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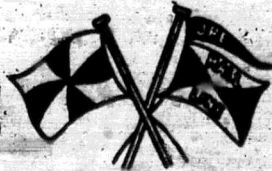
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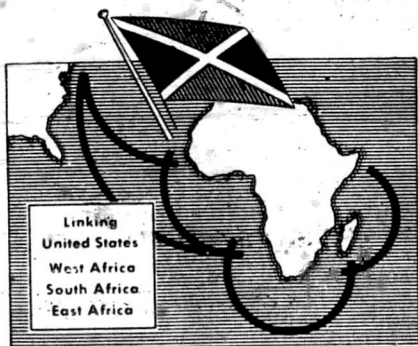
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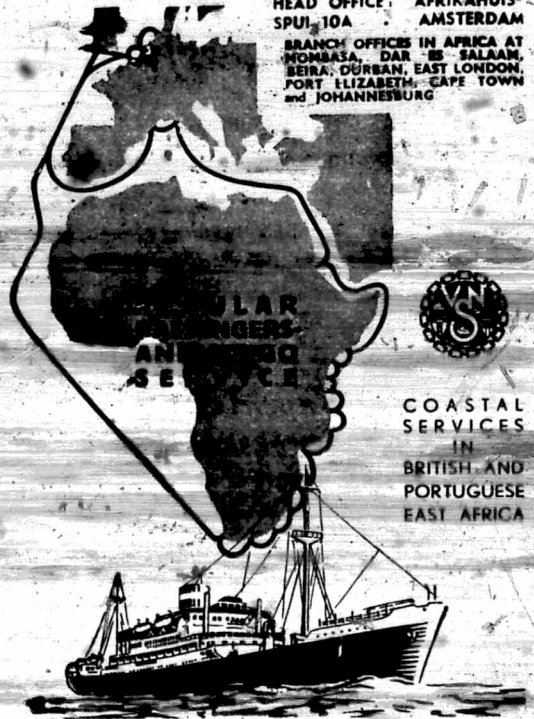
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THAT GREAT MISCHIEF can be done by well-intentioned people is indicated once more by the letter quoted on another page from Lord Hemingford, chairman of the Africa Bureau, and Mr. Peter Calvo-coressi, a member of the executive council of that body, in whose name they have appealed for the dispatch to Northern Rhodesia of a commission to inquire into the causes of the present widespread disturbances and, they suggest, to begin yet another "re-appraisal of Northern Rhodesian problems and a new start in finding their solution". Surely there have been appraisals in plenty. What is required is not more information, but appropriate action in defence of the State and its inhabitants. While some people will deem the letter tendentious and therefore irresponsible, others will excuse it as merely written with unfortunate carelessness. No objective student of its terms can think them well chosen, and to those who will take the more charitable view it must be suggested that the prime function of the Africa Bureau is that of public relations, that it is under the standing obligation to avoid misguidance of the public, that on its committee are members of both Houses of Parliament, and that the highest standards of exactitude ought to mark any of its statements. Such an organization has an especial duty to avoid assertions or arguments which mislead by ambiguity or worse faults.

From the remark in the first sentence of the letter that "in Northern Rhodesia at least seventeen Africans have been killed by security forces" many readers who know little about developments in that country in the past two or three years may have assumed, not that the security forces have acted with great restraint in defending their own

lives and those of other people and in upholding law and order, as is the case, but that on at least some occasions they have been undisciplined and brutal. That misinterpretation of the truth was, indeed, the more likely because only a few days previously many newspapers had given prominence to the absurd statement by Mr. Kaunda that his people "have learnt the methods of violence from Welensky and his trigger-happy police". That allegation was sharply criticized in last week's leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but, so far as we know, it has still not been denounced anywhere else. Part of the technique of African nationalist agitators is, of course, to circulate false statements in the knowledge that, as the Nazis first demonstrated, millions can be misled by big lies shamelessly publicized as truth.

In the third sentence of the Hemingford-Calvo-coressi letter a crisis is stated to have developed in Northern Rhodesia "since the Africans abandoned the hope that by constitutional means they could obtain adequate representation in Government". Those words intentionally imply (1) that the Constitution upon which H.M. Government has decided gives inadequate representation and (2), and presumably unintentionally, that the rioting of the past three weeks has been deliberately organized in protest. As to (1) the number of seats in the Legislature offered to Africans will certainly not give them inadequate representation. It is not for that reason that Mr. Kaunda and his United National Independence Party are angry, but because that party is not guaranteed the majority which it has demanded.

