

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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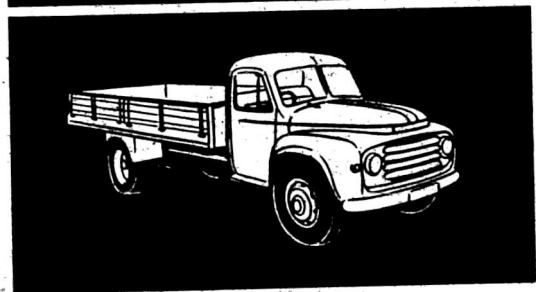
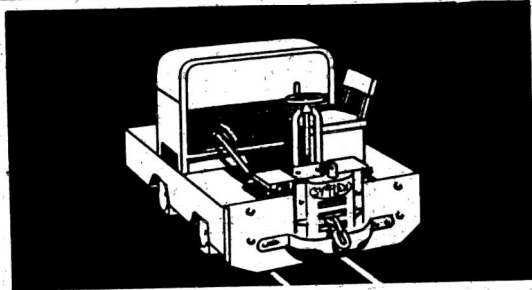


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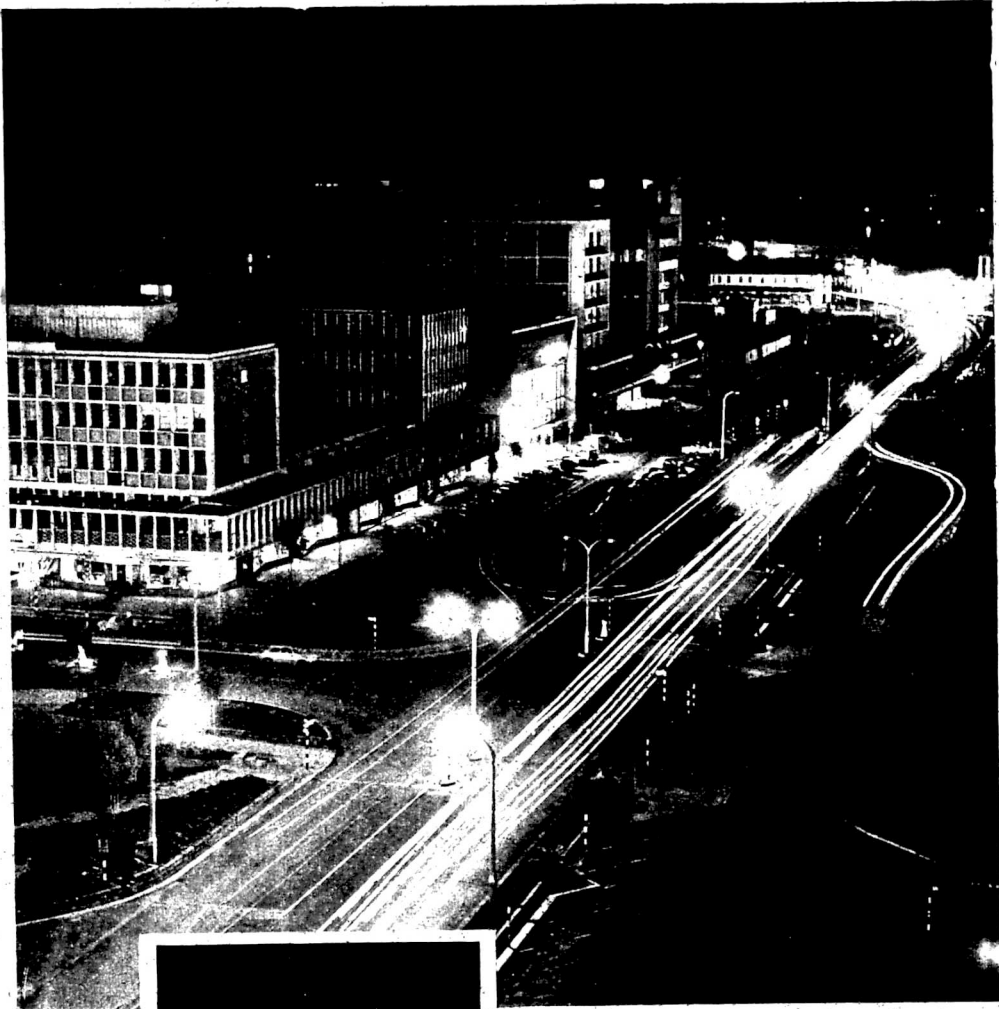
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WAR-MONGERS are manifestly not to be trusted as peace-makers, for they will be satisfied with nothing less than surrender by the other party to the truce talks. That indisputable truth makes

War-Mongers As Peace-Makers.

futile the idea of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations that the problem of Southern Rhodesian independence could be settled by Commonwealth intervention at this late date, when some African members of the Commonwealth openly threaten other members. Mr. Sandys must have had in mind either consultation between a representative cross-section of Commonwealth States or a specially convened and comprehensive Commonwealth Conference. Since bitter complaints of non-inclusion would be inevitable if some process of selection were adopted in order to reduce the number of the negotiators, the second course would almost certainly have to be followed. In either event the independent African States would demand a substantial share in the proceedings, which could be neither judicial nor conciliatory for the simple reason that at its inaugural assembly in Addis Ababa a few months ago the Organization of African Unity openly declared war on Southern Rhodesia (and on the Republic of Southern Africa and Portuguese Africa).

Every black Commonwealth State in Africa was represented at the gathering in the Ethiopian capital, and their delegates to any meeting of the kind proposed by Mr. Sandys would therefore

Prosecutors, Not A Jury. come as additional counsel for the prosecution, not as jurymen unconnected with the case, uncommitted in advance, and unani-

mously determined to do justice in the light of the evidence. For the black African delegates the verdict would be decided before the case opened, and, on account of Afro-Asian bloc pressure, most Commonwealth countries in Asia, if not all of them, would be similarly influenced. For these reasons justice would certainly not be done by the method mentioned by the Secretary of State in last Friday's debate in the Commons, and there can therefore be no expectation that it will commend itself to the Southern Rhodesian Government. There is a world of difference between Mr. Sandys's idea and the comment made twenty-four hours earlier by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that Mr. Butler, while Minister for Central African Affairs, might have sought unofficial help from, say, the Prime Ministers of Australia and Nigeria, men whom Rhodesians would have trusted; but that opportunity was thrown away when Mr. Butler, at the time of his discussions with Mr. Winston Field, decided to bring the white Commonwealth in on his side although they were inadequately informed on the subject.

* * *

It is a tragedy for this country and Rhodesia that the future of that Colony should have to be settled when the Conservative Government's behaviour over almost exactly four years has deprived

The Policy Of Scuttle.

Britain of her traditional influence in Africa, which an honourable record would have maintained, but which duplicity has sacrificed. Seven months ago we wrote that the climacteric was essentially the product of the British policy of scuttle; of surrender to anti-white racialism, though it be to the permanent detriment of millions of Africans and hundreds of thousands of white Rho-

desians, many of the second and third generation; of abdication to a tiny minority of African agitators, to whose violence and threats everything is conceded; of submission to pressure, however impertinent, unjustified and unrealistic, from the United States, the United Nations, or any other anti-colonialist source; indeed, of abrogation of any responsibility for an alternative which seems momentarily expedient, however heavy the forfeit to be paid a little later. The Macmillan Government showed unparalleled alacrity in disowning its own pronouncements and breaking its own promises, and created a record of shameless appeasement as ignoble as that of the Chamberlain Administration, though without the excuses made for it (not least by Mr. Butler and Mr. Macleod, arch-appeasers in Africa).

* * *

Mr. Macmillan, whom Rhodesians profoundly distrusted, has now been succeeded by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, whom they had good reason to trust during his years as

Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Commonwealth Secretary and then as Foreign Secretary. Unhappily, he has come to office too late for there to be any possibility of a change in basic African policy. His prompt removal of Mr. Butler from the Central African Office, however, and the decision that he should no longer be either Deputy Prime Minister or First Secretary of State (two unconstitutional concessions in his favour against which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA alone protested), did mark the new Prime Minister's anxiety to demonstrate a new spirit, even if he could not adopt new measures. He would assuredly recognize that that cannot afford much consolation to Rhodesians—many of whom will have read too much into his statement on the day of his return to the House of Commons after winning the Kinross by-election. When the Leader of the Opposition interjected a request for a pledge that Southern Rhodesia would not be granted independence until it had a democratic Constitution, the Prime Minister replied: "I thought that explicit in what I have said: we accept the principle that majorities should rule"; but he immediately added that "it is the very essence of true democracy that minorities, whether black or white, should be protected". In his *tour d'horizon* the head of the Government could obviously not deal in detail with African affairs, but he denied the Socialist leader the categorical reply which he sought, and twice referred to the protection of minorities.

In normally static conditions that might have satisfied the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia, but now that their very existence is at stake they want more than words. They

**Rhodesia's Defence
May Demand Defiance.**

are assailed almost every day by politicians, writers, broadcasters and other people in the Western world, and at the United Nations and by nationalist zealots all over Africa. These pressures have become increasingly dangerous, and the Winston Field Government can therefore not tolerate endless procrastination by the United Kingdom about the Colony's future. There has already been far too much double-talk, double-dealing, and drift. Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Butler, and the large majority in the Cabinet and the Parliamentary party who sided with them, planned to erode the ground from under the Europeans who have made Central Africa what it is, and then commit all three territories to the disaster of control by African extremists scarcely any of whom has ever borne real responsibility; not one has had the experience of operating even a medium-sized business, let alone a great country with a developing but vulnerable economy. Only recently have Rhodesians reconciled themselves to the previously incredible but now inescapable conclusion that British Ministers are ready to abandon a British community which over three-quarters of a century has built up a record of loyalty and sacrifice to the Crown which, proportionate to its numbers, has been bettered nowhere in the Commonwealth. If defence of Rhodesia's integrity should now demand defiance of British politicians—certainly not of the Crown or of the people of Britain as a whole—then that tragic step will, we believe, be taken.

* * *

Neither the Rhodesian electorate nor the Rhodesian Parliament refuses to face the facts of life in a rapidly changing Africa. Indeed, the Constitution negotiated two years

**Rhodesians Will
Not Commit Hara-Kiri.**

ago by the Whitehead Government, the African nationalist leaders, and H.M. Government, a Constitution as yet in force for only eleven months, so liberalized the franchise that it postulated a black majority in the House within fifteen years at most (and the estimates of more sanguine pro-Africans varied between eight and twelve years). The white Rhodesian leaders are therefore already prepared for a

black majority by about 1975, or perhaps a little earlier. Considering that at this time last year there was not one black African in the Assembly, that in the December election fourteen were returned (and there might have been seventeen if the Nkomo party had not boycotted the poll), and that about a dozen years hence they are expected to control the Government, how can it be suggested that fair play, or indeed generosity, is being withheld? Rhodesians refuse, in our view with absolute justification, to commit harakiri by the current British method of enfranchising overnight millions of ignorant and illiterate men and women allegedly in the name of democracy when everybody knows that the surrender is to dictatorship. The nerveless theorists in the House of Commons who have betrayed scores of millions of Africans in this way have not to live with the products of their folly. White Rhodesians accept ordered political change, but not destruction of the standards maintained with such difficulty and at such cost. They will not abdicate principle and political power merely because speakers and writers in other continents shriek their shibboleths and because newly-independent African States (not one of which can manage or finance its own affairs) are engaged in an open conspiracy to promote subversive action against duly constituted authority in Southern Rhodesia.

The recent incidents of sabotage will have surprised no knowledgeable observer of the African scene, for the training schools in Tanganyika and elsewhere for so-called "freedom fighters" were under

Treason Tolerated.

self-evident temptation to provide early evidence of their efficacy as disrupters of law and order. The plastic bombs which have been used in Southern Rhodesia were certainly not of local manufacture, and it is safe to assume that these initial outrages are but the forerunners of much more numerous and serious demonstrations by enemies of Southern Rhodesia who are fellow members of the Commonwealth. Not long ago a member State which had permitted any of its citizens to operate in this way against another member would have been required to control them promptly, on pain of expulsion for failure so to do. Because it has been pretended that, in Mr. Macmillan's oft-repeated phrase, the Commonwealth is "growing up"—when in fact it is breaking up—the United Kingdom Government has not dared to demand discipline and genuine loyalty from those admitted in recent years, or even to

withhold vast sums of the British taxpayers' money from those within the membership who showed themselves guilty of treason—for encouragement of subversion by one Commonwealth country against another is treason.

* * *

Almost every London newspaper caricatures the truth about Africa, and has done so for years, not merely in the leading articles, which everyone recognizes to be statements

The Truth Caricatured.

of opinion, but still more insidiously in the news columns, which nowadays contain such an admixture of unsuspected comment that readers are deprived of the opportunity of forming an independent judgment. Never in modern times have once reputable and objective journals so regularly angled the news, or so consistently denied facilities for authoritative writers to put the other side of the case. Scarcely a week passes in which we are not told by at least one person in a position of responsibility that a letter of his to an editor controverting one or more statements in his publication has been refused for no convincing reason. It so happens that on the day on which these words are written we have heard of four such cases. The B.B.C. has, of course, long been equally culpable of one-sided presentation. By these and other means the public of the United Kingdom has been alternately doped and brain-washed. Its politicians have been faithless and submissive because as professionals their chief concerns were not to lose their seats and to avoid that displeasure of the party leaders which would deny them personal advancement. To that general rule there have been shockingly few exceptions. (Now these inglorious conformists want higher pay for not doing their duty without fear or favour.)

* * *

Because Southern Rhodesia must make a crucial decision within the next few months, perhaps the next few weeks, we suggest again that there is a strong case for the formation of a Government

A Government of National Unity. The National Unity.

world would then see that the decisions made were not those of one political party but of responsible Rhodesians irrespective of party. It is also important that the very best men available should be persuaded to help carry the heavy burdens which will have to be borne. Six weeks hence the Federation, murdered by Macmillanism, will be buried, and there will then be at the disposal of

Southern Rhodesia Ministers and others who have represented her in the Federal Parliament. There can be no doubt that in this crisis there are patriots who would retire from the territorial House in order to permit the election of far more experienced successors, some of whom could strengthen the Cabinet. Whether through a series of by-elections or an early general election, there is an un-

answerable case for the National Government which was first proposed in these columns almost a year ago. That that time should have been lost is regrettable. Further delay must hearten the anti-white elements everywhere, stimulate the already considerable migration from the Colony, and in both ways weaken the resistance to which Rhodesians are being most reluctantly driven.

Notes By The Way

Insult to the Duke

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, who will represent the Queen at the celebrations in Nairobi of Kenya's independence next month, is to suffer the indignity of receiving the freedom of the city in company with the Kikuyu whom the courts condemned for managing the foul Mau Mau Movement, whom a former Governor, the Queen's representative, twice publicly denounced as "the African leader to darkness and death", and who is now Prime Minister of the Colony — as a direct consequence of the abysmal follies committed by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell and their associates and dupes. They alone can know whether they would object to association with Mzee Kenyatta. While they could choose, the Duke of Edinburgh is in the unfortunate position of being unable to escape a predicament which stems from their mischievous misjudgments. That the Sovereign's consort should be so insulted is discreditable to them, the Government of Kenya, and Nairobi City Council.

Dr. or Mr.?

AT LEAST one African political leader, the president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, does not in the least mind whether the prefix given to his name is Dr. or Mr. Because Government statements still call the Minister for Local Government and Social Welfare Mr. Kaunda, whereas those of his party now almost invariably refer to Dr. Kaunda, I wrote to inquire about his preference in the matter. His modesty — and he is modest, friendly, and good-tempered in private — is in this connexion unhelpful, for the reply is that he does not in the least mind which prefix is used. Nor is the Government of Northern Rhodesia constructive, for it evades the problem by suggesting that correspondence should be addressed to The Hon. D. K. Kaunda, M.L.C. Only U.N.I.P. seems definite, and indeed adamant: it emphasizes the doctorate on all possible occasions, an initiative which sooner or later will doubtless cause the Government to follow its lead. As soon as Northern Rhodesian Government notices refer to the Minister as Dr. Kaunda, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will do the same. Hitherto the journal has not been notable for automatic acceptance of decisions by any Government!

Better in Colonial Days

AFRICAN CHAUFFEURS of Kenya's African politicians are less well treated than they were by their European masters in the old days of "colonialism", the driver for an African senator has said in Nairobi, speaking in his capacity of acting organizing secretary for a new trade union, the Kenya National Assembly Members' Drivers' Union. He told reporters that when on safari with members of the National Assembly they were left to spend the night in the car while their politician bosses slept in hotels; that members of both Houses paid their

chauffeurs less than the minimum wage prescribed by the labour regulations; that drivers who asked for payment of their wages had often been dismissed; and that the men must consequently unite in self-protection. It was hoped to compel every member of the Assembly and the Senate to employ a driver, among whom there was much unemployment. Even stranger perhaps than this statement by Mr. Othiami Mohamed, chauffeur to an unnamed senator, was the remark of Mr. J. D. Kali, the Government whip; that he welcomed the formation of the union and in the interests of safety endorsed the proposal that all Members should employ drivers.

Strange Compulsion

SEVERAL SELF-DRIVING African politicians have lost their lives in car crashes within the past year or so, and in at least one case the owner-driver was under the influence of alcohol but refused to surrender the wheel to anyone else. The chauffeur, who escaped without injury, was through no fault of his own not an additional safety factor in that case. In at least one other case in which a prominent African politician killed himself through recklessness on the road there was testimony that he had been drinking heavily. None of the accidents which I have in mind occurred in Kenya, but in a continent in which news travels swiftly the circumstances may have been known to Mr. Kali. If so, perhaps they contributed to his judgement; if not, he will doubtless consider that they reinforce it. It is, however, surely an unprecedented idea that members of the legislature — or for that matter anybody else — should be compelled to employ a chauffeur. There are M.P.s in Britain who employ nobody, doing their own secretarial, house, and garden work. At least one peer cycles to the House of Lords, and several very rich men in the City use the same means of transport to their offices for exercise or convenience — a procedure which would horrify most African politicians.

Butler on Butler

POLITICIANS are given to self-praise, and, for the sake of themselves or their party, they often utter assertions which in any other department of life would be scorned as untrustworthy. At the height of the recent contest for personal power in the Tory Party, Mr. Butler, humourlessly backing himself, said: "I have had to take a great many very disagreeable decisions in Central Africa, and they have proved to be correct". They have proved nothing of the sort. What he did prove was that he could not stand up to black extremists, whom he was quite prepared to appease at the cost of a white-governed Southern Rhodesia which had managed its affairs admirably for 40 years. If Mr. Sandys, now entrusted with Central African affairs in the U.K. Government, had had that responsibility a year ago, the Federation might not have been torpedoed.

P.M. and Commonwealth Secretary on S. Rhodesia's Independence

"Protect Minorities", Says Sir Alec: "Call in Commonwealth", Says Mr. Sandys

CHALLENGED by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Harold Wilson, to make absolutely clear the attitude of his Government to Southern Rhodesia, SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, the new Prime Minister, said on his first day in the House of Commons after the disclaimer of his earldom and his success in the Kinross by-election:—

"As a prelude to what I might say about Southern Rhodesia, there are two short passages which I should like to read, because they explain our attitude towards decolonization in Africa and elsewhere.

"I said in a speech to the Royal Commonwealth Society: 'I believe that the greatest danger ahead of us in the world today is that the world might be divided on racial lines. I see no other danger, not even the nuclear bomb, which would be so catastrophic as that. There is no doubt that racialism is rearing its ugly head in many places, and I hope the Commonwealth will watch this and guard against it'.

Guiding Principles

"Again, I said in the United Nations Assembly: 'We have accepted the principle of self-determination without qualification; we have accepted that the majority should rule. We insist, as far as we are able to do before independence, that minorities must be protected because'—and I will paraphrase—this is the very essence of democracy.

"So, when we come to the question of Southern Rhodesia—and we are not there yet; we have yet to complete the dissolution of the Federation—these questions will guide us in any decisions we may have to take in respect of the rights of the majority."

MR. H. WILSON: "The House will be grateful to the rt. hon. gentleman for taking up this question of Southern Rhodesia and for what he has just said. He said there must be protection for the right of minorities. Will he make clear that in Southern Rhodesia there will be protection for the rights of majorities as well as minorities? [HON. MEMBERS: He said so.] He did not say that. Will he now give a pledge that there will not be independence until there is a democratic Constitution?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I thought that implicit in what I said. In fact, I did say that we accept the principle that majorities should rule.

"The second principle which I was enunciating was that it is the very essence of true democracy that minorities, whether black or white, should be protected. Therefore, as we proceed to consider the question of the independence of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, those principles will apply."

Britain's Name Besmirched

MR. WILSON had said in his speech:—

"There is a reference in the gracious speech to Central Africa for which the Prime Minister bears a very heavy personal responsibility. Indeed, his selection as Prime Minister raised the hopes of several embattled opponents of democracy in the dying Federation. Within hours of his appointment he received the dubious support of both Mr. Martell and Sir Roy Welensky; and I wish him joy of both of them.

"Then, predictably, in less than a week the Southern Rhodesian Government formally renewed its demand for immediate independence, a demand which for months had been stalled and evaded with conspicuous diplomatic skill and for once constructive equivocation by the Foreign Secretary, then the First Secretary of State; and we all congratulate the rt. hon. gentleman on his skill.

"Now we must ask the Prime Minister to be utterly unequivocal about this demand he has received. Already our good name has been besmirched by our handling of the Central African question. Too much is at stake for Britain's standing in Africa, in the United Nations, and in the world for him to evade this issue.

"Will he give a clear and specific assurance that H.M. Government will not concede independence to Southern Rhodesia until a new Constitution is in force which accepts, as

the present Constitution rejects, the principles of democratic government?"

"Will he tell us whether he regards as democratic an electoral system which denies the vote to 99% of the Africans, who outnumber the Europeans by 15 to one? In view of the admitted inability of the Government to solve this problem—because the cup is too full for that—will he tell us that he will convene a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference for the purpose of achieving an agreed Commonwealth solution to this problem?"

"Will he give a pledge that no Government of which he is the head will go into the European Common Market on terms which will mean a substantial reduction in Commonwealth imports to this country? I ask that because if we had gone in on the terms already negotiated, and which this side of the House voted against on November 8 last year, it would have meant virtual destruction of trade between this country and the Commonwealth."

MR. GRIMOND, the Liberal leader, suggested that the new nations in Asia and Africa had shown remarkable responsibility, had not been taken in by Soviet propaganda, and had repeatedly sided with the free world.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that if H.M. Government granted independence to Southern Rhodesia under its present Constitution it would be contrary to the wish of every Commonwealth country in Africa.

Bullying Majority

SIR JOHN EDEN said that the great need was to restrain extremism everywhere and protect minority interests. British rule had been a shield and a prop, and its too rapid removal would produce collapse and chaos.

"We have obligations towards all the citizens of the emerging nations, not just to one section. The charges of racial partisanship which emanate from the Benches opposite might well cause hon. Members opposite to reflect with greater consideration on the needs and requirements of minority interests in those territories.

"Do rt. hon. gentlemen opposite accept no obligation towards those people from this country who have gone to countries like Kenya and Rhodesia, made them prosperous, and brought to them the elements of law and order and made it possible for us now to contemplate handing over to them independent power and control of their own destinies? Have they no regard for the other minority interests, not necessarily white, in those territories?"

"It would be well if the Labour Party were to be a little less concerned with the sometimes rather loud and bullying voice of the apparent majority and consider a little more carefully how to champion the more genuine rights of the less vocal minorities."

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY (Socialist) said that his party welcomed the decision to dissolve the Federation.

The most controversial issue would concern the future of its armed forces. Southern Rhodesia would possess an air force suitable only for an independent State. Britain should satisfy herself that the equipment would not be used for oppressive purposes or tend to exacerbate relations between the races.

"Turmoil"

If independence were now given, Africans would assume that their prospects of majority rule had ended. They would probably resort to violence, a white-dominated Government would restrict political meetings and toughen up the police services, and there would be an explosion. Who could doubt that Africans would emerge as victors from that catastrophe?

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW interposed that the present Constitution had built into it an ultimate African majority.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "We have to move much faster now. Southern Rhodesia is in turmoil.

"Will the Government give an assurance of a broadening of the franchise giving effective representation to all races and lay this down as a condition of independence? Will they summon a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting to discuss Southern Rhodesia?"

"I should not like to end without commending those Europeans who are prepared to accept and work with the tide in Africa and those who have tried to play their part as equals in this new society. We also pay tribute to those Africans who are showing great patience and restraint".

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Commonwealth Secretary, who replied for the Government, said that he was in favour of a Commonwealth Economic Secretariat, but that the idea had not yet commended itself to other Commonwealth Governments.

Completely Self-Governing

With the approaching independence of Kenya, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Malta, the task of converting our Colonial Empire was well on the way to completion.

Of the territories whose independence had been delayed, Southern Rhodesia was the most urgent and difficult. She had enjoyed complete internal self-government for 40 years and up to the time of the creation of the Federation was responsible for her own defence and represented in London by a High Commission.

"I hope that those who tell us that we ought to interfere and do this or that in Southern Rhodesia will realize that there is not a single official or soldier in Southern Rhodesia responsible to the British Government. We have long ago accepted the principle that Parliament at Westminster does not legislate for Southern Rhodesia except at its request.

"It is understandable that the Government and Parliament of Southern Rhodesia should also wish to see their country take its place without further delay among the independent nations of the Commonwealth.

"We have made it clear that we are prepared to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia in the same circumstances as we have granted it to other British territories. In particular, we look for a widening of the franchise so as to give greater representation to the Africans who constitute nine-tenths of the population but have less than a quarter of the seats in Parliament.

"The Europeans look with justifiable pride at Southern Rhodesia's outstanding industrial and agricultural achievements and at the rising standards of education and social service which they provide for all races. They fear that this economic development, and the social progress which depends upon it would be endangered if the control of Government passed into what they describe as 'irresponsible hands'.

"Dangerous Thoughts"

"Therefore whilst most Europeans recognize that in due course there will inevitably be an African Parliamentary majority, it is their policy to restrict the vote to those who in their opinion are likely to use it with responsibility.

"The present franchise is based upon a combination of educational and income qualifications. As more and more Africans come out of the schools and as the general level of earnings rises, the proportion of Africans on the electoral roll is increasing all the time. I am trying to state the position absolutely fairly on all sides.

"It has been estimated that without any change this process will produce a majority of Africans on the electoral roll in 10 to 12 years. That might perhaps seem a reasonable rate of progress if Southern Rhodesia were an island in the middle of the Atlantic, but it is part of Africa, and it cannot isolate itself from the quickening tempo of the rest of the continent around it.

"We are asked by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, what are the changes which would satisfy you? Our answer is that this is not just a matter of satisfying us. The question of Southern Rhodesia's independence is one in which the whole Commonwealth is acutely interested. Great principles and deep emotions are involved.

"If we were to give independence to Southern Rhodesia on terms which were unacceptable to our fellow members we would be likely to cause grievous injury to the unity of the Commonwealth and to the image it presents to the world. It is clear therefore that the whole Commonwealth will have to be consulted. I am wondering whether we might not go further than that.

"Might it not perhaps be possible for other members of the Commonwealth to help in a more positive way in the task of finding a generally acceptable solution?

"These are what one might call dangerous thoughts, but I thought that I might mention to the House this afternoon how my mind was moving. I should like not to be pressed to say anything more precise at this juncture.

"The problem of Southern Rhodesia is a challenge to us all, to Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth, and most

of all the peoples of Southern Rhodesia itself. Somehow we must together devise an honourable solution which will be fair to all.

"If we succeed, we shall have removed one of the most distressing and potentially explosive issues in the field of Commonwealth relations and far outside. Our modern multi-racial Commonwealth will once again have proved its importance as a promoter of understanding between the races."

Serious Sabotage in S. Rhodesia

PLASTIC BOMBS are being used by saboteurs in Southern Rhodesia. That is now officially admitted.

There have been several attempts to derail or damage trains and telephone and centralized train control lines were cut last week near Maramba siding, eight miles from Salisbury. When the lines were cut all signals went red automatically, and there was therefore no danger to passengers. Near Bulawayo there had been a previous attempt to blow up the lines on an embankment just before a mail train to Northern Rhodesia was due. It carried many passengers, most of them Africans, and a serious accident was avoided only because a guard flagged down the train.

Since the middle of September there are known to have been eight plastic bomb acts of sabotage, some involving electricity supply installations. Other targets have been private homes and African beer halls. A reward of £500 has been offered by the police for information concerning the Bulawayo railway incident. They appealed to the Press not to publish the name of the African guard who warned the mail train lest there should be attempts on his life.

Speaking in Salisbury, Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister for Law and Order, said: "There are forces abroad today dedicated to the one purpose of endeavouring to prove to the outside world that an explosive situation exists in this country. Financed by outside sources, it is their intention to promote acts of sabotage, acts of violence and intimidation, and acts calculated to disrupt the economic life of this country by creating industrial unrest."

"In recent weeks the tempo has speeded up. It has become more sophisticated, more organized". That had been threatened by the Addis Ababa Conference, the acts of which were tantamount to a declaration of war. If the Colony were attacked, every means of defence would be brought into play. There would be no appeasement.

An engine was derailed on a siding at Fort Victoria at the week-end owing to interference with the points. On Saturday night 33 Africans were injured, some seriously, when a bomb was thrown at a house in an African suburb of Bulawayo. Twenty people were taken to hospital.

Some of the plastic bombs used are said to be of a type used in the British Army. According to another report, some of them have been identified as of a type used during the civil war in Algeria.

Bechuanaland

TRIBAL CHIEFS and party leaders in Bechuanaland, who have just had a two-day conference with Mr. Peter Fawcus, the Queen's Commissioner for the Protectorate, have asked for internal self-government by October of next year, following a general election under the system of universal adult franchise. If the plan, which is understood to be generally approved by the Commissioner, is accepted by H.M. Government, Bechuanaland would have an African Prime Minister within about a year. Defence, security, and external affairs would be subjects reserved to the Commissioner. Bechuanaland has a population of about 300,000.

"Stupid Fools"

FRESH ELECTIONS in May will expose the "stupid fools" who oppose him, Dr. Hastings Banda, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, told the country in a broadcast from Blantyre on Sunday night. There will be 55 seats in the new Legislature (which has 33 at present), including five for non-Africans elected from a special roll of Europeans and Asians. "Coloureds" will be on the African lists. The previous day he claimed that the opposition parties would not get a "single cat, chicken or dog" to follow them.

Peers Discuss East and Central African Affairs

Lord Tweedsmuir Moves Address in Reply to Queen's Speech

LORD TWEEDSMUIR—who was once a district commissioner in Uganda and is now a director of Dalgety and New Zealand Loan, Ltd., a group with large East African interests—moved in the House of Lords last week the address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

As is customary for a peer chosen for that duty, he wore Service uniform—the dark blue and scarlet of a Canadian regiment with which he was on active service during the last war.

In the course of his speech Lord Tweedsmuir said:—

"Her Majesty, with the tremendous travel she has undertaken and continues to undertake in the Commonwealth, the tremendous number of people she meets and has met in those countries, has amassed a more extensive and up-to-date knowledge of the Commonwealth and its peoples than probably is possessed by any other living person. In her short life she has seen an infinity to change. She has seen London cease to be the head of the Commonwealth and become instead the heart of it. She has seen almost the fulfilment of the Colonies turning into nations.

In the Paths of Justice

"I welcome the mention in the gracious Speech of the continued affirmation of faith in the Commonwealth. These newer nations are the work of many hands, of many men of many races over many years. They are to my mind the greatest achievement of the British race. Wise men planned this outcome not only decades ago, but in some cases hundreds of years ago.

"The uniform that I wear today is that of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment of Canada. It was founded from among those who had fought at the British side against George Washington. They, being citizens of the country which became the United States, and having lost, were determined to stay under the British Crown and live under British institutions. So they made their way northwards to Canada; and they called Hastings County after that very brilliant general of the British side, Rawdon Hastings, who became the Marquess of Hastings and Governor-General of India. On May 17, 1818, he wrote: 'A time, not very remote, will arrive when England will, on sound principles of policy, wish to relinquish the domination that she has gradually and unintentionally assumed over this country, from which she cannot recede. In that hour it would be the proudest boast and most delightful reflection that she had used her sovereignty towards enlightening her temporary subjects so as to enable the native communities to walk alone in the paths of justice'.

"A lot of that has come about; and we welcome the mention in the gracious Speech of the independence of Kenya, Nyasaland, Zanzibar and Malta.

Momentum Did Not Develop

"The making of a new nation is a moment of triumph. But unless that nation be a free nation, then there is no triumph. In wishing them well from the bottom of our hearts, let us also fervently hope that in these new nations men of all races will be able to live free and equal as citizens; that their Governments will rest on the maximum attainable degree of consent; and that they will say in their enactments: 'This is not fair because it is the law, but it is the law because it is fair'.

"Thirty years ago I was district officer in Uganda, now an independent nation, and 30 years before that my father was engaged with Lord Milner in South Africa in the reconstruction of that country after the

South African War. He was at the burial of Cecil Rhodes, where there was a guard of honour of Africans 100 miles in length.

"I read with sadness of the dismantling of the Central African Federation. I was one of the many who had hoped that the great nation of Africa might be built on the foundation that Rhodes had laid.

"But of all political patterns federations are the most difficult to devise. It appears that if a federation is going to succeed it must acquire a momentum after the federation has become a fact. That was so in Canada and Australia, whose federations started in tumult and controversy. They quickly acquired that momentum in the United States, lost it; fell into civil war, and regained it once more. There is every reason to believe that Nigeria possesses it; but somehow in Central Africa, in spite of the devoted work of many men of many races, that momentum never developed."

Decline in Commonwealth Sentiment

LORD OGMORE (Liberal) said that Lord Tweedsmuir's career was like that of a character in one of the books of his father, John Buchan.

"He started in Uganda in the Colonial Service, and then went to the very roof of the world in North-West Canada. Then he commanded his regiment in the invasion of Sicily and Italy. He has been rector of Aberdeen University and of a number of associations and societies connected with the Commonwealth. He and I are governors of the Commonwealth Institute.

"I am not sure that this is not the greatest contribution he has made—not serving as governor, but doing a great deal to save the institute, because there was a time when everybody thought that its career was about to end and should end. The noble lord and others in this House fought very hard to save the institute, and now in the heart of the Commonwealth it has become a real centre not only for Commonwealth activities but for artistic activities too."

Later Lord Ogmores said:—

"There has been a considerable decline in Commonwealth sentiment, largely because of the attempt by the British Government to enter the European economic market. This affected sentiment, particularly in Australia and New Zealand and to some extent in Canada.

"I think the Government were right to make that attempt, but they were in a very difficult position because they could not at the same time negotiate with the other European Powers and come into the open and tell the Commonwealth countries what great advantages they would have—as I believe they would have—if we had gone into the market.

"Now it is necessary for us to give a new impetus to Commonwealth feeling, and to do everything in our power to restore and in fact increase the Commonwealth feeling of amity. There are many ways in which we can do that. One is to do all in our power to increase world trade."

Treatment of Federal Officials

LORD COLYTON spoke at length on the dissolution of the Federation and the treatment of its civil servants, saying, *inter alia*:—

"According to a memorandum issued by the Federal Government, terminal arrangements for the Federal public service had been agreed between the Federal, British, Southern Rhodesian, Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments, and these included such matters as temporary secondment, the termination of service of officers not to be absorbed in the territorial civil services, terminal benefits and other arrangements.

"European and African representatives of the Federal Public Services Associations regard it as very unsatisfactory. They allege that they were not accorded the degree of consultation promised by the then First Secretary of State, Mr. Butler, on July 16. The associations submitted to the First Secretary a memorandum containing their complaints and criticisms. A full delegation is arriving in London on Sunday to put their case to Members of both Houses and of all parties.

"They have requested an interview with the Colonial Secretary, who has taken over the functions of the Central African Office. This request has been refused, but I earnestly beg my

noble friend to urge Mr. Sandys to reconsider this decision. The future of thousands of Federal public servants is involved.

"The arrangements proposed draw a distinction in terminal benefits between those officers who cannot be found pensionable employment in any of the territories and those who do not wish to accept such employment. The associations contend that all persons are entitled to the full termination benefits, and that to draw any distinction amounts to coercion, since it seems to be intended that officers should be impelled to take employment which otherwise they would be unwilling to accept.

"They claim that comparable employment to what was a non-racial service which is being broken up is not offered, and that civil servants are being asked to enter into what are or will be three racial services.

"Experience has shown in every territory in Africa that when after independence the African majority has political power it has not proved possible for the vast number of expatriates, or indeed any European civil servants, to remain in office. The Federal public servants are convinced that this would be the position in a few years in Northern Rhodesia.

"In Nyasaland the position is rather different, because expatriates are to be taken on only on contract.

"But Federal public servants who agree to continue in the service of the Northern Rhodesian Government may find themselves placed in a difficult position in a few years when they may have to leave and when the difficulties of obtaining other employment will have been greatly increased.

"So far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned, the boot appears to be on the other foot. Here it is the African civil servants who feel, rightly or wrongly, that, just as European civil servants may be discriminated against in Northern Rhodesia, they may be discriminated against, perhaps under some future Government, in Southern Rhodesia. They feel that, even if they are transferred to equivalent jobs in Southern Rhodesia, they will tend to be overlooked when it comes to promotion.

"Even European Federal civil servants in Southern Rhodesia are affected because in a number of Southern Rhodesian Departments most of the posts at the top have already been filled by comparatively young men.

No Compensation

"The second issue to which the associations take strong exception is that, apart from the question of pension, there is no provision for compensation, except in one or two hard cases. They mean compensation on the same basis as is given to members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service in other territories.

"Their argument is that hardship will be caused to many officers who lose their permanent career on the break-up of the Federation; that it is an accepted principle in British territories that compensation should be paid in cases like this; and that the main ground for their being refused compensation is partly because the territories wish to force them into their own service in the future and also to save themselves money. The Federal public servants feel that this is a matter which concerns the British and Federal Governments alone, and is not one which should be influenced by the views of the territorial Government.

"They expect that as many as 3,000 individuals will not be offered further employment, and that many others will not wish to transfer to the territorial services.

"So far as Federal civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are concerned, the position is that much more unacceptable than at this very moment a scheme is being worked out to pay full compensation on the usual Colonial Service basis to expatriate officers who are already serving in the Northern Rhodesian territorial service. These proposals smack of coercion, and are likely to have the opposite effect of what is desired by driving out people who are disgusted with their treatment. Technical civil servants are already leaving in large numbers.

"I appreciate the problem of re-opening a matter already agreed to by the five Governments—although most reluctantly by the Federal Government—but I do not think it should be impossible to find a way of implementing these provisions which would be acceptable to the Federal civil servants. It would, for example, be possible to lay down that anyone deciding not to take up territorial civil service should have the opportunity of explaining his motives in private to a small committee or tribunal consisting of representatives of the Federal and British Governments. If he could satisfy them that his objections were valid, he should be given the full pension available to him under the regulations.

"Can we have an assurance that Federal civil servants will be granted the benefits of the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1962, whereby pensioners of former British overseas territories receive increases based on rises in the cost of living on the analogy of the Home civil servants, and paid for by H.M. Government in cases where the successor Government has not introduced such increases?

"This right, largely through pressure in this House, was made applicable to British officials of the Sudan and Egypt. It should be made applicable to members of the former Federal civil service, whether in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland, as there will be no successor Government with funds to meet such increases.

State of Nyasaland

"Nyasaland is to receive its independence on July 6 next. I have received a series of most alarming reports about the erosion of law and order in Nyasaland, about a whole series of arrests and imprisonment of Africans on the most trivial grounds, some arising out of alleged disrespect for Dr. Banda or refusal to take up membership of the Malawi Party.

"Is this the sort of Government to which we intend to hand over on independence? Does the Colonial Secretary adhere to the criteria laid down by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer when, in opening the 1962 Lancaster House Kenya Conference, he said that our responsibility could not be discharged 'unless we can be sure that when the time of independence comes we shall be handing over authority to a stable régime, free from oppression, and free from racial discrimination?'

"Speaking of the Bill of Rights as a means of protecting minority groups, Dr. Banda, at his first Press conference after becoming Prime Minister, described it as just a piece of paper, and went on to say that any European who did not realize that was living in a fool's paradise.

"The continued acts of violence now being perpetrated against the African National Congress by the majority U.N.I.P. party in Northern Rhodesia can also lead only to the conclusion that in that country, too, they are heading for a one-party dictatorship.

"Knowing and hearing of these things, is it surprising that in Southern Rhodesia both the Government and the Opposition, Europeans and moderate Africans, should wish to take a slower road to full majority rule? And is there any reason why on this account Southern Rhodesia should be deprived of its right to full independence at the dissolution of the Federation? Except in the most limited field it has been fully independent for 40 years. Is it surprising that Southern Rhodesian leaders are getting restive in the absence of any reply by H.M. Government to their demands for independence, particularly having regard to the barrage of assaults which are launched upon them in the United Nations?

"I think it is most regrettable that a man of moderation like Mr. Ian Smith, the Deputy Prime Minister, commenting on his recent talks in London, should find himself forced to say: 'We might be driven into a position where we might have to resort to action which we would be very reluctant to take'.

"How can H.M. Government contemplate granting independence to Nyasaland—and presumably later to Northern Rhodesia, in the face of this violence and erosion of law and order and the certainty of a one-party Government, and at the same time deny it to Southern Rhodesia, where both parties in Parliament are committed to advance to full African political and Parliamentary equality by peaceful and orderly means?