This issue begins the 38th Annual Volume
of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

and to which almost all responsible people, including many Africans, object. What has made Mr. Kaunda lose patience (to quote his own word) is that he believed that Mr. Macleod had in effect promised his party a majority and that he now considers that the Minister has gone back on his undertaking. He has therefore alternated threats with requests for re-examination of the position, one such appeal having been made to Mr. Macmillan a few days after the Governor had declared that he would not negotiate under the duress of violence. Instead of supporting him in that matter of principle, Lord Hemingford and his colleague reply: "But Mr. Kaunda, president of U.N.I.P., has firmly condemned violence and shown again and again that he is willing to negotiate". Surely they knew that a few days before they wrote Mr. Kaunda had contended violence in his statement in *Tribune*. If they were aware of it, their letter was less than candid. If they were not, they should now recognize that they have taken much too generous a view of Mr. Kaunda.

They also state that "a non-violent campaign has been launched by U.N.I.P." Theoretically, perhaps; but non-violence quickly becomes violence in Africa (as Mr. Kaunda well knows), and the true picture is of violence over great areas having caused many deaths,

U.N.I.P. and Non-Violence.

the deliberate destruction by fire of churches, schools, homes, and other buildings, attempted sabotage of the railway, bridges, and mines, and many other kinds of intimidation. The chief spokesman for the Government has said emphatically in the Legislature that many of these crimes have been committed by members and agents of U.N.I.P., and some of its adherents have already received sharp sentences. A great parade is made by Mr. Kaunda of his committal to non-violence. Why then has he tolerated in some of the senior offices of his party associates whose words have frequently been violent and sometimes almost open incitement to subversion? It has also to be borne in mind that U.N.I.P.'s predecessor, the Zambia Congress Party, also led by Mr. Kaunda, was so stamped with violence that it was described by a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia as "Murder Incorporated". That rational men should in the face of these facts insist that non-violence is the hallmark of U.N.I.P. passes comprehension. Yet almost every newspaper commentator in the United Kingdom naively accepts the propaganda in that sense, and there has recently been a spate of propo-

sals for a policy of appeasement towards U.N.I.P.

Nowadays the United Kingdom Press scarcely mentions principles, the maintenance of law and order, or the well-being of the masses of the people when purporting to discuss the situation in any colonial territory. The line almost unanimously followed is that independence must come, that postponement will cause riots, and that, since their repression by force would be unpleasant, the nationalists had better be given what they want without further delay. It is the doctrine of appeasement reduced to its foundation. Gandhi discovered some decades ago that feeble politicians and foolish political writers in the United Kingdom would ignore grossly subversive activities if only they were accompanied by almost daily assurances that his policy was non-violent; Kenyatta began telling his disciples in the Kenya African Union fifteen years ago that his Socialist friends in Britain could always be hoodwinked if the word "democracy" were dragged into a speech; and for some time Kaunda, profiting by such examples, has made "non-violence" his shibboleth. He has had the satisfaction of finding it an acceptable password even though the courts of his country have sentenced some of his followers and office-bearers for such crimes of violence as murder, attempted murder, arson, assault, sabotage and intimidation. Cannot even the simpletons who have been so easily duped remember that the first duty of any Government is to govern, and, that, as all history shows, if that duty be shirked when intimidation and violence start, the mass of the people will be denied their essential freedoms while encouragement will be given to the ambitions and appetites of wicked men who lust after power which they have every intention of using dictatorially?

Non-Violence A Shibboleth.