Grant Southern Rhodesia Independence

"I beg H.M. Government not to allow themselves to be influenced by pressures, external or internal, or by any considerations of electoral advantage, but to go ahead and grant independence to Southern Rhodesia in the full knowledge of our experience elsewhere all over Africa, from Ghana to the Republic of South Africa, that a system of balanced and orderly progress towards a multi-racial democracy is the only one which corresponds with the real interests of the country and its people of all races."

LORD LISTOWEL suggested that the Federation had lost Britain the good will of Africans by its imposition and of the Europeans by its dissolution.

Having disagreed with Lord Colyton about Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, he continued:—

"I am glad the Prime Minister gave nothing away to Mr. Smith during his visit to London, when no doubt the question of independence was raised. But this negative attitude is insufficient. The future of Southern Rhodesia is a matter of profound concern to the whole world, especially to Africa, the Commonwealth, and the United Nations. Only by stating our policy with the utmost clarity and firmness can we avoid the misunderstanding in Southern Rhodesia that independence can be gained by minor concessions about discrimination or African political advance.

"I hoped that a statement of this kind would have been included in the gracious Speech, or at least as a main feature in the speech by the Prime Minister in another place. I was astonished at the way a statement of this importance was

(Continued on page 258)

Dilemma of Underdeveloped Nations

Dr. Nyerere Prefers Trade to Aid

DR. NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, said in Rome on Monday when addressing delegates of 104 nations to a conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that the underdeveloped and poorer countries might be driven into deliberate economic isolation and to live by taking in each other's laundry until they could compete on equal terms in the modern world.

Present systems of aid and charity would not work because the disparities between the two groups were bound to get bigger. When poverty existed there was a place for charity, but the real solution must be in trade, not aid. It had to be recognized that the poorer nations could not yet hold their own in competition.

"Unless we can get a planned world attack on poverty, we poorer nations should create a separate economic unit consisting only of the under-developed countries. This unit should have its own economic development plan, supported by its own managed credit, and contact with the rest of the world economy should be kept to the minimum, carefully and deliberately controlled. That would enable us to build ourselves up until we can compete on equal terms."

On the same day it was announced in Brussels that Tanganyika and Uganda had suggested to the European Economic Community that there should be negotiations concerning economic association.

Changes in Nyasaland Cabinet

CABINET CHANGES made last week by Dr. Banda, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, do not involve any new appointments, but responsibilities for various matters have been transferred. The Constitution limits the number of Ministers to ten.

The Prime Minister, already Minister for Natural Resources and Surveys, and also for Health, has taken over Social Development from Mr. Kanyama Chiume, who remains Minister of Information, but has also relinquished the oversight of Education. He has, however, been appointed chairman of the committee concerned with preparing for independence celebrations next July.

Mr. Masauko Chipembere, Minister for Local Government, has taken over the portfolio of Education.

Mr. Colin Cameron, the one non-official European in the Cabinet, who was Minister of Transport, adds to his responsibilities Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications.

Letter to the Editor

Failure of the British Press

Little Difference Between Left and Progressives

SIR,—Mr. Ian Smith, Minister of Finance for Southern Rhodesia, had a very appreciative audience in the Royal Commonwealth Society's hall last Thursday, when he made a powerful case for his country's independence. But at the conclusion many must have thought, as I did, where do we go from here?

The whole question of British survival in Central Africa, now that the Federation has been wantonly shattered, demands above all an honest, lucid, and percipient presentation by the British Press. We are not getting it.

Needless to say, I am not referring to the organs of the Left Wing: whatever happens the anti-white fanatic will peg away at his theme with the obsessive pertinacity of a dung-beetle. But what about the more solid part of the Press, the sober daily and weekly periodicals, even those that call themselves Conservative?

Study of the contents of nearly all of them—the shining exception being EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—conveys a feeling that the fate of a quarter of a million of our fellow-countrymen is just a matter for detached and clinical speculation—simply one of those far-off, vexing problems to be dodged or shrugged off with the least disturbance to national complacency. Any notions of duty, or gratitude, or responsibility are clearly secondary to the job of conciliating the Nkrumahs and Kenyattas, the U.K. anti-colonialists, the Afro-Asians, the experts of the Washington State Department, and old Uncle Nehru and All.

The only difference I can discern between the Left and the 'Progressive' Right is that the Left want to throw the body to the vultures at once, while the Right would prefer a slight postponement of the interment, to allow for a show of respectability.

I wonder whether any political issue in England has ever been so obscured and bedevilled by self-deception and hypocrisy. Take, for instance, the lip-service to "democracy" which punctuates all this dialogue about African problems. Democracy! There is precious little respect for democratic principle in the new type of African *Fuehrer*. Once he gets his hands on the levers of power, "Holdfast is the only dog, my duck". Ask the little pinchbeck Hitler who now rules Ghana. Look at any one of the 35 African States, and find one where people's rights have survived the first general election—if any.

Then there is this question of "safeguarding the minorities". It evokes more beams from the larger lunacy than almost anything else. Those of us who know Africa are aware that indigenous African rule in the past often contained an element of genuine discussion or consultation. But once a decision was reached by the chief, or by the chief with the elders, the idea of a non-conformist or unassimilated segment within the body of the tribe was quite simply unthinkable. M'silikatsi flung his dissidents over a high cliff; and he was in the full African tradition.

Nor does any contemplation of the history of Haiti and Liberia, two African-run States with a long record of self-rule, give any comfort about the fate of minorities.

Ah!, says the Progressive Pundit, eyes glazing with self-satisfaction, we shall deal with all that! We will arrange to embody in the new constitution a CLAUSE, or even several CLAUSES; drawn up by the most competent and expensive legal authorities, to protect the minorities. Angels and ministers of grace, defend us! *Buckington Abbey,*

Bath, *W. HASTINGS.*

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PERSONALIA

LORD LAMBTON is visiting Kenya. VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON was 59 on Monday. MR. B. A. DOYLE, Q.C., is in London from Northern Rhodesia.

HERR WILLY BRANDT, mayor of West Berlin, has visited Kenya.

LORD ALPORT has made his maiden speech in the House of Lords.

MR. NEWMAN JEFFREY is director in Uganda of A.I.D. projects.

LORD COLERAINE has been elected chairman of Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. J. A. DAVIES is now sales director of Standard-Triumph (East Africa), Ltd.

MR. FAISHON B. MWALE is the first African forester to be appointed in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. G. F. TREADWELL has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. GEOFFREY RIVERS-THOMAS has been appointed Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons in East Africa.

MR. J. B. GOULD, secretary of the Public Service Commission in Kenya, is about to retire after 36 years' service.

MR. G. W. MARSHALL, who has been appointed British Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, was at one time in Kenya.

MR. R. E. HOWELLS has been appointed chief immigration officer for Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Livingstone.

THE REV. P. G. BLOOMFIELD, assistant priest at St. Margaret's, Bulawayo, has been appointed rector of Francistown, Bechuanaland.

MR. JUSTICE F. SOUTHWORTH and MRS. SOUTHWORTH sailed on Thursday in the PRETORIA CASTLE on their way back to Nyasaland.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will call on PRESIDENT ABOUD of the Sudan en route for the Zanzibar and Kenya independence ceremonies next month.

MR. A. A. HALLER, who has been succeeded by MR. PAUL NGEI as chairman of the Maize Marketing Board of Kenya, retains the post of general manager.

MR. A. F. JENKINSON is to be Professor of Meteorology at the Royal College, Nairobi, under an arrangement with the World Meteorological Organization.

MR. PETER WALKER, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons.

BARON VON STACKELBURG, lately Consul-General for Germany in Nairobi, has been transferred to Washington. The new Consul-General is DR. OTTO SOLTSMANN.

DR. J. R. GRAY has been appointed to a readership in the history of Africa tenable at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University.

THE POPE has appointed MR. LESLIE KIRKLEY, director of Oxfam — which has financed famine relief schemes in East Africa — a Knight Commander of St. Sylvester.

MR. CHARLES KARUGA KOINANGE, a brother of MR. PETER KOINANGE, Minister for Pan-African Affairs in Kenya, has been appointed regional government agent in Nyeri.

Two African agricultural supervisors, MR. HENRY MANGWIRO JACK, and MR. OZIUS JACKSON BVUTE, have left Southern Rhodesia to take a six months' course in Formosa.

MR. G. SALISBURY, of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, has been attached for two months to Iganga teacher training college, Uganda, in order to demonstrate how blind children can be taught alongside sighted pupils.

MR. C. R. P. HAMILTON, deputy chairman of the Standard Bank, is on his way by sea to the Cape on his first visit to South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and East Africa.

PROFESSOR THOMAS M. FRANCK, of Stanford University, California, who has joined the School of Law of New York University, has recently visited East and Central Africa.

DR. G. NEIL PERRY, dean of the commerce and business administration faculty in the Canadian University of British Columbia, has been acting as economic adviser to E.A.C.S.O.

MAJOR-GENERAL AWAD ABDEL RAHMAN SOGHAYIR has been elected Speaker of the Central Council of Sudan, its legislative body. He is a former military governor of Khartoum.

MR. V. MUSAKANYA, an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been seconded to the British Consulate in Elisabethville, Katanga, where he will serve for a year as vice-consul.

CHIEF FUNDIKIRA, a former Minister of Justice in Tanganyika, has been replaced as chairman of the Tanganyika Development Corporation by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

MR. JOHN J. HARDY, lately a director of Scottish Television, Ltd., is now resident director in Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi, for the Thomson Organization, including the Thomson Foundation.

MR. HUSSEIN NUR ELMi has arrived in Dar es Salaam as Somali Ambassador, the Republic's first diplomatic representative in Tanganyika. MR. MOHAMED JAMA ELMi is administrative attaché.

MESSRS. A. L. C. HUMPHREYS, M. MCCREA, E. C. H. ORGAN and H. R. PRYZT have been elected executive directors of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary.

MAJOR STANLEY CAYZER, a director of Clan Lines Steamers, Ltd., Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd., Caledonia Investments, Ltd., and other companies, and MRS. CAYZER are due tomorrow in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

Seven Northern Rhodesian Africans have been promoted education officers. They are MESSRS. N. R. CHELLAHS, J. H. MONGA, T. T. MSANGO, M. MUMBUNA, W. MWONDELA, J. B. NYIBENDA and M. M. SAKUBITA. SAYED MAMOUN BIHEIRY, Governor of the Bank of Sudan, has been appointed Finance and Economics Minister in place of SAYED ABDEL MAGID AHMED, who retires on grounds of health. The new Minister is 36 years of age.

CANON R. C. PALIN, who recently returned to this country after 30 years in Uganda as a C.M.S. missionary, is now acting as men candidates secretary at the mission headquarters in London. He succeeds the REV. BRIAN DE SARAM.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORRHODCON LESQUIRE LONDON"
Telephone: WHItchall 8888 Cables: "NORRHODCON LONDON"

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, the unsuccessful Tory candidate in the Luton by-election, is not to seek nomination in that constituency for the general election, but hopes to contest a seat in the south of England. He lives in Horsham, Sussex.

MR. R. D. CORNISH has been seconded by the British Council to act as librarian in Zanzibar, the council having promised £20,000 to establish and equip a Central Library. MISS A. M. TURKEY, a Zanzibari, is to be trained in Britain as a librarian.

SIR JOHN SLESSOR, of Rimpion-Manor, Yeovil, who has visited East and Central Africa and long been interested in their affairs, has been nominated one of the three sheriffs for Somerset for the ensuing year. He is a Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

ALDERMAN C. W. RUBIA has been re-elected mayor of Nairobi. In a ballot he received 27 votes compared with 11 cast for ALDERMAN J. M. KASYOKA. The deputy mayor is ALDERMAN I. LUGONZO. The mayor receives an annual allowance of £1,500.

Eland—which are “ridiculously healthy” and ‘easy to tame’—may become a major Rhodesian economic asset for their milk (twice as rich as a Jersey cow’s) and for meat. DR. H. C. PEREIRA, director of the Agricultural Research Council, has suggested.

THE REV. SOSBETER MAGUA, lately rural dean of Fort Hall, has arrived in England on a visit of about 10 months, during which he will be engaged in contacts with social services and industry. He has had much to do with the rehabilitation of Mau Mau terrorists.

CANON MICHAEL ROY SINKER, since 1946 vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex, who has been appointed Archdeacon of Stow, in the Diocese of Lincoln, was for four years between the wars with the South African Church Railway Mission, which operates in the Rhodesias.

MRS. B. MILLER and MISS C. ZIERLEYN, of the American Education Partnership Programme, have been in Dar es Salaam to inform themselves of the progress of 52 needy Tanganyika students at secondary schools who are receiving financial aid under the programme.

Three Kenya tribal policemen, CONSTABLES AZUNGU LUMIDI, KISAKA AYUYU, and WILSON SHITOSHI, have been awarded the Queen’s Commendation for Brave Conduct. Unarmed, they tackled and arrested a notorious Kalenjin gang leader, who had wounded one of them with a pistol shot.

MR. LEONARD JAMES NGUGI, aged 28, a B.A. of Makerere College, has been appointed acting administrative secretary to the National Assembly of Kenya and acting clerk to the Senate. Earlier this year he was attached for three months to the staff of the House of Commons.

MR. TREVOR GARDNER, Finance Minister, MR. ARTHUR WINA, his Parliamentary Secretary, and MR. ARTHUR LEWIS, Permanent Secretary and chief finance delegate on the dissolution committee sitting in Salisbury, have arrived from Northern Rhodesia for discussions in London.

Non-Africans intending to remain in Kenya must become citizens if they want protection against the 99% African community, which will expect to see evidence of the 1% ‘immigrants’ faith in the country. MR. T. J. MBOYA, Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, threatened last week.

A Tanganyika Government spokesman said in Dar es Salaam a few days ago that SIR ISAAC WOLFSON, acting in his private capacity, had offered to provide £100,000 towards the cost of a headquarters for the Co-operative Supply Association, which is backed by the Tanganyika Government, and that it was hoped that a consortium including Sir Isaac would provide a further £300,000. MR. J. S. KASAMBALA, Minister of Co-operatives, had announced in error that Great Universal Stores, Ltd., one of the Wolfson group of companies, would provide the whole £400,000.

MR. H. LEISHMAN, who resided for many years in Northern Rhodesia, is to become president of Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd., and MR. M. CAINE is to become chairman in succession to MR. D. POWELL, deputy chairman of the Booker group, who needs to devote more time to some of its other activities.

MR. KAUNDA, leader of U.N.I.P., said in Lusaka a few days ago that when the Northern Rhodesia-Tanganyika rail link was completed Northern Rhodesia would be a rail junction for a possible United States of Africa, with five lines radiating to serve Africa and the world, lines reaching Dar es Salaam, Beira, the Cape ports, Lobito and the Congo.

Compensation costing Britain between £15m. and £20m. should be provided for at least 3,000 Federal civil servants being rendered workless by the dissolution. MR. W. E. KERR, president of the Public Service Staff Association, stated in London when he arrived this week to put their case before MR. SANDYS, Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

When DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, and MRS. OBOTE flew from Entebbe to Nairobi at the start of their honeymoon, they were accompanied by DR. SOLOMON ASELA, the Prime Minister’s personal physician, and a security officer. They are due back in Uganda in the first week of next month after short visits to Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Ghana, and the United Arab Republic.

MR. EDWARD OKOT, a member of the committee of the National Union of Plantation Workers and of the Trade Union Congress of Uganda, MR. IGNATIUS SHEJA, general secretary of the Uganda Petroleum and Oil Workers’ Union, and MR. LUKAS WASUNDA, assistant secretary of the Uganda Trade Union Congress and general secretary of the Hotel and Domestic Workers’ Union, are in England for a month as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA TANDON, lately Indian Ambassador to the Netherlands, who has been appointed Commissioner for India in Kenya and Zanzibar, was born in 1910, and after graduating B.A. and LL.B. at Punjab University took an honours B.A. at Cambridge and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. He joined the Punjab Civil Service in 1937, was seconded to the Government of India, and held various posts in the Department of Information and the Ministry of Commerce. He was First Secretary in East Africa for a few months in 1954, and was then transferred to Malaya.

Obituary

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Dowler

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, K.C.B., K.B.E., who died in his sleep last Thursday, aged 68, was G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa from 1948 to 1951, and secretary of the King George VI Foundation from 1953 to 1960.

Commissioned into the East Surrey Regiment four days after the outbreak of war in 1914, he served in France and Flanders during the next five years, was at the Staff College at Camberley in 1931-32 and again in 1937-39, and took command of the 1st battalion of his regiment in July 1939. During the ensuing war he was on duty in the United Kingdom, the Middle East, and Italy, and in 1947 went to the British Army of the Rhine as Chief of Staff. In the following year he was made Director of Infantry at the War Office, and in that connexion paid his first visit to East Africa.

He was born in New York, where his father was in business, and educated at Tonbridge School and Sandhurst.

Communist Arms for Somalia

Why Russian Aid Was Accepted

MR. ABDULLAHI ISSA, Foreign Minister of the Somali Republic, said last week in Nairobi when on his way back to Mogadishu from the United Nations that his country had for three and a half years been asking the West for arms but had received no reply until a few weeks ago, when a joint offer of military aid from the United States, West Germany and Italy was made. It amounted to only about half what had been offered by Russia. Moreover, the United States had imposed the unacceptable condition that military aid should not be taken from any other source.

The Somali Army, which had now to use weapons from the 1939-45 war, could be modernized with Russian weapons and enlarged, and there would be a small air force equipped by Russia. Expansion of the forces would be gradual, and they would be used simply for internal security and defence purposes.

Mr. Issa hoped and believed that the United States would not take the drastic step of suspending its economic aid to Somalia. America would, he thought, understand his country's position. Somalia wanted cordial relations with all countries.

Mogadishu Broadcasts

He denied that Chinese were in charge of the radio station in Mogadishu; admitted that the Prime Minister of Kenya had expressed his concern over broadcasts from that station on the subject of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya; and said that a new wireless station was being built with Russian help.

The arms deal with Russia would not alter his country's position of political non-alignment. Somalia wanted friendly relations with Kenya, and had accepted an invitation to attend the independence celebrations next month. Its delegation would probably be led by the Prime Minister, Dr. Shermarke.

[Whereas the joint Western offer would have involved about £6.4m., that from Russia totals £11m. It is understood that it will be used to raise the Somali army from 4,000 to 20,000. Since Somalia severed diplomatic relations with Britain in March because H.M. Government declined to transfer the Northern Frontier District to Somalia before Kenya became independent, Chinese aid to the republic has been estimated at £7m.—Ed.]

Mzee Kenyatta, the Prime Minister, later announced that he had told Mr. Issa that Somalia had no more of a right to claim the North Eastern Region of Kenya than any other territory in which Somalis lived. He had explained that the Government's policy was to promote economic development in the Northern Frontier Region, where early elections would give the people a large measure of local autonomy.

On Sunday he went to Nairobi airport to bid farewell to Mr. Issa, and then announced that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Somalia were to be established after independence next month.

Grenade Attacks

Mr. R. Winsor, civil secretary in the North Eastern Region, has reported that on the night of November 3 a known Degodia criminal fugitive wanted for murder and theft and living at Bulhawa, Somalia, entered Mandera and attempted to assassinate the vice-chairman of the local Regional Advisory Committee, Mohamed Sheikh Ali. On the following day an all-party delegation from Mandera visited Bulhawa to protest against what they deemed a politically-inspired incident.

In the middle of last week grenades were thrown in to a border post near Mandera and five African policemen were injured.

On Saturday night Somali tribesmen attacked with grenades and rifle fire a police general service unit elsewhere in the N.F.D. One man who was seriously wounded was flown to hospital in Nairobi. The attack occurred in the Wamer area, north-east of Garissa, where prospecting for oil is being undertaken.

Emperor Haile Selassie summoned several ambassadors in Addis Ababa last week, including the Soviet representative, and expressed to them concern at the dangers involved in the increased supply of arms to Somalia.

In the United States it has been suggested that the Russian decision was a counter-stroke to a Chinese offer of military aid, in addition to a £7m. loan.

MR. JOHN DRYSDALE, lately adviser to the Prime Min-

ister of the Somali Republic, who is back in England, wrote to the *Times*:—

"The Department for Technical Co-operation is wrong to recruit administrative officers for the Somali North-Eastern Region of Kenya. Not only is this an irritant to the neighbouring Somali Republic, as evidenced by recent broadcasts from Radio Mogadishu, but it continues to insulate Kenya's leaders from the realities of the situation in this turbulent area.

"Not one of Kenya's Ministers has yet visited the area in question and they are not likely to do so while the white man continues to rule Somalis in isolation from the rest of Kenya. How can there be a realistic settlement of this acute problem in an African context while these artificial, colonial conditions are perpetuated?

"Is it right that Englishmen should be sent out there as a buffer between two African States? Or are they to be the sacrifice for the inept way in which the Government has handled this problem?"

Portuguese Policy in Africa

Talks with Independent States

DR. FRANCO NOGUEIRA, Foreign Minister of Portugal, said during his recent visit to the United States that it was "ridiculous" for Mr. Adoula, Prime Minister of the Congo, to allege that Portugal had plans to sink ships at the mouth of the Congo. That accusation was reckless and false.

Portugal's support for South Africa in the United Nations sprang solely from the conviction of his Government that it was a breach of its Charter for the United Nations to debate *apartheid*, essentially an internal matter for South Africa. Portugal did not approve *apartheid*, her policy in Africa being diametrically at variance with it.

Dr. Nogueira discussed his country's African policy with the Foreign Ministers of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Tanganyika, Tunisia, and Madagascar, and the permanent representatives at U.N.O. of Ghana, Guinea, and Morocco, who had been designated by the independent African States to speak on their behalf.

Portugal, said its spokesman, understood self-determination to imply popular consent to an administrative and political organization; the people participated in a country's life when they elected district, municipal, legislative, economic, and social councils, including a National Assembly and an Overseas Council.

The National Assembly had recently increased membership of all those bodies, making wholly elective some which had previously had some appointed members. There was every intention to accelerate educational and economic development and to give Africans a greater share in political life.

Spokesmen for the African States replied that the Portuguese concept of self-determination could be accepted only if the people of Portuguese Africa were given the right to opt out of Portugal and determine their own future.

There are to be further discussions.

Boycotting Trade with South Africa

FROM INDEPENDENCE DAY, December 12, the Government of Kenya will impose a total prohibition on exports to South Africa or imports from that Republic. There will be a similar ban on trade with Portugal and Portuguese Africa.

Tanganyika and Uganda have already taken similar measures; but whereas the volume of their trade with South Africa was £2.6m. annually, it is £4.3m. in the case of Kenya, which last year sold to South Africa sodium carbonate from Lake Magadi to a value of £540,000 and bought from that country feldspar essential for its cement industry. South Africa has also bought East African coffee and tea, among other products.

In Tanganyika the Ministry of Commerce and Industry emphasized last week that the ban on trade with South Africa includes the import and export of Christmas and other gift parcels.

Mr. de Courcy Gives Evidence Finances of His Companies

MR. NORMAN KENNETH RAMSAY, an accountant employed for 22 years by Mr. Kenneth Hugh de Courcy, who is on trial at the Old Bailey on 14 charges of alleged fraud, forgery and perjury to which he has pleaded not guilty, testified that he had prepared and audited the accounts of the de Courcy companies and that all were in deficit at the end of 1958.

Overseas Land Purchasing Trust had a deficit of £336,000 and the Ridgway-Courcy company a debit balance of £91,000. In 1962 there was a valuation of £69,000 on Mr. de Courcy's residence, Cerney House, Gloucestershire, and its contents.

Witness thought it a great shame that the New Cerney township scheme had fallen by the wayside, for it was an excellent project, launched under expert advice.

He had resigned his employment with Mr. de Courcy in 1961.

When the case for the prosecution closed Mr. Mervyn Griffith-Jones protested for the defence at the way in which counsel for the Crown had put before the jury such a mass of documentary evidence as to impose an intolerable burden upon them.

Mr. de Courcy, who began his evidence on Monday at the beginning of the fifth week of the trial, said that in 1938 he had started *Intelligence Digest* and *Weekly Review*, which had been generally successful.

Ridgway-Courcy, the publisher but not owner until July last year, had assets of nearly £69,000 and debts of £27,000, much of which was a dollar pool on which he had a call and therefore not really a liability of the company. Goodwill appeared at a very modest figure, excluding the dollar pool his assets had been valued at £150,000, but that had never been written up in the balance-sheet.

He had no idea where the minutes of O.L.P.T. board meetings were; loose documents produced in court were not minutes of such meetings but records of management matters taken by his wife or himself.

When he turned his attention to Rhodesia in 1948 there was acute housing shortage around Salisbury, with 600 families looking for accommodation and about 700 new arrivals in the city every month. The Government blessed his proposal.

O.L.P.T. was to take half the residential sites after the first 300; and 8,000 residential sites were then planned. O.L.P.T. had to build the houses, shops, and light industrial areas, sell them, and run the town until the authorities took it over, perhaps many years later.

U.N.I.P. in Control

MR. HAROLD MITCHELL, twice mayor of Lusaka, has resigned from the city council because, as a result of the local government elections, the interests of the United National Independence Party, not of the citizens in general, will, he is convinced, prevail. Since the election three of the five standing committees of the council have passed to U.N.I.P. chairmen; they include the finance and general purposes committee, over which Mr. Mitchell presided. U.N.I.P. councillors have demanded the resignation of the deputy mayor, Mr. Robert Burns, a Federal Party member of the Federal Parliament, who rejected the suggestion. He later agreed.

Revolt in Southern Sudan

NO NEWS about the revolt in the Southern Sudan has come from Khartoum or any other part of the Sudan, but reports telegraphed to various newspapers from Nairobi have described the situation as serious, a despatch to the *Observer* stating that "the situation in parts of Equatoria is similar to that during the worst days of Mau Mau in Kenya". A representative of the Sudan African National Union who is at present in Kenya said at the week-end that "the whole of the Southern Sudan is now in revolt". Two representatives of that body are in custody in Uganda.

Uganda Minister Lashes Out at Critics Mr. Nekyon Ready to Return to Back Benches

MR. A. A. NEKYON, Minister for Information in Uganda, having told the National Assembly that imperialist agents were campaigning for his dismissal from the Cabinet, said that so long as he was in Parliament it was to him immaterial whether he held a portfolio or not. In any event he would continue to work faithfully for the country.

"I think I should be able to do more for my country as a back-bencher than as a Minister; but I cannot shirk my responsibilities."

If those who wanted him out of the Cabinet could convince the Prime Minister to remove him, he would go to the back-benches willingly. He had not done much for Uganda, but what hurt him was that whatever little contribution he had tried to make had brought nothing but abuse. So that imperialists and their agents, like Mr. Okurut and the *Uganda Argus*, might be free to lobby Parliament to vote against him, he would leave immediately for Lira, where he would learn from the radio whether a vote had gone against him.

Campaign Against Japanese TV Sets

HE had been defending the Government's decision to restrict the supply of television sets to Japan. After thorough investigation the Japanese sets had, he declared, been found to be the cheapest. The manufacturers would pay a 25% import duty, and for the protection given them and space for their assembly plant Uganda was to receive half of the remaining profit. Local assembly of the sets would begin within six months.

Mr. Okurut and the Democratic Party had wanted the Government to allow Britain, France, and other imperialist countries to dump their sets in Uganda, which they thought earmarked by God for their exploitation.

That was why the *Argus*, a paper backed by those N.A.T.O. Powers, had given such publicity to a speech by Mr. Okurut which had been intended only to defame him (the Minister). A campaign against him had been waged for two or three weeks. There had been a rumour that he was under house arrest and another that he was being forced to go to India. Henceforth there would be no love lost between him and the *Argus*.

Allegations of Corruption

Democratic Party M.P.s, he continued, "are so fond of charging people with corruption that I now suspect that they were very corrupt when they were in Government. That is why Mr. Sebalu, who was a Minister of Finance, built himself a storeyed building near Rubaga Cathedral immediately after leaving Government. He was a Minister for only one year. I have been a Minister for one and a half years. I am building only a bungalow. If I was bribed, as alleged, how much more was Sebalu bribed?"

"How did Mr. Ben Kiwanuka reconstruct his house? Was it through receiving bribes? How did Mr. Bataringaya build his house in Ankole? Through bribes? It is a well-known fact that some foreign Government built Kiwanuka a house for renting as a source of revenue. It is the first house on the right along Imapla Avenue after turning off Upper Kololo Terrace. No foreign Power will ever build me a house."

Mr. Okurut had alleged that only five television sets had been sold; the number, in fact, was 1,050. Would he tell the House which Ministers had been given free sets? His weeping over the fact that only Japanese sets were being assembled indicated that Mr. Okurut had been bribed by some capitalist to plead for them.

Whereas Mr. Okurut condemned the introduction of a Government newspaper as an attempt to turn people into robots, Mr. Basil Bataringaya, Leader of the Opposition, had applied for an agency for the Government paper in Ankole.

"Half of the export trade of the United Kingdom today is carried out by only 200 firms".—Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development.

Kenya Bans Tory M.P. Constitutional Adviser to K.A.D.U.

MR. FREDERIC BENNETT, Tory M.P. for Torquay, who acted as adviser to K.A.D.U. at the last two constitutional conferences, has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Kenya Government.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of the Opposition, alleged in the House of Representatives that the Government was "harassing and penalizing this person only because he has been helpful to the Opposition" and had helped to create the regional Constitution. "This may be the beginning of tyranny and dictatorship in this country. If so, let us be told in no uncertain terms". Only two days previously the House had discussed Commonwealth membership. Yet this was the treatment meted out to a Commonwealth citizen.

When Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, replied in general terms, Opposition members shouted "Give reasons". He retorted: "It is not necessary for the Government to give any reasons, and I do not intend to do so. For reasons that are in the interests of better harmony and good relations within Kenya the Kenya Government has seen fit to take this action".

Asking what crime Mr. Bennett had committed, or if security was involved, Mr. Ngala, shouting above jeers from the Government benches, expostulated: "The Government is scared stiff of Freddy Bennett because they know they could never challenge him in a court of law. We are not going to tolerate government by fearful people who are not prepared to challenge others through democratic processes".

Mr. Bennett commented that there must have been a mistake. "I have always been a friend of Kenya, and acted only in this capacity. I acted as honorary and unpaid adviser to K.A.D.U. when the party was in power and again when it was the Opposition party. In both cases I had the full approval of H.M. Government".

Mrs. Barbara Castle, and Mr. Fenner Brockway, two Socialist M.P.s, have asked Mr. Mboya to reconsider the prohibition on Mr. Bennett's entry into Kenya.

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Can Whites Farm in Kenya?

Sir Philip Mitchell's Serious Doubts

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, a former Governor of Kenya, who bought a mixed farm of 1,100 acres in the Subukia district when he retired from the Colonial Service in 1962, and Lady Mitchell are on the point of leaving East Africa to settle in Spain.

Twice within the past fortnight he has made public statements which reveal his grave doubt that Europeans can expect to farm satisfactorily in Kenya under a black Government.

"The African politicians are determined to make farming impossible in this country", he said on the first occasion.

A few days later he amplified his earlier remark, saying that even though European farmers might come to terms with the Government, they would be up against local African politicians who were causing unrest and discontent among Africans on the farms. There was a danger that the Europeans would lose their nerve and decide to quit; and without a strong European backbone Kenya would fold up.

The British Government would not, he declared, be justified in providing more money for African settlement on farms formerly owned by Europeans until there was proof that settlers were being given a real chance by the politicians, who might "let law and order go to blazes".

He hoped that the Government would recognize the importance of keeping the Kenya Rifles up to strength.

Thieves Harass African Farmers

EUROPEAN FARMERS in the Kenya Highlands have for years been the victims of organized thefts of cattle, crops and farm implements, and a number of districts have reported seriously increased crime of this nature in recent months. Many of the thieves are certainly Land Freedom Army men. Most are camped in forests but some are known to have intimidated African workers on European farms to give them shelter in their homes and not report their presence to their employers or the police.

Africans who have not yet received land in the Highlands, or have been offered it on what they consider unsatisfactory terms, are now revenging themselves upon Africans who are working hard on such land.

An African reporter for the *Kenya Weekly News* has recently written that an African farming on a large scale near Ol Kalou has told him that all his trees had been uprooted by Africans who are squatters on his farm but refuse to work for him and call him "the black European". Thefts of his farm equipment have rapidly increased, his losses including batteries from four tractors and much fencing wire.

He stated that all African farmers in the district were being robbed, and that they had now decided to "deal harshly" with thieves, whether squatters or far-

Assistant Kenya Agent

MR. JOHN NDISI has arrived in London to take up the appointment of Assistant Kenya Agent in succession to Mr. Keith Shaw, who is retiring from the Colonial Service. Mr. Ndisi, now 29 years of age, studied economics at Uppsala University, Sweden, was at one period a lecturer at the College of Social Studies, Kikuyu, and last year joined the nucleus staff for Kenya's External Service. For the last four months he has been attached as Second Secretary to the British Embassy in Usumbura, Burundi.

Kenya's Problems and Opportunities

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF KENYA is taken by Barclays Bank D.C.O., whose current *Overseas Review* opens with an article which says, *inter alia* :—

"In 1961 drought and floods brought famine and much material damage to a country already suffering from nearly a decade of strife, an exodus of capital, and a collapse of confidence: many feared that events were moving towards some culminating tragedy. Few would have dared to prophesy that independence could be peacefully established before the end of 1963.

"The whole atmosphere in Kenya has improved over the past two years, but many dangers lie ahead. The fact that the barometer has swung from 'Stormy' towards 'Fair' does not guarantee a long period of fine weather. A respite has been gained and internal and external confidence in the future of Kenya has in large measure returned. Avoidance of the worst dangers in the recent past is some indication that the many difficulties ahead will be successfully overcome.

"The basic economic problem is to raise the standard of living of the population, of whom 84m. are Africans, the vast majority living at subsistence level; the task is made more formidable by the fact that this population is likely to be doubled within 25 years, so that production must rise at a rate of over 3% yearly to make any real progress.

"Political power is passing to the African leaders, who are confronted by the politically unpalatable fact that they are largely dependent on expatriates in certain economic spheres, such as the handling and finance of external trade, industry and some technical services. There is a similar situation for agriculture and virtually the whole of the cash economy.

Expansion Tied to Farms

"Not only is the resident non-African population larger than in the other independent African Commonwealth countries (nearly 60,000 Europeans and some 200,000 others, mainly Indians), but there are about 3,600 large-scale farmers, none of them African, owning over 74m. acres of developed land. These farms produce about four-fifths of the cash crops and an even larger proportion of the agricultural exports on which the country's future largely depends. Such exports provide much of the Government revenue and nearly all the capacity to import necessities and capital goods. Unless agricultural exports are maintained and increased, it is impossible to visualize embarking on a programme of development.

"Many of the African leaders, certainly Mr. Kenyatta, have made it clear that they need the European farmers and want them to stay. They have, however, the difficult task of convincing their followers, many of whom are unemployed and land-hungry, that the European must be assured of his personal safety and given fair treatment now and in the future. This is of even greater importance as the foreign investor will pay the closest attention to the policy adopted as a far better guide to the prospects for the safety of his investment than promises or incentives for the future. Yet it is not unreasonable for the Africans to wish to reduce their future dependence on this small section of the community, particularly as it is socially and politically desirable to encourage land settlement by Africans.

Crop Surpluses

"The most favoured crops for African growers have been coffee and pyrethrum, but new plantings of both must now be discouraged. Kenya is already likely to have surpluses of her most important crop, coffee, owing to limitation of exports under the new international agreement. A similar situation has arisen with pyrethrum. The prospects for the other two main export crops, sisal and tea, appear much more favourable, but they have so far been grown almost entirely on large estates. However, small-scale tea cultivation is considered by the experts to have proved its potentiality and is to be rapidly extended. Further diversification of crops and more concentration on livestock products (meat, hides and skins, wool, and dairy products) will be necessary.

"Provided that this fundamental agricultural problem is tackled with wisdom and patience, the outlook for Kenya is one of great opportunities. Much of the infrastructure of development already exists, and the foundations of industrialization have been laid. Tourism is growing in this beautiful country, and will make an important contribution to the national economy. Above all, the outlook is brightened by the external support that seems assured. Britain is committed to a larger scale of assistance than her normal rather meagre level, and must surely feel that this is a test case for British policy."

Those Students for Bulgaria

FORTY-SIX AFRICAN STUDENTS selected by the Ministry of Education in Kenya to be educated in Bulgaria who were told at Nairobi Airport to stand back while 55 other Africans embarked (having been selected by the Kenya African National Union, the party which forms the Government), have since been told by the Minister, Mr. J. D. Otiende, that serious concern is felt about their future and that the Ministry is making all possible efforts to send them overseas for further study, either to Bulgaria or some other country.

They were accommodated for a few days at the Institute of Administration, Kabete, and then sent home with the promise that they would be recalled as soon as new arrangements had been made.

Mr. Otiende had previously expressed his regret in public that "certain members of the party who in fact are in the Government should have sabotaged the carefully planned scheme by the Ministry."

One of those whom he was understood to indict by implication is the vice-president of his party, Mr. Odiga, Minister of Home Affairs. He is widely believed in Kenya to have arranged the flight of the men selected by the party.

Rise in Demand for U.K. Passports

OF 10,499 KENYA RESIDENTS who left last year with the declared intention of not returning, 8,379 were Europeans, says the Immigration Department's annual report, which has only now reached London. There were 6,318 new permanent immigrants of all races.

Visitors from abroad numbered 25,359 (23,897 in 1961), 20,904 being Europeans. A total of 142,502 persons entered the Colony, including 63,453 from outside East Africa who passed in transit but stayed anything up to a fortnight. Immigration officials interviewed 93,590 arrivals by air, including 25,504 on inter-territorial flights to Nairobi, a 20% increase, and 27,043 sea travellers.

Demand for residents' certificates declined from 8,740 to 4,399. Applications for U.K. passports totalled 1,739, as against only 186 the previous year, while the overall demand for Kenya passports dropped, despite an increase in African applicants.

£8,500 for Dr. Obote's Wedding

A SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of £8,500 towards the cost of the wedding earlier this month of Dr. Milton Obote and Miss Miria Kalule was accepted by the Uganda National Assembly on Monday only, after vigorous protests. Mr. George Magezi, Minister of State, said that the estimate included £3,000 for 150 cases of champagne, £2,200 for 900 cases of beer, and £1,000 for food. The Assembly also voted £2,000 for new furniture for the Prime Minister's Lodge in Entebbe.

Force of Example

MR. M. A. O. NDISI, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Kenya, has told trainees for appointment as community development officers that their personal conduct is immensely important. What would be thought of them, he asked, if they pleaded for hard voluntary labour by a community in building a road and then drank for two hours in the nearest bar? What would be the attitude to a community officer whose own home was untidy and dirty if he campaigned for better rural housing? What effect would he have when pleading for local co-operation if he was known to quarrel with his associates and argue with the head of his Department?

Elderly Woman Strangled

THREE AFRICANS on Sunday strangled a 72-year-old European woman on an Arusha farm, northern Tanganyika, after savagely beating her husband, Lieut.-Col. Grey, aged 92, who has farmed there for 40 years. The gang stole a rifle and an unsigned cheque for £1,000. The Africans had come ostensibly to buy cattle.

House of Lords Debate

(Concluded from page 250)

made there. It came out, apparently quite by accident, in reply to a question put by the Leader of the Opposition at the tail end of the Prime Minister's speech".

THE MARQUESS OF LANDSDOWNE, who replied for the Government, said that he believed the Government of South Africa to be heading for disaster with its policy of *apartheid*.

In reply to Lord Colyton, he emphasized that the arrangement about civil servants had been approved by all the Governments concerned. Officers who become redundant through dissolution of the Federation would receive compensation for the abolition of their office in the form of an additional one-third of their pension. An officer offered continued pensionable employment in his home territory who did not wish to accept the offer would be entitled to his earned pension only, not to the additional one-third.

"Overseas officers in the public services of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya and Zanzibar will be eligible for pension supplements under the Pensions (Increase) Act. Members of the Southern Rhodesian and Federal public services will not be so eligible as they are not members of H.M. O.C.S. and were selected for appointment by their own Governments, not on behalf of a Secretary of State. Former members of H.M. O.C.S. who were transferred to the Federal civil service will be eligible for supplements in respect of that part of their final pension which derives from service in Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland, or any other overseas scheduled territories.

"I know there has been criticism of the administration of Nyasaland, particularly in regard to the administration of justice; but much of this criticism appears to have been ill-founded. I call attention to a document recently produced by the Deputy-Governor's Office in Nyasaland and now available in the library. Entitled *'Rule of Law in Nyasaland'*, it appears to answer very effectively the main criticisms made".

Federal Officials Want Compensation

Four-Member Delegation Sent to London

A FOUR-MEMBER DELEGATION of civil servants of the Federal Government, led by Mr. W. E. Kerr, has arrived in London to put their case for better treatment before the dissolution of the Federation next month. They intend to lobby M.P.s. and hope to see the Commonwealth Secretary, though he has refused one request for a meeting.

Mr. Kerr told journalists on Monday that of 35,000 employees of the Federal Government about 3,000 would "be left on the streets of Salisbury" unless something was done by Britain, the creator and destroyer of the Federation.