The writers and speakers in England and Scotland who depict Mr. Kaunda as the conciliatory leader of a legitimate movement which ought to be granted its wishes would do well to acquaint themselves with some of his public statements. A few months ago he said quite bluntly that if U.N.I.P. did not get its way what would happen in Northern Rhodesia would make the tragedy of Mau Mau in Kenya seem like "a picnic". Does anyone imagine that any African made aware of those words would con-

Kaundaisms Which Should Be Recalled.

strue them as an exhortation to pacifism? This year also he has told his followers to "look to Cairo". Will anyone suggest that that can have been interpreted as a challenge to seek change by constitutional means? Less than a fortnight ago he wrote in *Tribune*: "I do not blame them [some of our people]" for resorting to violence. Is that the language of a leader determined to adhere at all costs to his professed principles? Is it not rather the kind of phraseology which is calculated to provoke further outbreaks by people

whose emotions are readily aroused? He has also said ominously within the past month: "We control the kitchens, mines, airways and shops", and, the other day in Dar es Salaam: "The police are the political wing of the United Federal Party". Does the portrait drawn by Lord Hemingford and his friend, and by British politicians and the United Kingdom Press, resemble that conjured up by these utterances by the man for whom there are so many eager but undiscerning advocates?

Notes By The Way

Sorry Sight

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, who has publicly described Kenyatta, convicted of managing the foul Mau Mau organization, as "the African leader to darkness and death", was last week seen by millions of television viewers and newspaper readers in the United Kingdom laughing unrestrainedly in the presence of that person. It was a sorry sight. On the very day on which Kenyatta was first permitted by the Government to leave the 20-acre homestead at Gatungu to which he had been restricted, Sir Patrick motored to Kiambu, the nearest administrative station, to meet him. They are officially stated to have spent an hour and a half discussing "a variety of subjects affecting the future of Kenya, including constitutional advance, security, restoration of confidence, and the release of the few remaining restrictees". I should have thought that the occasion was one for dignified reserve on the part of the Queen's representative. Evidently rejecting the idea, which must have occurred to him, the Governor preferred to pose for cinematographers and provide them with pictures showing him convulsed with mirth beside a much more restrained Kenyatta.

Some Questions

SEVERAL QUESTIONS suggest themselves. Was it desirable for the Governor to see a man with such a record immediately he was set free? Did he do so of his own volition, or was it at the behest of the Secretary of State? For their first meeting was it seemly for the Sovereign's representative to motor from Nairobi to the Government post nearest to Kenyatta's home? The vast majority of Africans (who have a keen sense of courtesy and propriety) and almost all Europeans in East Africa will have felt, I have no doubt, that Kenyatta should have been summoned to Government House. The official announcement cabled to London did not make it clear whether the two spent the time alone or whether the local district commissioner was present. It is to be hoped that he was, for it would have been most impudent to dispense with the attendance of a third party.

More Imprudence

KENYATTA must, of course, discuss with the African leaders of K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U., and assuredly also with his associates who have joined neither party, the subjects mentioned in his interview with the Governor, and in talking to other groups some of these people must be expected to pass on their own versions, often considerably embellished. By now, indeed, many Africans and some Europeans and Asians will have heard decorative accounts of the conversation; and the one certainty is that the Governor's prestige will not

have been enhanced by the re-telling. On that ground alone it would have been better for the meeting to be less precipitate and more formal, and held in the presence of one or more Ministers and/or officials and a shorthand-writer. Neither the Government of the United Kingdom nor that of Kenya appears to act with elementary prudence, let alone principle, in regard to Kenyatta.

Malawi's Great White Chief

BANDALAND has an American as its great white chief. When Mr. Mennen Williams, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs — the man who made his "Africa for the Africans" statement in Kenya a few months ago, and who has long been known to his fellow politicians in the U.S.A. as "Soapy" — arrived in Blantyre last Saturday he was, by order of Dr. Banda, "the Great Malawi Chief", inducted as "the first white chief of the Malawi nation". That a Malawi nation does not exist will scarcely have diminished the pleasure of either demagogue, donor or recipient, for both must have delighted in the thought that their act was an insult to Britain and a token of esteem for the United States.

Amazon Army

IN THEIR BUFFOONERY they overlooked an essential factor—that no self-respecting Briton would have wished to make himself a laughing-stock in order to figure in a Banda burlesque. Mrs. Williams was garbed in the skirt and sash of Banda's "Amazon Army" — the existence of which has frequently been denied by Malawi Congress Party spokesmen in Nyasaland. To cap the comedy, a banner borne by standard-bearers of the Malawi Youth League declared: "We believe in discretionary alignment and neutralism". Dr. Banda might have run little risk if he had wagered his German car that none of his adolescent admirers could give a satisfactory definition of "discretionary alignment". But all this nonsense will doubtless have been deliriously described for the gullible in the United States by the corps of journalists with whom the publicity-conscious Mr. Williams surrounds himself.

Unfortunate Coincidences

THIS ANTIIC follows hard upon the Banda party's triumph in the recent general election, which received remarkably little notice in the British Press—not, of course, from any malicious intention to decry it, but because it happened to coincide with events of far greater interest to the United Kingdom. It was unfortunate for the Malawi Congress leader that his party should be our when the newspapers were deluged with copy about

the Berlin crisis, the British application for entry into the European Common Market, the release of Kenyatta, the rioting in Northern Rhodesia, the dispersal of Parliament, and for the popular entertainers, several murders and other events suitable for heart-throb treatment. Even EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA could find only a column for comment on the Nyasaland election. But for the need to write again about Kenyatta and Kaunda last week's leading article would doubtless have been twice or four times as long. That however, might have added to the pleasure neither of Dr. Banda nor of readers in general.

All-Seeing Eye

DURING THE GENERAL ELECTION in Nyasaland a widely circulated rumour among Africans was that Dr. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party, had "an all-seeing eye" which enabled him to know what marks were made on each paper placed in a ballot box, and thus discover the identity of Africans "traitors to their

people". Among unsophisticated, credulous, and superstitious folk the tale will not have been without its effect.

Ngoma for the Mzee

AFRICANS traditionally dance to celebrate all kinds of events, and over great areas of East Africa they confer upon elders the honorific of "Mzee" (literally, "old one"). Tomorrow evening the Kenya Students Association in London will hold a reception and dance in a Paddington hall "in the celebration of the homecoming of their leader Mzee Jomo Kenyatta". Some Europeans have been invited. While Africans can celebrate the success of a resolute campaign for the release of a man whom the Secretary of State authorized the Governor of Kenya to describe publicly as the "African leader to darkness and death", almost all Europeans (supported by many Africans) can but deplore that same Minister's unprincipled submission to clamour and the Governor's acquiescence in that degrading act of appeasement.

U.N.I.P. Accused of Widespread Intimidation in N. Rhodesia

Chief Secretary Speaks of Attempts to Intimidate the Government

INTIMIDATION FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES has been debated in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on a motion by Mr. John Roberts, Leader of the Opposition.

He recalled that the Zambia Congress Party, the forerunner of U.N.I.P., had attempted to disrupt the elections in March 1959, and that a commissioner appointed to conduct an inquiry had found that there had been conspiracy to commit arson, to cause malicious damage to property and death and injury to individuals, and to corrupt members of the police and others in Government employ.

Despite the certainty that it would dominate the new Legislative Council in Nyasaland, the Malawi Congress Party was, he said, currently committing atrocious acts of arson and other damage to property and bodily harm to their political opponents, openly using intimidation as a political weapon.

Catalogue of Crimes

During municipal elections in Lusaka in April lorry-loads of African women and African men had been sent to the polling stations where they exercised such intimidation that candidates had withdrawn and electors been scared to vote. There had been similar occurrences in other local authority areas.

MR. MARTIN WRAY, Chief Secretary to the Government, said that the widespread intimidation in Northern Rhodesia was "mainly traceable to one particular party".

There had been many attempts to intimidate the Government. Between July 13 and 30 there had been 121 incidents, all designed to influence the Government and show the power of a political party.

There had been five cases of proposing violence and making seditious speeches; 11 of assaults on police and district messengers; 21 of stoning persons, houses, or vehicles; four of assault on Europeans; 13 of arson or attempted arson; 20 of erecting road or rail blocks or damaging or destroying bridges; 19 of threats of violence; and three cases of suspected murder.

Intimidation ranged from petty assault and the suggested use of supernatural force to murder. The use of petrol was a serious development.

Certain organizations not only support the use of any

kind of intimidatory weapons but train their members in the use of them. Certainly one party uses intimidation to increase its membership.

"If people do not hold a certain party card their wives may be denied access by thugs and bullies to market and water supplies. They threaten and assault members of opposing parties, very often at night and in a most cowardly way. They boycott beer-halls and rough up and attack individuals brave enough to break the boycott. In many cases they go into beer-halls, snatch mugs of beer from those who have paid for it, throw away the beer, and assault the drinkers.