The severance terms suggested for Federal officials were far inferior to those for officials employed by the constituent territories and other countries which had been granted independence. Instead of "a proper golden handshake", Federal officials were being given "a brass rub-off".

H.M. Government had been less than honest in dealing with the Federal Public Service Association, which had been barely consulted. More than 1,000 senior employees had resigned in disgust; that promised future trouble, for their skills were badly needed.

A Federal civil servant who did not wish to continue in the service of any of the territorial Governments was to receive the pension earned up to the date of retirement. If he was not offered a job in one of the territories he would receive an additional third, for which he would also qualify if he undertook a temporary contract, of two years in the case of Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia or five years in the case of Southern Rhodesia. Such terms involved coercion upon officers to take appointments which were not comparable with those held by them under the Federal Government.

There were individual cases of hardship—for instance, of a 50-year-old employee of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation earning about £2,500 who would get a pension of only £35 a month.

Civil servants were also concerned about their citizenship. After the territories had become independent they might be forced to surrender the dual British and local citizenship which they now enjoyed. That fear had been increased by what had happened in Kenya.

Under the present proposals Europeans with eight or nine years' service with the Federal Government would draw pensions ranging from £25 to £45 a month. Africans, who numbered about half the total, would get about 50s.

Solution for Southern Rhodesia

"Must Suit People, Not U.K. Politics"

MR. IAN SMITH, Southern Rhodesia's Deputy Prime Minister, told journalists in Salisbury last week that during his visit to London he had told Ministers that he hoped that the question of independence for Southern Rhodesia would be finalized before the next general election in Britain. H.M. Government now knew clearly the view of the Southern Rhodesian Government, which was itself clear about the British Government's stand.

H.M. Government has asked him for details about schemes which required financial backing. One represented about £2m., another about £1½m., and a third about £500,000.

He had visited Norway because chemical concerns there were interested in Southern Rhodesia's ore deposits and Kariba pulp and were studying a Southern Rhodesian Government report in that connexion.

After Mr. Sandys had made the speech in the House of Commons which is reported in other columns, Mr. Smith commented: "It seems that the British Government is trying to find a solution for us which would suit their political needs, whereas we say that we must have a solution which will be in the interests of Southern Rhodesia and its people".

Whereas a Z.A.N.U. spokesman said that his party had always held that the fate of the entire Commonwealth was bound up with the Southern Rhodesian issue, and that Z.A.N.U. had cabled to all Commonwealth Prime Ministers only two days earlier, a spokesman for the People's Caretaker Council led by Mr. Nkomo said: "We see no reason to consult Commonwealth members. Britain has not done so in other cases. She is shirking her responsibilities and looking for a scapegoat".

The Rev. N. Sithole, president of Z.A.N.U., had suggested to 12 Commonwealth countries that they should press Britain to convene a Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference to discuss Southern Rhodesia.

A Z.A.N.U. statement issued after Sir Alec Douglas-Home has spoken in the House of Commons said that it rejected the principle which he had enunciated of majority rule with protection for minorities. Z.A.N.U. stood for non-racialism and a Bill of Rights.

20,000 Non-Europeans in Civil Service

OF A TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT exceeding 37,000 posts in the Federal Public Service of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, some 20,000 are now held by non-Europeans, predominantly Africans, and there are a further 850 Africans in training in the Ministry of Health.

There are nearly 13,000 Europeans in the service on Branch I conditions, 8,000 being on pensionable terms and 5,000 on contract or temporary conditions. In this branch there are 305 non-Europeans—199 Asians or Coloureds and 106 Africans—who have complete parity with European officers.

In Branch II—which prepares non-Europeans for promotions to Branch I, and provides an avenue of promotion for those in Branch III—there are 202 officials on pensionable conditions and 73 on temporary or contract terms, and 324 student nurses.

In Branch III there are 5,130 Africans on pensionable conditions and 235 on contract or temporary terms, with a further 525 trainees for the medical service. This branch includes posts for assistants in the posts and telegraphs, audit, customs, engineering, laboratory, health, dispensary and medical fields, for midwives, telephoneists, postmen, tailors, storemen, and so on. There are 2,000 subordinate officers in the Prison Service, all Africans, on very similar conditions.

There are about 12,000 employees in Branch IV, mostly African messengers and orderlies.

Scales in Branch I range from £387 to £2,203, with salaries for the senior posts and heads of Ministries up to £3,765. In Branch II salary scales range from £332 to £1,247, with heads of larger schools going up to £1,505 per annum.

Officials in Branches I and II contribute towards their pensions: those in Branch III get pensions on a non-contributory basis.

Employees in Branch IV in Southern Rhodesia are able to earn pensions on a non-contributory basis, while those in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are eligible for gratuities on retirement.

Selection Trust's £5.9m. Profit

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports a net profit to June 30 of £5,928,843, compared with £4,203,461 in the previous year. After deducting £718,050 (£970,497) retained by subsidiaries, the net profit in the accounts of the parent company are up by almost exactly £2m., namely £5,210,793 (£3,232,964). Shareholders receive 7s. 9d. gross per £1 share. Taxation exceeded £1.5m.

The issued capital is £20,534,595, the share premium account exceeding £15m. In the consolidated accounts fixed assets appear at nearly £46m., loans at £14.7m. and net current assets at £13.3m., bringing the total to almost £74m. Deducting a £4m. provision for replacement, outstanding debenture stock of £6.6m. and secured and unsecured loans totalling £2.3m., the net assets employed are £60,951,607.

In the case of the parent company the fixed assets appear at £25.4m., loans at £6.5m., net current assets at £6.5m., making £38.4m., or £36.4m. after deducting provision for replacements and long-term liabilities.

The chief subsidiary, Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., reports a profit of £5,658,894 (£4,995,675) after deduction of tax totalling £3.5m. (£3m.). Dividends totalling 9s. 6d. gross per share (8s. 6d.) provided revenue of just over £4.5m. (£4m.). Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., paid 2s., or £450,000 from profits of £714,023 (£624,446).

Ore Reserves

The published ore reserves of Mufulira total 175m. short tons averaging 3.34% copper; of the Roan Antelope 93m., 2.92%; Chibuluma 9.8m., 4.6%; Chambishi 35m., 3.37%; and Baluba 112m., 2.41%.

The very detailed report includes a ten-year statistical and financial summary.

For the quarter to September 30, R.S.T. and its main subsidiaries produced 59,137 long tons of copper and sold 56,590 tons; in the corresponding quarter of 1962 the figures were 55,885 and 49,532 tons. Estimated consolidated profit before tax was £2,704,000 (£2,165,000).

Sir Donald Prain is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Sir William Murphy and Messrs. T. H. Bradford (alternate G. F. Hatch), F. E. Buch, F. Coolbaugh, H. R. Finn, Eric J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild, Jack Thomson, D. L. Irwin (alternate Lewin Tucker), Colin Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles, Alexander B. Maclaren, and John Payne, Jr. (alternate Thomas C. Moore).

There is a London Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Brigadier R. Micklem, and Messrs. C. W. Boise, J. H. Lascelles, H. J. Hinves, and C. E. Nisbet.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., report net profit after tax to June 30 at £344,000 (£314,000). A dividend of 3s. 4d. per £1 unit, less tax, will take £50,000, and after appropriating £230,000 to capital expenditure and £25,000 to the preference share redemption fund, the carry-forward will be £266,000. Issued capital amounts to £500,000 in ordinary and £922,759 in preference shares. Fixed assets total £3.9m. and net current assets £303,000.

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

There are eight alternate directors, Messrs. I. M. Cowan, E. R. Denman, H. M. Forrest, R. B. Loder, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore and D. A. B. Watson.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, M. W. B. Heald, B. W. Pain and H. A. V. Smith.

Federal Bolts and Nuts, Ltd., of Bulawayo, has changed its name to Bolt Manufacturers Africa, Ltd.

Central African Safaris (1963) (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Salisbury with a nominal capital of £15,175.

Old Mutual Investment Corporation of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., has increased its capital from £2m. to £5m. and Dave Investments (Pvt.), Ltd., also of Southern Rhodesia, has raised its capital from £4,000 to £104,000.

New company registrations in Northern Rhodesia include Shell Northern Rhodesia, Ltd., with authorized capital of £500,000; Diacarb, Ltd., metal manufacturers of Lusaka, £500,000; and Bata Shoe Company (Lusaka), Ltd., £50,000.

Rho-Anglo American's £7.1m. Profit

RHODESIAN ANGLo AMERICAN, LTD., reports profit to June 30 before tax at £7,110,000 (£7,319,000), the decrease being mainly due to the Bancroft Company having passed its preference dividend and Rhodesia Broken Hill paying no dividend. Operating companies in the group paid more than £9m. in tax, but Rhoanglo, a holding company, had a tax liability of only £10,000 (£120,000), leaving profit after tax at £7.1m. (£7,199,000). Interim and final dividends were again equivalent to 8s. net per 10s. share unit.

In the consolidated profit and loss account of the parent and subsidiary companies profit after tax was £17,692,000, against just over £21m., the proportion attributable to Rhoanglo being £7,962,000 (£9,514,000), of which £862,000 (£2,315,000) was retained in the accounts of subsidiaries.

Issued capital amounts to £6,871,000. There are unsecured loans for £2,749,000 and an issue of £1,618,000 of 6% registered loan stock.

Fixed assets stand in the consolidated balance-sheet at £79.4m., but there is a note that trade investments totalling £24.6m. are worth substantially more. Loans and advances stand at £15,772,000, stores at £4.5m., and current assets less current liabilities at £2.3m. Capital reserves are just under £25m. and revenue reserves nearly £19.7m.

The report, which is illustrated in colour, gives details of all the major investments. The text of Mr. Harry Oppenheimer's annual review appears on other pages.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, Sir Keith Acutt the deputy chairman, and the other directors are Sir Frederick Crawford, Sir Albert Robinson, and Messrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall Clark, W. M. Frames, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson and W. D. Wilson. There are five alternates, Messrs. H. C. Balingall, I. M. Cowan, R. B. Loder, J. M. F. Phillimore and H. H. Taylor. In London there is a committee of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. J. Oppenheimer, B. W. Pain, and H. A. W. Smith.

Rhokana Corporation's £10.1m. Profit

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., reports net profits after tax to June 30 at £10,116,000 (£11,641,000). Profit on copper sales at £6,172,000 is substantially under the 1962 figure of £8,411,000, interest receivable fell to £1,406,000 from £1,617,000 but investment income was rather higher at £4,659,000 (£4.6m.). Shareholders again receive 7s. net per £1 unit. After appropriating £1m. to capital expenditure the carry-forward is £334,000.

Issued capital is £25m. in ordinary and A stock units and £741,756 in 54% redeemable cumulative preference shares. Fixed assets exceed £35.1m., loans total £7.8m., stores are worth nearly £2.6m., and outside investments £884,000. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £241,000.

Strikes reduced the output of finished copper from 104,476 to 97,972 long tons and sales fell from 104,423 to 85,843 tons. Owing to continuing oversupply of the metal the voluntary cut in sales and ore production was raised in July of last year from 10% to 15% of the planned output. Though cobalt production increased from 955 to 1,401 short tons, sales aggregated only 634 tons in consequence of reduced demand in the U.K.

The report gives details of the shareholdings in the Bancroft, Nehanga, Chibuluma, Baluba, Chambisi, and Mufulira mines, Rhodesia Copper Refineries, and other companies.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer and Sir Keith Acutt are chairman and deputy chairman, and the other members of the board are Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall Clark, H. M. Forrest, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor and W. D. Wilson.

There are seven alternate directors, Messrs. I. M. Cowan, E. R. Denman, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, R. B. Loder, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson. A committee in London is composed of Messrs. E. C. Baring, H. W. W. G. May, B. W. Pain and H. A. V. Smith.

Mr. Oppenheimer's annual statement appears in other columns.

Output of blister copper from Kilembe Mines, Uganda, during the first nine months of the year totalled 11,880 long tons, worth rather more than £24m. In the corresponding period of last year the output was 11,578 tons.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga is to open two new copper mines near Kambove and Kamoto, the latter orebody being also rich in cobalt. There are already 10 copper producers in Katanga within the Union Minière group.



COPPER FROM AFRICA

**The RST Group sold 223,000 tons of copper in 1962-63.
Average selling price: £228 per ton.
Turnover: £51 million.
Group profits £1 million up on previous year.**

In his annual statement to shareholders Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, says that in the year ended June 30 last the affairs of the group were marked by the emergence of an African government in Northern Rhodesia, by the decision to disband the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and by the companies' decision to return their headquarters to Northern Rhodesia. Sir Ronald continues:

I believe that shareholders will regard it as a satisfactory year because, despite interruptions, the production of copper by the group mines amounted to 208,298 long tons, only 878 tons less than the previous year. Sales, however, were 21,400 tons higher than in the previous year and reached a total of 223,431 tons. This sales figure does in fact represent approximately 85 per cent of the group's annual productive capacity, on which rate we had planned the year's operations as our contribution towards the balancing of world production and world consumption of copper.

The combined results of all the companies in the group show a consolidated profit for the year, before taxation, of £13.32 million. This is £968,000 more than the consolidated profit for the previous year and the improvement is accounted for mainly by increased sales of copper based on mine expansion principally at Mufulira.

Turnover amounted to £50.9 million from the sale of the 223,431 tons of copper at an average price of £228 per ton. The profit margin was £58 per ton, the cost of sales including replacements being £170 per ton; both these figures were slightly better than the corresponding figures for the previous year. Provision for taxation absorbed £5.05 million, leaving a net profit after tax of £8.27 million which is £538,000 better than the results for 1961/62.

Copper mining operations

Production at Mufulira was slightly lower than in the previous year due to a 10-week interruption to operations caused by a strike. It had been planned to produce 127,500 tons, namely 85 per cent of capacity, but actual production came out at 111,775 tons. It is expected that the shortfall in output will be made up during the current year.

It was, however, possible to meet contractual deliveries to customers although this caused temporary running down of pipeline stocks. By working at maximum capacity of 150,000 tons

during the current year it should be possible to restore pipeline tonnages to their normal operating levels and maintain sales at 85 per cent of capacity.

Production at Roan Antelope, based on 85 per cent of capacity, was 76,504 tons, compared with 78,878 tons in the previous year when output was based on 90 per cent of capacity. A gross profit of £3.03 million was earned from these mining operations after charging £1.2 million for replacements.

MacLaren shaft, the sinking of which was completed last September, is now in operation. The shaft, which at 4,054 feet is the deepest to be sunk from surface in the Copperbelt, was designed to serve the western end of Roan extension and Mulishi, and is the fourth of the mine's major service and rock-hoisting installations to come into commission.

Production at Chibuluma was 20,019 tons and represented an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1961/62 output, due to the bringing in for the first time of ore from the Chibuluma West expansion project. Unit costs improved, reflecting the higher output.

Last May the directors announced Chibuluma's maiden dividend which was paid in June. A final dividend of 1s. 6d. is now proposed, making a total distribution of 2s. 0d. gross per share for the year.

The cobalt plant at Ndola, which closed down early in 1962 to enable certain process changes to be made, was reopened last March and the production of a higher-grade matte was begun. The new matte is being shipped to Belgium as before for final conversion into cobalt and copper.

In my statement last year I described our proposals for the development of the Chambishi orebody and I also outlined the financial arrangements made to meet the capital cost of this development.

Our final mining plan provides for the establishment of an open pit at the eastern end of the orebody to a depth of about 350 feet. Thereafter the pit will be enlarged, working progressively westwards to completion.

Some production from Chambishi is expected in the financial year 1964/65 and full production from this stage of the mine's development will follow two years later at a rate of 25,000 tons a year. Chambishi has scope for further development in the future but this will depend on two main factors, namely the ability to raise additional funds and the state of the copper market.

Copper market

The price of copper has now been stable in the United Kingdom for two years, and for an even longer time in the United States. This is a remarkable achievement, particularly when it is remembered that during this period there have been industrial recessions in various parts of the world, and that this market stability has been brought about by the industry itself, in peace-time, and without governmental assistance or control. The stabilising of prices can only be achieved if supply and demand are roughly in balance. Without such balance prices must inevitably move; with such balance it has been demonstrated that prices need not necessarily move.

Provided that the industry will continue to impose on itself the voluntary discipline which has been so marked a feature of these last two years, I see no reason why this stability should not continue for some time. It is another thing altogether to say that prices will always remain at the present level. Over the years other factors, such as currency values, costs of production, and the price of competitive materials, all play a part in the long-term consideration of price levels. However, there seems to be no particular reason why the present level of prices should change in the near future, for it is believed that this level is not considered by consumers to be too high, nor by producers to be too low. I am sure that producers would rather see an increase in their business at the present time through increased demand for copper than through increased prices.

Future in Northern Rhodesia

It will, I think, be generally agreed that our industry has shown itself over the years a progressive force in the Africa of our day. It has in many ways shaped the contours of social change in Northern Rhodesia, and in its relationship with government it stands today in a position which I believe is one of mutual trust and confidence. If this co-operation can be continued it will mean that the problems of the industry, which one should not minimise, will continue to be dealt with on a basis of understanding and reality.

The task is to ensure the continuance of conditions which will retain the skilled workers, maintain the services and permit the enterprises to continue without penalty or undue interference. At the same time the national and individual aspirations of the people must be fitted into this pattern. With the mutual confidence that exists on both sides I believe these essentials will not be forgotten, even in the first enthusiasm of full independence which cannot now be far off, and I believe that our industry will move forward progressively with the people of one of the most vital and potentially prosperous countries of Africa.

These are extracts from the annual statement of the chairman of the RST Group, Sir Ronald Prain, to shareholders, dated November 1. Copies of the full statement and annual report can be obtained from Selection Trust Limited, Rhodesian Department, Mason's Avenue, Coleman Street, London, EC2.

RST
THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST
GROUP OF COMPANIES



All producing companies in the group are incorporated in Northern Rhodesia

Company Report

Chairman's Statement: RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia

Investment in the Rhodesias Increased by £3m.

CONFIDENCE THAT PROGRESS IN BOTH COUNTRIES WILL CONTINUE

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of Rhodesian Anglo American Limited, will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 5, 1963.

The following is from the statement by the chairman, Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members:

THE profit of Rhodesian Anglo American of £7.1m. after tax, for the year to June 30, 1963 was about £100,000 less than last year, the main changes in our revenue being reduced dividend income from Bancroft, the passing of its dividends by the Rhodesia Broken Hill company, and an increase from Mufulira. After the recommended final dividend of 6s. net, which with the interim of 2s. makes 8s. for the year, the same as in the three previous years, unappropriated profits carried forward have been reduced by £16,000 to £527,000. Our increase in investments totalled almost £3m. which is more than in any single year since 1958.

The greater part of our income continues to be derived from Rhokana and Nchanga, both of which maintained their dividends despite an increase in costs and a further cut in sales and/or production of copper from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., which became effective in July 1962. In the case of the Anglo American Corporation Group mines the policy of withholding 15 per cent. of planned production from the market has of course resulted in a build-up in stocks and a reduction in liquid resources, but these can be augmented by temporary borrowings. When the mines are able to liquidate these excess stocks a substantial profit should be realized. Meanwhile the policy of stockpiling or of cutting production is subject to constant review.

The Bancroft mine suffered a further setback early this year when a leached zone was encountered in an area from which stoping in the near future had been planned. In consequence production for the year fell by 9 per cent. to 43,154 long tons, and the profit was cut by almost half. It is estimated that the 1963/64 production will be reduced to 40,000 tons, but that in the following year it should improve.

At the Broken Hill mine a loss of £79,000 was incurred owing to technical difficulties which caused production from the Imperial Smelting Furnace to fall short of our target and to depressed lead and zinc prices. I expect, however, a considerable improvement this year, as the major teething problems at the plant have been largely resolved and metal prices have improved.

During the year we increased our investment in Wankie Colliery Company by a further 500,000 shares. Wankie's profits for the year of £990,000 was some £60,000 more than last year, mainly owing to an increase in the price of coal and to improved

investment income. Coal sales at 2,881,000 tons were slightly lower and a further reduction to 2,675,000 tons is estimated for the year to August 1964.

We have invested £1.2m. in Northern Breweries, a new company which acquired from Rhodesian Breweries its brewery undertaking in Northern Rhodesia. With the wider demand now developing for bottled beer we are satisfied that the prospects for the company are encouraging.

Economic Development

An active programme of mineral exploration has been continued. In Southern Rhodesia the Anglo American Corporation Group is incurring expenditure at an annual rate of approximately £150,000. Although a great many of the occurrences are too small or of too low a grade to be of economic interest, I am hopeful that our continuing expenditure will be justified by results. During the year Spes Bona Exploration and Mining Company was incorporated to exploit an old gold producer, the Sabi Mine near Shabani, and in this company Rhodesian Anglo American holds a substantial interest. The mine is scheduled to begin production in December.

In Northern Rhodesia, Chartered Exploration, in which the Group has a major interest, has now completed eight years of exploration work at a cost of over £2.25m., covering, with a geological reconnaissance survey, some 120,000 square miles. This survey revealed a number of mineral orebodies of interest, and these will be investigated further. Considerable exploration in the Copperbelt area has been done by the Group, and some encouraging prospects are being examined in detail.

During the year the capital of the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation was reconstituted to admit the participation of private interests, and we have accepted an invitation to subscribe.

Southern Rhodesia is fortunate in having a more broadly based economy than Northern Rhodesia. It is, however, likely to suffer anyway in the short term from the loss of some markets in the North when the Federation ceases, and from the transfer of certain sections of industry to the North. On the other hand, the economy of Southern Rhodesia should continue to expand as new markets are being found. In the Lowveld, the sugar industry is growing rapidly and we increased our investment to £450,000 in Hippo Valley Estates which plans to raise its sugar production to 40,000 tons next year. We have also undertaken to subscribe to the initial capital of the Southern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation.

On the Copperbelt we have had a difficult year. Soon after the formation of the Coalition Government in

Northern Rhodesia by the United National Independence Party and the African National Congress last December, rivalry developed between the two parties. This was a major cause of the disturbances that developed in the urban areas of the Copperbelt, culminating in a very serious riot at Nchanga on June 16 1963. The effect on the morale in the townships and to some extent on the Copperbelt generally was extremely bad; many of our older employees left for their villages and others sent away their families.

The Government appointed a commission of inquiry on June 25. The commission's view was that of all the causes of unrest the most dominant was political frustration engendered by impatience on the part of the people to achieve self-governing status, further aggravated by the indecisive result of the 1962 elections. The commission recommended that a new Constitution should be granted to the territory and a date for a general election announced as soon as possible.

Soon after the decision had been taken for the dissolution of the Federation, recommendations for a new Constitution providing for internal self-government were submitted to the British Government by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia. A few weeks later it was announced that general elections were to be held in the second half of January next year under a revised franchise based on adult suffrage.

Speaking to the Press after this announcement Dr. Kaunda gave an assurance to Europeans that there would be no crash programme of Africanization at the expense of efficiency.

Dr. Kaunda emphasized that it was his intention to see that Northern Rhodesia escaped from the bitterness of racial struggle during and after the elections.

It is reassuring to know that Dr. Kaunda appreciates the valuable contribution which Europeans have made to the economy of the territory, and the vital need of their services in the future for the benefit of all the population. It is, however, disappointing that during the past year the resignations of European employees have been at about double the rate of the previous year, and we are losing skills we can ill afford.

Education and Training

The copper mining companies have long appreciated the need for education and training. Last year the Morrison Commission stated that they were greatly impressed by the extent and effectiveness of these services provided by the copper industry. Apart from very large capital costs the recurrent annual expenditure is about £1½m.

During the year the Anglo American Corporation Group introduced two new schemes in this field. A staff school was established at Kitwe to train young men of all races in the territory for staff careers on the mines. As a result of the first course 17 Africans, 15 Europeans and two Asians have been placed in junior staff posts. The second scheme provides for the intensive education of medium and long-service African employees to qualify them for jobs for which they were not eligible owing to lack of formal education.

In addition we increased the number of university scholarships offered every year to people of all races. As in the past the mines also sent selected employees, both Africans and Europeans overseas for training.

Earlier this year the group decided to improve its apprentice training facilities so as to provide a major increase in the technical opportunities available for Northern Rhodesians.

The period of freedom from industrial disputes which the copper mining companies had hoped would follow the settlement on African advancement did not materialize. Between June 1962 and September 1963 there were more than 40 strikes or stoppages of work by sections of African ticket-paid employees on the

Copperbelt and at Broken Hill. The vast majority of these stoppages were for trivial reasons and in breach of industrial agreements. This unrest is one of the symptoms of a period of rapid political and social change, but a continuation of this kind of action must have dangerous implications both for the industry and the country.

In June 1962 the copper mining companies submitted to the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union proposals by which all their members would be transferred to staff terms and conditions of service. The proposals are in keeping with the principle now widely accepted that employees in supervisory categories should be staff officials. The companies stipulated that as staff status was not compatible with closed shop and the right to strike, the new staff association would have to relinquish these prerogatives. The union rejected the proposals. The companies, however, were convinced that their offer was in the best interest of employees and the industry and therefore took the step of giving six months' notice of termination of the recognition agreement. I am glad to say that a basis for negotiation has since been found, and it is hoped that new conditions of employment will be agreed before the notice expires on February 23 1964.

This has been a year of great stresses and numerous problems, many of which can only be solved over a long period by skill, understanding and patience. It is because we have on all the mines very fine teams who possess these qualities, and because we have had the most helpful co-operation of the Ministry of Mines, that I am encouraged about the prospects of success. The basic problem is to maintain the efficiency and competitiveness of a highly complicated industry, on which the country depends very heavily.

End of Federation

At the time of writing this statement the various committees on the break-up of the Federation are still sitting and the future relationships of the territories cannot be clearly foreseen, although it appears that there may be co-operation over quite a wide field.

In the light of the impending change we decided to divide the administration of the Rhodesian interests of the Anglo American Corporation Group. The Northern Rhodesian interests will be managed from the Anglo American Corporation office in Lusaka to which those concerned with the head office management of the mines, together with the accounting and secretarial services and other departments are being transferred from Salisbury. This move should be completed by mid-January of next year. The Southern Rhodesian interests will be administered as now from the Corporation's Salisbury and Bulawayo offices.

Although the break-up of the strong economic unit of the Federation will involve difficulties both for Northern and Southern Rhodesia, I remain confident that both countries will progress, and we plan to pursue our policy of extending our interests in Central Africa. Our increased investment of nearly £3m. in the Rhodesias during the year, the major capital expenditure on the group mines, and our programme of geological exploration are proof of this confidence.

I believe it is to the advantage of each country that its neighbour should be prosperous and that, just as in pre-Federation days, economic co-operation between them will be to their mutual advantage. While not underestimating the difficulties, I think that with the amount of genuine goodwill that still exists among the people in this part of Africa, there is good hope for the future.

The annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London office, 40, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Company Report**RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Stability of Copper Price Maintained**MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER'S REVIEW**

The forty-first annual general meeting of the Rhokana Corporation Limited will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 5, 1963.

The following is from the review by the chairman, Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members with the annual report and accounts:

Production of blister and electrolytic copper for the year ended June 30, 1963, amounted to 97,972 long tons, which was less than last year because of a slight fall in the millhead grade and a strike by the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union.

Sales during the year amounted to 85,843 long tons, not including certain tonnages of copper purchased in the interests of maintaining a reasonable and stable price level, and subsequently resold.

The stability of prices on the London Metal Exchange, which first became manifest in 1961, continued throughout the financial year. In July, 1962, the cash price of copper on the exchange stood at £234 5s. per ton, and it has remained virtually unchanged over the past fifteen months. In the United States the domestic price has been static at 31 cents per lb. delivered since May, 1961.

Copper Contracts

The basis of copper dealings on the London Metal Exchange has recently been changed by the replacement of the former standard contract by three separate contracts, for wirebars, cathodes and fire-refined copper. With effect from July 1, 1963, these new contracts were introduced for three months' dealings, and as from September 30 all cash and forward dealings have been based on the new contracts.

Where previously the Company's sales were priced against the standard contract quotation, they are now based on the official wirebar quotation. A further important change is the inclusion of certain Rotterdam warehouses in the list of London Metal Exchange official warehouses.

Despite the effect of strikes in South and North America and in Northern Rhodesia, which accounted for a loss in world production in excess of 100,000 tons, the imbalance between supply and demand continued throughout 1962. However, since the beginning of 1963 there has been a slight improvement in the market.

For the first nine months of this year average monthly consumption was in excess of that for the corresponding period last year. Conversely, free world production dropped below the level attained during the first nine months of last year. This decrease is attributable partly to the loss through strike action and partly to the voluntary restrictions on production maintained by certain major producers.

This Company, in concert with other mines of the Anglo American Corporation Group, is continuing to play its part in correcting the imbalance between supply and demand by restricting production and/or sales to 85 per cent. of planned output.

The lower tonnages of copper produced and sold had an adverse effect on profits. The average cost of sales increased by £9.5 per ton during the year, mainly because of increases in wages and realization charges, higher unit costs resulting from the lower copper output, and the cost of the strike. There was, however, an increase of £2.2 per ton in the average selling price.

The gross profit from mining operations of £7.16m. was £2.46m. less than for the previous year. After providing £2.48m. for taxation, the net operating profit was £4.68m., compared with £6.14m. in 1961/62. Income from investments totalled £4.66m. as against £4.61m. the previous year. The total net profit for the year amounted to £9.34m.

After providing for preference share dividends and redemption, the directors recommended a final dividend of 5s. 6d. (net) per ordinary and "A" stock unit which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. makes a total dividend of 7s. (net) per unit for the year under review.

The principal share subscriptions during the year were in respect of Chambishi Mines, Limited, and Bancroft Mines, Limited. Members were advised last year that the Company had undertaken to provide its *pro rata* share (26.68 per cent.) of the estimated finance required to bring the Chambishi mine into production at an annual rate of 25,000 long tons of copper by 1967.

Our total commitment is £1.87m., and during the year we provided £0.2m. by subscribing at par for 200,118 Chambishi shares of £1 each.

During the year Bancroft Mines, Limited, called upon the Company, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, in terms of previous financial arrangements, to subscribe at the price of 17s. 6d. per share for the remaining 2,000,000 Bancroft ordinary shares of 5s. each under option to those companies. The Company's proportion was 400,000 shares, which absorbed £0.35m. and increased its holding of Bancroft stock to 10,143,509 units, equal to 40.57 per cent. of the ordinary issued capital.

Because of persistently difficult underground conditions and its major capital expenditure programme, Bancroft has passed both its ordinary dividend and the cumulative preference dividend for the year ended June 30, 1963. It is estimated that its output will not exceed 40,000 tons for the year ending June 30, 1964, and that the payment of dividends will again be precluded.

Move of Head Office

Since my last review there have been significant changes affecting Northern Rhodesia, including the decision to dissolve the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on December 31, 1963. In these circumstances it has become increasingly apparent that the head office administration for the Company and the other Northern Rhodesian mining companies in the Anglo American Corporation Group would be more advantageously conducted in the territory.

It has accordingly been decided to establish the head offices of the companies in Lusaka, the capital of Northern Rhodesia. The transfer will be completed early in January, 1964.

At the Victoria Falls Conference inter-governmental committees were established to study and make recommendations on the many problems arising from the dissolution of the Federation. We are affected not only in regard to the future of services such as power and railways, but also in respect of the Federal Government's commitments to the Company for the repayment of the development bonds subscribed to assist in financing the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, and of the advances we have made for rural development in the Federation. The development bonds outstanding amount to £3.61m. and we have so far provided £0.52m. in respect of the rural loan.

There have been considerable developments in the industrial relations field on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt during the past year. As these and other developments concerning Northern Rhodesia generally relate to all the mining interests of the Anglo American Corporation Group in the Territory, I have devoted part of my annual statement to members of Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, to these aspects.

The annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London office, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Difficulties at Bancroft Mine

THE ANNUAL REPORT to June 30 of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., explains the serious and unexpected difficulties which have resulted from encountering severely leached zones in the southern section of the mine extending laterally for about 2,000 feet and rendering unpayable some three-quarters of a million tons of ore which it had been planned to extract.

Fissures in the orebodies caused flooding on such a scale that in September of this year a daily average of 48.6m. gallons was being pumped from No. 1 shaft and nearly 11m. gallons from No. 3 shaft. The consulting engineers consider that the problems are now on the way to solution, but not until about the middle of next year will a full assessment of the position be possible.

Copper output is not expected to exceed 40,000 long tons in the current financial year. It was 43,154 tons in the year to June 30 last and 47,438 tons in the previous year.

Because of the situation no dividends were paid either on the ordinary shares or on the 7½m. redeemable participating 6½% preference shares. The £11m. thus retained has been used to help finance the capital programme. During the year the Rhoango, Nchanga, Rhokana and Anglo American companies were called upon to subscribe for 2m. ordinary shares of 5s. which were under option to them at 17s. 6d. per share. The £1.75m. thus received is also being used for capital expenditure.

Profit on copper sales was down from £2.5m. to £1.5m. and net profit of the year from £2,122,000 to £1,119,000. Fixed assets appear at £24.1m. and net current assets at £796,000. The issued capital is £13,750,000 in ordinary and preference shares. Share premium account slightly exceeds £6m. So far there is an accumulated loss of £1.9m. The directors stated some months ago that they expect to pay no dividends next year.

Investment in Tanganyika

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, said in Dar es Salaam recently on his return from visits to the U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and Italy that he had discussed investments totalling about £10m. and loans, grants and aid amounting to £8m. Swiss interests were considering a £5m. scheme for the expansion of sisal growing in partnership with local interests, and an American group contemplated establishing a textile mill at a cost of £3m. H.M. Government had agreed to a Commonwealth Assistance Loan of £1½m. and a loan of £800,000 for a major storage reservoir on the Pangani River, and the World Bank was considering a loan of more than £2m. for a five-year programme of secondary education.

The Kenya Farmers' Association had a net trading profit of £104,036 for the year ended August 3 (£98,483).

The pay-as-you-earn system of income tax deduction by employers is to be introduced in Nyasaland on April 1 next.

Rhodesian Milling has opened new extensions to its Bulawayo mill. Recent expenditure there and in Salsbury has totalled £14m.

Graduated personal tax payable to local authorities will be introduced in Kenya next year, replacing the two taxes currently levied.

Excellent prices are being paid in London for beef and horticultural produce, Southern Rhodesia's Agriculture Minister has reported.

Having contributed £75,000 for a Kenya forest inventory, the Government of Canada has offered to train Kenya Africans as forest officers.

East African Railways and Harbours had railways revenue in the September quarter of £5,485,000 (£4,970,000) and port revenue of £1,576,000 (£1,323,000).

Four times more peasants than usual will be re-settled next month on 50,000 acres of former European farmland on the Kenya Kinangop at a cost of some £500,000.

Electricity Needs

Kenya's Planning and Development Advisory Council is of the opinion that gross domestic product in the years 1964-70 should have an average growth rate of 6% per annum.

Electric power needs and prospects in Africa ought to be reviewed at three-yearly conferences, according to a meeting of experts which recently conferred in Addis Ababa for a fortnight.

Tanganyika, Ethiopia and the Sudan are members of the seven-nation arbitration commission appointed by the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa to solve the Algeria-Morocco frontier dispute.

Old-age pensions for Africans have been foreshadowed by Mr. Ian McLean, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in Southern Rhodesia. A pension of £2 a month would, he said, cost more than £2.6m. a year.

The first literacy certificates ever awarded to Masai *moran* (warriors) have been presented by the President of Tanganyika. There were 109 red-painted warriors equipped with spears and shields on parade for the occasion.

The two main African trade unions in Southern Rhodesia, the Trades Union Congress, and the African Trades Union Congress, have agreed to unite as the African Trades Union Congress. Mr. J. J. Dube is the general president.

A Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives is in process of formation. The inaugural conference resolved to "condemn the activities of certain politicians who speak against the practical work of co-operative societies."

The wife of an African politician in Bulawayo has had a petrol bomb thrown at her and the tyres of her car were burned. She and other African women had been ordered to produce party cards by agents of the People's Caretaker Council Youth Wing.

Miners' Fees

British Ropes, Ltd., and Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., two of the largest U.K. users of East African sisal, have agreed to a plan by which British Ropes would acquire the other company at a cost of £2,137,500, paying 20s. for each preference and 55s. for each £1 ordinary share.

European miners in Northern Rhodesia, who have struck five times unofficially in the past fortnight, are due to meet Government and managerial representatives in Kitwe today to discuss their apprehensions that their savings and pensions will be frozen next year.

M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., reports net profit to September 30 at £709,977 (£797,061). Shareholders receive 6%, which with the interim dividend required £550,000. After transferring £175,000 (£250,000) to reserve, the carry-forward is £11,007 (£26,030). Capital expenditure amounted to £123,317 and special expenditure on the oxide ore cap to £139,406. The company milled 320,300 short tons of ore in the quarter to September 30 and recovered 2,989 tons of copper. The parent company, Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., had a yield for the quarter of 3,886 tons of copper.

Tobacco Wholesalers (Nairobi), Ltd., and Central Kenya Wholesalers, Ltd., Nairobi, have been formed by the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., with the object of facilitating African participation in the wholesale trade in tobacco. Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry, has welcomed the formation of the two companies which combine Asian and African businessmen in single wholesale trading units. He said that the image of Asians monopolizing trade needed to be broken, because it bred suspicion and racial friction. The Asians who had been engaged in tobacco wholesaling and had joined in the companies were therefore to be congratulated.

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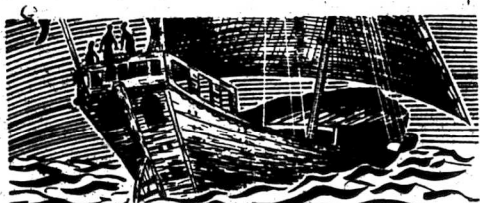
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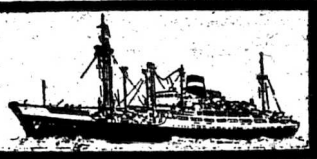
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANYONE WHO REFERS to Kenya's Prime Minister "in a derogatory manner" will transgress a new Kenya law. The Oxford Dictionary definition of "derogatory" reads: "tending to detract from, involving impairment, disparagement or discredit to; unsuited to one's dignity or position; depreciatory". On strict interpretation, therefore, it will be an offence to make a mildly uncomplimentary remark about the holder of an office which elsewhere in the world invites uninhibited criticism. Every Prime Minister in the White Commonwealth is under almost daily attack by his political opponents and under equally frequent examination by independent newspapers and other commentators on public affairs. Every occupant of that high office in a truly democratic State would deem it ludicrous to suggest that he should enjoy some special measure of protection from free, and indeed fierce, censure, for the simple reason that the system of Parliamentary government can operate with even modest success only if criticism be constant and unstrained.

* * *

Of course, it should be constructive, genuinely in the general interest, and impartial in the sense that it should be neither made nor withheld merely because those upon whom the special duty of comment may lie approve the individual or organization in other respects. A newspaper is false to the standards which should guide it if it criticizes something done or left undone by Mr. A. when it would have adopted a contrary attitude if the conduct of Mr. B. had been in question. To the detri-

Unprincipled Compromise.

ment of the national weal, that principle is nowadays often disregarded by publications which, once really independent, now strain the truth in order to serve the temporary convenience of a politician, a party, or some other movement. The public interest, Parliament, and the Press itself are all serious sufferers from this increasing tendency to unprincipled compromise.

* * *

The purpose of the new legislation in Kenya is to muzzle speakers and writers outside the Government party while its propagandists busy themselves with the creation of an expedient image of its leader. Image-builders, who traffic in flattery, can rely on short-term success if it can be questioned only at the risk of dire punishment. Truth will out sooner or later, however, and the top leadership will be able to escape derogatory remarks within an ever-widening private circle only by acting constantly in ways which will deny rumour the conditions for germination, propagation, and harvesting. Suppression invites rumour. Freedom of expression is the only dependable corrective. That is why political leaders of all parties in the free world, far from wanting legal protection against derogation, recognize that their right to criticize bluntly involves the liability to be similarly criticized in turn; and only very, very rarely does any of them take an action for damages, for in borderline cases they invariably, and wisely, give the benefit of the doubt to the offender, if not always from magnanimity, then from the sure knowledge that the esteem of any contender for public approval is diminished if he provides evidence of unwillingness to ac-

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**Truth Makes Way
For Propaganda.**

cept the kind of castigation which he and his like regularly inflict upon those from whom they differ seriously.

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Resentment of fair criticism is a serious weakness in any politician, and one of the most disturbing aspects of affairs in Kenya is the clear proof that the governing party, K.A.N.U., will be satisfied with nothing less than an obedient and uncritical Press. Anyone who reads Kenya's newspapers today and recalls their contents a year ago must recognize how quickly, and in some cases abjectly, they have conformed. Most readers resent the change and attribute it to anxiety by the proprietors to curry favour with the new nationalist leaders for financial reasons. That consideration has doubtless been decisive in some cases, but another potent influence is the knowledge that in a Kenya due to become independent a fortnight hence any journalist who falls foul of the régime may be summarily expelled from the country. That moral—or, rather, immoral—pressure upon anyone in Kenya who writes independently has already had unmistakable, regrettable, and dangerous results. Much of the news supplied to the outside world has come from men who serve local publications, and in the new circumstances of their daily life they are obviously less free to report objectively for readers overseas. The cumulative effect of this imposed restraint is bound to be bad for Kenya, since it will create and spread a conviction that the truth is denied expression (except on a necessarily small scale by the special correspondents who visit the country occasionally and for special purposes). Moreover, since really good men will not accept such frustration as their daily portion, the quality of local journalism must progressively deteriorate.