"They try to prevent people from voting or force them to vote in a certain way. The Lusaka area housing board elections were almost a shocking example of intimidation at an election.

Intimidation Made Mockery of Election

Only 6% of those entitled to vote did so, intimidation having made a complete mock of the affair. There had been similar disruption in other African local government elections, where assessors had been beaten and their houses burnt. Government servants had also been intimidated as a means of undermining their loyalty.

There was a liability upon the Government to protect everybody against intimidation, and if it often failed it was not for want of zeal by the security forces. The police reserve must be increased.

"The point of view is frequently put forward that there is some justification for illegal actions on the part of political parties who have not been able to succeed in getting exactly what they want by constitutional means. But in Nyasaland where they have got what they want, so far as I know by constitutional means, even then intimidation goes on. It seems to me they want to blot out the last remnant of any opposition by terroristic methods.

"It may be that it is not due to any kind of instructions from the leaders of that country, but that it is due to lesser leaders taking the law into their own hands for their own purposes. To whatever reason it is due, it is no consolation to the owner of a house which has been burnt down that it has only been burnt by a petty or low-level leader in an organization.

The present penalty for threatening violence in Northern Rhodesia, two years, might be increased to five years imprisonment, and the Preservation of Public Security Regulations might be amended to impose greater punishment on those who rushed round African housing areas at night shouting out threats and abuse and banging on doors.

The Government completely sympathized with the motion and would carefully consider any suggestion made in the debate.

MR. L. KATILUNGU described himself as one of many hundreds of African victims of intimidation, and said

that his wife, children, brothers, sisters, and parents had suffered from it.

If African housing areas were lit by electricity the practice of throwing petrol bombs would be suggested, or effectively tackled. The offenders came at night, threw into the house a bottle of petrol which broke, the sound awakened and frightened the occupier, and when he struck a match the fire started; and by that time the offender might be many miles away.

Mr. W. KARANJA testified that intimidation was used whenever it suited the African political leaders, so that drastic steps were not taken by the Government, the ordinary people would come to believe that those political leaders would soon take over the Government.

Mr. S. M. MUNUNGA agreed that intimidation was very widespread.

Mr. E. M. L. MWAMBA, Minister of African Agriculture, emphasized that Africans were the sufferers from African intimidation.

Mr. I. H. NGANDU recalled that he had been intimidated through the press and had handed the letters to the authorities. He, an independent member of the Legislature, accused all the political parties of intimidation.

What the Malawi Congress Party now had in Nyasaland had not been obtained constitutionally. They had committed crimes, and people had been killed; their leaders had been removed and the British Government had "listened". That was not what Northern Rhodesia wanted.

Mr. W. NKANZA denounced intimidation and threats as wicked means of gaining one's ends, but alleged that large sums of money from the Federation had been spent on intimidating the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the consequence that the country now had a new Constitution.

Mr. RODNEY MALCOLMSON denounced the people, "some of them not far removed from this House", who consistently suggested that the extent of intimidation was exaggerated for political purposes. The truth was that it was an appalling influence in the country.

His own African constituents had told him that they had been visited at night by African agents of U.N.I.P., who warned them that if they invited him or those who shared his political beliefs to visit them they would be beaten up and their property destroyed. There were often no witnesses to such threats. Anyhow, the people were too afraid to run the risk to themselves and their families of complaining to the police, who knew of the insidious, treacherous, and well-organized use of a weapon—and only one political party uses it, the United National Independence Party.

No Control Over Lieutenants

"The leader of that party constantly preaches non-violence and non-intimidation. I think he is sincere, but the fact remains that he has absolutely no control whatsoever over his lieutenants and branch executive members, and they are using this weapon deplorably on many, many occasions. It is extremely difficult for the police; well nigh impossible, I should say, to deal competently with this task with the forces at their command. The long arm of the law is too short-handed in this matter of intimidation. I am amazed at the efficiency, courage and morals of the police under intolerable and prolonged strain."