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Conformity by the local Press has increased so swiftly that the K.A.N.U. hierarchy may be broadly satisfied in that regard, and the new legislation may therefore be directed mainly against African political critics. How is political controversy to be conducted if the Leader of the Opposition, for instance, may say nothing which is in any way derogatory of the Prime Minister? It would be derogatory for Mr. Ngala to suggest that Mzee Kenyatta has

in his Cabinet any Minister who is less than an outstanding success, for the Prime Minister would be doubly culpable—of selecting the wrong man and neglecting to remove a misfit. To state that some Ministers openly exhibit their mutual dislikes would be derogatory of the Prime Minister because the remark would by implication impugn his failure to rid himself of one of the offenders or both. Even to accuse the Government of getting its priorities wrong or of other misjudgment might be held to be derogatory, for either charge would detract from the adulation which flourishes under dictatorship. The elementary truth is that any criticism is in some degree derogatory. If the new law be intolerantly operated—and the idea of it springs from childish intolerance—it must prohibit any real criticism, except presumably in the National Assembly and the Senate; and in such a climate few members of either House could be relied upon to continue to show courageous independence. Kenya's new motto is *Harambee* (Let us pull together); but the eager co-operation which is both desirable and necessary will certainly not be stimulated by forbidding all expressions of disapproval or remonstrance. Indeed, by this law Kenya may quickly reach the *Heil Hitler* situation. Is that what K.A.N.U. wants? Does it imagine that self-respecting Europeans will wish to work and live in such an atmosphere?

Statements Worth Noting

"Our chiefs in Buganda are Fascist agents".—Mr. E. K. S. Mbazira, M.N.A. for Mityana, Uganda.

"Economically we are centuries behind the advanced countries".—Mwalimu Nyerere, President of Tanganyika.

"The imperative social truth of our age is that one-third of the world is rich and two-thirds poor".—Sir Charles Snow.

"South Africa has invested close to £111m. in Southern Rhodesia".—Mr. H. L. T. Taswell, diplomatic representative of South Africa in Salisbury.

"The habit of living together in close communities has until recent years been foreign to Africans, but they are now revising their ideas and wondering whether towns are not as important as gardens and fields of grain".—Mr. David Nabeta, Uganda's former Minister of Local Government.

"In the past we sought loans from Britain and all the equipment was British. Now that Uganda and Tanganyika are independent this practice is gradually being dropped".—Mr. Kalule-Setiala, Uganda's Minister of Industry and Communications, referring to the E.A.C.S.O. £2m. loan from the Board of Trade for railway expansion.

"Among the nations which voted at the United Nations in favour of asking its Committee on Colonialism to find out whether Southern Rhodesia is truly self-governing or not were 17 military dictatorships and all the Communist blocs, in which only one party is permitted".—Sir Edgar Whitehead.

Notes By The Way

Freedom Fighters

THE AFRICAN POLITICIANS in East Africa who eagerly endorsed the idea that the recently formed Organization for African Unity should create "liberation armies" of "freedom fighters"—some to be trained in Tanganyika and others in Uganda from funds subscribed by all the 32 independent black African States represented at the Addis Ababa Conference earlier this year—have been markedly reticent about the cost, organization, and progress of the plan, which is openly directed against Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese Africa, and the Republic of South Africa. Ghana had counted on being given a seat on the Committee of Nine which administers the funds subscribed, but President Nkrumah's expectation was disappointed, much to his annoyance. Now a newspaper enjoying his confidence has published a confidential paper circulated by the Liberation Committee, which is certain to resent the disclosures. The intention was that each of the 32 States should subscribe £30,000, making £960,000, but it seems that payments have totalled only £120,000 and promises merely another £148,930, together making less than 28% of the obligations accepted. Unanimity in enmity to Southern Africa has, it will be seen, not been matched by fulfilment of the financial commitments.

Guerilla Gangs

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES by many of the States advocating subversion, sabotage, and open attack on African territories not under black nationalist rule does not, of course, imply failure of their militarist plan, for a small number of well-trained, well-led, and determined groups can do a great deal of material and moral damage at small cost in cash. That was clearly demonstrated in Kenya by Mau Mau, which relied for the recruitment of its gangs on intimidation, violence, and fanaticism, not on monetary inducement. The new "freedom fighters" are to be divided into guerilla groups of 11 men each, two leaders armed with machine-guns and the rest with rifles. They will doubtless also carry grenades, plastic bombs, and other refinements supplied by sympathizers outside Africa. They are to be paid 26s. daily, a good rate of pay to Africans—except those who are so remuneratively involved in the political racket. Many of them are now paid official salaries above £3,000, plus cars and other perquisites. Nobody knows how much more is secretly received in many cases. That corruption is serious is no longer denied.

Kinangop's Crash Programme

THE SECURITY SITUATION in the Kinangop area of Kenya has become so serious that, after strong representations of the likelihood of dangerous outbreaks had been made personally to the Prime Minister, it was suddenly decided a fortnight ago to buy out the European farmers in the locality and embark upon a crash programme to move about 2,500 Africans on to the land within a month. There had been large-scale, uncontrolled, and at last uncontrollable encroachment upon the farms by Kikuyu squatters, who had in many cases assaulted or otherwise intimidated the African employees and frequently threatened the white landowners and their families. So extensive were the incursions and so numerous the breaches of law and order that the police, already under heavy pressure from other parts of the country, had been powerless to

take normal action. Faced with the prospect of wide and wild demonstrations before or at independence, the K.A.N.U. Government decided upon an unexpected and accelerated resettlement programme for the area.

Incentive to Non-Kikuyu

THIS ACTION has of course relieved the pressure and the prospect of disorder in one locality, but it will inevitably encourage other demands for land elsewhere, both by Kikuyu and by men of other tribes who are already jealous at what they consider too great a preference being given to the Kikuyu. Except at the coast, where there are no reports of unrest over land, tribes which have supported Mr. Ngala and the Kenya African Democratic Union are naturally inclined to argue that if they are not to be sidetracked they must also make nuisances of themselves and so force the authorities to treat them fairly. This attitude has been explained to European landowners, many of whom have been warned by African neighbours and employees with whom they are on excellent terms that organized encroachment on their properties which will soon occur will not be directed against them but against the Government, with the intention of compelling it to buy out the farmers and make the land available to local Africans.

Paying for Folly

THE FOLLY OF PROGRAMMES for the expansion of coffee growing in Kenya has been emphasized for years by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Nobody would listen. Disregarding the massive over-production of coffee in the world, which has always in stock well over a year's consumption, the Government and the African politicians based grandiose expectations of rising revenue on the idea of swift development of coffee growing by Africans. Indeed, naive prophecies of future prosperity were founded on the obvious assumption that if a given acreage under such a crop as coffee has recently produced a certain average profit, then that profit can be doubled or trebled merely by doubling or trebling the area under the crop. Now, having aroused great expectations by encouraging Africans to grow coffee, and having incurred immense expenditure of cash and effort, the Government, under Kenyatta, is constrained to recognize the elementary facts and announce that from the end of next month no more coffee may be planted in the country; and that all seedlings must meantime be uprooted.

Blame the Politicians

THE ESTIMATED OUTPUT by the end of this decade from present plantings is no less than 70,000 tons, whereas Kenya's export quota under the International Coffee Agreement is 30,100 tons; and, because of fierce competition in non-quota markets, there is little chance of selling a great deal above the quota figure. The statistical position has been threatening for many years, and had heeded been paid to the warnings reiterated in this journal over a long period the decision now unavoidable would have been nothing like so damaging to the country, and especially to the thousands of African growers who could not be expected to foresee the future and will now inevitably blame the European administrative and agricultural officers in the field. Yet many of those devoted officials, perhaps all of them, recognized that what they were commanded to do in order to

increase production was reckless. It is the politicians who are to be blamed, and especially those of the Kenyatta party.

Federal Debt

THE COMMITTEE appointed at the Victoria Falls Conference to deal with the Federal debt is now known to have suggested that 60% should be borne by Southern Rhodesia, 33% by Northern Rhodesia, and 7% by Nyasaland, and holders of Federal Government stock have received a confidential circular letter asking if they will accept in place of their certificate three substitutes, one from each of the three Governments in the proportion above-mentioned. Some very rude answers must have been sent. It would be surprising if many stockholders have not criticized a plan which would permit the United Kingdom Government, the destroyer of the Federation, to escape financial liability for the deliberate policy which doomed the Federation. For several years Federal loans stood at a premium on the London Stock Exchange. They fell heavily only because of deeds for which Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Butler are mainly responsible. It would be scandalous to expect Southern Rhodesia to bear the chief burden of their folly. Since these words were written Mr. Ian Smith, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of the Treasury, has announced that his Government will not accept the suggested liability for 60% of the debt. Next day he told his Parliament that the dissolution time-table was not being kept, though every effort was being made not to overrun the end of the year. Of the main inter-territorial questions, only that of Kariba has been decided; the complex issues of Rhodesia Railways, Central African Airways, Federal debt, and the civil service have still not been settled.

The Ban on Mr. Bennett

VERY SELDOM does every speaker in a fairly long debate in the House of Commons echo the same protest. That has happened on the second reading of the Kenya Independence Bill, when every Member called, whether Conservative, Socialist, or Liberal, denounced the decision of the Kenya Government to prohibit the attendance of Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P. for Torquay, at the independence celebrations as a guest nominated by the Opposition party. Nobody spoke more sharply on the subject than Mr. Sandys himself. The grounds for declaring Mr. Bennett a prohibited immigrant have not been stated. Is it, I wonder, a case of Mr. Mboya, who resents criticism of any kind, demonstrating his spite for the occasions in two constitutional conferences on which Mr. Bennett, arguing the case for his clients, the Kenya African Democratic Union, exposed the weakness of points made by Mr. Mboya for K.A.N.U.? At the time African delegates told me with glee that Mr. Mboya had been checked and badly nettled. Perhaps that explains a decision which has done K.A.N.U. no good. Mr. Patrick Wall said in the House that if the ban on his colleague were not withdrawn he would not attend any independence celebrations in Nairobi or London, and he invited other Members to adopt the same attitude of solidarity with a fellow Parliamentarian. Not one indicated any such intention. Why?

Rare Birds

A MUSEOLOGIST must be a rare bird, for he is not described in the Concise Oxford Dictionary. Nor is a scientologist. Southern Rhodesia possesses a museologist in the person of Mr. A. I. Howarth, and Northern Rhodesia a scientologist in Mr. James F. McKendry, and both are now in London. They have so described themselves in the visitors' book at Rhodesia House.

Rhodesians Will Decide Southern Rhodesia's Destiny

Points from an Address by Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister of Justice*

THIS COUNTRY was a wilderness, sparsely populated and undeveloped 70 years ago. The population consisted of approximately 600,000 Africans, and the Matabele, dominated by an African king, preyed on their less fortunate neighbours in Mashonaland.

Into this untamed and vast, empty land came a few hundred Europeans. The Pioneers were not a band of intrepid Englishmen; they were men of many origins, adventurers in the strict sense, but not exploiters of the type so frequently associated with this sort of undertaking. They were in the main settlers, white settlers — a term of unmerited abuse in modern times, but what a proud and valiant title in those days! They came to make homes for themselves, and against fantastic odds to wrest a living from the soil.

This country has been transformed from a wilderness into a civilized State. The African population, once in danger of extinction by inter-tribal war, has increased sixfold, a degree unprecedented anywhere else in Africa.

By virtue of their way of life and those happy years of isolation from the pressures of the outside world, Rhodesians are a race of improvisers and improvers. I do not refer only to Europeans, for who has not wondered at the ingenuity, patience, and skill of the many thousands of Africans who can transform a log into a canoe, an axe, a spear, or a plough? How many of us have been amazed at the ability of an untrained

African to master very quickly the use of machines and to develop from those machines techniques and skill which were unexpected. The improvisers and improvers, our greatest asset, are the builders of our future.

Look back and wonder how it was all done. Then look forward with renewed courage and determination, because, although the way ahead will not be easy, it will be easier for us than for our first predecessors.

When Southern Rhodesia was given internal self-government in 1923 we were a young country, embarking on a new career with the best wishes and co-operation of the world, and able to lean on the broad shoulders of big brother, the United Kingdom. Today we face a hostile world; but from that day to this Southern Rhodesia has not put one foot wrong.

Proud Record

In her treatment of the less fortunate members of her population her record in advancement, education, and health far exceeded that of the United Kingdom in any of her territories in Africa, notwithstanding the vast reserves of trained personnel and finance available to Great Britain in comparison with the European population of Southern Rhodesia, who were solely responsible for financing and carrying out this vast programme.

This called for sacrifices. Rhodesians were not found wanting. Neither were they found wanting when sacrifices were required in material wealth and life itself in two world wars in defence of what were then regarded as the true principles of morality and freedom. How the standards of those concepts have fallen in the world in the blind wave of emotionalism that threatens to engulf our most cherished ideals!

This is one of the few countries left in the world in which men and women are prepared to stand firm in the defence of their ideals — that a man's word is his bond; that inter-

* Owing to heavy pressure on space, Mr. Dupont's address to the Rhodesian National Affairs Association has had to be somewhat abbreviated.

national obligations should be respected; that Constitutions accepted by every section of the community remain firm at any rate until they have borne the test of experience instead of being changed at the whim of any ideological theorist or self-seeking political agitator.

Southern Rhodesia has never defaulted in any obligation, financial or moral: We have built up and paid for our own country and, broadly speaking, without outside help.

In 1953 Rhodesia entered the Federation, giving up such prized possessions as control of the army and air force and many other powers which were then taken over by the Federal Government. Most important of all, we gave up the certainty of complete independence within a very short period.

During that era nobody has pointed an accusing finger at us until the recent hysterical outbursts of the undisciplined *nouveaux riches* at present unfortunately controlling, with the assistance of the Soviet bloc, the General Assembly of the United Nations—outbursts and accusation which are based on the fantastic figments of their frenzied and futile imaginations.

Heritage of Independence

If any country has deserved the right to be universally recognized as capable of controlling its affairs in every sphere, that country is ours. There is no logical, legal, or moral reason why, when our obligations to the Federation have been arbitrarily destroyed, we should not now enter on our true heritage of independence.

For that reason, during his visit to Britain on other matters, the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Smith, informed the British Government that in the new year the Southern Rhodesian Government intended to press its claim in that respect.

Our position has also just been discussed in the House of Commons. Disquiet has been expressed at Sir Alec Douglas-Home's reply to Mr. Wilson. According to Press reports, he said: "I think implicit in what I said was that we accepted the principle that the majority should rule and the minority, whether white or black, should be protected."

In some quarters that has been construed as a categorical statement that the British Government favoured black rule. I disagree. I think it was a typical diplomatic, non-committal reply. He was referring to Southern Rhodesia, where black is the majority and white the minority by numbers. That is universally known. What therefore is the point in referring to the "minority, whether white or black?" If he had meant that his Government supported the view that the black majority should rule, he would have said so.

Under our Constitution the majority does rule and the minority is protected. The Government is elected by the majority under the machinery laid down by the Constitution, and the franchise, although qualified, makes no distinction of colour whatever, and never has done. So this statement carries us no further forward.

No country or nation can progress if it is composed of competing sections and warring factions. Where political principles and controls are liable to change with each succeeding election, it is argued by many that there can be no stable basis on which future assessments as to economic planning can be made, or indeed planning in many other fields. This argument is used by the advocates of a totalitarian system of government: that the disadvantage of democratic regimes is that they give no stability, and that there is no guarantee as to the future.

Westminster Model Outmoded

In the older democracies the system has worked in the past. But where the rival factions have been so diverse in outlook and numbers that coalitions have been the order of the day, as in France in the pre-De Gaulle era, many have expressed the view that the Westminster idea of democracy is outmoded.

The method and manner by which we reached our present standards in this country are the very keystones of our future building. The main props must be (1) law and order, and (2) economic viability; and the two are interdependent. A sound economy cannot be maintained without law and order. Law and order cannot exist without the good will and co-operation of all the people. We all have a part to play in building our future. We cannot leave it all to police, armies, economists, and Governments.

We are as determined as our forebears to preserve these things and to cherish that kind of freedom which we have grown to respect. Maintenance of law and order depends just as much on the respect of the people for the rule of law and its confidence in the integrity and independence of the judiciary as it does upon the efficiency of its police force.

There are forces abroad today dedicated to one purpose only—to endeavour to prove to the outside world that an explosive situation exists in this country. To that end, financed by outside sources, it is their intention to promote acts of sabotage, acts of violence and intimidation, and acts calculated to disrupt the economic life of this country by creating industrial unrest.

These attempts have gone on for some considerable time. In recent weeks the tempo has become more sophisticated, more organized.

We anticipated this. It would have been foolish to ignore the threats at the Addis Ababa Conference, the offers of States to the north of the Federation to finance and train a liberation army—directed against us and our immediate neighbours, not by implication but specifically in black and white.

In normal times this would be tantamount to a declaration of war; but not today. Today apparently there is no such thing as war. There is no war in the Yemen, where hostilities have been going on for 12 months. There was no war between India and China; no war between Morocco and Algeria. But people got killed just the same; artillery and automatic weapons were used; prisoners were taken.

Fifth-Column Technique

If my country is attacked by any means, it is entitled to defend itself with every possible resource. If we are attacked, no matter what means are used, when our very existence is jeopardized every means of defence will be brought into play, no matter what may be the reaction of so-called world opinion. We do not appease.

We are being brain-washed into the theory that the engulfing tide of Pan-Africanism is inevitable—a typical fifth-column technique employed with such success by Hitler in the early days of the war. It is not inevitable; and it is the duty of every Rhodesian to make a stand now, and secure in the knowledge that it can be resisted, to determine to stop now this fifth column of the attack—at present symbolized, externally by diplomatic pressure and propaganda and internally by this cancer of intimidation and violence.

In respect of the latter, I say to the African in the township, unfortunately the biggest sufferer today: "If you are intimidated, if you suffer violence, inform the authorities. We cannot bring these evil-doers to justice without evidence, and this means your co-operation. If you are fearful of this, ask for police protection."

Evidence is coming forward with ever-increasing frequency. So are convictions for this cowardly crime. I have yet to have brought to my notice a single instance where any witness who has been granted protection has suffered in any way.

To employers of labour I say: "If a gang of thugs visits your premises and incites your workers to leave their work, do not say 'We'd better let them go, otherwise they'll get beaten up'. If you do, your employees leave their work and join the crowd, again possibly through fear; and what started as a small organized gang becomes a snowball."

With the co-operation of all sections of the community and the forces of law and order, who are doing a magnificent job, law and order will be maintained. As to economic viability, during the last few months the overall prosperity of this country has taken a gradual swing for the better, and this in spite of the continuing uncertainty of our position.

When a new Government comes into power people are wont to expect miracles—that an economy which, having climbed to an almost unexpected peak, was now on the decline, could by the wave of a wand be transported immediately back to its previous position. That happens only in fairy stories. The first step is to restore confidence and the second to halt the decline. This takes time.

The monthly shop sales index, the monthly balance of trade, the opening of new industries, factories and commercial undertakings, show that confidence has been restored not only here but also outside and that recession has been halted and rehabilitation of the economy has started.

Power-Hungry Enemies

We are on our own as a nation; but we possess in our people and our natural resources a veritable treasure house of riches—alas, the envy of our power-hungry enemies.

Those misguided persons who seek to disturb or destroy the machinery of democratic government in our country, in the vain hope that their masters will repay them with priceless favours, have entered into a contract from which there is nothing by way of reward except the bitterness of enslavement.

We must realize that self-help rather than outside help is the order of the day, requiring unswerving loyalty to our country. There are still grievous problems to be overcome.

First of all, unemployment. First and foremost, there is the hardship to the individual. Secondly, a growing unemployment problem is not conducive to encouraging confidence in our economy. Thirdly, idle hands and industrial unrest are a threat to law and order and provide ready material for the political agitator.

Realizing the position, the Government has embarked on its large agricultural settlement schemes. It is cheaper and quicker to establish a worker in agriculture than in industry.

These schemes take time to establish, but they are on the way and available to all races. Even today there is ample agricultural work available for African labour—work which if taken up by our indigenous African unemployed, and if it is their traditional occupation, would result in the retention of a vast annual sum which now finds its way to the two northern territories by way of its migrant labour.

The second problem is the increase of net monthly emigration. These figures always receive great prominence, tend to depress those of us who are determined to stay, and perhaps encourage waverers to leave. I ask you to view this in its proper perspective. When we were enjoying an unprecedented boom in the middle 'fifties, we had an influx of immigrants. Today a similar situation exists in the Republic of South Africa and the attraction is the same. I prophesy that in a very short time we shall once more see the tide flowing northward instead of south.

This country is economically viable. Its potential is enormous. Take the Hippo Valley scheme: the credit must go to the originators who had the foresight and courage to embark on this enterprise and who in typical Rhodesian fashion got on with the job and created in the middle of nowhere an industry that must be the envy of many other countries in Africa. Think how quickly this scheme took root and flourished.

The last election was fought on our new Constitution. We

are now faced with demands for a new constitutional conference and with threats that a Labour Government might suspend it. The fact that such action would be completely unconstitutional and contrary to international convention does not seem to cause any great concern to the adherents to the precepts of the new international morality.

Where is stability if Constitutions are changed every six months or so merely because they have not attained the object of a vociferous minority?

In these trying days we would welcome the advice and help of the experienced members of the Commonwealth, but so far as our internal affairs are concerned we will brook no pressure by outside individuals, organizations, countries, nations or combinations of these bodies. Nobody has the right to interfere.

Rhodesia's destiny will be decided in Rhodesia by Rhodesians, and the Government is confident that with the co-operation given, and if necessary sacrifices made by all sections of our loyal citizens, that destiny will be one of progress and prosperity for all. The coming months will be our true testing time in nearly every sphere of our existence. We know that the Rhodesians of today will in every way measure up to the standards of their predecessors.

Parliament Deplores Kenyatta Government's Intolerance

Universal Protests At Ban on Mr. F. M. Bennett, Tory M.P.

THE KENYA INDEPENDENCE BILL, was read a second time in the House of Commons last Friday.

Almost every speaker used his opportunity to protest at the decision of the Kenya Government to prevent Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., from attending the celebrations in Nairobi, as he had been invited to do by the Leader of the Opposition, to whose party, the Kenya African Democratic Union, he had acted as honorary constitutional adviser.

In that connexion no one spoke more directly than Mr. Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies.

Mr. R. P. HORNBY moved the second reading, briefly reviewing the course of events in Kenya. He said, *inter alia*:—

"Clause 2 ensures that when Kenya becomes independent all her citizens will be recognized as British subjects in this country and, while those whose connexions are with Kenya will lose their citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, those who have connexions with the United Kingdom by birth, ancestry, naturalization or registration as specified in Clause 3 will retain that citizenship.

"Those people who are British protected persons by virtue of their connexion with the Protectorate and who do not become Kenya citizens automatically at independence will retain their present status until such time as they do acquire Kenya citizenship. There is thus no question of anyone becoming stateless."

Kenya Compared with Ireland

Mr. A. G. BOTTOMLEY (Socialist): "We on this side of the House welcome the Bill. It arises from the Kenya Constitutional Conference held early in 1960. I was out of the House at the time, but the rt. hon. Member for Enfield West (Mr. Iain Macleod), who was Colonial Secretary, invited me to a party. It did not look like going very well, because earlier in the day there had been a complete breakdown in negotiations and it looked as if the conference would end.

"If I may say so with due modesty, as a result of my association with Kenya African friends, Sir Michael Blundell and the Colonial Secretary, I was able to act as a go-between, and I was afterwards thanked for my small part enabling the conference to go on.

"The Bill brings to an end one of the most difficult evolutions in the chequered history of British colonialism. The issues

have gone to the very heart of the forces working in Africa today. There is a parallel between the loss of this Parliament's control over Ireland and over Kenya. In both cases an early refusal to acknowledge a principle led to acts of violence which in turn made it even more difficult to recognize the principle. This is the tragedy of colonialism—the inherent tendency to frontal conflict.

"I was on a Parliamentary mission which went to Kenya in 1954. We produced a unanimous report. The mission was led by the late Walter Elliot, a great friend of us all. We said:

"It is useless to expect the general public to respect and collaborate with the police if the police force is gravely implicated in brutality and corruption. Re-organization of the police, from the highest level downwards, should be accompanied by stern action to enforce proper discipline and a right approach to the general public." We said that there should be without delay opportunities for representative Africans to become elected members of the Legislative Council.

"The Colonial Secretary, Lord Chandos, acted with great speed. He went to Kenya, and the chief of police was dismissed and a new officer was appointed in order that those high standards traditionally associated with the British police should be maintained.

Blame Events, Not the Government

"On the other point, however, although the Africans wanted no more than two representatives, they were refused that opportunity and were granted only one. Pressure continued to be applied from that time on, and much of the ill-will and discontent might have been avoided if the reasonable aims of the Africans had been met at that time.

"No doubt, many in the House still feel that the white settler has been given a raw deal. The new Government of Kenya have said that they wish the Europeans to stay if they are prepared to give their loyalty to Kenya and accept the new conditions. I fervently hope that many Europeans will do so. Of course, they will be required to suffer—in silence preferably—the inevitable fruits of the long dominance that white men have exerted over coloured men.

"In these newly independent States the white people who choose to remain bear some of the burden which belongs to all of us Europeans who first invented the practice of racial domination. They may feel that they are suffering unfairly. I ask them and their supporters to remember that it is no part of the function of Governments to protect their nationals' short-term interests if that can be done only by storing up enormous trouble for the future not only for the indigenous people of the country but for the white settlers.

"When a whole continent and a whole race are emerging to take control of their own destiny, it is inevitable that some people who invested in the ancient régime should be deprived of the prospects of fortune to which they looked forward. The blame for that cannot be laid at the door of any Government. Lay it, if we like, at the door of the inevitable trend of events. Those who have profited by a privileged position in the past cannot look to Governments to defend their interests by standing in the way of evolution.

"Some of the hard luck which we all suffer is attributable only to the way the world is made and develops. We cannot always rely on Government to bail us out. Let me add that I do not suggest that it would be wrong for the British Government to come to the aid of Europeans in Kenya, particularly those who suffer from abnormal circumstances."

Merit Not the Criterion

MR. PATRICK WALL (Conservative): "I have been to Kenya many times and have friends among all races. I should like to join in sending this House's good wishes for the independence of Kenya, which is to be the 17th sovereign member of the Commonwealth and the 34th independent African country."

"Kenya is the first country in the Commonwealth where a relatively large minority of Europeans reside as permanent inhabitants and will now come under an African Government. I had hoped Kenya would reach independence as a truly multi-racial State, with co-operation on the basis of what each race had put into the development of the country, and not necessarily on the basis of strict counting of heads."

"This was referred to in the wind-of-change speech of the former Prime Minister. He said: 'A society in which individual merit and individual merit alone is the criterion for man's advancement whether political or economic'. The application of this criterion was made impossible by the unexpected advances given in the 1960 conference which took place in the same month as the wind-of-change speech, when the European seats were reduced from 41 to 14 and non-European seats increased from 36 to 51."

"Nobody can now expect that the criterion of individual merit will be the sole criterion on which people are elected or promoted to responsible positions in Kenya. I fear that Kenya will follow the road taken by other independent African States towards a one-party State, a State-controlled economy, and a desire to dissociate themselves from the cold war. Had I been a black Kenyan I would probably think that there was a lot of sense in these three matters. But I hope that this trend will be checked by the Government of Kenya."

Mr. Murumbi's Speech

"The then Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Murumbi, a man who we hope, will set Kenya on the right economic road for the future, referred in a recent speech to the key rôle that European farmers must play in the development of Kenya's economy; acknowledged the debt to the old Colonial Government and the agricultural officers and administrators who have done so much for Kenya's economy; acknowledged that Kenya's economy must depend upon agriculture and the various industries associated with agriculture, that agriculture requires capital, machinery and a fairly centralized development, and that black Kenya farmers must get away from the idea of a subsistence economy."

"He also referred to the need to provide funds for an agricultural finance corporation and a land bank. I hope that the House will be generous in providing funds; it is no good transferring land from European to African ownership unless the Africans are given sufficient capital to develop that land properly for the good of the whole nation."

"Much will still depend on the small mixed farmer of European parentage. Mr. Murumbi said that over two million acres will still be in European hands; he was referring to the small mixed farms, not the large estates. I hope that these farmers will be able to stay in the country and co-operate in every way with the African Government to make Kenya a truly non-racial State."

"I am a little disturbed that the Kenya Government have decided to go into independence as a monarchy, although they had said clearly on a number of occasions that they intend to adopt republican status in the relatively near future."

Powder Keg

"This House takes trouble to see that the Constitution of an independent State is fair towards minorities. When a Government changes its Constitution from a monarchical to a republican one, it can scrap many of the safeguards provided by this House. That is a danger, certainly inasmuch as it leads to further uncertainty for the minority groups. I am sorry that it has not been possible for the House to solve the problem of the Somalis, for it is dangerous. The Northern Frontier, or the Eighth Region, has no economic value to Kenya. If that region is allowed to associate itself with the Somali Republic, and after a neutral period of a few years join the country to which the majority of its inhabitants belong, it will then be possible to establish good relations between the Somali Republic and Kenya."

"If things go wrong—and there have been six raids across the frontier in the last two weeks—an explosion could ignite a powder keg in East Africa. There are tribal differences in Kenya and Uganda; there are problems in the Southern Sudan; there is trouble between Ethiopia and Somaliland. Once that powder keg is ignited all concerned would face a very dangerous situation."

"Therefore, in spite of the force of nationalism, I hope that the new Government of Kenya will have the strength and courage to reach an agreement with the Somali Republic which will enable the Eighth Region gradually to be transferred to the Somalis, perhaps in return for the Somalis themselves joining a Federation of East Africa—which may be the only really satisfactory solution to the major problems in that part of the world."

"We in this Parliament have a continuing responsibility for those of our own race who live in Kenya. I am worried about the small mixed farmers."

Settlers with Special Claims

"The Settlement Board farmers are a special case. There are only 300 of them, and 100 have already been dealt with under the million-acre scheme. There are just about 200 left. They were sent to Kenya after the Second World War on a Government-sponsored scheme, encouraged by the Government. All are ex-Servicemen. They were given guarantees of security of tenure for 46 years, and they went in the belief that in Kenya they would have European schools and hospitals."

"As a condition of going they were forced to liquidate any assets held in this country and take with them to Kenya all their capital. They have worked very hard to establish their farms, but they cannot now leave Kenya because the value of their land has deteriorated and they cannot sell their farms and so realize their capital. A Government-sponsored scheme forced these people to take all their capital with them. Our honour is bound up in this scheme, and I hope the Government recognize that this is a special case."

"I understand the argument that, if we do something to help these 200, other farmers wishing to leave will demand assistance. However, others have not nearly so strong a case."

"How many of the civil servants, not only British but Kenyan—recruited civil servants, are likely to remain after Easter next year and see Kenya through the first two years of independence?"

"Among the things essential for Europeans if they are to remain in Kenya must be freedom of the Press, as well as freedom of movement and the maintenance of good Government. The burning of the *Mombasa Times* and *Sunday Nation* in the presence of Mr. Tom Mboya was not a very good augury."

"Nor is the ban on the entry of the Member for Torquay, Mr. Bennett. For the last two years he helped the then Government of Kenya, that is the K.A.D.U. Government, and, since they went into opposition, he has helped the loyal Opposition in Kenya to compose the differences between them and the other major party, K.A.N.U."

"The ban on his entering Kenya is most unfair, will do no good to the future of Kenya, and no good to future relations between this country and Kenya. I hope it will be reconsidered very seriously by the Kenya Government. The ban should be lifted before Kenya moves to independence."

Comradely Abstention

"If any hon. friend is prohibited from attending the independence celebrations in Kenya, I should feel great difficulty in attending these celebrations myself, either in the United Kingdom or in Kenya—and I hope that others would feel the same."

"This brings me to the question of citizenship. There was a statement on the wireless in Kenya by Mr. Mboya to the effect that it might be difficult for the Kenya Government in future to protect one non-African against 99 Kenya citizens. This is clearly an indication that the Government of Kenya wish Europeans in Kenya to take out Kenya citizenship. Naturally, people there doubt whether they should do so until they know which way Kenya is going to move after independence."

"I hope they will take some consolation from a written answer by the Home Secretary on November 20. He was asked whether persons who, in spite of taking the citizenship of a newly independent country in which they have lived for very many years, have close connexions with the United Kingdom might be able to recover their United Kingdom citizenship if at a later date they felt that for one reason or another, perhaps personal or family reasons, they had to move back from that country to their original homeland? The answer was that the Government proposed to introduce legislation to allow this to happen."

"We all wish Kenya well and hope that it will soon become

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PERSONALIA

LADY JOAN CUNINGHAME has left England for East Africa.

MR. WILFREM MWAKITWANGE is now mayor of Tanga, Tanganyika.

THE REV. CARMICHAEL KASOYAGA has been appointed Archdeacon of Masasi.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER has joined the board of Grosvenor House (Park Lane), Ltd.

MR. J. H. ALLEN, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, has resigned owing to ill-health.

MR. J. J. DIBBS, a fisheries economist with F.A.O., is conducting a market survey in Tanganyika.

MR. M. M. NGOBI is Acting Prime Minister of Uganda while Dr. OBOTE is on his honeymoon.

MR. H. C. GILBERT has been appointed an additional director of Blyth Greene Jourdain & Co., Ltd.

MR. E. M. LUCAS CHEGO had been elected chairman of the new South Mara District Council in Tanganyika.

MR. P. BOWRING, a director of C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd., has been co-opted to the board of Jos Holdings, Ltd.

CANON J. K. ADAMS and the REV. J. PULFORD, both of the U.M.C.A. in Northern Rhodesia, have arrived in England.

MR. ALFRED MWAMUKA has been appointed a director in Salisbury of the African Loan and Development Co., Ltd.

THE REV. S. W. BRAND, lately of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, has left for Nyasaland, where he is to be Rector of Blantyre.

MR. R. H. WINTERS has joined the board of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian interests.

SIR GEORGE MOORING, British Resident in Zanzibar, will leave just before the Protectorate becomes independent on December 10.

MR. ISAAC OKWIRRY has been appointed chairman of the Public Service Commission of E.A.C.S.O. His deputy is Mr. S. K. SEFU.

THE HON. HUGH FRASER, M.P., Honorary Colonel of the regiment, presided at a reunion dinner last week of officers of Lovat Scouts.

CANON M. A. C. WARREN, lately general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed Sub-Dean of Westminster.

DR. F. A. ZONA has been appointed chairman and MR. Q. R. NORTARD managing director of International Combustion (Africa) Ltd.

THE BISHOP OF MATABELELAND has appointed the REV. H. M. KAY, Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Lincoln, to be one of his commissaries in England.

A farewell parade in honour of SIR ROY WELENSKY will be held by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army at Glamis Stadium, Salisbury, on December 8.

SIR MICHAEL BLUNDELL's book about events in Kenya will bear the title "So Rough a Wind". It is to be serialized by a London Sunday newspaper.

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, denied in Ndola at the week-end a rumour that the country's currency would be devalued in the New Year.

MR. C. R. MESSITER-TOOZE, headmaster of Milton School, Bulawayo, will in the New Year join R.S.T. as group education and training officer on the Copperbelt.

Southern Rhodesia's two African nationalist leaders, MR. JOSHUA NKOMO and the REV. N. SITHOLE, have been remanded on bail until next month on separate charges of subversion.

MR. JAPHET MAKOYO BOTICH, a 39-year-old Nandi, is the first African to be appointed a district agricultural officer in the Nandi area, where tea and sugar growing by Africans are to be extended.

THE REV. A. E. PEASTON, former Chaplain in Kericho, Kenya, has been appointed rector of Clayworth; Retford, Nottinghamshire.

PROFESSOR HANNA, of Michigan State University, and MRS. HANNA are collecting material in Uganda for a history of Mbale. They are also filming traditional dances.

MR. E. N. JAKOMO is the first Southern Rhodesian to find work as a journeyman with a Salisbury transport firm. He receives the minimum weekly wage of £19 16s.

MR. HUGO HENKOW, the Swedish military ombudsman, is to visit Katanga to investigate allegations that Swedish soldiers serving with the U.N. have engaged in plunder.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, lately Federal High Commissioner in London, and LADY ROBINSON, are now back in Rhodesia. They have spent some weeks in Johannesburg.

MR. JOSEPH O'HAGAN, a member of the Commonwealth advisory committee of the T.U.C., will represent the British trade union movement at Kenya's independence celebrations.

MRS. ROSE CHIBAMBO, the only woman M.P. in Nyasaland, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministries of Natural Resources, Surveys and Social Development.

SIR FREDERIC HOOPER, late managing director of the Schweppes group of companies, which has East and Central African subsidiaries, left £59,816, on which duty of £14,722 has been paid.

MR. C. E. A. HAMBRO has joined the board of Union Corporation, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, SIR CHARLES HAMBRO.

MR. D. PHILLIPS, who is to become director of the Southern Rhodesian prison service, went to Central Africa in 1946 after spending six years in the prison service of the United Kingdom.

THE HON. SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Acting Governor-General of the Federation, was 61 last Friday. LORD OGMORE'S 60th birthday fell on the same day.

MR. JAKOB BJERVE, a former Minister of Finance in Norway, will arrive in Northern Rhodesia shortly for a visit of about 10 weeks under United Nations auspices. He is to advise on financial matters.

MR. C. E. COUSINS, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, has been expelled from the African National Congress "for not having the interests of the country at heart".

Nairobi City Council has elected as aldermen MESSRS. W. J. BERRY, E. JORAM, M. W. KAIGWA, J. M. KASYOKA, I. LUGONZO, B. MAULADAD, J. M. MUTUA, P. N. OLOO, C. W. RUBIA, and I. SOMEN.

MR. H. S. ("DICK") WALKER, who has retired from the service of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., after 34 years' service, had spent a longer unbroken period on the mine than any other member of the staff.

MR. NSUBUGA MUSOKE, administrative secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Uganda, is to make a short stay in the United Kingdom on his way to the U.S.A. to spend six months in the study of Y.M.C.A. activities.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told Parliament a few days ago that he could see no reason why the Commonwealth should be consulted about Southern Rhodesia's independence.

When MR. A. A. LATIM (D.P., Acholi North-West) complained in the Legislature that "we are being asked to vote £25,000 which will lie idle in expectation of cracks in a building which has recently been completed", DR. E. B. LUMU, Uganda's Minister of Health, retorted that the new Mulago Hospital really needed £45,000 for maintenance.

By a misprint, SIR PHILIP MITCHELL was stated last week to have retired from the office of Governor of Kenya in 1962. It was, of course, in 1952 that he was succeeded by SIR EVELYN BARING, now LORD HOWICK.

THE REV. L. SAGONDA, priest-in-charge of St. Athanasius' Mission in the Shangani Reserve, and an honorary canon of Matebeleland, has been appointed priest-in-charge of St. Aidan's Mission, Bambesi, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. KITWANA IBRAHIM, of Dar es Salaam, and MR. RICHARD LWEKAMA, of Bukoba, agricultural officers in Tanganyika, are spending two years in this country to study poultry husbandry at Kesteven Farm Institute, Lincolnshire.

MR. EVERISTO NYANZI, assistant secretary in the Ministry of Education in Uganda, and secretary to the Local National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. is spending a month in Paris at the headquarters of that organization.

MR. JOHN B. STORY has been appointed acting chairman and MR. W. F. BUNFORD—administrator of the African Medical and Research Foundation, Nairobi. DR. ROY D. SHAFFER is the medical officer in charge of its mobile unit.

MR. CHRISTOPHER SINONGI, a successful U.N.I.P. candidate in the recent Livingstone municipal elections, is being tried in Northern Rhodesia with six other Africans for rioting in Linda township four days before the election.

MR. J. D. SLAVEN, now a member of the Federal Republic Service Commission, who is to become Secretary for European Education in Southern Rhodesia, was at one time headmaster of Prince Edward School, Salisbury.

LORD WALSTON, deputy chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, will today address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on "Thoughts on Southern Africa". MR. PATRICK KEATLEY will preside.

SIR WILLIAM WAVELL WAKEFIELD, whose election to the peerage left a vacancy in the St. Marylebone constituency and so paved the way for MR. QUINTIN HOGG's election to the House of Commons, has chosen the title of BARON WAKEFIELD OF KENDAL.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, who arrived in London at the week-end on retiring from the office of Governor-General of Uganda, told reporters: "I must find another job. I am too young to retire at 50; but no one wants a Governor-General these days".

DR. HILGARD MULLER, for the past three years South African Ambassador in London, is to succeed MR. ERIC LOUW as Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa on January 9. He was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, where he won his blue for Rugby football.

MR. E. R. CAMPBELL, chairman of the Rhodesian Tobacco Export Promotion Council, attended the inaugural meeting in Paris this week of the International Tobacco Information Centre. He is shortly to become Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, and the EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA were among those who flew to the United States for the funeral of PRESIDENT KENNEDY, as did SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Rhodesians now in London include MR. D. F. BELLINGHAM, MR. A. J. BROWNE, MR. B. J. CARROLL, MR. T. D. DE CHASSART, MR. D. J. COLES, MR. I. L. DUNN, MR. and MRS. O. L. EARLE, MR. H. G. GRAHAM-JOLLY, MR. and MRS. A. J. HOWARTH, MR. W. W. IRVINE, MR. C. H. A. KILNER, MR. J. F. MCKENDRY, MR. M. MARRIOTT, MR. and MRS. R. M. MURCHIE, MR. and MRS. P. G. SANDWITH, MR. A. L. AP THOMAS, MR. D. A. THACKER, MR. G. WATSON, MR. H. WALLER, and MR. J. D. WHITE.

MR. C. MUCHACHI is national organizing secretary in Southern Rhodesia of the People's Caretaker Council led by MR. JOSHUA NKOMO. The national treasurer is MR. J. Z. MOYO; the national secretary for presidential affairs is MR. J. D. CHIKEREMA; and women's affairs are organized by MISS J. NGWENYA.

MR. F. E. L. CARTER will become Director-General of the Overseas Audit Services on the retirement early next month of MR. P. H. JENNINGS. MR. CARTER, who has served in Somaliland and Tanganyika, was appointed Deputy Director-General three years ago. MR. JENNINGS was at one period in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, lately Governor-General of Uganda, and LADY COUTTS, MR. JUSTICE EDMONDS, a judge in Kenya, and MRS. EDMONDS, and MR. J. N. GREENFIELD, Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Kenya, and MRS. GREENFIELD, were among the passengers in the S.S. KENYA, which arrived in London last Friday.

MR. ERIC ALBON has been appointed district sales representative of East African Airways for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He was at one time a pilot in the Royal Rhodesian Air Force and then a flying control officer in Southern Rhodesia's Department of Civil Aviation. For the past 13 years he has been employed by air lines and travel agencies.

FATHER DE BREUVERY, Director of Economic and Social Affairs for the United Nations, has arrived in Uganda to advise on the problems of water development, including the creation of a central water authority. Before taking his present post with the United Nations, with which he has served since its inception, he was head of the Water Development Centre.

MAJOR ARTHUR GUY BISHOP, late of the Royal Artillery and The King's African Rifles, of Farnham, Surrey, who left £675, bequeathed it to the Animal Health Trust "in memory of my beloved and faithful comrade Jane, who was my constant companion since I found her near Bayeux after landing in Normandy with the B.L.A. in June, 1944, until her death on April 18, 1957".

Electoral malpractices and loopholes could be remedied by having a divisions commission more representative of both parties than the present U.P.C.-dominated body, MR. B. BYANYIMA, D.P. member for Ankole North-East, has argued in the Uganda National Assembly. MR. GRACE IBINGIRA, Minister of Justice, agreed that anomalies need revision and promised amendments to the electoral law.

SIR MATTHEW SLATTERY, chairman of B.O.A.C., and SIR BASIL SMALLPEICE, the managing director, have tendered their resignations to the Minister of Aviation, MR. AMERY, who has appointed SIR GILES GUTHRIE, a member of the board of British European Airways, to be chairman of B.O.A.C. from January 1. As full-time chairman he will receive a salary of £15,000 and expenses of £1,000 a year. He will remain a part-time member of the B.E.A. board.

Obituaries

MR. ESMOND BARING, who has died aged 49, was an executive director of the Anglo-American Corporation and was concerned as a merchant banker with raising substantial sums for mining in Northern Rhodesia. During the last war he was an intelligence officer in the Western Desert.

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.

BRIGADIER CECIL LEONARD BASIL DUKE, C.B., M.C., has died suddenly in Thomson's Falls, Kenya.

Sir Roy Welensky's Visit to the Queen

Audience before Dissolution of Federation

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, will have an audience with the Queen this morning at Buckingham Palace and will then lunch with Her Majesty. He arrived by air from Salisbury yesterday in order to take leave of the Sovereign before ceasing to hold public office on the dissolution of the Federation on December 31. Owing to the Prime Minister's engagements in December, including the final meeting of the Federal Assembly and farewell parades of the Army and the Rhodesian Air Force, it would have been difficult for Sir Roy to come to London later, and in the circumstances Her Majesty indicated that she would be pleased to receive the Prime Minister this week.

Law and Order in Nyasaland

Parliament Told of Mr. Chipembere's Threat

THE STATE OF NYASALAND was the subject of a short adjournment debate in the House of Commons last week, when Mr. Patrick Wall emphasized the need to make it clear that British standards of justice would be upheld in that country until British responsibility for administration ended.

He called attention to statements made by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, about the erosion of law in Nyasaland, and said that so many reports from other sources also indicated that normal standards of justice were not being maintained.

His speech, Mr. Wall stressed, was not intended as an attack on Dr. Banda's Government. The responsibility was that of H.M. Government. He and other Members had received from Nyasaland a large amount of correspondence showing that in many areas the traditional standards of law and order no longer prevailed.

Dr. Banda had described the Bill of Rights incorporated in the new Constitution as "a piece of paper". Was that likely to encourage Europeans to remain?

Many unfortunate incidents had been caused by the Malawi Youth League, who were sometimes used as auxiliary police.

"Let Loose Our Youth League"

In that connexion the Minister of Local Government had said in the National Assembly after referring to Dr. Banda's instructions to the people to show friendliness to Europeans:

"If he (Dr. Banda) did give us permission to perpetuate acts of vengeance they would not be talking of law and order here. They would be fleeing like refugees. They would be running away and leaving their houses and property here; not only would there not be deportation, because deportation is very, very constitutional, very lawful. We would just act without plan, without organization.

"We would let loose our Youth League on them, and, Mr. Speaker, you probably know our Youth League. We have tougher boys in the Youth League. Only one boy is enough to fix Mr. Peterkins [a European member of the Legislature]. Even now as I speak the hands of the Youth League are itching."

Under the new Paternity Order Bill a woman had no longer to supply corroboration of a claim regarding paternity. That was bad in itself, and made worse by the fact that judicial powers had been withdrawn from administrative officers of long experience and transferred to African magistrates who had no more training than a six months' legal course.

Dr. Banda had said that anyone who applied to the Minister of Justice for permission to be represented by a lawyer in the courts would be presumed by African magistrates to be guilty.

In a recent case on an affiliation order a hearing of the local court had been quashed by the High Court:

"On the appeal it was made clear that the president and assessor of the local court had no legal training at all. If

these are the courts that Africans and Europeans have to go to to obtain justice, it does not give one much confidence in the justice available in Nyasaland today and which may be available in the future. It can be argued that people can appeal to the High Court. But the standards of the High Court may also be tampered with in the future.

— There is the case of Mr. Bredahl, who complained in court about a charge of assault. Instead of the culprits being convicted, Mr. Bredahl found himself convicted. He appealed against this conviction and it was quashed. This case was not directed against an unpopular Englishman but against a foreigner who happened to be in the country for a short time. This sort of thing will not give much confidence to Europeans to remain in Nyasaland."

Questions Which Were Not Answered

When he (Mr. Wall) had been in Nyasaland with Mr. Goodhew, M.P. for St. Albans, they had seen the house of a political leader burned down; the man had been beaten up in public, but no charge had been made against his assailants.

Large numbers of ordinary people were being charged with not possessing cards of the Malawi Congress Party and with making insulting remarks about Dr. Banda. A police pensioner of 20 years' service, for instance, had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined £50; and on appeal the sentence had been increased to a year. There were many similar cases.

— On June 23 two men were beaten for not possessing party cards, were taken to a local court, beaten again, had their hair set on fire, and were imprisoned for the night. Next day they were ordered to pay five years' subscriptions to the funds of the Malawi Congress Party. From all parts of Nyasaland there had been similar cases.

— Yet H.M. Government had said no word. Were they satisfied with the short training of African magistrates and the organization of the local courts? What was being done to control the Youth League and stop intimidation? Was it a criminal offence not to possess a party card? Would the Government consider a joint investigation with the Nyasaland Government under so distinguished a friend of Africans as Sir Robert Tredgold?

Sir Godfrey Nicholson (Conservative, Farnham) regretted that the matter had been raised and thought the charges too vague and generalized.

Mr. A. G. Bottomley (Socialist, Middlesbrough East): "I want merely to congratulate the hon. baronet the Member for Farnham on what he has just said."

New Minister's Reply

Mr. R. P. Hornby, making his first speech as Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, did not reply to Mr. Wall's specific remarks except those arising from the reply of the Government of Nyasaland to Mr. Greenfield's statements. The Nyasaland reply, entitled "The Rule of Law in Nyasaland", had, he said, been placed in the library of the House. It showed that improper decisions had been quickly quashed. He would always do his best to have specific cases investigated.

Mr. Wall: "I sent several cases to the Central African Office six weeks ago and have not yet had a reply."

Mr. Hornby admitted that Nyasaland had had teething troubles from the lack of experience of the presidents of the local courts, but they were supervised by regional commissioners, experienced men who now possessed full powers to review and if necessary quash any local court sentence. Through them remedial action had been taken in many cases.

There was now a law school near Blantyre for the training of local court presidents and clerks, and so far about 100 had attended. Twenty new local appeal courts had been established, and the right of legal representation now existed in all the appeal courts and 17 of the 163 local courts.

There had certainly been cases of rowdiness, and perhaps worse, but it had been publicly condemned by Dr. Banda. Cases of maladministration of justice had been dealt with by the regional commissioners as soon as such matters came to their attention.

Britain remained pledged to do all in its power to secure the rule of law, but the Under-Secretary did not think it would be helpful to take the action proposed by Mr. Wall.

Southern Rhodesia and Independence

Calling in the Commonwealth

THE SUGGESTION of Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that member countries of the Commonwealth should be asked to help solve the problem of independence for Southern Rhodesia has not caused much more than routine comment in the United Kingdom Press.

The Economist, however, wrote:—

"When Mr. Sandys gets an idea into his head nothing can shake it. He now thinks that Southern Rhodesia's present Constitution (giving Africans 15 out of 65 seats) is not good enough. Mr. Sandys played a large part in designing this Constitution—but that was when he was a Conservative.

"It begins to look as though 'calling in the Commonwealth' will now actually happen. Since no Commonwealth country favours the continuation of white rule in Southern Rhodesia without an early prospect of handing over to the Africans, the choice before white Southern Rhodesians begins to be clear.

"They can either lose their heads, declare independence unilaterally, and go off to fight alongside Dr. Verwoerd, or they can use their diplomatic skills to win from the Commonwealth the easiest and most favourable transition period. The second course is, roughly, the one that would be favoured by the Opposition in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. With luck, Mr. Winston Field's Government will eventually steal it."

Extraordinary

Mr. C. K. Thomson wrote from Bristol to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Mr. Sandys is appealing for the Commonwealth to help solve the urgent problem of Southern Rhodesia's independence. He looks for a widening of the franchise so as to cover representation of Africans. Is this not extraordinary in the light of the fact that less than three years ago a constitutional conference, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sandys, decided on a Constitution which widened the franchise and created a Constitutional Council designed to give confidence to all the people of Southern Rhodesia that their legitimate interests would be safeguarded?

"Has Mr. Sandys forgotten the acceptance, by an overwhelming majority of the Rhodesian electorate, of this Constitution, which has been in operation for only one year? Or is one to assume that the conference of which he was chairman was a complete failure and waste of time? Are Rhodesians, whose loyalty to the Crown has never been in question, to be sacrificed at the demand of those who 'twist the British lion's tail'?"

Conspicuous "Evils"

Mr. R. Bradley wrote from Sevenoaks:—

"It is unfortunate that so many of our politicians are not better acquainted with conditions in Central Africa. Some 90% of the Native population in the Federation have a mentality equivalent to a European child of six years. Here we do not give children of six the vote. As they neither read nor write, the candidates in Rhodesia have to adopt an emblem on their voting cards. Is this the way to govern a country? Are we justified in interfering in Southern Rhodesia, where the Native is being quickly advanced and steady progress is being made?"

Mr. E. E. Barnett, of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, commented:—

"How brittle is the Commonwealth? We have it on the highest authority that it may disrupt if Southern Rhodesia is given her independence under her present Constitution.

"The evils that the Commonwealth will have to resist in this connexion are (1) a conspicuously successful 40 years of self-rule; (2) a tender regard for the underprivileged during this time which has given them educational opportunities, medical care, and social services unmatched in any African self-governing country; and indeed unmatched in any African country for which Britain has had responsibility; and (3) an African franchise on the common roll ever since the territory became self-governing.

"This franchise has not produced an African Parliamentary majority or yet an African Prime Minister. But in Southern Rhodesia, as elsewhere in Africa, there is no overwhelming evidence that great affairs can yet be safely left to the African. In Southern Rhodesia there is a potential African preponderance under the present Constitution."

Letter to the Editor

U.K. Subsidies for Subversionists

Who Provided Refreshments for Obote Wedding?

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR,—The recent lavish expenditure by the Uganda Government on the wedding of the Uganda Prime Minister has moved a high official of "Oxfam" to propose diverting £8,000 collected for the relief of hunger in Uganda to another country. The argument is that if Uganda could afford to spend some £25,000 on the wedding, it could afford to relieve hunger among its own people.

This proposal comes as a refreshing douche of common sense and as a welcome change from the present policy of appeal organizers and Governments alike of "all possible aid to the new, undeveloped nations, and no strings attached". It comes, however, somewhat belatedly.

At the Addis Ababa Conference held earlier this year Uganda pledged resources to extend subversive activities in Southern Rhodesia (a fellow member of the Commonwealth), Portuguese East Africa, and South Africa. By the same token, if Uganda can afford to promote subversive activity abroad, it can afford to relieve its own hungry.

Tanganyika likewise subscribes funds for subversion, and has provided a home for the committee set up by the Addis Ababa Conference to organize that subversion. Yet the Freedom from Hunger Campaign continues to arrange the collection of funds for Tanganyika. Devon and Somerset, for instance, are each contributing farm institutes, at a total cost of some £100,000.

Why should the British people be asked to subsidize organized subversion against kinsmen in a Commonwealth country (Southern Rhodesia) and in South Africa?

Tiverton,

Yours faithfully,

Devon.

G. D. POPPLEWELL.

[After this letter was written it was announced that a Freedom from Hunger group in Southport, Lancashire, would consider withholding a sum of £8,000 which was intended for Uganda.

The High Commissioner in London thereupon informed the headquarters of the organization that "all refreshments for the wedding reception were given free by local breweries and other firms".

According to a Ministerial statement in the National Assembly the Government is to pay £3,000 for champagne, £2,200 for beer, and £1,000 for food provided for the guests at the reception. That clearly contradicts the statement of the High Commissioner. How can he have been misled?—Ed.]

Far Fewer Farmers

"DON'T BELIEVE the assertions now made with monotonous regularity in Kenya that a substantial majority of the white farmers will remain. If they were free agents, nearly all would leave. As everybody knows, most of us are prisoners, kept here by indebtedness to the banks, the land bank, or the income tax authorities: for one cannot get away from the country nowadays without a clearance certificate. Sir Philip Mitchell, a former Governor turned farmer, said just before leaving Kenya permanently a few days ago that the situation was becoming impossible for Europeans on the land; and even Sir Michael Blundell—who is so much to blame for what has happened—said in Nakuru the other day that the number of European farmers in that part of the country will greatly decline. Of course it will."

Entire Russian Embassy Deported

Collusion with Congo Extremists

DOCUMENTS seized by Congolese police last week when two Russian Embassy officials were beaten up and arrested in Leopoldville on their return from Brazzaville across the Congo, River "prove irrefutably the collusion" of the Soviets with a national liberation committee "composed of a handful of agitators who style themselves a government-in-exile". Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, stated when he announced that the entire mission of about 100 persons must leave the country.

Despite protests at the "illegal and unfounded" Congolese action, Russia has agreed to replace all the expelled diplomatists and will not take retaliatory measures against Congo staff in Moscow, since she still maintains her "deep sympathy and friendly disposition" towards the republic.

The two officials are Mr. Boris Voronin, a counsellor, and Mr. Yuri Miakotnykh, Press and social attaché. When police searched their car at the ferry-boat landing-place the two men refused to open their suitcases, and Voronin is said to have tried to swallow a letter before they were dragged out of the vehicle feet first under threat of being shot.

Papers taken from them were reported to show that the Russian Embassy in the capital was organizing the activities of a liberation committee under M. Christophe Gbenye, a Lumumbist who fled two months ago. Formerly an Opposition M.P., he now works for the return to power of Gizenga and is committed to the "final extinction" of the present régime.

Among the papers were receipts from his followers for money from the Russians, and evidence that a printing press was to be provided to produce £10m. worth of counterfeit Congolese franc notes with which to bribe Army officers preparatory to a projected revolt. There were also written Russian offers of arms.

Details had been drawn up for establishing missions by the rebels in other States with Communist satellite support as a prelude to their formal recognition after a coup.

Mr. Adoula has said that there is also evidence of a deep split among the extremists opposed to him, some of whom argue in favour of Russian aid, while others prefer to rely on Communist China.

The expelled ambassador, Mr. Sergei Nemshina, arrived in Leopoldville just over a year ago when diplomatic relations were restored after a two-year break (occasioned by similar charges of subversion). During that lull, accreditation was made to the Gizengist secessionists until they submitted to the Central Government at the end of 1961.

Clandestine distribution to the Army of subversive literature attacking Mr. Adoula's Government as an instrument of capitalism and of the Americans has been the main activity of the Gbenye group to date.

Moscow official comments have alleged that the incidents was instigated by the Americans or by other Colonial Powers and their agents in an attempt to establish a *cordon sanitaire* between the independent African countries and Southern Africa.

Mr. Adoula has declared that he has not ruptured diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union. Its interests will be watched meanwhile by the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Leopoldville.

De Courcy Dismisses Counsel

Decision to Conduct His Own Defence

MR. KENNETH DE COURCY, aged 54, editor of *Intelligence Digest* and *Weekly Review*, who is on trial at the Old-Bailey on 14 charges of fraud, forgery and perjury to which he has pleaded not guilty, dismissed his counsel last week after being in the witness-box for two days. He told Mr. Justice Aarvold that he had decided to conduct his own defence with the help of Sir George Bull, his solicitor.

Throughout the previous four weeks of the trial he had been represented by Mr. Mervyn Griffiths-Jones (who is senior counsel to the Treasury), Mr. Samuel Stamler, and Mr. Walter Roberts.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. de Courcy said that £576,000 had been subscribed to the New Cerney township scheme in Southern Rhodesia, and that at one later stage it seemed that the subscribers would make a profit of at least four times the sum subscribed. Overseas Land Purchasing Trust, Lord Mansfield, Sir Victor Raikes, Mr. John de Courcy, and he had decided not to place the land in the names of trustees, but to leave it in the names of the subscribers and rely on their goodwill. "If we ratted and did not fulfil our promises under the New Cerney deed, the subscribers had the entire land as security. The whole risk was ours".

His Ridgway-Courcy company, "and other persons down the line" who might come in, were to pay O.L.P.T. £150,000 for the development sites and O.L.P.T. would pay Ridgway-Courcy the same sum. The business sites were to come to Lord Mansfield, Sir Victor Raikes, Mr. John de Courcy, and himself as a reward for their services.

Several Townships

Mr. Griffiths-Jones (who at that stage was still conducting the defence) directed the attention of the witness to allegations that he had concocted or forged documents and that some of them bore dates earlier than the first date of manufacture of the paper used. Mr. de Courcy's reply was that minutes of board meetings in 1957 took effect five years later and that he then asked Mr. Peter von Durneicher to write a letter dated 1957 to keep the record straight.

Later Mr. de Courcy said that some of the documents important to his defence proved that Lord Mansfield and Sir Victor Raikes were familiar with all the moves in relation to the New Cerney development scheme, which had envisaged several townships.

At Monday's hearing Mr. John Buzzard, prosecuting, pressed the witness about his failure to tell his solicitors of an underwriting agreement which was said to guarantee subscriptions of £500,000 for the Southern Rhodesian property development schemes. He also suggested that minutes of the Overseas Land Purchasing Trust for January 1958 had been concocted. If an underwriting agreement signed and sealed in the previous October existed, why had no word about it been mentioned to the solicitors, when they asked for assurances that the minimum subscription had been raised?

To this question, repeated in several forms, the answer was that the solicitors had been told of an open application for shares. "The reason is that the contract is a forgery and did not exist by then? That is why you did not tell your solicitors about it?" Mr. Buzzard suggested. "No; that is not the reason, because it did exist".

The hearing, now in its sixth week, continues.

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Press Backing for "Liberators"

FULL COLLABORATION with "freedom fighters" for liberation movements should be maintained by African journalists, 85 delegates from 35 States agreed last week at a conference in Accra of the Pan-African Union of Journalists. It was announced that Russian and Soviet satellite assistance would be provided in establishing Press, radio, television and news agency training centres in some African countries. The United States was condemned for attempting to "set up neo-colonialist régimes as soon as the old imperialists have been thrown out" by "pretending to sympathize with those groaning under colonialism" while dispatching agents with "generous funds" to win the freedom fighters' confidence and loyalty. It was agreed that South Africa should be expelled from U.N.O.

Coffee Quotas Unchanged by I.C.C.

Serious Disappointment for East Africa

SIXTEEN COFFEE PRODUCING COUNTRIES have pressed the International Coffee Council to grant higher export quotas, but at a special meeting held in London during the past week it decided to postpone consideration of "petitions for waivers" until its next session, due to be held in March.

The executive board had recommended an increase of about a million bags during the current half-year, but that proposal was rejected by the council.

All the African producing countries, together with Brazil, Mexico and Cuba, wanted increased quotas, and favoured the 2½% rise in export permits recommended by the executive board. It would have brought world shipments from just under 45½m. bags (of 60 kilos each) to nearly 46.8m. bags. Importing countries also favoured the plan, but it was strongly resisted by Colombia, the second largest exporter, and most of the Central American producers.

One argument for postponement until March is, that a clearer picture of world production will then be possible. The council also thought that the present market situation "will correct itself without the aid of a quota increase".

Its decision will be resented by coffee growers in East Africa, especially perhaps of robusta, which has been in strong demand for use by "instant coffee" manufacturers. The crops of all the East African States are well above their permitted export quota.

There is shortly to be a meeting of African coffee producers in Paris. Ministers of some countries have threatened to disregard the International agreement if no improvement in the quota position were granted now.

Kenya's Remedy

In Nairobi last week Mr. Odinga, Acting Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, said that whereas European plantations in that country had 76,000 acres under coffee, African producers now owned 95,000 acres (much of it not yet in bearing). Ten years ago Europeans had owned 61,000 and Africans only 4,000 acres.

In 1955-56 the crop had been about 24,000 tons. Now it was 37,000 tons. Despite the 50% rise in seven years the value was unchanged at around £10m. The peak return of an average of £517 per ton had been reached in 1956-57. There had been a steady decline to £279 for 1962-63. Only maintenance of the highest quality standard would enable Kenya to command substantial premiums in world markets.

Output would rise by about 5,000 tons a year from existing plantings to 70,000 tons by the end of the decade; and there was not the slightest hope of selling that quantity.

It was nonsensical to expect the increase to be sold in Eastern Europe, for those Socialist countries were not large coffee drinkers. If within the next five years Kenya could bring sales to Eastern Europe to 10,000 tons it would be doing very well. The prospect was that by 1970 the country would have 30,000 tons a year of unsaleable coffee.

Further planting was therefore to be prohibited (though the ban would be regularly reviewed) and all coffee seedlings were to be uprooted and destroyed.

In order to mitigate hardship to Africans debarred from extending their coffee acreage, a committee would consider how to raise the coffee area in African hands, either by buying European coffee plantations for re-sale to Africans, or by compensating European growers for uprooting coffee and so providing an equivalent area which could be planted to coffee in African districts.

Political Violence

"WE HAVE WORKED and won without violence; do not let us down now that the goal is in sight", Messrs. Kenneth Kaunda and Harry Nkumbula, Government Ministers and respective leaders in Northern Rhodesia of U.N.I.P. and the A.N.C., have said in a joint appeal to a "minority of young trouble-makers" in their parties for an end to political violence. Claiming that a similar call last year met with a "commendable and peaceful answer", they ask for "patience and faith: next year we shall be able to help with many problems that confront young people". Party organizers have been requested to refrain from "personal abuse and insults" in their speeches.

Abnormal Exodus of Europeans

Bad Image of Nyasaland Abroad

THE AFRICA CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* cabled from Blantyre a few days ago, *inter alia*—

"It seems likely that there will be a bigger exodus of Europeans from the Government service here than has been usual in other Colonies emerging into independence. There are two main reasons (1) anxiety engendered by the speeches and actions of certain Ministers, notably Mr. Kanyama Chiume and Mr. H. B. M. Chipembere; and (2) anxiety over the standards of justice since the setting up of local courts under legislation passed last year.

"Recently the tone of ministerial speeches has been changing, and Dr. Banda's policy of turning from the battles of the past to the future problems facing Nyasaland has begun to bear fruit. The change is too late to alter the decisions of many expatriates who have already fixed up future careers, but if continued it should encourage people considering taking up posts here on contract".

Superfluous and Useless Advice

A subsequent message said that advice, some valuable, some superfluous, and some useless, was being proffered in bewildering abundance by visiting experts.

Attempting a political balance-sheet, he headed the debit side with the reiteration that the exodus of skilled expatriates will be uncomfortably large considering that the supply of qualified Africans, particularly in medicine, law and engineering, will be inadequate for some years. The land tenure system would inhibit successful agricultural development, as would the difficulty in making the people appreciate the need for precautions against soil erosion.

Still more serious was the growth of irresponsible vandalism, which had destroyed thousands of acres of valuable forest by fire.

Dr. Banda's Blind Spot

"Perhaps the worst weakness of all is the bad image of Nyasaland abroad. Any criticism has tended to produce a disproportionate complaint, and malice has been presumed. In the Legislature speeches have often been concerned with battles of the past, and the *Nyasaland Hansard* for the last session does not make encouraging reading.

"This attitude to outside publicity has been Dr. Banda's main blind spot. It should be recorded in fairness that the attitude is perceptibly changing, and there is a growing consciousness that Nyasaland cannot exist in isolation.

"On the credit side, since the elected Government took control there has been a remarkable infusion of public spirit. People are working hard. One of the most encouraging signs is the readiness with which ordinary villagers are prepared to engage in self-help schemes, building roads, post offices, and schools by voluntary spare-time efforts".

Nyasaland's First Two Ambassadors

TWO AMBASSADORS-DESIGNATE who have been nominated by the Nyasaland Government will leave shortly for attachment to British diplomatic missions. They are to take up their new posts at the time of independence next July.

Mr. J. D. Rubadiri, who is to be Ambassador to the United States and the United Nations, was born in 1930, and is a graduate of Makerere College, Uganda, where he read English, history and political science, and of Cambridge University, where he took parts one and two of the English tripos. He also holds the diploma in education of Bristol University. Since coming down from Cambridge this summer he has been principal of Soche Hill Training College, Blantyre.

Mr. T. S. Magwazu, who will be accredited to West Germany, is 30 years of age. He was educated at Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, joined the Nyasaland Civil Service in 1956, and is now assistant registrar of trade unions in the Ministry of Labour. He was at Ruskin College, Oxford, in 1961 and 1962.

Somali Raids in Kenya

Republic Denies Complicity

SOMALI SECESSIONISTS are preparing to raise their own flag in the Northern Frontier District and to attack Kenya on December 12 in concert with helpers from the Somali Republic, who have already supplied them with arms, two members of the pro-K.A.N.U. Northern Province United Association have said in warning.

Mr. Ahmed Farah, vice-president of the Eastern Region, described as "just a cheat" the earlier talks last week between the Kenya Prime Minister and Mr. Abdullahi Issa, Foreign Minister of Somalia.

Mr. Osman Araru, executive officer of the anti-secessionist party, alleged that the secessionists were planning an uprising for Kenya's independence day.

Troops of the King's African Rifles were moved into the N.F.D. at the week-end to maintain law and order after a series of raids by Somalis on police border posts at Liboi, Rhanu, Kolbio and Khorof Harrar, in which half a dozen policemen were wounded. Gangs of about 20 were involved.

A K.A.R. encampment at Garissa, centre of the North-Eastern Region, and well inside Kenya, was attacked last Thursday and one soldier was wounded. Nineteen Somalis were held for questioning. A curfew was imposed.

Mr. Kenyatta announced last week that Kenya and Ethiopia had negotiated a mutual defence pact under which each would come to the other's aid if attacked by a third party; the agreement would be ratified after independence. The Emperor has accused the Somali

Republic of instigating aggression and sabotage by infiltrating armed bands into his territories.

News of the pact was given in the presence in Nairobi of Mr. Issa, who had held further meetings with Kenya Ministers. On behalf of his Government he denied any knowledge of the desert raids and scoffed at allegations that Kenya Somalis had received commando training in the republic. There was, he suggested, something strange about the absence of fatal casualties in the attacks, which might mean that a third party had "framed" the incidents. He would not specify whether he was indicting British officials or Ethiopians.

His country had informed both Kenya and Ethiopia that the 111m. military aid from Russia was solely for internal security. Equipment would be modernized and personnel would be increased over three years from 4,000 to 6,000 men; talk of a 20,000-strong army was exaggerated.

Mr. Kenyatta said that the two Governments saw eye to eye on future relations, and both Ministers repeated their belief in African unity and brotherhood. They agreed that diplomatic relations should be established next month. Mr. Issa introduced Mr. Mohamed Murgor as emissary-elect, who will act as a go-between in the interim. Dr. Shermarke, Prime Minister of the Republic, is expected to attend the independence celebrations.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Khalif, leader of the Kenya Frontier Independence Party, has denied that he was kidnapped and abducted to Mogadishu earlier this month from the N.F.D. He told journalists in the Somali capital that he had come to consult legal advisers about the election which Britain was hoping would be held in the disputed area.

The El Wak police post near Manderla was raided on Monday. There were no casualties.

Two Major K.A.D.U. Losses

Government Overtures to Forest Thugs

K.A.D.U.'S STRENGTH in the Kenya House of Representatives was reduced to 26 out of 123 when Mr. John Seroney and Mr. William Murgor crossed the floor last week to join K.A.N.U. They said that the move was made "in the best interests of our constituents".

Both men have been among the Opposition's firmest proponents of regionalism. Mr. Murgor, sometimes dubbed the "king of the Rift Valley", once threatened to "blow his whistle" as a signal for civil war if regionalism were not upheld. It was Mr. Seroney who, at the recent conference in London, cabled the K.A.D.U. chairman in Kenya to stand by to launch a secessionist plan when events were moving in K.A.N.U.'s favour.

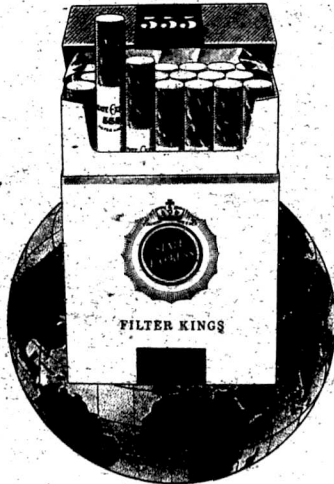
Now Mr. Murgor has said that he will use his whistle for useful purposes, with the query, "a Parliamentary Opposition might be a good idea, but has it done any good in any part of Africa?". Mr. Seroney has professed himself completely satisfied with the Prime Minister's assurances that his Government will adhere to the regional contents of the Constitution.

Mr. Taata Towett, political adviser to K.A.D.U., has also announced his resignation from K.A.D.U.—on the grounds that his preoccupation with metaphysics makes it difficult for him to align himself with political groupings. He does not, however, intend to side with K.A.N.U.

Dr. Muniya Waiyake, Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, has been holding secret meetings with terrorist representatives in the Aberdares and Mount Kenya forest areas to inform them of the Government's independence amnesty in the hope that they will give themselves up before December 12. There are thought to be about 400 still in hiding since Mau Mau days.

A tribute to the executed Mau Mau leader Dedan Kimathi which was to have been staged as a play at the independence festivities as one of the highlights will not now receive such prominence. The Government has forbidden its presentation in the main arena. Kimathi's widow has been granted 14 acres of land.

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Queen's Portrait Removed

THE QUEEN'S PORTRAIT is not to appear on new notes to be issued next year by the East African Currency Board. Instead there will be a picture of Lake Victoria, where Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda meet.

U.N. Experts Must Not Patronize

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, addressed a conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome last Thursday, after Kenya had been elected an associate member of F.A.O.

He spoke of its provision of experts, saying:—

"When dealing with the emergent nations of Africa it is vital that they be chosen with the greatest care. Many are splendid officers, with a deep sense of dedication, but some have not been in tune with the ideas of the country in which they serve. There has been a tendency to be patronizing, and in some cases the experts have even gone so far as to express views that the country has moved too fast to independence.

"There is also the aspect of professional ability. In a country like Kenya we have in the civil service officers of outstanding technical calibre, and it is unfortunate when, as has happened, the experts sent to advise us do not match up to the standards of the officers on the spot.

In Tune

"I plead for much greater notice to be given of visits by experts. In Kenya we have had no fewer than five in the last two weeks, all at very short notice. This means that arrangements can usually be made for them to see only the technicians. That is not enough. It is essential that visiting experts meet the political leaders, so that they can attune themselves to the political thinking of the country on the subjects in which they are interested.

"I have recently returned from a visit to the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and was considerably surprised to find that some of them are not members of F.A.O. I regard this as a great tragedy, because these countries, through their special forms of agricultural practice, could make a very valuable contribution to the solution of problems of the developing countries of Africa. I urge very strongly that positive and forceful efforts should constantly be made to ensure that all countries are members of F.A.O., so that the accumulated wisdom and experience of the whole world can be concentrated here for the benefit of all mankind.

"F.A.O. have asked Kenya to act as the host country for three seminars in 1964—on agricultural education, dairying, and marketing of staple foodstuffs. We take this as a great compliment.

"We have well organized and advanced services, particularly relating to livestock improvement, land consolidation, extension, research, and marketing, which could be of assistance to other African States. We are only too anxious to extend to these States all the help we can, but we in turn will need all the help F.A.O. can give us. The first obvious step, I suggest, is the appointment of an F.A.O. representative in Kenya. I hope this is done without delay."

Oi Kalou Farmers Leaving

MR. JOHN KRUGER, spokesman for Afrikaaner farmers in the Oi Kalou district of Kenya, has described the security situation as similar to that in 1952-53, when the Mau Mau Rebellion was at its height. It was, he declared, an understatement to call the situation in that area explosive. Farmers were under constant threat from the surrounding Kikuyu, and stock theft was on such a scale that they had had to sell about three-quarters of their livestock.

After discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and other officials, including the Regional Commissioner of Police (who said that plans were in hand to deal with the security situation), 26 of the local farmers announced that they had decided to leave Kenya and that only eight would remain. A few had still not finally decided.

Uganda's Army

MR. F. K. ONAMA, Minister for Internal Affairs in Uganda, has said that Ugandanization in the army is proceeding, that two Uganda Africans have already been promoted to "top posts", that most senior positions should be filled by Ugandans next year, and that they should wholly control the army by 1965.

£300,000 for Compassionate Trust

MR. SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons last week that H.M. Government will provide up to £300,000 to a trust which is being set up in Kenya to purchase and dispose of small properties belonging to Europeans who because of age, infirmity, isolation, or similar reasons are exposed to special risks and cannot afford to leave Kenya without selling their property. This sum is additional to the £700,000 provided at the end of May for the purchase of certain farms. The trustees are to be representatives of the European community.

Asked by MR. PATRICK WALL what proposals he had to meet the undertakings given to the 200 ex-Service settlers who went to Kenya under the Government-sponsored Settlement Board and whose land is outside the scope of the recent resettlement and development schemes, MR. SANDYS replied: "I have received a deputation from the Association of European Agricultural Settlement Board Farmers. Their representations will be taken fully into account."

MR. WALL asked for an assurance that no change in the status of Barotseland would be made without the agreement of the Litunga and his Council.

MR. SANDYS replied: "The Litunga has already been assured that no constitutional changes affecting the position of Barotseland will be made without the agreement of himself and his Council."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON was told that 47 police officers in Nyasaland had accepted invitations to retire under a limited compensation scheme which would expedite the programme for the appointment of local personnel.

Federal Civil Servants

MR. SANDYS said in reply to MR. BOTTOMLEY: "All units of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army are to be transferred to the territories according to their dispositions at the end of September, except that A Squadron Selous Scouts is to be disbanded and C Squadron Rhodesian S.A.S. Regiment, at that time stationed in Northern Rhodesia, is to be transferred to Southern Rhodesia.

"With regard to the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, six aircraft—four Dakotas and two Pembrokes—are to be transferred to Northern Rhodesia to form the nucleus of that territory's air wing, and 20 others will become redundant. The rest of the Air Force will be retained by Southern Rhodesia."

MR. WALL asked what assistance H.M. Government was giving towards the pensions or gratuities of Federal civil servants and what terms were being offered to the various grades of the Federation.

MR. SANDYS: "H.M. Government have agreed to share fairly with the three territorial Governments in making good any deficit in the Federal pension fund—which is to be maintained—to the extent necessary for honouring the terminal benefits laid down for Federal civil servants.

"The terms are in brief that pensionable officers becoming redundant will receive abolition of office terms—that is, generally, an addition of one-third of earned pension. If an officer is offered continued pensionable employment in his home territory but does not accept this, he will be entitled to earned pension, but not the additional one-third."

Mr. MacDonald as Governor-General

MR. SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been asked by the Prime Minister of Kenya to recommend to the Queen that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, now Governor of Kenya, should be appointed Governor-General on December 12, Independence Day. When Mr. MacDonald arrived as Governor last January Mr. Mboya suggested that he should not trouble to unpack his bags. Sir Geoffrey de Freitas will be head of the British Mission in Kenya.

Zanzibar Abroad

ZANZIBARIS must forget their party differences and work in harmonious co-operation, Sheikh Mohamed Shante Hamadi, the Prime Minister, told the National Assembly when it gathered last week as a Constituent Assembly to enact the new Constitution. One major aspect of independence on December 10, he continued, would be direct outside contacts; diplomatic offices would be opened in London, New York, and Cairo. Arrangements had been made to join the British Commonwealth and the United Nations.

Commons Debate on Kenya

(Continued from page 273)

part of a great East African Federation and a strong influence in Africa and in the Commonwealth.

"But if things go wrong, if fighting breaks out between Kenya and the Somali Republic or between tribal groups in Kenya, and if life becomes impossible for white people, then the Government of my hon. friend the Member for Bromley (Mr. Harold Macmillan) will bear a very heavy responsibility."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Soc.) thought it desirable to pay special tribute to Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, "I never believed he had responsibility for the atrocities or indecencies of Mau Mau. Whatever one's views of that, we must all recognize the statesmanship, the attitude of conciliation, and the response from European leaders.

Mau Mau Recalled

"This is a remarkable event. Those of us who have had association with Kenya over the years are almost stunned by the realization that we should now have reached the point of independence. One remembers the situation 13 years ago, when African political activity was suppressed, when there was no African elected Member, when there was the most appalling racial discrimination in Nairobi, when skilled African farmers were not allowed to grow coffee, and when the demand on this side of the House that Africans should be allowed to establish farms in the White Highlands was resisted here and by the Government of Kenya.

"We remember the appalling circumstances of the Mau Mau rebellion, the atrocities, the indecencies, the repressions, and, perhaps, still more deeply, the hatred which then existed between the European and the African communities. Today, only seven years after that conflict and those hatreds, the fact that we should now be considering a Measure to introduce independence for Kenya is very remarkable indeed.

"I appeal to the Kenya Government to find a solution to the problem of the territory occupied by so many Somalis so that it will not lead to the conflict with the Government of Somalia which has been feared. This question must be settled by Africans themselves. I welcome the fact that in the frontier dispute between Algeria and Morocco a Committee of 32 African States is seeking to reach agreement. I hope, if the conflict between Somalia and Kenya persists, it will be similarly possible for the African States to seek a basis of arbitration and agreement.

"With my hon. friend the Member for Blackburn (Mrs. Castle) I have written to Mr. Mboya deploring the decision to ban the hon. Member for Torquay."

Mr. Bennett's Statement

MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.) said in the course of his speech:—

"It was agreed before the last Lancaster House Conference that both the Government and the Opposition in Kenya would have absolute discretion to ask a specified number of those they wanted to attend the independence celebrations. The figure for the Opposition was 10. I believe that I had the honour of being the first name on the list which the Opposition wished to invite and my wife is also included. The unusual position in that context is that apparently she has not been named.

"I have many friends among the members of the Kenya Government and Mr. Kenyatta himself is aware of the part I have played in trying to bring the two sides together. Apparently my political as well as my professional conduct is being impugned.

"About four years ago I was approached by the then Government of Kenya and asked if I would be their constitutional adviser. I have a very large number of friends among Africans—and more potential clients perhaps because I never charge anything for my services. Having been approached, I did my best at the first Lancaster House Conference to help to evolve a regional form of Government.

"On October 9, 1961, I said: 'I suggest that in Kenya we follow the lines of trying to work out some form of regional governments with autonomy for the regions which takes account of the actuality on the spot as people see it and live it themselves and not as we here should like to see them live'. That was a particularly accurate forecast of precisely the form of Government and of Constitution which we are all complimenting today.

"When a group of leaders of the party I was trying to serve attempted to set up an independent republic of Kenya formed

out of the three provinces under the control of the Kenya African Democratic Union, I myself, at a cost of many pounds, telephoned those responsible in Kenya and begged them not to do something unconstitutional and ineffective economically and politically.