Mr. Malcolmson quoted correspondence from six named businesses in Luanshya, the managers of which had asked their African employees about intimidation during the recent beer-hall strike. In one case every employee had been visited and told not to visit the beer-hall; in another 75% had been visited at night and given such orders; and the others reported either that the majority or a number of the employees had been so warned.

If the Government increased the police reserve tenfold there would, he believed, be a splendid response from Africans, who wanted a lead for their own protection. By that means the intimidators could be intimidated and the victims encouraged to complain.

Sir JOHN MOFFAT, Minister of Land and Natural Resources, said that the evil of intimidation had very considerable dimensions, and that those affected feared to give evidence. If only people could be persuaded to come forward the trouble would quickly disappear. As it was, hundreds of decent law-abiding citizens were terrorized by perhaps half-a-dozen thugs.

Mr. HARRY FRANKLIN, Minister of Transport and Works, said that he had been intimidated in the past by the African National Congress.

Often the crimes were committed by unemployed, unemployable little branch leaders, perhaps men with criminal records, who tried to get into a position of power by threats—and then often found themselves intimidated by another such group. That, of course, did not exonerate the leaders of the party, who should "sail into these men and excommunicate half of them".

It ought to be possible to get groups of citizens, such as

teachers, senior scouts, and others in the African townships, to help the Government by resisting intimidation.

Mr. CECIL BURNEY supported the idea of a much increased African police reserve, saying that they had recently done excellent work in Southern Rhodesia. The Government ought to act against the private police forces operated by U.N.I.P.

Mr. B. A. DOYLE, Minister of Legal Affairs, agreed that the Government must stamp out intimidation, but emphasized the difficulties of the authorities unless people came forward with evidence. Only by convictions in the courts could the evil be crushed.

300 U.N.I.P. Members Sentenced

In another debate a few days earlier the Chief Secretary to the Government had said:

"There is absolutely no doubt that the local adherents of the United National Independence Party in the Northern Province are primarily responsible for the disorders which have taken place there, and it would be quite inappropriate, and unacceptable to the Government, to continue to regard them as lawful societies when the Government has reliable information, to be proved soon in the courts of law I hope, that this is so.

"The decision to apply the provisions cancelling their registration, and thus make them unlawful societies with the consequent penalties, has not been taken lightly. But the case against them is certain, and, in addition to the positive identification of U.N.I.P. in the Northern Province with the lawlessness of the past two weeks, there is the fact that during the past year members of this party have been convicted of well over 300 offences against law and order in the province.

"All Youth League branches of U.N.I.P. in the Western Province will also be declared unlawful. Government has reliable information that these branches of the party are actively connected with the crimes committed in that province."

Intimidation in Northern Rhodesia

Reports from Provincial Commissioners

AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTIES are not averse from attempts to persuade the masses by threats and intimidation, Mr. F. M. Thomas, Minister of Native Affairs, writes in the annual report for 1960 on African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, just published (Government Printer, Lusaka, 5s.).

There was no evidence that leaders of political parties planned any cases of arson, car stoning, or intimidation, but, he says, political parties must accept the blame for having raised the temperature considerably by inflammatory speeches over a period of months.

"While politics occupied the centre of the stage, especially in urban areas, economic development—because it is gradual and un spectacular—often went unnoticed."

The value of agricultural produce bought from Africans exceeded £2m, in addition to the estimated market value of subsistence produce of £20m.

The report of Mr. E. L. Button, P.C. for the North-Western Province, states that witchcraft has increased considerably in the Congo since its independence and that the influence was expected to be felt along the common border.

Most of the provincial Commissioners refer to increased political agitation and intimidation in their areas.

Stigma of Neutrality

Mr. E. C. Thomson, Luapula Province, adds: "The emotional appeal of nationalism has been irresistible, and the stigma attached to opposition or even neutrality makes it difficult for moderate Africans to stand aloof. Einstein once said that nationalism was an infantile disease, the measles of mankind. There is certainly a current epidemic; let us hope that most will recover."

Mr. P. G. D. Clark, Acting Provincial Commissioner for the Central Province, remarks: "The inability of U.N.I.P. leaders to control extremist groups in the urban areas of Broken Hill and Lusaka was marked throughout the year."

"The reception accorded to African political leaders in London undoubtedly won considerable prestige for them within the territory and encouraged many moderate and law-abiding Africans to take out party membership cards."