"Another criticism made in Kenya is that after I visited the coast tension as between the coast region and the rest of Kenya increased. I am not responsible for the timing of waves of tension. That visit was almost entirely connected with a fishing week-end. The only political function I carried out was when, at Mr. Ngala's request, I saw a group of the Coast People's Party who wished to declare the secession of the coastal strip and its re-allegiance to Zanzibar. Mr. Ngala asked me to dissuade them for the sake of Kenya, and I succeeded in doing so. That does not sound like the action of a person trying to disrupt Kenya.

"I shall be sad if the ban is not removed, not because that will mean that I cannot go to Kenya, but because I do not think that it would be truly in the best interests of Kenya if it were not removed. The ban can create only further tension among the tribes, which I have always deplored, and further distress and opposition among the political parties there, which I have also deplored.

In Favour of Regionalism

"It is absolute nonsense to encourage regionalism in Africa which takes account of tribal loyalties and then say that to do so will lead to fragmentation. Precisely the opposite will happen. The two most successful examples of emergent States in Africa are those which have taken account of regionalism, Nigeria and Uganda. Precisely because they have accepted the realities of the situation, they have kept their unity and prevented fragmentation by adopting a quasi-federal form of government.

"If we are not to have autocracies ruling by repression over minority tribes, and if we are not to have inter-tribal warfare over and over again in Africa, the only alternative is an increase in regionalism throughout Africa.

"Oddly enough, the K.A.N.U. Government believes this. Although it has not previously favoured regional government, it has now accepted it in its present form. When I was last in Kenya the K.A.N.U. movement was still opposing regionalism, but was dropping bits of paper in the Somali Region saying that that region's safety lay in the fact that in a regional form of government the Somalis could go on with their own way of life. The sure way of making trouble between the Somalis and Kenya would be to drive the Somali Region into a close unitary State with the rest of Kenya.

"I am unhappy that the Secretary of State should have agreed to any increase in the central powers of the police and public services and that he should have made constitutional changes much more easy with the two-thirds majority in the referendum which can now be achieved. I would have preferred the Constitution agreed at Lancaster House only last year and reaffirmed earlier this year when the Secretary of State went out to clear up some outstanding problems. I would have liked that to have been the Independence Constitution, leaving Kenyans to work out changes themselves afterwards."

Can Kenya Government Establish Confidence?

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS (Cons.) said that Kenya to be successful must depend on the continued settlement of Europeans and that must depend on the confidence of those Europeans in the Kenya Government.

"What is to be the future of the expatriate civil servants? It is in large measure upon this that confidence will depend in the longer run.

"There needs to be greater diversification in agriculture and a greater spread in the economy in general. This will depend in part on Government loans and grants, but also upon private investment, which will not flow unless the Government of Kenya can establish confidence.

"I am bitterly upset by its decision to declare my hon. friend the Member for Torquay a prohibited immigrant. It is the height of folly at this moment of celebration to prohibit the entry of one who has served Africans so well. It is the sort of small act which undermines the confidence upon which Kenya must depend.

"Whilst my hon. friend is not allowed to go to Kenya for the celebrations, the Kenya Agency in London has invited him to the celebrations here. It is strange that a newly self-governing member of the Commonwealth should withdraw permission to attend these celebrations from a person who has attended celebrations in Nigeria, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda.

"This matter, small though it be in itself, causes one to have doubts about future democracy in Kenya. Kenya has a great opportunity, but it can be capitalized only if confidence can be created in the ability of the Kenya Government to take larger and wiser decisions than they have done in relation to my hon. friend.

"We have invested, in the British base in Kenya—some hon.

Members opposite may say wasted—some £10m. and more. It has obviously been of some contribution to the Kenya economy in providing a cash income for those who have been engaged on construction work. What arrangements are to be made for the rundown? What facilities are we to have for the transit of transport aircraft and materials? What is the future situation of the freedom of the base itself? Is it to become a rest camp or holiday centre for people serving in Aden and other parts? This would be satisfactory, I suspect, both to us in the investment sense and the defence sense, and to Kenya in providing some further income through the use of this facility.

"This moment of joy for those of us who know East Africa is tinged in parts with doubts about the Kenya Government's ability to establish confidence".

Farmers in the Nandi Salient

MR. JEREMY THORPE (Liberal) hoped that the ban on Mr. Bennett would be reconsidered. He added, *inter alia*—

"There is a very small group of European farmers in the Nandi Salient. In 1907 a junior member of the Liberal Government of that day who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and is now the Rt. hon. Member for Woodford (Sir Winston Churchill), declared that the farmland in the salient would remain the property of the Nandi tribe in perpetuity. In 1912, 1919, and on other occasions that land was wrongfully taken away and leased to various European farmers.

"In 1950 the British Government realized that they had an obligation to hand back this land which had been leased by the European Agricultural Settlement Board on behalf of the Kenya Government. European farmers had been persuaded to go into the area without any indication of the insecurity of tenure, and they were bought out on generous terms, including a 20% disturbance allowance. Now there are 20 farms left which will be bought out; but they will not be given a disturbance allowance.

"I have here a copy of the Colonial Secretary's cable saying that the only reason a disturbance allowance was paid in 1950 was to avoid possible criticism that the Kenya Government of the day had taken advantage of the depreciation of land values in the salient following the announcement that the farms would be bought by the Government. A disturbance allowance is a disturbance allowance; and certainly no one in the country who has knowledge of the matter believes the Minister's explanation.

"These farmers, who are involuntarily giving up their farms to honour an obligation given in 1907 and subsequently breached, must be treated as generously as their counterparts in 1950".

MR. LESLIE HALE (Soc.) hoped that Mr. Bennett would be permitted to attend the independence celebrations.

[The speeches of Viscount Lambton, Mr. Humphry Berkeley, and Mr. Christopher Mayhew, and the reply by Mr. Sandys will be reported next week.]

K.A.N.U. Disclaimer

SENATOR J. P. MATHENGE, Leader of Government Business, has said that Mr. Bennett was not declared a prohibited immigrant because he had advised K.A.D.U. or been proposed as a guest by that party. It was merely as an individual who was not a citizen of Kenya that he had been considered, "and unfortunately for him he has not proved satisfactory".

Uganda-Britain Society

AN UGANDA-BRITAIN SOCIETY will, it is hoped, be formed in London to foster friendship and understanding between the two countries. Among its functions would be the entertainment of visitors from Uganda and addresses on Uganda affairs. It would be an essentially non-political organization. Lady Cohen and those who intend to establish the society, have arranged a reception at Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, for Wednesday evening next, by permission of the High Commissioner.

The two leading newspapers in Southern Rhodesia, the *Rhodesia Herald* and the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, have both given prominence to extracts from last week's leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA criticizing Mr. Sandys's idea of Commonwealth intervention in the discussions about independence.

Defeatism Posing as Morality

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P. for Chigwell, said when he addressed the North-West Leeds Young Conservatives: "Leftists have said that Sir Alec Douglas-Home lacks the sympathetic touch with emergent Afro-Asia. With patronizing condescension they equate the new rulers of Africa with children whose whims must be pandered to, not grown men able to respect the positions of others. But friends are not won by the abandonment of friends. Our people are sick of defeatism paraded as morality and of the ceaseless pressure to appease the Afro-Asian-Communist bloc which is dominant in the U.N. Assembly. The nation welcomes a Prime Minister who has proved himself calm, conciliatory, and resolute in maintaining their honour and interests in the councils of the Commonwealth and the world".

Of 116 officials in Nyasaland in the administrative grade only eight are Africans.

Uganda customs officers have begun confiscating packages to or from South Africa.

The Muthaiga Club, Nairobi, has decided by an overwhelming vote to abandon racial restrictions on membership.

Almost 10% of the school teachers in Southern Rhodesia have given notice that they intend to leave when the Federation is dissolved.

The Federation's net loss of Europeans in October is officially stated to have been about 1,100. In September the net loss was almost exactly 1,000.

Ten K.A.N.U. youth wingers have been jailed for a year in Kenya and sentenced to be caned for locking up five other youths for two hours and whipping them.

The Kafue Flats in Northern Rhodesia are being surveyed by Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., to assess what parts of the 1.3m.-acre area may suit sugar cane.

Three African "bodyguards" for Mr. Nkomo have been sentenced in Southern Rhodesia to three years' imprisonment each for threatening to kill two constables.

More than 8,000 African employees of the engineering and iron and steel industries in Southern Rhodesia will receive substantial wage increases under a new agreement.

The driver of a train which ran over an African railway worker in Northern Rhodesia was attacked by an African gang when he stopped the train. The worker was killed.

The border between Kenya and Ethiopia has been agreed in an exchange of letters between the Prime Minister of Kenya and the Governor-General of the Sidamo Province of Ethiopia.

The Anteaters' Association of Washington, U.S.A., had on the menu for its first luncheon of the autumn season "roast Rhodesian elephant", 1,500 lb. of which had been flown from Central Africa.

One of the most expensive hmosines available in the United States has been presented to the Prime Minister of Kenya as a Christmas gift from the American business community in the Colony.

A six-company consortium will in May begin work expected to cost about £8m. on raising the Abu Simbel temples to prevent their being submerged by the Nile when the Aswan Dam is eventually completed.

Ninety European policemen in Northern Rhodesia who are on short-service contracts have already accepted a Government offer to leave the force with gratuity pay and free fares home. The option has also been given to another 160.

The Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia signed an agreement in Salisbury on Monday in regard to the creation of a joint co-operation to succeed the Federal Power Board and administer the Kariba hydro-electric power project.

The United Nations force in the Congo numbered 6,453 on November 1. A month earlier the strength was 7,274. The decrease is due largely to the repatriation of Irish units. Now only 57 officers and men from Eire remain in the Congo.

The Zimbabwe African National Union has criticized the acceptance by Mr. Nkomo of the British Prime Minister's insistence on protection for Southern Rhodesia's minorities, as it is held to contravene the African nationalist principle of one-man-one-vote.

The Zimbabwe African Confederation of Unions has been formed in Southern Rhodesia as a rival to the African Trade Union Congress. While the latter supports the Rev. N. Sithole and his Zimbabwe African National Union, the former will side with Mr. Nkomo and his People's Caretaker Council.

Barclays D.C.O. Scrip Issue

Holders to Receive One Share for Eight

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. is to capitalize £2,125,000 from the reserve fund for the purposes of a one-for-eight scrip issue to holders registered on January 15.

Net profit for the year to September 30 increased to £2,019,801 from £1,721,805 after meeting all charges and taxation and deducting transfers to inner reserves, from which provision has been made for diminution value of assets. With £918,668 brought forward (£738,113), the total rises to £2,938,469 from £2,459,918. The reserve fund is increased by £750,500 (£500,000), and after payment of a 10% dividend, taking just over £1m., the carry-forward is raised to £1,147,219.

Lonrho's Big Mining Merger

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., will become a subsidiary of Lonrho, Ltd., if a proposed merger of Lonrho, Ltd., Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., Mazoe Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Mashaba Gold Mines (Pvt.), Ltd., and Kanyemba Gold Mines, Ltd., takes place on the lines proposed. The suggestion is that Coronation should take over the aforementioned mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, paying agreed prices by an exchange of shares.

Lonrho's mining properties having been valued at £74,000, its board is prepared to sell for 185,059 shares of 2s. 6d.

The Mazoe valuation is £715,500, to be satisfied by the allotment of 55 shares of 2s. 6d. with every £1 share in Mazoe.

Mashaba Gold shareholders would receive 35 shares for every two shares of £1, requiring the allotment of 225,000 shares.

Kanyemba would be allotted 600,000 shares.

Lonrho and its subsidiaries already hold just over a million shares in Coronation, 683,400 in Kanyemba, 121,000 out of 128,723 in Mazoe Consolidated, and the entire share capital of Mashaba Gold.

If all members of all the companies accepted the proposals Coronation would need to allot 2,780,000 shares, bringing its share capital to £750,000 in half-crown shares, and Lonrho would control Coronation, holding through subsidiaries between 50% and 60% of its issued capital.

Directors of Coronation have shares in some of the other companies. Mr. R. W. Rowland is the beneficial holder of 1,500,000 Lonrho shares and controls an option given to a private company to purchase another two million at 7s. per share up to August 1966. He is a director of Lonrho, Mazoe, Mashaba and Kanyemba.

All directors of all the companies and their advisers consider the terms fair and reasonable to the shareholders of all the companies.

Kanyemba Gold Mines

KANYEMBA GOLD MINES, LTD., having had poor results from development during the past two years, proposes an exchange into shares of Coronation Syndicate, Ltd. The directors believing that the company would be able to maintain its present rate of dividend on the increased capital. Kanyemba shareholders who prefer cash for their shares may sell to Lonrho Investments Co., Ltd. Kanyemba has an issued capital of £375,000. Its interests in Kanyemba Gold Exploration (Pvt.) which had a net profit of £36,763; stand at £497,000. Net current assets are just over £19,000. Mr. S. F. Dench is the chairman, and the other directors are Messrs. G. Abdinor, A. H. Ball, G. J. Beck, C. F. Braun and R. W. Rowland.

A loan up to £8m. has been offered by Yugoslavia to the Sudan Government.

Baler-twine is to be manufactured in Dar es Salaam by British Ropes, Ltd.

Kuwait has offered the Sudan a loan of £3m. for railway development purposes.

The instant coffee factory to be built at Bukoba, Tanganyika, will cost about £330,000.

A factory in Jinja costing £300,000 is to be built by the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. Its capacity will be a million bicycle tyres annually.

The new refinery near Umtali will be operated by Central African Petroleum Refineries (Pvt.), Ltd., which has been registered with a nominal capital of £3m.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.

Sisal Sales More than Doubled

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., report greatly improved results for the year to September 30 last, more normal weather having resulted in much higher production, which coincided with a rise of about 50% in the price of the commodity. Proceeds of sale of sisal reached £228,068, or more than double the £106,039 of the previous year, and stocks at the date of the balance-sheet were valued at £47,156 (£24,269).

Expenditure on the estates rose to £150,028 (£105,403), and the profit after depreciation and amortization was £82,106, whereas in the previous year there had been a loss of £12,728. Taxation took £28,120, and after paying a 20% dividend the balance forward is £71,332 (£44,926).

The issued capital is £228,000 in shares of 10s. Fixed assets total £356,679 and net current assets £83,167, including a £50,000 holding in Treasury bills, investments with a market value of £13,870, and £26,298 at bank.

On the Kilosa estate in Tanganyika of 19,727 acres, 8,514 are under sisal. Further areas are being cleared for future planting.

Mr. G. R. S. Doyle is the chairman, and his colleagues on the board are Mr. A. L. G. Du Bois and Mr. P. H. Harman Jones.

Offer Expected by Kamna, Ltd.

KAMNA, LTD., a company holding interests in Tanganyika sisal companies, reports investment income for the year to October 31 at £18,278 (£17,712) and profit after tax at £8,637 (£8,667). Shareholders are to receive 37½% less tax, taking £10,164. Last year there was a dividend of 30% and a bonus of 3½%. The carry-forward is £8,071 (£9,598).

Issued capital is £44,250 in 2s. shares. Investments in unquoted sisal holding companies stand in the books at £41,425, other quoted investments at £19,325, and gilt-edged stocks at £11,189. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £5,417.

An offer to acquire the share capital of the company is expected, and the directors advise shareholders not to dispose of their holdings meantime.

Mr. John Garton Ash is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. A. S. P. Neish and J. H. S. Tranter, with Messrs. E. M. Pope and C. N. G. W. Aschan as alternates.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments

LEWA SISAL AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS, LTD., report profit to June 30 at £32,176 (£34,104) subject to tax of £16,799. Preferred stockholders again receive 22½% and holders of the deferred 12½%, together requiring £16,756, and leaving a carry-forward of £13,947.

Issued capital amounts to £205,122. Quoted investments with a book value of £59,918 had a market value of £78,769 and unquoted shares appear at £173,643. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £6,799.

The main investment is 37,275 shares of £1 each in Agricultural Development Co., Ltd. (formerly Amboni Estates Holding, Ltd.), which holds the entire issued capital of Amboni and substantial holdings in other sisal producing companies. Agricultural Development had a net profit to March 31 of £10,357. Amboni, the main operating subsidiary, increased its net profits from £126,330 to £192,358. Agricultural Development paid 75%.

Mr. C. W. S. Temple is the chairman of the Lewa company, whose other directors are Messrs. A. L. Miller, J. H. S. Tranter, and S. S. Metz. Mr. Metz, who is due to retire by rotation from the board, does not intend to seek re-election on account of advancing years. Mr. I. Fraser has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Coronation Syndicate

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., which owns the Muriel and Arcturus mines in Southern Rhodesia, reports a profit to June 30 of £133,824, subject to tax of £1,283. Dividends totalling 6 cents per 25 cent share require £92,600, leaving to be carried forward £58,048. Fixed assets stand in the books at £59,143, interests in subsidiary companies at £275,000, investments at just over £100,000 and current assets less current liabilities at £75,805. Mr. S. F. Dench is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. G. Abdinor, A. H. Ball, C. C. Bentley, C. F. Braun, Hervey W. Jones, R. W. Rowland, and A. J. B. Ogilvy.



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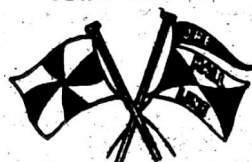
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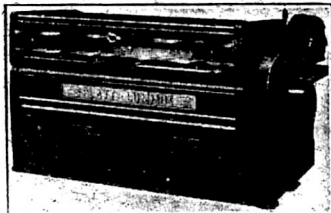
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THAT ZANZIBAR should become independent before Kenya would have been dismissed as incredible if prophesied some years ago; but that will happen next week.

Equally certainly, not one of those who will bear governmental responsibility in Zanzibar from Tuesday could have imagined a few years ago that the Sultan's island domains would in 1963 lose British protection, have to conduct their own foreign policy, and, being unable to balance the current budget, let alone find funds for development schemes, embark upon absolute autonomy without knowledge of the political, economic, or financial future. Yet to no East or Central African territory has the promise of internal self-government, to be quickly followed by independence, been given by Britain with greater good will. Until fairly recently there had been no serious quarrels between the two countries, and those lately produced by politics have been regarded by both sides as unhappy blemishes which are best forgotten. Anyone who talked to the delegations representing the two political parties who were recently in London must have been impressed by their good humour, their protestations of mutual good faith, and, not least, by a measure of humility which is seldom to be found amongst politicians.

* * *

For centuries the Sultans of Zanzibar held sway over great areas of the mainland, the trading settlements of their Arab subjects reaching both sides of the Great Lakes.

About three-quarters of a century ago the then Sultan pleaded again and again with Britain to extend her protection to all his spheres of influence, primarily because he feared the much harsher régime which he considered inevitable if Germany's eager appetite for East African possessions were not denied. Though strongly backed by

that remarkable British consular representative Sir John Kirk, and by the few influential public and business men in England who then knew anything about East Africa, his reiterated entreaties availed nothing. Germany was thus able to seize what became Tanganyika Territory after the 1914-18 war. By harsh administration she had proved the accuracy of the Sultan's forecast and was condemned by world opinion to forfeit the territory. Adoption of his proposals would have prevented the German East African campaign of the 1914-18 war and permitted an inter-territorial plan of development for the great area which will, it is to be hoped, soon become a federation. Though deeply disappointed by the shortsightedness and lack of courage of British politicians in power, the Sultanate continued faithful to its obligations under an agreement of 1890. In their delightful, clove-scented islands, removed from the hustle and bustle of the world, the people have until quite lately lived at a pace which was the envy of every visitor—but the despair of many an administrator, especially those eager to promote diversification of the agriculture which is the mainstay of the economy. There has been talk of diversification for fully three decades, but still with little result. An independent Government will have to persuade or compel the population to abandon its general unreadiness to change.

* * *

A few weeks ago the present Sultan made the remarkably generous gesture of transferring to Kenya free of cost the ten-mile coastal strip which had been in the possession of his

Generous Gesture. ancestors for some five centuries, and which H.M. Government had rented in 1895.

Heavy compensation would have been justified. Indeed, had Seyyid Jamshid decided to stand on his rights, he could have exacted any terms within reason, for in that strip lies Mombasa, East Africa's

greatest harbour and a commercial centre of immense importance. To his high credit, however, the Sultan—who on Tuesday will become His Majesty—surrendered this most valuable property without asking for a cent. If that act should fail to induce successive British Governments to meet Zanzibar generously in her needs over the years, British official gratitude—which has worn

very, very thin in East and Central African connexions in recent years—will have disappeared. Whether the ancient name of Azania is to be resurrected for independent Zanzibar and Pemba is still not known, for the secret has been well kept. It would be a most appropriate choice. Its red flag will, of course, bear the clove symbol. May it fly above an increasingly happy and prosperous people!

Notes By The Way

Sir Roy's Farewell

THE SHORT VISIT paid to London last week by Sir Roy Welensky to take leave of the Queen as Prime Minister of the Federation was marked by appreciative comments in a number of newspapers which, being previously on the side of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, were his implacable opponents. One of the happiest photographs of him which I recall was taken on arrival at the airport and reproduced by several of the dailies with considerable prominence, and there were repeated references to his dignified and generous attitude in adversity. He held no Press conference, but he again told questioners at the airport that he was not about to enter politics in Southern Rhodesia; he intended to write his book and grow fruit, flowers and vegetables on the farm which Rhodesians had given him. Sir Roy was received in audience by Her Majesty, lunched with the Queen and Prince Philip, called on the Queen Mother, and saw the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and the Foreign Secretary (who was until recently Minister for Central African Affairs).

Great Man

A LEADING ARTICLE in the *Guardian*, which has been almost consistently critical of Sir Roy, said: "In another generation or another climate of opinion he would have ranked among the great empire-builders. Even out of his time, and in a world which has not much sympathy with his purposes, he is a great man. The failure of the federal experiment has been a bitter blow to him, as to many in Britain who were so captivated by the ideals which the Federation seemed to embody that they mistook the strength of its inner racial contradictions. Probably the last sword has not yet been crossed with Sir Roy. Lest it has, his opponents (ourselves among them) should acknowledge that they have had an honourable adversary."

Five Years

AFTER THAT TRIBUTE a paper which has greatly favoured speed of change in Africa suggested that in Southern Rhodesia the Commonwealth should be chiefly concerned with bridging the gap between white and black rule with a minimum of friction, not with the speed of attaining it. The encouragement of those words was, however, quickly vitiated by the remark that "it is relatively unimportant whether the final transition is achieved in one year or five; there must be few white Rhodesians not now convinced that five years is as long as they can expect to hold out". Whatever the *Guardian* may think, responsible whites in Southern Rhodesia are certainly not reconciled to transferring power to inexperienced black politicians five years hence, and responsible and moderate

Africans and the mass of the people dread such a prospect. Why cannot the British Press think of the people as a whole, not just the political tub-thumpers and publicity-chasers?

No Growth of Confidence

THREE TIMES within five days farmers visiting London from Kenya have told me that the statements made by K.A.N.U. Ministers about the alleged growth of confidence in their Government by Europeans in the Colony are absurd: not only are they basically unreliable, said each of my informants, but there is now no such thing as "European opinion". Difference of outlook between residents in Nairobi and those in the agricultural areas has always existed. Never, however, has it been so wide as now. "It is true", one friend told me, "that some prominent businessmen in Nairobi feel, or at least profess, less anxiety than they did two or three months ago, but they are a small minority. In the farming areas there is quite certainly not that growth of confidence about which there has been so much talk. I know scarcely any farmers who would not leave tomorrow if they could sell out; most would jump at the offer of two-thirds of the value of their properties. Does that suggest confidence?"

Plight of White Farmers

THERE COULD BE no misrepresentation in this matter if the whole European farming community outside the million-acre scheme area were not in fact economic prisoners", he continued. "We have to stay because our capital is sunk in the land; because many of us have overdrafts and Land Bank advances to pay off when we can; and because there are virtually no buyers of mixed farming land, apart from a few speculators offering a fifth, a quarter, or a third of the value of a farm in the hope of recouping their expenditure by one or two years' crops and then having the property for nothing. Many farmers would have scarcely enough left after meeting all their debts to pay the passages of their families to some other country, let alone capital for a new start. Their capital, sometimes running into six figures sterling, is in the farm or farms in Kenya, and until a market on a willing-seller-willing-buyer basis is created again, if ever, men who have many years of hard and usually admirable work behind them will just have to stay, whatever the situation; and it is frightening in some areas."

Frightening Situation

I MEAN FRIGHTENING in the literal sense, as well as the financial. Attacks upon Europeans on the roads, sometimes even in the towns, and often on their own lands are now frequent. Some weeks there have been several cases of attack, even upon elderly women.

European officials of long service are as convinced as most farmers that this situation will get rapidly worse, for the Government has done nothing effective to control the thugs, thousands of whom are now in the K.A.N.U. Youth Wing, the Kikuyu Land Freedom Army, or other subversive organisations. Many of these men were Mau Mau terrorists who were stupidly released under the Macleod-Blundell programme, though hundreds had such shocking records that no sane Government would have turned them loose upon society. They are battering on their own or other tribesmen, waiting for the day of independence which the Kenyatta party has told them for years is to give them the inheritance of the white man's lands. A substantial section of the Kikuyu are therefore angry at Kenyatta's statements that Kenya needs the production from white farmers, for they fear that that means that those who have worked and sacrificed for the party are to be deprived of the promised reward for their services. Africans take land more seriously than their women, and this widespread resentment may explode in violence against K.A.N.U. from ex-K.A.N.U. supporters and against Europeans.

Only

SKILFUL USE of the word "only" can mislead most conveniently. A good example has been provided by the director-general of the United Nations Association, who, participating in Press controversy about conditions in the Congo, wrote a few days ago: "Is it possible that Mr. Hammarskjöld's only serious error in the Congo was to ignore the advice of General Alexander, who commanded the Ghanaian contingent in the United Nations force? General Alexander wanted to disarm and retrain the rebellious Congolese army in order to provide a disciplined security force". The refusal to follow General Alexander's recommendation was certainly extremely foolish, and it has had catastrophic results; but to suggest that that was the only serious U.N. error in the Congo is grotesque, as is evident from the mere mention of the words "Katanga" and "Tshombe". Moreover, there is overwhelming testimony that many of the men engaged by the United Nations for civilian service in the Congo were badly selected, with the consequence that fantastic extravagance and incompetence have been distinguishing marks of the operation.

Government Again Castigated in House of Lords

Great Sympathy for Southern Rhodesia Expressed by Lords Salisbury and Colyton

LORD SALISBURY and LORD COLYTON again castigated the Government in the House of Lords last week when the affairs of the Federation were discussed.

LORD WALSTON, who had opened the debate, said that the future of all Africa was being decided in Southern Africa, and that the future of the world might be decided by what transpired there.

After sharply attacking the Government of South Africa and H.M. Government for doing too little in the High Commission Territories, he said in the course of remarks about the Federation:—

"Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have emerged from their struggle for independence with a remarkable absence of bitterness. The African-European relationship in those territories is hopeful in the extreme. The large-scale industrialists are prepared to sink more money in those countries. The small-scale businessmen, almost without exception, are prepared to stay. The majority of European agriculturalists — there are not very many — are also prepared to stay.

Independence Means Hard Work

"It is misleading to talk about a breakdown of law and order in either territory. There have been incidents; of course there have. There are incidents in Southern Rhodesia too. But do not let us exaggerate their importance or forget the causes. Let us give credit to Mr. Kaunda and Dr. Banda for the most responsible leadership that they are exercising over their people, making them realize that independence does not mean riches brought upon a golden platter, but hard work and tightening of the belt.

"The political leaders of both territories will be faced with serious difficulties. Nyasaland has virtually no natural resources other than agriculture and starts life with an over-expenditure of £5m. a year. If we say: 'You have the independence to carry on', the outcome will be economic stagnation and increased unemployment. In the past six years in Nyasaland while the population rose by 20% employment remained absolutely static. In Northern Rhodesia the population rose by 24% while employment declined by 3%.

"There is no unemployment insurance, no dole, and in many cases no tribal areas to return to even for subsistence. Therefore you are creating a group mainly of young, discontented, violent, hungry, desperate men. What better group could an opposition politician in an emerging African country wish for if anxious to stir up trouble and throw out the Government? Unless our responsibilities continue after independence that will emerge in this area of Africa, and we shall be involved in the ensuing chaos.

"Southern Rhodesia is the saddest country of all, with the most serious position. The political situation is deteriorating rapidly. The situation economically is receding. In Bulawayo thousands are out of work. There is no official relief, though the municipality has found enough money to enable the 800 poorest families who have been out of work longest to receive 17s. 6d. per month with which to buy food. Many receive nothing.

"Most of the Europeans are completely disillusioned with this country, with H.M. Government, and with the Commonwealth.

Reasonable Africans Denounced as Stooges

"Many people say that the ordinary Africans are happy. A political leader does not have to work hard to stir up a feeling of national resentment in a situation of this sort, even though the ordinary African may not mind at present. The leaders are losing patience. Possibly more sinister than that, are split among themselves, so that even if it were possible to get one leader to agree to a reasonable solution the others would denounce him as the stooge of the imperialists.

"This has gone on far too long. Proposals which would have been accepted had they been put forward five years ago are now turned down out of hand. The longer we delay taking a firm and unequivocal line the harder it will be to arrive at any settlement.

"We have heard a statement from the Prime Minister which we on this side of the House took as meaning that H.M. Government refused to give independence to Southern Rhodesia unless there were majority rule. The Minister of Justice in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Dupont, put a different interpretation upon it. He had described it as 'a typical diplomatic, non-committal reply'. Until we have some firm statement from H.M. Government we can make no progress in this vexed problem.

"We must state categorically that there will be no independence until there be majority rule. Then a constitutional conference should be called in London to which the Europeans and the Africans should be invited. At that conference we should insist upon repeal of the Land Apportionment Act and there should be legislation against racial discrimination; and we should work out with the Europeans and Africans of Southern Rhodesia the time-table for this move.

"I fully understand the fears of the Europeans. I fully sympathise with men who have made their lives there, have created wealth for themselves and the country, and in the main have looked after their employees well and raised the standard of living of the Africans around them. I fully sympathise with their situation, but we must be realistic.

"The alternatives facing Southern Rhodesia are to retain by force white domination in the face of growing African subversion, terrorism, violence, antagonism and bitterness, or to accept the fact that sooner or later Southern Rhodesia will have a majority Government and that the majority will be African.

"What 'sooner or later' means is purely a matter for tough negotiation. But is it not going to get easier by delay. Until H.M. Government make that very clear we can make no progress. We shall simply slip further and further into this morass of bitterness and violence.

"The moral influence of this country is still great enough to bring about a right and just solution. The troubles in Southern Africa stem from lack of foresight, lack of thought, lack of right action, and frequently lack of courage in years gone by."

The Government Case

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE said that H.M. Government had believed that Central Africa's future lay in the Federation which came into being with such high hopes in 1953. Those expectations had been frustrated and the Federation was now in process of dissolution.

"With the break-up of the Federation an experiment in racial co-operation came to nothing. Central Africa, and indeed the whole world, is the poorer for it.

"It is said that the Government are responsible for the dissolution. Legal responsibilities for this step does rest with H.M. Government, but the cause of the break-up was that two of the three territories were not prepared to remain within the Federation.

"It is very encouraging to record agreement of the Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments that the great Kariba project should continue and be further developed as a unity under their joint ownership and control. There are good grounds for belief that the three territorial Governments will agree to the continuance of the Central African Airways as a jointly owned and operated enterprise. The future of Rhodesia Railways, is in the final stages of consideration.

"The three territories intend to establish separate national currencies.

"The Government of Southern Rhodesia intend to introduce before dissolution a Bill which will confer Southern Rhodesian citizenship on those Federal citizens who can be regarded as belonging to Southern Rhodesia. The Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will not enact citizenship laws at this stage, but H.M. Government will provide by Order in Council for all Federal citizens who do not become citizens of Southern Rhodesia to become citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, at any rate until such time as the northern territorial Governments pass their own citizenship legislation. The continued British nationality of former Federal citizens is thus assured.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia

"In September it was agreed that the United Kingdom would grant Nyasaland independence on July 6, 1964. Details of the Independence Constitution are being worked out in Nyasaland, and will shortly be submitted for H.M. Government's agreement. Meanwhile it has been agreed that the Legislature should be renamed the National Assembly and enlarged from 29 to 55 members, 50 to be elected on a general roll on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The remaining five seats will be elected by a special roll to represent minorities. The Bill of Rights will be retained.

"The Constitution will be in the form of a monarchy, and Dr. Banda has expressed a wish to join the Commonwealth when on July 6 the territory achieves full independence.

"In Northern Rhodesia the Governor has had discussions with the three leaders of the three political parties—Mr. Kaunda of the United National Independence Party, Mr. Nkumbula of the African National Congress, and Mr. Roberts of the National Progress Party. Naturally, in the negotiations each leader had to compromise over various features of the new Constitution, but, despite their different reservations, all three parties agreed that it was urgent that the territory should proceed to internal self-government. The principles to be embodied in the new Constitution have now been accepted by all three party leaders. This achievement is very largely due to the skill and patience of the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone.

"Under the self-governing Constitution the Governor will retain the usual powers in respect of defence and external affairs, and will be required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure any Bill which in his view is inconsistent with any obligation imposed on Her Majesty by any treaty, convention or agreement with any country or international organization or is likely to prejudice the Royal Prerogative. The Governor will also retain ultimate responsibility for public order and the police force, but he may delegate such responsibilities subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

"The Executive Council will be replaced by a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not more than 13 other Ministers, to whom the Governor will assign portfolios on

the advice of the Prime Minister. The Legislature will be enlarged to a total of 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, and that of the reserved roll constituencies European. Asian and Coloured persons will opt on which roll they wish to vote. Members of any race qualified to be a voter will be eligible to stand as a candidate in all constituencies.

"Personal liberty and minority rights will be safeguarded by a Bill of Rights and a Constitutional Council with powers to delay legislation inconsistent with the Bill of Rights. The territory will have its own High Court and Court of Appeal, with the Chief Justice presiding over the latter.

Pace, Not Principle

"Special care is being taken of the position of the Barotse Native Government. It has been agreed to carry forward into the new Constitution those provisions which safeguard the position of Barotseland in the existing Constitution.

"Over Southern Rhodesia hangs a question mark. Lord Walton spoke, I thought, too depressingly of its future. I shall content myself with saying merely this: vitally important as it is for Southern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesians to find a satisfactory solution to the problems posed by its constitutional position, the consequences of the solution of these problems spread far wider than Southern Rhodesia itself; and unless all those concerned with this problem show wisdom and forbearance, a situation may well arise which could, gravely upset existing relationships within the Commonwealth.

"British Colonial rule in Africa is drawing to a close. Kenya and Zanzibar achieve independence next month. Then there will remain only the territories about which today's debate is being held. I am deeply proud of the British record over the years as a Colonial Power.

"Such arguments as we may have as to the way these final acts of bringing independence to Africa are conducted will be concerned with the timing rather than the principle.

"On the occasion of my first speech as a member of the Government in this House Lord Milverton said on this subject: 'The arguments about bringing independence to African countries are concerned with pace and not with principle'. That phrase I have kept with me ever since; I regret to tell the noble lord that I have used it as my own on some occasions!"

Southern Rhodesia the Cockpit

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said that Lord Walton's rosy report on Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was not corroborated by his own information.

He continued, *inter alia*:—

"Southern Rhodesia is the cockpit in which is being fought out in Central Africa the struggle between progress towards what we regard as free institutions, the establishment of those principles of toleration and justice which are the very basis of Western civilization, and a rapid relapse into one of those primitive dictatorships, such as we have seen cocking up their heads in other parts of Africa.

"The present Prime Minister in June of this year defined the ideas which have always governed British Colonial policy in these words: 'Respect for the individual, each individual being deemed to have not only rights but duties in the community, and government freely expressed through the will of the community expressed in free elections'. That is a very fine definition of a very fine ideal.

"But do the Government, in the light of what has happened in Ghana, the Congo, and elsewhere in Central Africa, really think that that, or anything like it, is what the peoples of Africa, black or white, are going to get, at the present stage of their development if we hand over their countries now, or even in five years, to African majority government? No one who knows Africa and the people of Africa can believe that.

"Parliamentary democracy is probably the least bad system of government devised, but it is also far the most difficult to operate. It requires patience and tolerance of the views of others. It has taken us upwards of 700 years of political experience before we reached our present stage of political evolution; even now we sometimes doubt whether we work the system perfectly. Many countries of Europe have utterly failed to make a success of Parliamentary democracy and have reverted to some system of open or concealed dictator-

ship. To try to impose—for that is what we are doing—Parliamentary democracy on the still very primitive peoples of Central Africa must appear to many of us if not insane, at least highly irresponsible.

"In the case of Southern Rhodesia in particular such action is reprehensible, for there there are upwards of 300,000 of our own people, who really have the inherited experience which renders them capable of working a Parliamentary system. Yet we are proposing to take the control from them and put them under the rule of a majority of Africans the greater part of whom, whatever their other virtues, cannot read or write and have not the slightest notion of what Parliamentary democracy means.

Indicting S. Rhodesia Before Packed Jury

"No doubt even the Secretary of State may think that rather too much to expect the British people to swallow. So he has evolved, or the Government have evolved, within the last few days an ingenious dodge—that of calling in the aid of the British Commonwealth. That sounds extremely fine; but I ask to consider what in this connexion the proposal means.

"The British Commonwealth is not what it was 20 years ago. It consists nowadays of a majority of members of African or Asian race who are bitterly opposed to Southern Rhodesia and all that Southern Rhodesia stands for. Indeed, one of these countries although a member of the Commonwealth, has offered its territory for training an army to invade Rhodesia; and many of the others no doubt hold very much the same views. Even the white members of the Commonwealth—Canada, Australia and New Zealand—are too far away from Rhodesia to care very much one way or the other. They have their own problems—very serious ones in the Pacific—which occupy their minds.

"What the Commonwealth Secretary and the Government have in mind to do, however they may wrap it up, is apparently to hand over the whole of Southern Rhodesia's future to a jury which they already know is packed against her. Who are to be her judges, the arbiters of her destiny? President Nkrumah, Mr. Kenyatta, Archbishop Makarios—men like that. That is what the Government plan really means. That is what the Government are proposing to do to the Rhodesian people, who have always been the loyalist of the loyal; who have stood by us in our own extremity in two world wars and again as recently as Suez, but are now stigmatized in this country as 'settlers'—as if they were locusts.

"Who are these 'settlers' who are in my view being so irresponsibly betrayed and are to be dragged into submission? I wish you could see them as I have often seen them. Not racial extremists, hard bitter, savagely biased, but just like ourselves—ordinary, decent English people, with the same ideas of tolerance, freedom and justice as we have; people of an older generation who have spent their whole lives building up their country; young husbands and wives with little children, living often miles from any other white man, the husband away all day on the farm, the wife and the little children alone in the homestead; simple people, trying to farm the land and make it more fruitful.

Mr. Sandys's Scraps of Paper

"What is the crime they and their leaders are supposed to be committing? What is this retrograde Constitution to which they are accused of so rigidly adhering? It is not a Constitution of their own creation; it is a Constitution that was the creation of Mr. Sandys himself, a Constitution which they agreed to accept at his especial behest, and which was the subject of a solemn agreement between him and them only one year ago.

"We used to throw up our hands in shame and horror at the Kaiser's 'scrap of paper', torn up in 1914. But that was the law of the Medes and Persians compared with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations' scraps of paper. If they last a year they have done pretty well.

"On such rotten foundations as that the good name and fame of our country can never survive. Even if the Government take the view that they must for reasons of expediency embark on what many of us feel to be a policy of shame, let them at least shoulder their own responsibilities. Do not let them shelter behind this packed jury which they are calling in to do what I can describe only as their dirty work. That, to me at any rate, is the final humiliation.

"Why cannot we leave the destiny of Southern Rhodesia to the Rhodesians? In the present temper of the world no Government, even a reactionary Government, could hold back from a policy of healthy advance; and that is certainly true of Southern Rhodesia. Why cannot we let them, who know the country and the Africans, decide what is a safe pace? By trying to force them to go faster than they feel is safe we are not accelerating but slowing up the rate of advance, for as we push them one way their instinct is to pull back in order to maintain some sense of balance.

"If we could only leave them to regulate the pace I believe that they would go very much faster. A situation of that kind

could not but create confidence and increase the investment in Rhodesia which Lord Watston so rightly said was vitally important for its future progress.

"He is a moderate and kindly man. With what he said about the importance of more education and more investment we shall all agree. But he was in Rhodesia for only a few weeks. How can he be so certain about the right thing to do?

"Very few people who know the Central Africans and have lived among them would think it wise or safe to hand over all the reins of Government to an African majority now, or even in five years—the period, I believe, that the Government have in mind. They are not ready for it. It would mean an early reversion to single-party government and very soon to an African dictatorship.

"I beg the Government to think again before they pursue further the disastrous course on which they seem to have embarked. If they insist on going ahead at the pace they seem now to have in contemplation some of us would not blame the loyal Rhodesians if they felt that they could trust Britain no longer and must take their destiny into their own hands.

"I have spoken very strongly—some of you may feel too strongly. But I feel very strongly, and there are occasions when it is no use mincing words. I entreat the Lord Chancellor to make it clear that the Government intend to go no further with their ill-considered scheme for calling in the Commonwealth. If Ministers are not willing to do even that I am likely to put down another motion asking your lordships to refuse your approval to this ill-conceived proposal, and to push that motion to a division. If the division goes against the motion, there is no more that I could do; but I should have done what I could to save this country from further shame where there has already been so much."