"I have no doubts that the traditional authority system still prevails. One junior chief told his district commissioner that he joined a political party because he was told that if he did not do so he would lose his chieftainship when self-government came. He was rebuked by his senior chief, who said quite simply and splendidly: 'You are a chief, you come from a chiefly family; your people know your position cannot be disputed!'"

Continued Violence in Northern Rhodesia

Record of Disturbances during the Past Week

MR. KAUNDA, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, wrote on Wednesday of last week to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom "demanding" the urgent appointment of a commission of inquiry into "the present chaotic situation in our otherwise peaceful country. One member, he suggested, should be from India, Ghana, or Nigeria.

On Thursday, when the above news was published, pride of place in the correspondence columns of *The Times* was given to the following letter from Lord Henningsford, chairman of the Africa Bureau, and Mr. Peter Calveoressi, a member of the executive committee.

"In Northern Rhodesia at least 17 Africans have been killed by security forces, and many hundreds arrested. Federal troops and aircraft have been moved in, and the severity of the laws against arson and sabotage is being increased.

"The crisis has been developing ever since the Africans abandoned the hope that by constitutional means they could obtain adequate representation in Government. Now a non-violent campaign has been launched by the major African nationalist party, the United National Independence Party. At the same time security forces are meeting with violent resistance in remote districts, where attacks seem to be directed against symbols of established authority rather than inspired by indiscriminate racial antagonism.

"In a situation in which violent and non-violent means of resistance are being used simultaneously Government must act promptly. Either it can take drastic repressive measures or attempt to find a new basis for co-operation. Clearly the latter course is preferable. The Governor has stated that he cannot negotiate under duress of violence. But Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of U.N.I.P., has firmly condemned violence and shown again and again that he is willing to negotiate. The need is to find a means of reopening negotiations.

"We believe that a commission of inquiry into the cause of the present crisis should be appointed without delay. This would provide an opportunity for a reappraisal of Northern Rhodesia's problems and a new start in finding their solution."

[Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.—Ed.]

Letter to Mr. Nehru

That day Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, told his Parliament that he had received from Mr. Kaunda an appeal to take action against "the killing of Africans and the total uprooting of villages in Northern Rhodesia, where troops are adopting very oppressive measures in some areas".

He had, he said, been asked to raise the issue in the General Assembly of the United Nations and directly with Mr. Macmillan.

From Lusaka it was reported that Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, acting president of the African National Congress, had met the Governor to add his party's protest to those of other deputations which have made representations to Sir Evelyn Hone since the White Paper containing the constitutional proposals was published. He called for two changes: abandonment of a separate "national" seat for Asian and Coloured voters, and the reduction of the minimum vote required by upper and lower roll "national" candidates from voters on the other roll from 400 to 12½% to 5% of the votes cast. U.N.I.P. and the Liberal Party had made the same suggestions.

The A.N.C. had announced that it would fight an election under the new Constitution though rejecting its provisions, but Mr. John Banda, deputy secretary-general, said last week:

"The earlier decision to fight in the general election has yet to be ratified by the general conference in September. If we fail by then to make inroads in the Constitution to suit our people we shall be bound to take big action in a bigger way".

The dormitory of a girls' school on Chilubi Island in Lake Bangweulu was set on fire last week, but villagers were able to rescue the 59 girls inside, 36 of whom were later sent to the mainland for safety. Two nights later attempts made to fire the boys' dormitory were thwarted by a group from the village which had mounted guard.

Altogether 22 out of 42 African schools have been destroyed or damaged in Chinsali district during the past month. Eighty teachers cannot do their work, and about 3,500 children have had their education interrupted.

Tedson Siame, a member of U.N.I.P., was sentenced last week to seven years' imprisonment for burning down the hut of a member of the African National Congress whom he had tried to persuade to join U.N.I.P.

In Chinsali, Davidson Simumba, a U.N.I.P. official, was jailed for five years for setting fire to the bridges. He said he had acted on orders from the local party chairman.

Police were still finding road blocks in the area last week. And a patrol came across 45 within a 15 mile stretch. At one spot they were attacked by a small crowd, which was driven off.