Commonwealth Secretary's Disastrous Proposal

LORD COLYTON said that he would not have spoken but for the disastrous suggestion by the Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary that the whole Commonwealth would have to be consulted in regard to the question of Southern Rhodesia's independence and might perhaps be brought even more positively into this problem.

"The date for the tragic dissolution of the Federation is little more than four weeks ahead, and a number of vitally important questions still remain unsettled. Committee A is making very slow progress. I urge all the Governments concerned to insist that this work should be accelerated. The questions to which Parliament is entitled to have an answer before a final decision is taken concerning the public debt and replacement of existing Federal guarantees; the association of H.M. Government with such guarantees, together with the guarantees of the funds raised for the construction of Kariba; the arrangements for Rhodesia Railways and Central African Airways; and continuation of the right of appeal to the Privy Council and a joint Court of Appeal for the three territories.

"The way in which the Federal public servants have been treated is little short of scandalous. One is left with the feeling that H.M. Government and the three territorial Governments were mainly concerned to extricate themselves from this affair as cheaply as possible. The civil servants were never permitted to negotiate, as had been promised, and in fact were asked to give evidence offily before the sub-committee. The way in which the matter was handled subsequently by Committee A is causing great resentment. As many as 1,000 have refused to continue in territorial service. The niggardly treatment being offered is having the exactly opposite effect to what was intended.

Pledges to Civil Servants Broken

"Of 1,400 permanent teachers in Southern Rhodesia only 134 have taken permanent transfers; 177 have taken provisional transfers, and the other 1,100 are still waiting to make up their minds when they see what the delegation bring back from London.

"In Harare Native Hospital half the doctors have said that they cannot accept the treatment they have received and intend to leave. This is extremely serious.

"H.M. Government have a primary responsibility in this matter. We set up the Federation in 1953, and the break-up is now being brought about by a sovereign act of the British Parliament. We should not shirk our responsibilities.

"Mr. Butler gave the Federal civil servants an assurance that they would be 'equitably and generously treated'. This has not occurred. Lord Lansdowne replied to me on November 14 that officers 'will receive compensation for the abolition of their office'. They are to receive only what they are entitled to under existing regulations, whereby an officer who

(Continued on page 300)

Issue of Pace in Southern Rhodesia

Colony Acknowledges Majority Principle

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons on Thursday that the talks which other Ministers and he had had with Mr. Ian Smith, Deputy Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had covered among the matters arising out of the dissolution of the Federation, that of independence for Southern Rhodesia. He could not go into details since the discussions were of course confidential.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "When the Prime Minister told Mr. Smith that he believed in majority rule, did he say that it was majority rule of all electors, majority rule of those who had reached the fourth form, or majority rule of those who have an income of over £200 a year? Or did he, without qualification, say that he believed in majority rule of all men irrespective?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I do not know how the hon. Member knows what I said to Mr. Smith, because, as I have said, the conversations were confidential and private. What I said to the House the other day was that, as a general principle, we believe in the recognition of the majority right to rule and the protection of minorities, and I think that is generally acceptable."

MR. WALL: "Would my rt. hon. Friend agree that it is absurd to try to define democracy as one-man-one-vote if, as happens in certain African countries, a vote can be cast only for one man and one party? Would he agree that the Constitution produced last year for Southern Rhodesia was presented to the electors of the country as an independence constitution?"

Prime Minister Hopes for Agreement

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think there is no doubt that the Southern Rhodesian franchise is one in accordance with the principle of majority rule. The issue is one of pace."

MR. H. WILSON: "While not agreeing with the last remark of the Prime Minister, because we had a bitter fight on that Constitution and still regard it as fundamentally undemocratic, may I ask whether he recalls that in the debate in reply to the Gracious Speech we pressed him very hard for a clear assurance about this, and that, despite past disagreements, his answer on that occasion, and more particularly the answer of the Colonial Secretary the following Friday making it clear that independence would not be granted until there was a really democratic Constitution, and further the statement of the Colonial Secretary that he regarded this as a matter for Commonwealth consultation, is something we very much welcome. If that is to be the policy there can be agreement on both sides of the House on what the Government are doing."

THE PRIME MINISTER: "These are matters for negotiation between my rt. hon. Friend and the Southern Rhodesian Government. I hope that we shall be able to arrive at an agreement with Southern Rhodesia acceptable to both sides of the House."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Should we not remember that Southern Rhodesia now has a multi-racial Constitution which received the consent of the principal African nationalist leaders at the time it was introduced, and that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has attended Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences for many years more than many of the Commonwealth countries have existed? Will my rt. hon. friend give earnest consideration to the claims of Southern Rhodesia to independence at an early date?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "It is very important that when Southern Rhodesia gets independence it should be generally acceptable to the Commonwealth. I think I must rest on that statement."

Help for Rhodesian Gold Mines

MR. JOHN GAUNT, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, has announced proposals to help the gold mines, which will be guaranteed against loss by a subsidy of up to £3 per ounce. Capital expenditure in mining operations will be allowed in full for tax purposes in the year in which it is made. The loan fund for the industry is to be increased from £294,000 to £500,000. Subsidies, intended to run for five years, may be granted to new mines and to dormant mines which show reasonable prospects of becoming profitable. Last year gold production in Southern Rhodesia totalled 554,647 oz., worth £6.9m. There were 293 mines in production, only 23 of them on a large scale.

Quite Fantastic Demand

Transfer to Nationalists Rejected

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Winston Field, did not make last week the statement expected in Salisbury on his Government's demand that Britain should accord the Colony independence.

Mr. Ian Smith, Minister of the Treasury, reported to Parliament on his recent discussions in London with Mr. Sandys, Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary, who has stated that the whole Commonwealth will have to be consulted on the issue.

Widening of the franchise to give greater African representation formed the crux of the matter in Britain's view, said Mr. Smith, but that was "quite fantastic", since the U.K. was party to the new Constitution under which the present Government had been elected only a year ago. Its very generous offers to the Africans had been rejected.

Africans could expect to be in the majority in the House within 10 to 12 years. Did the Opposition think the period should be less?

The Rhodesian Front Government would not allow other Commonwealth Governments to sit in judgment on Southern Rhodesia's independence, nor would it be party to broadening the franchise to make way for an early handover to nationalism, for "the African nationalists will go on and on demanding until they have the whole cake and every single crumb of cake".

Despite the political uncertainty, world industrialists and financiers "are at least prepared to talk to us". Since the present Government's accession to power there had been increased economic activity because people had greater confidence in the country's future.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, complained of "loose and wild talk" about declaring independence unilaterally. Were that to be done the country would crash within six months.

Consultation Unnecessary

It was one of the few areas left in which Europeans held the balance of power. Many states were on a crusade against such rule. Britain had protected the Colony against that pressure by using the veto in the United Nations in order to stall interference from other African nations. That safeguard was still vital.

"If this country throws away the whole legality of its position, then international intervention, probably starting by economic means, is certain, and would probably start immediately."

The Government had approached the U.K. in the wide way. A meeting within the country attended by a broad range of people might still lead to an agreement acceptable to all.

Mr. Field had told Parliament a few days previously that there was no reason why the Commonwealth should be consulted about Southern Rhodesia's independence. The only constitutional changes currently envisaged were a series of amendments consequential on the Federal dissolution. Changes in the B roll were also proposed.

A "representative" constitutional conference next month is being demanded by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the People's Caretaker Council, who has written to the British Prime Minister welcoming his statement in the House of Commons that in the Colony the majority must rule and the minority must be protected. That declaration had saved the country from "certain" political, economic and physical harm and would serve to secure the future of Europeans there.

Mr. Nkomo rejected Mr. Sandys's proposal for Commonwealth consultation as "suspicious". The January conference should formulate a new Constitution for an immediate power transfer from the minority to the majority. Any delay would do damage to the "tottering economy" and to race relations, which had to be harmonious if political chaos was to be avoided when a change occurred.

Independence would have to be considered at a later conference and only after the attainment of majority rule. Increased representation or a widened franchise in present circumstances would not be acceptable as conditions for independence now.

Workmen's Insurance will become compulsory in Tanganyika from January 1 next, except for the Government, local authorities, and the East African Common Services Organization. The order will apply to all manual workers and to non-manual workers earning up to £70 a month.

President Johnson and Africa Must Eliminate Racial Discrimination

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, the new President of the United States, referred in his address to the joint session of Congress last week to his determination to continue President Kennedy's policy regarding "the dream of partnership across the Atlantic, the dream of a Peace Corps in less developed lands, and, above all, the dream of equal rights for all Americans, whatever their race or colour. We will carry on the fight against poverty and misery, ignorance and disease in other lands and in our own".

Of the Negro problem he said:

"No memorial oration could more eloquently honour President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the Civil Rights Bill for which he fought. We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for 100 years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter in books of law. I urge you again, as I did in 1957 and 1960, to enact a civil rights law so that we can move forward to eliminate from this nation every trace of discrimination and oppression based upon race or colour. There could be no greater source of strength to this nation at home and abroad".

In a Thanksgiving Day message, the President said:

"God made all of us, not some of us, in His image, and all of us, not some of us, are His children".

Recalling that each of the five Presidents whom he had served and known had found their greatest burden to be the unthinking hate and division of their countrymen, he asked the nation to ponder on these things. "Let all those who speak, teach, preach, publish, and broadcast, and all who read and listen, reflect upon their responsibility".

Next day he telegraphed to President Nkrumah of Ghana a promise of "our continued effort to strengthen the foundation of independence of African States and to achieve freedom for all those yet unfree".

Zanzibar Independence Bill

Smallest Member of the Commonwealth

MR. JOHN TILNEY, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week when moving the second reading of the Zanzibar Bill that it was only in 1890 that the Sultan had accepted British protection and agreed to conduct foreign relations through H.M. Government.

Now Zanzibar was to become the smallest recruit to the independent Commonwealth. Of her population of about 300,000, some three-quarters were African, one-sixth Arab, and the rest mainly Asian, and under her ancient Arab dynasty she had already achieved a multi-racial State.

Not until 1957 had there been election to the Legislature, and non-official majorities were introduced only two years ago. The Bill did not confer independence, for, as the Prime Minister of Zanzibar had said at the recent conference in London:

One of World's Oldest States

"The recorded history of Zanzibar goes back for many centuries: when England was engaged with the War of the Roses there were independent rulers in Zanzibar. When next year the envoy of Zanzibar takes his place at the United Nations he will be representing not some modern national creation but one of the oldest States in the world.

"One of the problems of our time is how different races can live together. In Zanzibar we have a non-racial State. We do not judge any man by the colour of his skin, or the shape of his skull, or the names of his ancestors".

He had pointed out that of his 10 Ministers three were partially of Arab descent, one of Asian origin, and the remaining six, himself included, of African stock, but that all regarded themselves first and last as citizens of Zanzibar.

Sheikh Mohamed Sharfite had continued:—

"After 75 years we are about to regain our independence without any rancour in our hearts and with the utmost good will towards the British Crown and people.

"It is our intention that Zanzibar shall remain a member of the Commonwealth. We do not regard the Commonwealth as being the British Empire in a new guise. It is a world-wide association of free peoples of which Zanzibar will be an equal member".

Under clause II of the Bill, said Mr. Tilney, a citizen of Zanzibar would also possess the status of a British subject or Commonwealth citizen. None of the parties wished to continue to have access to the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Zanzibar would on December 10 become a constitutional monarchy under His Highness, soon to be His Majesty, the Sultan, and there would be a code of human rights unalterable except by a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly in two successive sessions, with a dissolution between them.

Mr. Christopher Mayhew (Socialist) said that the British had certainly not bulldozed their way into Zanzibar. This country had been extremely reluctant to accept responsibilities there, and did so only to forestall another Colonial Power.

MR. JEREMY THORPE (Liberal), who has visited Zanzibar, spoke of her clove marketing difficulties, and described her success in multi-racialism as wonderful.

In reply Mr. Tilney expressed the thanks of the House to the Sultan and the Zanzibar Government for agreeing to transfer the Coastal Strip to Kenya.

Promise of Future Help

On the second reading in the House of Lords, the Duke of Devonshire said that he was much looking forward to visiting Zanzibar again for the independence celebrations. H.M. Government would be happy to continue to help Zanzibar in her financial difficulties and to provide recurrent and capital assistance after independence. All the parties had repeatedly affirmed their wish that Zanzibar should become a member of the Commonwealth.

LORD OGMORE said that Livingstone would never have been able to carry out his great missionary journeys without the help given by the Sultan of Zanzibar and his Arab adherents. It was a curious feature that Livingstone and other great scourgers of the slave-trade should have operated from the very centre of that trade.

The country's area was only 1,020 square miles, the revenue was £2,834,000 in 1961, and the expenditure £2,937,000. Development plans from that time to 1964 totalled just over £12m.

"Clove is to betel (the betel nut, of course) what eggs are to bacon, the sausage to mash, or tripe to onion".

He thought that so fascinating an island could develop a specialized tourist trade, and was sure that Zanzibar could fit into an East African Federation.

High Commissioner in Zanzibar

Mr. T. L. Crosthwait Appointed

MR. T. L. CROSTHWAIT, M.B.E., has been appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in Zanzibar, and will enter upon his duties at the time of independence on December 10.

Now aged 48, he was educated at Wellington College and Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1938 he joined the Indian Civil Service, serving as a district officer in Sind and Bombay before being transferred to the staff of the Viceroy in 1942. After a short period in the British High Commission in Delhi in 1947, he was in the Air Ministry for seven years from 1948 and then transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office. He was Deputy High Commissioner in Ceylon from 1957 to 1961; and latterly has been head of the Asia Economic Department in the C.R.O.

Mr. Crosthwait was commodore of the Colombo Yacht Club while in Ceylon, and has sailed on the Solent since returning to England.

A lecturer in the sociological aspects of education in Africa is to be appointed by Bristol University, which has received £6,400 for the purpose from the Gulbenkian Foundation and a promise of between £5,000 and £7,000 from the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust. These sums will meet the costs for four years.

PERSONALIA

MR. GORDON A. CORNELL is now an American vice-consul in the Federation.

DR. ANTONIO MATIAS has been appointed Portuguese Consul in the Federation.

LORD COLERAINE has been elected chairman of Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.

SIR ARTHUR and LADY KIRBY left London by air on Friday to spend three weeks in East Africa.

WING COMMANDER G. A. W. SAUNDERS will leave London on Sunday evening to fly back to Nairobi.

MR. DOUGLAS FERRER is acting on the Federal Public Service Commission in place of MR. JOHN SLAVEN.

MR. C. S. KABETU, chairman of a growers' co-operative, has been elected vice-chairman of the Kenya Coffee Board.

THE REV. and MRS. D. K. ABBOTT, the REV. M. T. DONNELLY, and the REV. T. S. HANLEY are passengers for Beira in the KENYA CASTLE.

MR. D. M. BALFOUR, a director of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Export Group for the Constructional Industries.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE left London at the beginning of the week to visit Saudi Arabia, Aden, and East Africa. He is due back on December 20.

MR. DAVID ODONGO, assistant public relations officer for East African Posts and Telecommunications, has returned from a four-months' course in the U.S.A.

MR. BRENT HUTTON-WILLIAMS, lately Director of Information Services in Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. HUTTON-WILLIAMS have arrived in England.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE met GENERAL FRANCO when he passed through Spain on his way back to Ethiopia from attending the funeral of PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

THE REV. P. ALDOUS, who has been working on a housing estate in Peterborough, has left England to become chaplain of St. Joseph's College, Chidya, Southern Tanganyika.

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, has been challenged to address election meetings at Nkata Bay or Nkhynga, strongholds in the Central Province of the Mbadwa Party.

MR. J. VAN ROOYEN has pegged a claim for a new find of alluvial diamonds within 20 miles of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia. He has granted an option to the Rio Tinto group.

A six-months' sentence and £50-fine for insulting DR. BANDA imposed on an elderly Nyasaland African have been quashed, though the conviction has been upheld by the High Court.

SIR JOHN JAMES, former chairman of Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., left £27,238, on which duty of £9,509, has been paid. He had visited the Federation, in which his group has interests.

A professor at Turin Polytechnic Institute, MR. SERGIO BERBESKI, and MR. DEL VESCOVO, chief of the Italian Automobile Club's research office, are to advise the Kenya Government on toll roads.

MR. T. L. CROSTHWAIT was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner in Zanzibar. MRS. CROSTHWAIT was also received.

MR. T. OKELO-ODONGO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Kenya Finance Ministry, has returned from discussions in the Congo, the Sudan, and West Africa on the proposed African development bank.

Apologies for the treatment he received from suspicious policemen in a New Jersey town have been made to MR. KIGHOMA MALIMA, a 24-year-old Tanganyika student in the United States.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER has joined the board of London Merchant Securities, Ltd., which has a substantial holding in the Hazell Sun group, of which SIR GEOFFREY recently became chairman.

Three stands of K.A.R. colours have been deposited at Sandhurst by MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, Colonel-Commandant for 10 years, who has flown to Kenya for the independence celebrations.

MR. GEORGE BAKER has been in London for a few days from Sierra Leone, where he is on the staff of the United Kingdom High Commission. Previously he was for many years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika.

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON, president of the "Save the Children Fund", presided at last week's annual meeting in London. SIR EDWARD WINDLEY, for many years in the Colonial Service in Kenya, is the chairman.

MR. JOHN ALLCHIN, projects manager of the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation, is shortly due in London for exploratory talks with companies contemplating industrial investment in that country.

MR. G. T. L. DALLING, general manager of the Globe and Phenix mine near Que Que, has been commended by the Southern Rhodesian Police Commissioner for his bravery in recovering the body of an African from a well-100 feet deep.

SIR WALTER COUTTS was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week on relinquishment of his appointment as Governor-General of Uganda. He had the honour of being invited to lunch with HER MAJESTY and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MISS JOAN BARCLAY LLOYD, who was born in Lusaka, is to take an honours course in history at London University on two bursaries, one from the Federal Government and the other from the Rhodesian Selection Trust group.

MR. HERRICK HERRICK, an American film and television producer, said while visiting Southern Rhodesia that he would like to film the story of the Shangani patrol as told in MR. ALEXANDER FULLERTON'S book "The White Men Sang".

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, Nyasaland's Finance Minister, has been in London for further financial discussions. He is to introduce his last budget in January (for he is to be replaced by an African). The present annual deficit of Nyasaland is about £6m.

MRS. FLORA NGAHYOMA — wife of MR. LUKE NGAHYOMA, general secretary of the Dockworkers and Stevedores Union — is Tanganyika's first woman labour officer. Two years ago she took a course in the U.S.A. and then joined the Federation of Labour.

MR. ROLF GARDINER, chairman of a company engaged in tea growing in Nyasaland, has contributed to *The Times* an article on the need for a landscape strategy. He suggests the creation of regional boards of natural resources and landscape planning.

Tribalism in some co-operative societies in Tanganyika could be eradicated by establishing a unified service through which officials might transfer, MR. JEREMIAH KASAMBALA, Minister for Co-operative and Community Development, said when visiting Same.

CHIEF MAPANZA, of the Choma district, has been appointed chairman of the Northern Rhodesia interim broadcasting management committee. MR. W. H. BROOKBANKS is his deputy, and MR. A. L. ANDREWS and MR. D. LIGHTFOOT are members of the committee.

MR. CHARLES S. FRENCH, chairman of W. & C. French, Ltd., since its incorporation 32 years ago, has resigned that office and accepted the position of honorary president. He has just passed his 81st birthday. Under MR. FRENCH'S leadership the company, which has an East African subsidiary, has become one of the largest civil engineering and building enterprises in the United Kingdom. MR. A. C. NEWMAN is the new chairman.

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, Minister for Education in Northern Rhodesia, arrived in London at the beginning of the week for a visit of about 10 days as a guest of the British Council. MR. J. P. MURRAY, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, held a reception for him on Monday evening.

Survivors of 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron of the R.A.F. met in Salisbury on Sunday at Nettleton School for the unveiling of a memorial to their colleagues in the last war by SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Acting Governor-General of the Federation. The consecration was by BISHOP CECIL ALDERSON.

Withdrawal of an £8,000 gift by the Southport Freedom from Hunger committee when it learned that his wedding had cost the Uganda Government a similar amount was denounced as "neo-colonialism" by DR. MILTON OBOTE, the Prime Minister, when he returned this week from his honeymoon.

LORD DALHOUSIE, lately Governor-General of the Federation, has been nominated Knight President of the Honourable Society of Knights of the Round Table. Founded in 1720, the society is devoted to charitable works and the perpetuation of the name and fame of King Arthur and his principles.

EARL DE LA WARR will represent the Standard Bank at next week's independence celebrations in Zanzibar and Kenya; SIR ERIC MACHTIG and MR. BRIAN MACDONA will represent Barclays Bank D.C.O.; and LORD TWINING and LORD DELAMERE (a member of the local board) National and Grindlays Bank.

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART, chairman of the Balfour Beatty Group and of Power Securities Corporation and other companies, and of the London Board of East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., and MR. D. C. BROOK left London on Friday to attend the independence celebrations in Kenya and then to visit Tanganyika.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE include MR. STANLEY EVERETT, CANON D. G. GIVAN, MR. & MRS. C. H. GREENWOOD, LADY HAVELOCK, BRIGADIER N. C. HENDRIKS, COLONEL A. S. LANCASTER, MR. & MRS. M. D. MCLEOD, SIR FRANCIS & LADY MEYNELL, MR. & MRS. G. B. SHIELDS, and COLONEL A. TOZER.

An exhibition of carvings and statuary by MR. JOB KEKANA, a Southern Rhodesian African, is being held until December 13 in the hall of Rhodesia House, Strand, London. Comments must be deferred until next week. The editorial view is that no more attractive, versatile, and gentle a display of African art has been seen in London.

One-party rule cannot be stopped in Kenya, MR. T. J. MBOYA, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, has told the United Kenya Club, adding: "The most promising development is that whereas in the past the front bench of our Parliament was used to the idea of an Opposition facing them, we are now getting more used to the idea of opposition from behind".

MR. CHRISTOPHER WALTER OBUKA, aged 27, is the first Kenya African to qualify as a dental surgeon with the L.D.S., R.C.S. degree. He was educated at the Alliance High School, Kenya, and Makerere College, Uganda, has studied at Guy's Hospital, London, for more than four years, and will spend a year in Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, before returning to Kenya.

When MR. S. J. NTIRO, High Commissioner in London for Tanganyika, was the guest of the Old Students' Association of University College, London, at its annual dinner, he mentioned that industry in Tanganyika contributes only 4% of the national product, whereas it is about 10% in "an average African country". On the previous day MR. NTIRO had addressed an adult education group in Midhurst, Sussex.

MR. D. W. LARDNER-BURKE, M.P. for Gwelo, has been elected Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, and MR. LANCE BALES SMITH, M.P. for Lomagundi, has been appointed Deputy Chairman of Committees.

A decree nisi has been granted to MRS. IVY LILIAN TURRIFF on the ground of the adultery of her husband, MR. WILLIAM GEORGE TURRIFF, 46, chairman of the Turriff Construction Corporation, Ltd., which has recently been in dispute with the Sudan Government about building contracts in that country.

MR. NICHOLAS CAMBITZIS, who was recently appointed chairman of Southern Rhodesia's new Agricultural Production Committee, is now chairman of its Industrial Development Corporation, to which the Government has made £900,000 available, while private enterprise has subscribed a further £510,000.

Obituaries

Mr. A. M. McGrigor

MR. ALEXANDER MUIR MCGRIGOR, O.B.E., of Ryland Lodge, Dunblane, Perthshire, who has died at the age of 75, had repeatedly visited East Africa in connexion with the affairs of James Finlay & Co., Ltd., tea growers and merchants in India, who have for many years grown tea in Kenya. He was a grandson of the first Sir John Muir, Bt., who formed the Finlay group of companies towards the end of the last century.

Educated at Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge, he went to the Calcutta branch of the firm in 1910, and, except for war service in the 1914-18 war, remained there until 1926, when he returned to Glasgow to join the board of the parent company and some of the associates. He was chairman from 1946 to 1952, and had continued on the board until quite recently. McGrigor was also a director of National and Grindlays Bank.

MRS. DULCIE CHERRY DUNCAN, who has died on her Rathdrum farm near Zomba, was the widow of the late H. G. Duncan, sometime general manager of Nyasaland Railways. By her wish her body was borne to the grave on the donkey-cart which she had used for many years to collect fodder for her cattle, and an ancient motor-car in which she had driven hundreds of thousands of miles in Africa was burned at the graveside. She was born in India, and was married in that country. Mrs. Duncan was a pioneer of the dairy industry in Nyasaland.

MR. COLIN JOHN CAMPBELL, who died some time ago in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 84 and was thought to be almost penniless, left nearly £145,000, which he bequeathed for the "public benefit" of people in Rhodesia and South Africa. His wife predeceased him, and in her memory he left £25,000 to the Borraddale Trust, Marandellas. Eighteen religious organizations and charitable institutions each receive £1,000. About £90,000 will be left for public purposes after gifts to members of his family and friends. Mr. Campbell had been connected with Gatooma since 1907.

BRIGADIER C. L. B. DUKE, C.B., M.C., who has died suddenly in Kenya, served in the Regular Army for many years, was a prisoner of the Japanese during the last war, and settled in the Thomson's Falls district of Kenya in 1951. He became president of the local club, chairman of the district council, secretary of several organisations, and served on the committees of others.

MR. GERALD A. ELLIOTT, who was born in Southern Rhodesia and had practised at the Bar in the Colony since 1924, has died in Salisbury at the age of 65.

Delegations of Federal Officials

Not Received by Commonwealth Secretary

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, did not receive the delegation of Federal civil servants under the leadership of Mr. W. S. Kerr which had been in London for about a fortnight and flew back to Salisbury last Thursday.

H.M. Government has, however, suggested that the Action Council set up by the Federal Public Services' Association should make proposals concerning financial arrangements with Federal officials after the dissolution of the Federation on December 31; but that suggestion has been coupled with the stipulation that any proposals must not involve re-opening the agreements reached at the Victoria Falls Conference.

Before leaving London Mr. Kerr said that suggestions would be made, but that "we leave London feeling that the British Government have been grossly and deliberately unrealistic."

Lord Lansdowne's reference to employment in the civil services of the new territories being comparable with that under the Federation was not true. Ex-Federal civil servants might be discriminated against in all three territories.

He confirmed reports that of 1,400 teachers in Southern Rhodesia employed by the Federal Government only 134 had agreed to accept transfer to the Colonial Government.

Violence in Toro Continues

EMERGENCY SERVICES IN TORO from July to the end of the year will have cost the Uganda Government £46,910. Mr. Cuthbert Obwangor, Minister of Regional Administrations, told the National Assembly when seeking an increased vote of £12,700.

It was opposed by Mr. B. Byanyima (D. P., Ankole North-East), who moved a reduction of all but £1 to underline the Opposition's dissatisfaction with the Government's mishandling of the situation. "By removing the chiefs and teachers the Government has made a mistake and is now paying the wrong people—the Rwenzururu supporters."

Mr. D. Barisigara (D.P., Kigezi West) blamed the Government for ignoring advice which would have killed the secession movement. The Kurukoto should be dissolved so that new officials could be elected, thereby ending the movement; the Government was in fact encouraging it by consulting its leaders and allowing them to make statements.

Mr. Obwangor asked that misuse of public funds should be reported to him, but could not accept that his Ministry was financing the separatists.

Mr. Byanyima withdrew his motion, pointing out that the D.P. did not accuse the Government of providing finance directly to the rebels. Salaries were, however, paid to people connected with them, and some of them were being permitted to make violent statements.

No Revenge

KENYA wants to stand in the United Nations "with pride and prestige" on December 13 to tell America, South Africa and Portugal that they are wrong over racial policy "but how can you say that if you have a policy of discrimination yourself?" Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister of Justice, asked in the House of Representatives last week when rejecting charges from his party's back-benchers that African nationalism would be betrayed if non-Africans were granted equal citizenship after independence. Though everyone had suffered "humiliation beyond description" from the racialism of Europeans and Asians, it would be wrong to adopt a policy of hatred and revenge. Only those non-Africans who were prepared to accept the basic tenets of an African Government would be received as citizens.

News Items in Brief

Seven Kenya students are training as surgeons at Makerere medical college.

Just over 11,000 voters are now registered on the Southern Rhodesian B roll.

A Commonwealth Arts Festival will be held in Britain late in 1965 at a cost of some £250,000.

Tribal trust areas in Southern Rhodesia should have 30 new primary and 90 new upper primary schools next year.

Four pedigree Corriedale rams and 25 ewes are a gift from Australia to improve African-owned sheep in Kenya.

The thousandth co-operative society has just been registered in Kenya. Their total membership is just over 250,000.

Thirty trainee diplomats from East Africa and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to attend a three-months' course in Nairobi.

Mondays and Tuesdays are now reserved as "nation-building days" by the people of Usenge, in the Pari district of Tanganyika.

Within two days of another appeal by Northern Rhodesia's political leaders for an end to inter-party violence, 17 political crimes and 11 arrests were reported in Lusaka alone.

Kenya's trade boycott against South Africa and Portugal—effective from Independence Day—will not cover mail and personal effects, and Mozambique will not be affected.

Uganda's "development expenditure" vote includes an additional £17,600 for the independence monument erected in October in Kampala. The cost was then given at £50,000.

Northern Rhodesia would expect a very substantial sum as compensation for the transfer to Southern Rhodesia of most of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. Mr. Kaunda said a few days ago.

Special security measures in Kikuyuland have been requested by the Central Regional Assembly during Kenya's independence celebrations. No beer brewing permits are being issued until Christmas Eve.

Britain has not co-operated enough on Southern Rhodesia with the U.N. anti-colonial committee, its chairman has reported to the General Assembly. Portugal had shown no desire at all to help.

A two-year scholarship in Denmark has been awarded to an African student of Thika Technical and Trade School through the Danish Board of Technical Co-operation with Developing Countries.

The Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments have now agreed to guarantee all loans for the building of the Kariba hydro-electric installation, each Government guaranteeing half of each loan.

A Government news agency will be set up in Kenya with Russian and Czechoslovak aid; but, says the Information Minister, this does not necessarily imply that news circulation there will be Government-controlled.

At a conference on East African federation held last week, the Minister of Justice in Uganda, Mr. Grace Ibingira, described federation as a necessity. People should not believe that his Government was opposed to it.

A "North-Western Rhodesia" secessionist State will be formed if the forthcoming general election in Northern Rhodesia is not postponed until next August, the Barotseland branch of the splinter People's Democratic Congress has declared.

Kenya's three K.A.R. battalions are to be renamed "Military Forces of Kenya". A military council will be responsible for command, discipline, and administration. There are now 90 African and 110 British officers in a force of approximately 3,000, which has cost Britain about £24m. annually.

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The Kenneth de Courcy Trial - Captain Mayhew About to Retire

Rhodesian Case Now in Seventh Week

MR. KENNETH DE COURCY concluded his evidence at the Central Criminal Court, London, on Friday. He has pleaded not guilty to 14 charges of fraud, forgery and perjury in connexion with property development schemes in Southern Rhodesia.

Prosecuting counsel asked at one stage: "You thought Lord Mansfield (a trustee of Overseas Land Purchasing Trust, one of the de Courcy companies) a very rich man?" The reply was: "He is a very rich man."

Asked if he had planned to get damages from Lord Mansfield into another of the companies, accused replied that the object was to get back the land. He had therefore instructed Mr. Dumreicher to claim £304,000. Asked by the judge to account for that figure, he replied that it was a clerical error. "It should have been Ridgway Courcy as far as £150,000 was concerned."

The judge: "Did you acknowledge a debt of £304,000 owing to O.L.P.T. to Dumreicher?" "Yes". The judge: "Why were you suddenly throwing away £304,000 of O.L.P.T. money?" De Courcy: "We are not throwing it away. O.L.P.T. was never going to do anything except transfer the land. The operation was meant to bring about a settlement of the whole matter."

"The action you took was to acknowledge a debt of £304,000 which never existed, saying that the liquidators should go on the assumption that O.L.P.T. was bankrupt and have to get the money from other people?" "That is not what I did".

Lord Mansfield Criticized

He admitted telling Mr. Dumreicher to write: "We find Mr. de Courcy honest but he is inclined to be taken for a ride". The letter was to say that he had not been negligent or at fault in the township scheme and that the blame lay with Lord Mansfield.

Counsel quoted from a letter written by Dumreicher: "We are up against clever, ruthless and dishonest people", and asked if it was Lord Mansfield who was ruthless and dishonest. De Courcy: "I thought Lord Mansfield had been less than honest in his approach to New Cerney".

He denied that documents had been baked in an oven to give an appearance of age; they might have been placed on a radiator in his library, but he had no idea that they had been affected by it.

On Monday Mr. de Courcy objected to the cross-examination of a defence witness, Mr. K. A. Cooper, whom he had employed as an accountant, saying that the questions put by the prosecution were "nothing but propaganda" designed to prejudice the jury.

Mr. Cooper said that at the end of 1958 O.L.P.T. had spent more than £100,000 on New Cerney, but that his accounts for the following years had not shown that expenditure. "A little odd, is it not, in preparing accounts not to set out what in fact had been spent?" Mr. Cooper: "We would have liked to set that out, but unfortunately we were not able to get all the papers". Mr. Buzzard: "I suppose the question is that the monies were going to and fro among all these different companies?" "Yes".

The judge expressed concern at the length of the trial, now in its seventh week, and hoped that it would end within a few days.

Captain R. Hart to be His Successor

CAPTAIN G. H. MAYHEW, group marine superintendent and a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., will retire on December 31, when Captain R. Hart, R.N. (Retd.), will become nautical adviser to the group.

Captain Hart joined Royal Mail Lines as a cadet in 1929, and two years later, during the world slump, he became a probationary midshipman in the R.N.R., serving for six months in H.M.S. HOOD. After a short period of shore employment he joined the Royal Navy in 1937 as an acting sub-lieutenant.

During the last war he was on active service in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, commanding the destroyers VIDETTE, HAVELOCK, and finally H.M.S. CONN as senior officer in the 21st Escort Group on anti-submarine operations. He served in H.M.S. VANGUARD after the war when she carried King George VI and the Royal family to South Africa.

He was then for two years Assistant Director of Movements (Personnel) at the Admiralty, and after completing the Naval Staff course he was appointed in 1950 Staff Officer (Operations and Training) to the Flag Officer, Training Squadron. Promoted captain at the end of 1953, in the following year he became liaison officer between the N.A.T.O. commanders in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. Later he commanded H.M.S. UNDINE and the Sixth Frigate Squadron, and was then Deputy Director of the Plans Division at the Admiralty until he retired from the Navy at the end of 1962.

Captain Mayhew joined the Union-Castle Line as a cadet in 1917 and in 1943 became master of the ROXBURGH CASTLE, which he commanded when she was torpedoed and sunk off the Azores later that year. In 1953, when commanding the PRETORIA CASTLE, he was made Commodore of the fleet.

In the New Year Honours List of 1959 he was made C.B.E. On the day of the announcement he sailed from Southampton in command of the PENDENNIS CASTLE on her maiden voyage, and in the following year commanded the 38,000-ton WINDSOR CASTLE on her maiden voyage. Upon the vessel's return to this country he joined the head office staff in London preparatory to taking over the post of group marine superintendent on January 1, 1961, when he was also elected to the board.

Nationalism Disliked by Africans

Nkomo and Sithole Unknown to Tribes

A REPRESENTATIVE sent to the tribal trust areas of Mashonaland to ask the people about their attitude to the African nationalist leaders has reported in the *Rhodesia Herald* that not one of the people he questioned knew Mr. Joshua Nkomo or the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the leaders of the People's Caretaker Council and the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Chief Negoma, of the Chiweshe area, said that he and his people were not interested in political talk. African politicians, if given power, would take authority away from the chiefs in favour of their own friends and supporters. The struggle for power of the nationalists could do nothing but bring trouble and sorrow upon the people, who wanted to live their own life. There was room enough in the country for black and white to live in friendship.

Wake of Chaos

EVERY POSSIBLE protection and assistance will be afforded to law-abiding Africans by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister for Law and Order, gave this assurance in Salisbury when he condemned the "senseless attacks" made by "hired thugs who receive their orders from certain nationalist leaders". No one should remain in doubt as to the consequences of their reckless disregard for justice and law and order should they come to power. "The wind of change is fast blowing itself out. In its wake of chaos and shattered Governments, ours is one of the few remaining which is able to offer all its people a future of peace and security".

NORTHERN RHODESIA



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Conservative and Socialist Committees

Central and East African Interests

MAJOR JOHN MORRISON has been re-elected chairman of the 1922 Committee (the committee of all Conservative back-benchers in the House of Commons).

Sir Tufton Beamish and Sir Charles Mott-Radcliffe are vice-chairmen; Mr. Ronald Russell is honorary treasurer; and Mr. Philip Goodhart one of two honorary secretaries. Among other members of the executive are Mr. John Arbuthnot, Lord Balmie, Sir George Beresford Craddock, and Sir Harry Legge-Bourke.

Sir Roland Robinson has been re-elected chairman of the Commonwealth Committee, of which the vice-chairmen are Messrs. P. B. W. Wall and F. M. Bennett. Mr. Godman Irvine and Mr. Brian Harrison are the honorary secretaries.

Lord Balmie is chairman of the Health and Social Security Committee; Sir Anthony Hurd chairman of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Committee; Mr. Wall chairman of the Fisheries Committee; and Mr. Goodhew vice-chairman of the Air Committee.

There is now also a Space Sub-Committee of the Air Committee, with Mr. Airey Neave as chairman and Mr. Paul Williams as vice-chairman.

Labour's Shadow Cabinet

All 12 members of the Socialist "Shadow Cabinet" have been re-elected.

Mr. Callaghan came second in the voting, attracting 175 votes; last year he headed the list. Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker is fifth with 156 votes (last year sixth). Mr. Denis Healey, with 143 votes, has moved up from ninth to seventh place. Mr. R. Gunter has 137 supporters, Mr. F. Lee 135, and Mr. F. Willey the same number. They have all shown interest in East or Central African matters.

Those not elected included Mr. Arthur Bottomley (78 votes), Mr. Roy Jenkins (64), Mrs. Barbara Castle (55), and Mr. Fenner Brockway (55). All the left-wing candidates were defeated.

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, who has been Minister of the Treasury, Minister of Local Government, and Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, has had a busy few weeks in the United States as a guest of the Department of Labor. Mrs. Abrahamson and he arrived in New York on October 9, and they have since flown from San Francisco to Hawaii on their way to Japan, Hong Kong, Bombay, Nairobi, and so home to Bulawayo. He has visited Harvard and South Carolina Universities and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and had talks with politicians, officials and business, labour, and other personalities and organizations. Among the cities he visited have been New York, Washington, Detroit, Columbia, Atlanta, Birmingham, Miami, New Orleans, Las Vegas, and San Francisco.

Money for Food, Not Arms

But "Freedom Fighters" Remain

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES should review their expenditure on armaments and allocate the money saved to a fund for the developing States, the first conference of the national committees of the Freedom from Hunger campaign and other non-governmental organizations has recommended.

Mr. Derek Bryceson, Minister of Agriculture in Tanganyika, described this resolution as among the most important decisions of the conference when he spoke to journalists in London last week before returning to Dar es Salaam.

Asked if the African member countries which had agreed at the Addis Ababa Conference to spend much more money on liberation armies had considered similar reductions in those military programmes, the Minister laughed, and said there could be no comparison with the many millions of pounds spent on arms by the big Powers.

To another query whether Tanganyika agreed with the decision by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief to withdraw £8,000 from Uganda when it was learned that the National Assembly had been asked to vote that amount towards the Prime Minister's wedding reception expenses, Mr. Bryceson suggested that a wedding feast was perhaps a form of hunger relief. It was in any case Uganda's own affair.

Lack of Technicians

African delegates to the recent F.A.O. conference in Rome had agreed to set up their own organization as a branch of the Organization of African Unity to achieve co-ordination on policy within the U.N. body and to strengthen African presentation of agricultural designs. That had to be done fairly quickly. Lack of technicians and suitable representatives on the various commissions was a particular problem.

Tanganyika was concerned about the continuing worsening of the general terms of trade between developed and developing countries, to the disadvantage of the latter. Tanganyika did not want associate membership with the European Common Market, since it seemed to comprise no more than preferential treatment for exports and access to development funds, which could surely be granted anyway.

He had also attended a meeting in Paris of the Inter-African Coffee Organization. There was still doubt about the future of the International Coffee Agreement, which the United States had not yet ratified. If it did not come into force, the African group would become an even more important body for giving effect to African price policies and would secure supplies to importers.

Other recommendations of the Freedom from Hunger meeting had been the establishment of an international agricultural credit organization; a mutual guarantee association for developing countries through which members would be jointly responsible for the security of investment in their individual territories; and that more use should be made of surplus foodstocks for development purposes.

Resistance At Any Price

NO MATTER WHAT THE PRICE to their young and growing nations, African leaders from the Zambezi to the Mediterranean will resist by all means at their disposal any moves by the Republic of South Africa to take over the High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, a Northern Rhodesian Minister, has said in his capacity as chairman of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A.

Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, had told a National Party meeting in Pretoria that his Government was prepared to offer to administer the three Protectorates as self-governing "Bantustans", the Republic "acting as guardian of the territories, leading them to independence and economic prosperity far more quickly and more efficiently than Britain could do".

Mr. Kaunda said it would be the height of folly for Britain to agree. The U.K. was still bound by a pledge that the territories would not be transferred until their inhabitants had been consulted and until Parliament had expressed its views. That promise had been reaffirmed in 1961.

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Somali Raids Continue

"Dead or Alive" Orders

ORDERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN for the capture "alive or dead" of Somali raiders in the N.F.D., so that the Prime Minister of Kenya may personally examine their bodies and then tell the Somali Republic: "Here is one of your men".

The Prime Minister made that announcement in the House of Representatives when Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of the Opposition, asked that the border forces be strengthened. "We don't want to find ourselves being bombed on December 12 when we are celebrating independence", said the K.A.D.U. president. The previous fortnight's rifle and grenade attacks by Somalis on police posts had been merely the introduction to a more serious situation.

The Prime Minister maintained that if force were used Kenya could settle the question in no time. "We have sufficient forces there to deal with any eventuality. What they want is to provoke us so that if we shoot them they can raise a hue and cry in the United Nations. We have to be careful not to be the aggressors. We have to go slow and be diplomatic; but if this fails we shall take strong action". To backbenchers' shouts of "Shoot them!", he replied: "I do not believe in destroying life unless it is very necessary".

An unspecified number of K.A.R. troops have been moved to the area.

News was received later the same day that there had been a second raid on El Wak police post and that about 30 guerillas had ambushed and shot up an oil company vehicle on the Garissa road near Walmerer. A four-member general service unit escort escaped. Next day an oil company employee and a police constable were found and rescued uninjured after a full-scale air and land search.

Radio Mogadishu broadcasts continue to incite the Somali inhabitants to revolt, declaring that the Kenya Government has ordered their wholesale arrest or killing.

Tea as Kenya's Chief Export

Fragmentation Might Bring Disaster

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Minister for Home Affairs, told last week's annual conference of the Kenya National Farmers' Union that he knew that many Europeans were worried about the maintenance of law and order, a question which was closely linked with that of abandoned or ineffectively farmed farms. The Government would see that production and law and order were maintained and that good farmers were encouraged and helped.

Lord Delamere, president of the K.N.F.U., said that there was not enough land for distribution to everyone, and that if the policy of fragmentation were pursued it would soon reach such proportions that "in a very few years it would bring disaster not only to the land itself but to all those working on it".

Mr. Odinga, recognizing that Kenya had too many eggs in too few export baskets, said that the Government's policy was to concentrate on tea, sugar and cotton, together with expansion in dairy produce, meat, wool, hides and skins.

Schemes to increase the land under tea by some 11,000 acres had nearly been completed, and the Government was now negotiating for a second phase of 14,000 acres. That should bring tea into rivalry with coffee as the country's main export crop.

A few days earlier the Minister had announced that no new coffee planting would be permitted after the end of this year, saying that existing plantings would produce by the end of this decade about twice as much coffee as Kenya was allowed under the international agreement.

Coffee exports are now valued at about £10m. a year, and tea exports at about half that sum.

It was planned to increase sugar production annually for some years, Mr. Odinga announced. He had in mind a production up to 300,000 tons for internal needs and export.

Plans for a far-reaching development of cattle ranching on an inter-territorial basis were being discussed with neighbouring countries, and the United Nations had been asked to make a survey of stock diseases, breeding, and marketing questions. The hope was to use East Africa's semi-arid areas for cattle raising.

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Freedom for Co-operative Press

"Create True African Image"—Minister

AN INDEPENDENT Kenya Press will help the Government to maintain confidence in the country, Mr. R. A. Oneko, Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, said recently when replying to Opposition allegations that a Government representative was "sitting on" the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation.

"The allegation by Mr. Ngala that the Government aims at removing the value of an independent broadcasting system in order to use it as an instrument of the party in power is not only misleading and confusing but a complete ignorance in determining the difference between the party and the Government.

"The functions of the Government are always understood as the institution of the people devoid of consideration of groups or parties. If we are to build this Kenya nation all media of information must uphold the activities, plans and needs of the State to create the true African image. The Kenya Government is determined in its policies to see that that image is created. This does not mean that the views of the Opposition, however small, will be disregarded at any stage.

"The Kenya Press will continue to enjoy their independence and freedom, which it is considered will help the Government to maintain confidence in the country. The Press knows the bounds and responsibility to the people they serve, and I must emphasize that, as long as we work co-operatively together, there is no need for alarm or fears that the Press will be denied full use of their pens in Kenya.

"I warn the Opposition that if it is their intention to use the Press against the established Government in frustrating their plans, they are wrong and therefore must adopt new tactics which will not hinder development and progress.

"The new regulations were not intended to curb the activities of the free Press, but they are supposed to guard against irresponsible and destructive statements by irresponsible leaders, as has been noticed recently during the London Conference and in particular by Somali leaders".

Peers Discuss the Federation

(Continued from page 291)

was dismissed by reason of the abolition of his office received his earned pension plus an additional one-third.

In every case, in fact, where an officer in the past was dismissed he received his third, and the Federal Government's representative took the view very strongly that the third should be automatically payable. Under the new arrangements any officer who refuses territorial appointment will be denied his additional third.

Most of the civil servants have served only nine to 10 years, so their pension and additional third are very small indeed. A man earning £900 a year would receive a pension of £120, plus an additional third of £40 a year. The 20,000 Africans are much worse off. They will not receive more than an average of 50s. a month.

Britain's Whole Doctrine Rejected by Mr. Sandys

"It is not accurate to say that that the Federal Government think that this agreement provides equitable treatment for all civil servants. This was the best they could get. They had put in a strong dissenting report.

Lord Lansdowne said that members of the Southern Rhodesian and Federal public services would not be eligible under the Pensions (Increase) Act as they were not members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service. This argument is completely untenable, since under the Act the benefits were specifically extended to include members of the Sudan Political Service, who were in the same position.

"It can be argued that Southern Rhodesia, with her 40 years of full self-government, can reasonably be called upon to accept the responsibility for cost-of-living increases, but this certainly does not hold good for the Federal public servants. There is no Government to make such increases, and there will be no funds from which the increases can be made.

"There is the question of compensation for redundant officers. The statement by the five Governments made it plain that 'sympathetic consideration' was to be given to cases of hardship. The civil servants feel that the only proper method is to make it a generally applicable compensation scheme. This is supported by the Federal Government and also now by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

"I most earnestly urge the Government to reconsider carefully the position of the Federal civil servants and to devise some means for meeting their very real and justifiable anxieties, and, if necessary, undertake the full financial cost of doing so.

"The Commonwealth Secretary has said that on the question of Southern Rhodesia's independence the whole Commonwealth would have to be consulted; he was wondering whether it might not be possible for members of the Commonwealth to help in a more positive way in the task of finding a generally acceptable solution.

Constitutional Proprieties Violated

"I cannot imagine a more extraordinary and shocking suggestion for a Minister of the Crown. He was going back on the entire doctrine on which we have been working for years—that the independence of any British overseas territory, by precept, practice and ethics, was one for settlement between H.M. Government and the territory concerned, and for them alone. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Sandys turned down, and quite rightly, the suggestion that the Commonwealth should participate in finding a solution for the question of British Guiana.

"In the case of Southern Rhodesia the proposal is far more dangerous and inequitable. Among the members of the Commonwealth whom it is proposed to consult 10 have consistently voted against Southern Rhodesia at the United Nations, and cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as capable of giving an impartial view on Southern Rhodesia's future. Five of them are pan-African nationalist States where non-Africans in practice enjoy the status of only second-class citizens. Four are Far Eastern nationalist members of the Afro-Asian bloc. The last is Cyprus.

"How can we possibly expect to get a disinterested opinion on the proper democratic mode of advancement for Southern Rhodesia, with its history of responsible Parliamentary government for 40 years, from men like Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana and others who in their brief term of power have established one-party dictatorships, or from such bitter opponents of so-called 'colonialism' or 'neo-colonialism' as Mr. Nehru and President Makarios? The result would be a foregone conclusion.

"Mr. Sandys's proposals constitute almost a direct invitation to the Southern Rhodesian leaders to take the law into their own hands. I cannot imagine anything more provocative than what was said; and if they were to do so now no one could blame them.

"Apart from anything else, there is no constitutional basis for Mr. Sandys's proposals, and if the constitutional propie-

ties are violated by H.M. Government they can hardly be surprised if Southern Rhodesia in turn does not adhere to the strict letter of the law! The Southern Rhodesian Government has rejected Mr. Sandys's proposals, and suggested that he did not really mean what he said. If this is the case we should like made clear to us this evening what was intended. I hope it will be that these dangerous and quite unworkable proposals will be dropped.

"I find Mr. Sandys's attitude all the more difficult to understand inasmuch as the present Constitution was virtually his own. It has been in operation for only one year, and if the African political parties were to collaborate with it, as they first said they would, it might well lead to an African majority within 10 years or even less. This is an essentially reasonable rate of progress if the very high standards of living of Africans and Europeans alike in Southern Rhodesia are to be maintained, and if an orderly progress towards a true parliamentary democracy and not a one-party tyranny is to be achieved.

"Certain amendments to the Constitution could be made without interfering with this progress. There are also other changes which I should like to see, such as repeal of the Land Apportionment Act. This might require ratification at a further election in Southern Rhodesia but these are matters for the Southern Rhodesians themselves to decide.

"I hope Mr. Sandys will revert to the calm and ordered negotiations which were being pursued by his predecessor. I hope that these negotiations will have as their object the very early attainment of independence by Southern Rhodesia, certainly no later than for either of the other two territories. Only in this way can the Government dissipate the widespread anxiety and bewilderment which the recent proposals have created in the minds of many people, both in Southern Rhodesia and in this country, and the serious threat to the peaceful and orderly development of that territory."

Compensation for Officials

LORD MILVERTON agreed completely with Lord Salisbury and Lord Colyton.

"I found myself in considerable agreement with Lord Listowel and with what he said in regard to the Federal Civil Service, except that I would go further than he did. He said that he was not claiming that they ought to get compensation for loss of a career. I think that one of the moral obligations in which the British Government should participate at least. The moral obligation of the United Kingdom Government is clear.

"You have young married men with children, and with a house carrying perhaps a heavy mortgage and so forth, turned out now with a pension of £200 a year, and the bulk of the Europeans, having been recruited from this country, are not even being given repatriation expenses. That it is quite unheard of in dealing with a situation of this kind.

"It may possibly be that the territorial Governments have been most reluctant to incur any of this expense. Pressure should have been brought to bear upon them. I am told that Committee A was not indisposed to have this question re-examined if pressure was brought on them from the right quarters.

"The pension funds are not adequate to deal with this responsibility. There are £17m. in these funds, and there is considerable squabbling among the territorial Governments as to sharing this between them. It seems that the territorial Governments are claiming participation in all the assets of the dying Federation but none of the liabilities. This liability to the staff which has served the Federation so well is pressing.

"I sincerely hope that we shall get this question re-examined at a time when this country is so generously pouring out millions in various causes all over the world. We should consider how much we owe to our own people who have served us so well."

Justice Has Not Been Done

THE EARL OF LUCAN: "We feel deep uneasiness over the settlement proposed by the Government for the Federal civil servants. The matter cannot be left where it is. Justice has not been done.

"Southern Rhodesians want independence; it can be given only by this sovereign Parliament; and it is perfectly within the rights of Parliament to say under what conditions it will concede independence.

"It is completely fallacious to maintain that Southern Rhodesia is in an economically healthy position. A year ago when I was there there was deep gloom in the whole country. It may be that the tide has turned and confidence is returning, but I suspect that, whatever happens in the investment field, the welfare of the African majority is not going to improve very greatly. H.M. Government have this responsibility before them."

(To be concluded next week)

Rising Scale of Anger

Kenya Making Mistakes

PROTESTS MADE by M.P.s. at the Kenya Government's ban on Mr. F. M. Bennett were recorded last week.

VISCOUNT LAMINGTON (Cons.), who had just returned from Kenya, said (in part):—

"Through the eyes of nationalism there is a very strong case for the Somalis. The district is almost entirely populated by them. It is ironic that the Government led by Kenyatta, who has always struggled for nationalism, should be denying the right to secede to the Somalis.

"Not only does Kenya not want Somalis to secede, but neither does the Emperor of Ethiopia.

"In the next few years Kenya will very greatly need economic help from the West. The Abyssinian economy is maintained by help granted by the United States. Are we in danger of getting into a false position? Internally Somalia is opposed passionately to the separation of her people, and feeling there has reached a strength which is likely to be greatly increased by an election to be held next March.

Communist Aid

"We have a determination to create an army of 20,000 men. We have the granting of military aid of £11m. to Somalia by the Soviet bloc. We have Chinese help on an ever-increasing scale all the time. A dangerous situation is being created in this area with the building up of opposing blocs which could lead far more probably to war than to the Federation which has been talked about today. It would be the two nations in association with the West and supported by the West, Kenya and Ethiopia, which would be in this matter supporting the wrong side.

"It is no good lamenting that my rt. hon friend the Member for Enfield West (Mr. Macleod) had a golden opportunity, had he been not in such a haste, to make a condition for the settlement of this border dispute before independence was granted.

"We should bring our influence to bear upon Kenya, and ask the Americans to bring all the influence they can upon Ethiopia, to have this dispute brought before the United Nations so that all aspects of it can be considered in peace rather than in the rising scale of anger which exists today.

"The signs at the moment are very ominous, and nothing could do more damage to the likelihood of establishing an East African Federation than for Kenya to enter into independence and at the same time into a long and frustrating war in which East and West could find themselves at each other's throats.

"I agree about the responsible way, whatever Kenyatta may have done in the past, in which he has reacted to the present situation, and it is encouraging that many African politicians have realized the necessity to bury hatchets in Kenya and that there should be a sense of co-operation between the Government and the European farmers.

Landless Kikuyu

"This has called for great political courage on the part of Kenyatta. He has had to disappoint a large number of his very primitive followers who had conceived that when the white man would go his land would be divided among them; that this was going to be one of the immediate results of independence. This reasonability of Kenyatta has lost him tribal prestige, and already there is discontent among many of the landless Kikuyu and a certain amount of spasmodic oath-taking against him.

"But is there not a possibility that the Kenya Government may make a mistake which could undermine the whole stability of the present peaceful transition and make the resumption of internal violence inevitable? The answer may well be 'yes' if he continues with the present plan of releasing all but a handful of Kikuyu political prisoners on December 9.

"This decision was taken against Kenyatta's own wishes. I believe he was forced into granting this amnesty. One understands his difficulties. How can the leading men reign triumphantly when so many of his lieutenants, who fought in its first battle, are languishing in gaol? This is the position, regardless of the type of war and the revolting methods used.

"Many hundreds are not political detainees in a European sense, but are followers of what Sir Patrick Renison called the 'cult of darkness and death'. For many years the British Government have tried to rehabilitate them, without any success. Probably the hard core are unreformable. They are the kernel of Mau Mau and devoted more to violence than to the ends of violence. These men in very great numbers are going to be released on December 9.

"They will find a nation which, however optimistically one looks at Kenya, is still divided in tribalism, where black magic lies just below the surface. They will find no place in the Government, and in a sense will find their late comrades are now their masters and opponents.

"Are we to suppose that they will suddenly change their natures, that they will not get involved in the strong pressures which will be put upon Kenyatta to establish the complete mastery of the Kikuyu tribe? Are we to imagine that they will not attempt to pay off old scores against the settlers and the other tribes who fought against them and forced them to spend many years in prison camps? Would it not be safer to leave them where they are, at least until this new State is upon its feet?

"Lastly, it would be singularly unfortunate if those settlers who are remaining—in itself an act of signal courage—do not receive an assurance that the British Government are determined to look after their financial future if the whole State of Kenya comes down in ruin over their heads."

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY (Cons.) said that he had never believed in a multi-racial society in Kenya in the sense of sharing political power.

"But I have always believed that the European has not only made a great contribution to Kenya's economy but is a permanent feature in Kenya provided he is prepared to accept the political realities, which demand that majority rule—therefore, in effect, black rule—must obtain. I am glad therefore that no attempt has been made in the Constitution to incorporate any European reserved seats. The concept of Europeans elected by an exclusively European electorate is a worthless privilege which provides for irritation rather than protection. It is a very healthy sign that Europeans belong to both the main African political parties.

Immense Damage

"One of the really impressive things about Kenya has been the statesmanship not only shown by Mr. Kenyatta but also by many European leaders, not least Lord Delamere. I was in the Highlands a few weeks after that historic meeting when Lord Delamere took the chair for Mr. Kenyatta. The atmosphere engendered by that meeting was quite remarkable. I pay my tribute to Mr. Kenyatta and the many thousands of Europeans in Kenya who have advanced greatly in their thinking in the last two or three years and are determined to stay in Kenya because they believe that that country has a future and that they have a future as part of an independent Kenya.

"I hope the present Kenya Government will realize that upon the treatment accorded to Europeans in an independent Kenya must depend the attitude and apprehensions of Europeans in African territories further south. We have to try to achieve a change of heart among Europeans in Southern Rhodesia. Only a change of heart there can prevent a catastrophe.

"If Kenya can show over the next year that the European who intends to stay and identify himself with the country has nothing to fear from African majority rule, I believe that the difficulties in Southern Rhodesia will disappear almost overnight.

"My hon. friend Mr. Bennett and I have seldom found ourselves in complete accord on African affairs, but it seems that the unhappy decision of the Kenya Government comes at a peculiarly unfortunate time and has been taken in a peculiarly unfortunate way. I hope the Kenya Government will realize that by every foolish, unnecessary, arbitrary act of this kind they will do themselves immense damage throughout the world.

Confusion

"There can be no doubt whatever about the Press which Ghana has, that Nigeria had at the time of the Chief Enahoro case, and that Tanganyika had at the time when a couple of Europeans were deported for rather minor offences. These things get reported. Although those of us interested in these countries will always applaud their achievements and seek to get extra aid from our Government for them, the Press of the world, with relatively few exceptions, is interested in sensationalism, and these foolish, ill-considered acts are the ones which get into the headlines and do the damage.

"I was astonished to see a report in *The Times* on October 9 in which there was a photograph of Sir Walter Goutts, Governor-General of Uganda, departing from the airport at Entebbe and a caption which said 'Uganda achieved self-government today'. It achieved full independence a year before. If the erudite *Times* can be confused about these constitutional matters, how much more likely is it that people in Africa should be equally confused? The double and separate celebration of independence and republican status is quite unsatisfactory.

"It is not desirable for Her Majesty to remain the Head of a State such as Kenya except in most exceptional circumstances. If a country like Nigeria, with traditional mon-

archical institutions, cannot remain under the Crown, it is most unlikely that countries like Kenya should do so. It seems more satisfactory and less embarrassing for Her Majesty herself if these countries go straight to republican status.

"I hope the African countries have noticed a singularly unhelpful act of the Soviet Government in giving £1m. worth of arms to the Somalia Government. Crude political intervention of that character by a major world Power in an area which we are all trying to keep free from cold war politics is pure political opportunism.

"If the next four years can show the kind of improvements which the last four years have shown, we may have in Kenya a multi-racial society which can have a profound influence not only on the Commonwealth but on European minorities in other parts of Africa".

Explosive Situation.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW (Soc.), who deplored the action taken against Mr. Bennett, said that he had visited Kenya about 10 years ago.

"The idea of African majority rule was not then a sensible subject for conversation. However the British people are very good at surrendering privilege at the appropriate moment without violence or bitterness. We are better at it than any other people—perhaps because we have had more practice. I pay tribute to those British people in Kenya who are carrying on this very good tradition.

"Unfortunately, there is a high mortality rate for democratic African Constitutions. If this Kenya Constitution works the lesson will not be lost on South Africa. Trouble in the Northern Region, bitter conflict between the tribes, or the exodus of Europeans, would give great pleasure to those who are the most bitter enemies of African nationalism and those who support apartheid.

"Success in Kenya would relieve tension and increase hope of a civilized settlement of the problem in Southern Rhodesia. Everything depends on the generosity of those who now have power and on a general readiness to forget and forgive".

MR. SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, said (in part):—

"All of us recognize that if the Somali problem remains unsolved for very long it could cause most serious trouble and create a most explosive situation. In our view there can at this final stage in Kenya's political development be no question of altering her frontiers except by a decision of the Kenya Government. This problem must be settled by the Africans themselves.

"The Kenya Government have had several talks with the Somali Government and further meetings are planned. I hope that, with patience and restraint, these direct discussions between neighbours will lead to an honourable and acceptable solution. The formation of an East African Federation embracing Somalia as well as the other territories could greatly facilitate the solution, but the question of a Federation rests entirely with the Governments of the countries concerned.

Federation Influence

"Last summer, the Governments of the three East African territories announced their intention to bring the Federation into being before the end of this year, and this was one of the factors leading me to fix a very early date for Kenya's independence, in order to make sure that we on our side at least were not doing anything which might delay the process of federation. For various reasons this timetable has not proved possible; but we hope that the difficulties will be overcome and that this inspiring plan will be brought to fruition. We are confident that it would contribute to the economic strength and political stability of the whole area.

"As to the announcement by the Home Secretary that the Government propose to introduce a short Bill on citizenship, this Bill will enable any former citizen of the United Kingdom who has close connexions with Britain, and who has been obliged to renounce that citizenship as a condition of acquiring or retaining the citizenship of another Commonwealth country, to regain his United Kingdom citizenship without any residence qualification. The Bill will not of course apply specifically to Kenya, but its provisions will, I believe, be welcomed by the British community there.

"My hon. friend the Member for Haltemprice urged the Government to pay special compensation to those British ex-Servicemen who went to Kenya under the auspices of the European Agricultural Settlement Board. I have most carefully studied their case and discussed this difficult issue with their representatives. I am very conscious of their anxieties, but I am not convinced that it would be fair to single them out for special treatment more favourable than for the rest of the British farming community in Kenya. About one-third of the Settlement Board farmers can in any case expect to be bought out under the existing land schemes, and the further

measures which I now wish to announce will I think help many others.

"We are at present making a very big effort to provide for the orderly settlement of landless Africans on mixed farming land. Last year we started what has come to be known as the million-acre scheme. Since then we have agreed to arrangements for the purchase of farms whose owners, because of age or infirmity, were exposed to a special degree of risk. These arrangements together will bring approximately 1½m. acres under African settlement, involving the purchase of about 1,000 European farms.

"Meanwhile, a very difficult and urgent situation has developed in the Central Region of Kenya. This is a most densely populated region, and the problem of landlessness and unemployment has recently been greatly aggravated by the return to this area of considerable numbers of Kikuyu, often under pressure from other tribes. The Kenya Government have recently put to us proposals for special measures to deal with this situation. We recognize that this is an urgent problem, and we are therefore willing, as part of our aid to Kenya after independence, to provide additional funds towards its solution.

No Justification

"When my predecessor announced the million-acre scheme, he said that H.M. Government would be prepared to review the situation in the last year of the scheme's operation, namely in 1966, and that we would participate in an extension of the scheme if, at that time this seemed necessary and desirable. The selection of the farms which are to be purchased under the present scheme will very soon be completed, and the Kenya Government have recently been examining with us the impact which these plans are making on the land problem. As a result, both Governments have reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to wait until 1966 to conduct the proposed review. We have accordingly decided to undertake it in the next few months.

"It will be necessary to consider not only whether, and if so what, additional areas will be required for African farming, but also how far the continuation of high-density settlement is desirable, what should be the basis of valuation for any further farms purchased by the Government, and what part the Land Bank could play in financing these transactions.

"One Member after another on both sides has deplored the ban placed on the hon. Member for Torquay. The whole House listened with sympathy to his restrained speech. In the light of my personal experience of his work at two conferences, I readily accept his assurance that he is a friend of Kenya and that any influence he possesses has been used to promote peace and unity.

"I do not believe there is any justification for this action. I am deeply disappointed that the Government of Kenya should have decided to act in this manner towards a Member of this House, especially at the moment when we are all anxious to rejoice with the people of Kenya on the achievement of their independence.

"In recent months Mr. Kenyatta's wise and generous-minded speeches have won him much respect among all races in Kenya and here in Britain. This has been referred to in speech after speech today. If this unfortunate prohibition is allowed to stand, it is, I am afraid, bound to affect the growing confidence in Kenya's leadership which Mr. Kenyatta's statesmanlike utterances have done so much to create; and that would be a very great pity. I therefore trust that the Kenya Government will give very serious thought to this matter, not only for the sake of justice to my hon. friend but for the sake of happy relations between our two countries at this great moment in Kenya's history.

Safeguards May Go

"We have no wish to retain a military base in Kenya after independence. However, it will take a certain time to withdraw our troops in an orderly way. We have agreed with the Government of Kenya that the rundown will be effected over a period of 12 months. The question of defence facilities and the assistance which Britain and Kenya may be able to offer each other after independence will shortly be discussed between the two Governments.

"The hon. Member for Haltemprice regretted that Kenya is going forward into independence as a monarchy; he feared that in the course of a subsequent changeover to a republican system some of the safeguards in the Constitution might be lost. In the debate on the second reading of the Nigeria Republic Bill earlier this week the rt. hon. Member for Middlesbrough East raised the same question, but from a rather different angle, and said: 'It is worth considering whether it is wise that these newly-independent countries should have to accept as Head of State a Queen who is resident in London'. He is, of course, quite wrong in suggesting that they 'have to accept' Her Majesty as their Queen. The initiative comes entirely from the Government and Parliament of the new State. There is no question of pressing them or even advising them to do so. In fact, I share some of the anxieties expressed by my two hon. friends.

"On the other hand, I believe that few people would wish Her Majesty to be advised to reject an invitation such as she has received from the Kenya Government with the support of all parties in the Kenya Parliament. The fact that Her Majesty has been asked to become Queen of the new State of Kenya demonstrates to the whole world that independence is being achieved in an atmosphere of mutual trust and goodwill. This, I am sure, gives deep satisfaction and pleasure to the people of both countries.

"I interpret the Kenya Government's invitation to the present Governor to continue as Governor-General after independence as a sign of Kenya's friendship towards Britain and as a tribute to the outstanding qualities of the individual concerned. In Mr. Malcolm MacDonald the Kenya Government have not only a brilliant administrator but also a very trusted friend. We are all glad that his wisdom and experience will continue to be available for a while longer to the Government and people of Kenya.

"I have been criticized for departing from the constitutional framework agreed at the Lancaster House Conference a year and a half ago. I could stand on the constitutional framework agreed in 1962 by K.A.N.U., K.A.D.U. and the British Government, and refuse to make any changes which were not approved by all the parties to that decision. In some ways that would have been the easy way out. However, it was clear to me that certain of the arrangements agreed in 1962 were ill-considered and unworkable, and would have denied to the Government of Kenya the powers necessary to discharge their responsibilities. Either the administration would have broken down or the Government would have been obliged illegally to take the powers which the Constitution had withheld from them.

Bad Faith

"The alternative course was to effect such changes in the 1962 framework as were necessary to make the Constitution workable. Of course, I should be accused of going back on the joint recommendations of 1962 to which the British Government were clearly a party. After a great deal of heart-searching I came to the conclusion that my duty was to do what was best for the people of Kenya and that what was agreed at a conference 18 months ago could not absolve me of responsibility for the consequences of my decisions now. If I were to refuse to make changes which I knew to be necessary I could not shelter behind the excuse that my hands had been tied by a previous agreement.

"I accordingly decided to do what I judged to be right and to accept with sadness the probability that Mr. Ngala and the K.A.D.U. Opposition party would accuse me of bad faith. In coming to this difficult decision I was strengthened by the conviction that this course was in the best interests of those whose rights K.A.D.U. were themselves seeking to protect. The willing acceptance of the Constitution by the Kenya Government which this settlement secured would more than anything else, I felt, contribute to Kenya's future stability and the safety of minorities.

"The K.A.D.U. delegates protested at my decisions and accused me of betrayal. They even talked of organizing open rebellion. I am very glad that they have had second thoughts and have come to recognize the important safeguards which this settlement secured for the minorities and for the continuance of the regional system. In fact, Mr. Ngala is now rightly claiming that the settlement secured at the conference has saved the bulk of the powers of the regions, namely those relating to land, administration, education, local government, agriculture, veterinary services, health and fisheries.

Tribal Factors

"Mr. Ngala said recently that 'K.A.D.U. now look forward to full and mutual co-operation with the Government in establishing confidence and effective administration for the good of all people in Kenya'. I warmly welcome those statesman-like words of his. This improvement in the relations between the two parties and the acceptance by both parties of the constitutional settlement will greatly increase the prospects of peace and progress.

"For many years, the responsibility for Kenya's progress has rested in British hands. Her political advance and economic development has been largely due to the wisdom and leadership of a succession of able Governors and officials, and to the efforts and enterprise of the thousands of British settlers who have made their homes in Kenya and enriched its land by their toil.

"In accordance with our declared policy in all Colonial territories, we have progressively transferred political power to the people of Kenya as a whole; and we are now approaching the final step to full independence.

"Kenya is an African country in Africa, and it is natural that its African population should wish to control their own destiny. But that does not mean that the close links between Britain and Kenya are ended.

"As equal citizens in the new State, the British settlers still have a most important and constructive part to play. As a member of the Commonwealth, Kenya will continue to

receive help from Britain in the development of its economy. But from now on the prime responsibility for Kenya's future will rest fairly and squarely with her own people. Success will depend upon many different factors, but most of all upon the ability of the tribes to work happily with one another for the common good.

"It is, therefore, I think, a hopeful sign that the new nation has chosen as its motto '*Harambee*', which means 'Pull together'. In the confidence that the spirit of *Harambee* will prevail, we are passing on the torch to the independent State of Kenya with the warm good wishes of this House and of the entire British people."

Congo Foreign Minister Arrested Pro-Tshombe Plot Suspected

MR. AUGUSTE MABIKA-KALANDA, at 30 the youngest member of the Congolese Cabinet, has been arrested and dismissed as Foreign Minister for an alleged "attempt" against the security of the State. Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, has assumed the portfolio temporarily.

The Minister's resignation had been expected because he recently declared himself to be out of sympathy with his colleagues and because the Prime Minister had already intimated that his departure would be acceptable. The Press had attacked Mr. Mabika-Kalanda for staffing his Ministry with fellow Bajuba tribesmen from South Kasai since his appointment in April. He was alleged to have contacts with the Communist-supported government-in-exile under Mr. Gbenye in neighbouring Brazzaville and to be friendly with leftist Congolese students.

Formerly a lecturer in public administration, he was one of the "college of commissioners" who governed the Congo early in 1961 and was later *chef de cabinet* under Mr. Ileo. He accompanied Mr. Adoula to Britain last July for the latter's first official visit.

Co-operation Rebuffed

The Foreign Minister's arrest has been linked with his personal provision of a passport for the exiled former president of Katanga, Mr. Tshombe. When they met in secret in Spain some weeks ago Mr. Mabika-Kalanda is said to have admitted that accusations which he had made in the United Nations about the re-emergence of mercenaries in Katanga had been dictated to him by the Prime Minister. Mr. Tshombe was then promised a Congolese passport.

This information is contained in a letter from Mr. Tshombe to Lord Russell of Liverpool, who showed it to Mr. Ian Colvin of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has alleged in that paper that, "contrary to undertakings given to Britain in December, 1962, to work out the conciliation plan of U Thant, U.N. secretary-general, Mr. Adoula is imposing his own solution on Katanga. He is ignoring the proffered co-operation of Katangan leaders", one of whom, Mr. Kibwe, Economics Minister in the eastern *provincette*, has complained of its "economic downfall".

Lord Russell recalled that during his London visit Mr. Adoula promised in his Foreign Minister's presence that he would "pass a sponge" over the past and issue Mr. Tshombe with a passport. But subsequent letters from Mr. Tshombe offering to help in the "immense task that remains to be done" have received no reply.

The U.K. last week placed £714,000 on the Congo's disposal to assist monetary stability and economic projects. Talks are being held about payment for goods imported from this country.

The Greek and British Consuls in Elisabethville have lodged protests at the beating respectively of two Greeks accused of black market activities and of a Cypriot bound and dragged through the streets for alleged racial discrimination.

A Russian journalist expelled from Leopoldville has reported in the Government newspaper *Izvestia* that when Congolese policemen realized that the two diplomats they had been ordered to beat up were Russians they turned on the Army commander and secret police chief and assaulted them.

From 1927 to 1949 there piled up and down the East African coast the 1,289-ton vessel ROVUMA, built by the Union-Castle Line for the job of ferrying cargoes from the smaller ports to the large harbours served by ocean-going ships of the fleet. Sold to a company in Mauritius, she was renamed FLOREAL. Five years later she was bought by a Durban company and renamed BOUNDARY. Now she is being broken up.

Dispute with B.O.A.C. Board

MR. AMERY, Minister of Aviation, came under heavy attack in the House of Commons on Monday in connexion with British Overseas Airways Corporation, from which Sir Matthew Slattery, the chairman, Sir Basil Smallpiece, the managing director, and Sir Wilfred Neden, another director, have resigned because they disagreed with the Minister; three other members of the board, Lord Tweedsmuir, Lord Reynell, and Mr. Lionel Poole, had declined his suggestions that they should withdraw, saying that the Minister had no power to dismiss them and that they would fulfil their terms. The new chairman is to be Sir Giles Guthrie, and three new members of the board are to be Sir Duncan Anderson, Mr. Arthur Norman, and Mr. R. Smith. Sir Duncan was chairman of the Federal Power Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from 1955 to 1961, when he was appointed chairman of the Commission for the New Towns in Britain. He is also a director of several companies, including South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., and Venesta, Ltd.

R.S.T. Deal With Amax

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., is to acquire for a million of its shares the business of American Metal Climax, Inc., of New York (Amax) as sales agent for copper, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous metals produced by principals in various parts of the world. When the shares are issued the Amax holding in R.S.T. will be increased by about 2.5% to 46.1%.

After the transfer the London business conducted under the name of Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., will operate as Ametalco, Ltd. It will have subsidiaries in Canada, Frankfurt, and Geneva.

The Ametalco group will become subsidiaries of R.S.T. International Metals, Ltd., London, a wholly-owned R.S.T. subsidiary. Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the R.S.T. group and International Metals, has also been chairman of Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., since 1946. He will be chairman of Ametalco, Ltd., of which Mr. A. M. Vere will become managing director on January 1. Mr. Jean Vuilleque, a vice-president of Amax, will be president of Ametalco.

Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd.

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LTD., propose to make a scrip issue of one ordinary share of 5s. for each existing stock unit for the same sum. The company recently sold its Zilai tea estate for £30,000.

A.P.C. Buy into East African Cement

THE BLUE CIRCLE group, Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., have bought from Amalgamated Limestone, Ltd., their 45% holding of ordinary shares in British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which operates a cement works in Mombasa with a capacity of some 400,000 tons a year and has a controlling interest in a new cement factory under construction near Dar es Salaam. The price payable to Limestone is £872,000 in cash plus another £360,000 payable in Kenya over the years 1967-70. Blue Circle become equal shareholders in British Standard with Cementia Holding A.G., Zurich.

Guarantee for Investment in Tanganyika

THE GOVERNMENTS of Tanganyika and the United States have agreed to guarantee the investment of funds in Tanganyika. When investment of American capital is contemplated there will be consultation between the two parties, and the United States Agency for International Development will issue investment guarantees for suitable projects designed to develop Tanganyika's economic resources. Investors will be protected against such risks as expropriation or inconvertibility of Tanganyika currency.

Mini Mini Estate Holdings, Ltd.

MINI MINI ESTATE HOLDINGS, LTD., tea growers in Nyasaland, report net profit after tax to June 30 at £1,662 (£3,729). By drawing on the dividend equalization reserve there are distributions totalling 7½% less tax, requiring just over £4,000. The carry-forward is £3,554 in the books of the holding company and £8,315 in those of Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd. The consolidated balance-sheet shows issued capital at £89,064. Fixed assets stand at £174,057 and current assets less current liabilities at £44,933. The output of made tea was 725,000 lb., an average of 1,093 lb. per acre. Mr. C. A. Meakin is the chairman, and his colleagues on the board are Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, R.N. (Retd.) and Colonel D. G. Dickson.

An electrical accumulator factory is to be built in Beira. There were only 32 bankruptcies in Kenya last year, compared with 119 in 1960.

The Standard Bank's interim dividend for the year to March 31 next is to be 5% less tax.

On the London Metal Exchange on Monday zinc reached £91 5s. a ton, the highest price for three years, and tin passed £1,000.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., report group net profit to September 30 at £716,465. Ordinary and deferred shareholders will again receive 10%.

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., will drop the words "South Africa" from the title because the interests of the group now cover many other countries.

The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd., is to equip a new mill at Jinja, and Tanganyika Millers, Ltd., are to reconstruct their Dar es Salaam mill. Both have ordered plant from Henry Simon, Ltd.

Rosehaugh (Nyasaland), Ltd., reports profit before tax to June 30 of £406 (£3,298). The tea crop amounted to 522,000 lb. (548,215 lb.). Current assets stand at £39,735 and sundry creditors at £29,974.

A contract to supply Uganda with 20,000 television sets of 16 and 23 inches has been concluded between the Government of Uganda and a Japanese company. Of the first 5,100 sets shipped all but 600 were 16-inch.

When the oil refinery at Dar es Salaam is commissioned tankers up to 35,000 tons may visit the port. Entrance to the harbour is therefore to be improved to provide a deep-water channel serviceable for such vessels.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., which has interests in copper mining in Southern Rhodesia, is reducing the dividend for the year to September 30 from 20% to 10%. Net profit after tax was £974,650.

The Soviet Union and other Communist countries in Eastern Europe which were recently visited by a ministerial mission from Kenya contracted to buy only 250 tons of Kenya coffee between them, not between 10,000 and 20,000 tons, as has been rumoured in Nairobi.

Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., Kenya, report pre-tax profits for the half-year to August 31 at £64,306 from sales of sisal. It will be some time before the results of the coffee crop are known, but it is not expected that there will be any loss. There are indications of a profit from livestock operations.

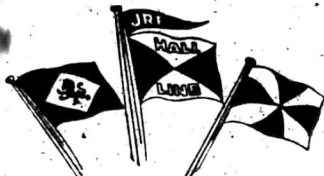
An £84,000 contract in Tanganyika for the supply and installation of air conditioning in a new Dar es Salaam hotel has been gained by Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., one of the oldest established of Rhodesian companies. It has also recently installed air conditioning plant at the new oil refinery in Mombasa.

During the first nine months of this year imports into the United Kingdom from Tanganyika were valued at £11,276,389. In the same period of 1962 the value was £8,945,214. Sisal imports accounted for £5,836,476, oil seeds and nuts for £624,640, animal feeding stuffs for £582,653, coffee for £492,609, hides and skins for £266,566, and cotton for £216,339. British exports to Tanganyika during the period were valued at £7,419,016 (£6,792,542).

A paper and pulp mill scheme costing £4½m. is to be established in the Broderick Falls area of Kenya under the joint auspices of the Industrial Development Corporation of Kenya and the Development Finance Company of Kenya. The mill, which should start production in the middle of 1966, will have an initial annual production of about 15,000 tons of paper, which would save Kenya about £1½m. a year in foreign exchange and East Africa as a whole £2.2m.

The directors of the Mabira Co., Ltd., finding difficulty in operating in present circumstances in Uganda, would be disposed to sell if a reasonable offer for the estates were received. The coffee and tea companies stand in the books at £85,100. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £4,216. The issued capital is £80,073 in 5s. shares and there is outstanding £1,896 of 5% Funding Income Stock. The consolidated accounts show estates at £131,331 and current liabilities less current assets at £3,370. Group loss for the year was £1,865 (£1,591). The subsidiary had a loss of £709 (£754).

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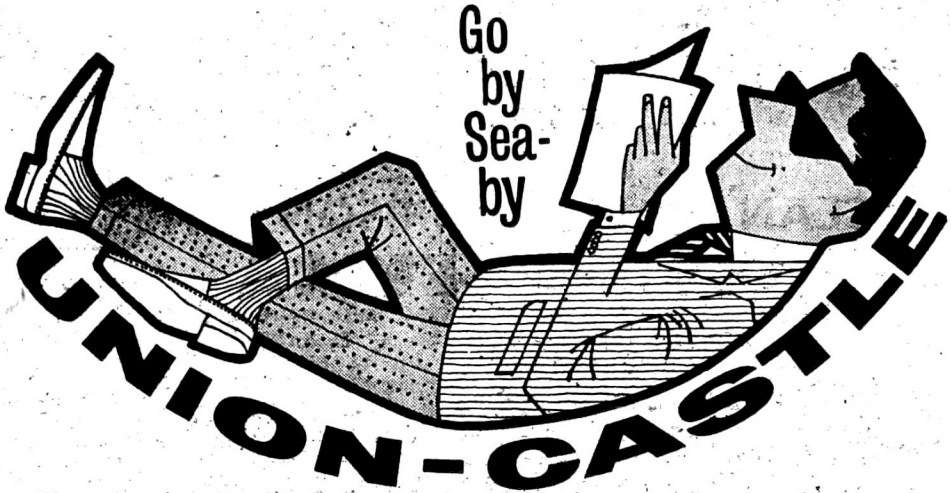
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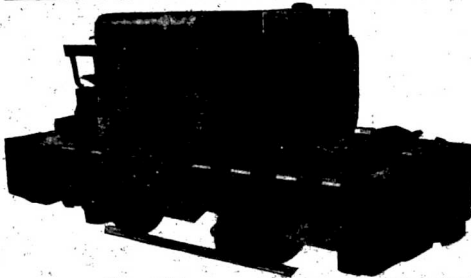
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