Seriousness Exaggerated

Mr. Robert Mellish, Socialist M.P. for Scarborough, said when he returned to London after a 17-day visit to the Federation that some reports about violence in Northern Rhodesia were "absolute rubbish" and that the seriousness of the situation had been exaggerated. "There is more trouble in Middlesbrough [where there have recently been race riots] than there is said to be in Rhodesia", he said.

Further incidents were reported on the Copperbelt on Thursday. In Kitwe a petrol bomb set an African store alight and stones were thrown at a beer-hall.

In Lusaka four Africans were arrested for having explosives in their possession.

Serenje tribesmen in the Central Province formed an unofficial home guard after the burning of a kraal in which 40 cattle perished.

On Friday a gang of about 300 armed Africans, the biggest reported since the disturbances began, attacked two security patrols. They were driven off and some of their arms taken.

In Luapula Province a U.N.I.P. branch chairman was shot dead and two Africans were wounded when a patrol opened fire on about 150 Africans who attacked them with spears and clubs.

At Muyombe, near the Tanganyika border, a chief's house was burned and a courthouse and two stores ransacked by armed gangs. More road-blocks occurred, and several villages near Chinsali were found evacuated, it was believed as a result of intimidation.

Burning of Schools Condemned

Mr. A. H. Gondwe, Minister of African Education, condemned the burning down of 29 schools by his fellow Africans. By the week-end the number of Africans killed since the start of the disturbances had risen to 18.

Mr. Kaunda arrived in London on Saturday, his second visit in a fortnight, on his way to attend an international conference in Oxford on world tensions. He told reporters at the airport "and even more violence" could be expected if a commission was not appointed to inquire into the situation. Such a commission might restore the confidence that Africans lost in H.M. Government. "Otherwise, I cannot see the end of the difficulties that have soiled our otherwise peaceful country", he said.

Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party, who also arrived to attend the Oxford conference, said at London Airport on Sunday that the situation in Northern Rhodesia could be pacified in a week if changes were made to the Constitution.

"The Africans feel they have been badly let down by the changes made since the first White Paper of February, and the African nationalist movement is expressing itself with violence", he said. But he did not believe Mr. Kaunda or other U.N.I.P. leaders were encouraging it.

Terrorist activity continued at the week-end, when three more Roman Catholic churches were burnt down in the Northern Province, bringing the total to nine. Another school was set alight.

An explosion cut power lines supplying the African township of Matero, Lusaka. In Mpiha an African school was set on fire.

The disturbances spread at the week-end to the North-Western Province, where four houses owned by Europeans were burnt down and a Government launch was burnt out and sunk on the Zambezi at Ghavuma, north of Balovale. Troops and police reinforcements were sent to the area.

In Chinsali the vice-chairman of the local U.N.I.P. branch was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for setting fire to two wooden bridges.

On the Copperbelt on Sunday night a car driven by a

European was stoned, and 15 detonators were found under a culvert near Mufulira. In Lusaka a private operating plant outside a multi-racial bar was damaged by explosion.

On Monday leaders of U.N.I.P. and the African National Congress met in Lusaka. Mr. Mennen Williams, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and appealed to him to urge President Kennedy to use his influence with Britain to obtain changes in the new Constitution.

Mr. Kalulu, national chairman of U.N.I.P., who led a deputation to Mr. Williams, said that they had told him that African nationalists were not encouraging the spread of Communism "but we accused Roy Welensky of encouraging Communism by allowing conditions of poverty and hunger here; and we told Mr. Williams that we did not want to play any part in the ideological struggle between East and West". Mr. Williams had replied that it was not his rôle to discuss policy; the United States attitude was that conditions must be created in which she could help build Africa for black and white Africans.

A statement afterwards issued by U.N.I.P. said that the deputation expressed regret that Mr. Williams had withdrawn his statement, made in Kenya some months ago, that America supported a policy of Africa for Africans and that the white man was expendable. The deputation had maintained that Africans would accept only those Europeans who were prepared to live under African majority rule.

Alleged Intrigue With U.S.

At a Press conference later Mr. Williams said that a member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council had alleged that there had been intrigue between the United States consular staff and African nationalists, but he knew of no grounds for such a statement. "We feel that all representatives of the United States should be open to people of all opinions, so that they will know what is going on and be able properly to report to the Government. Obviously they should not intrigue with people, but we certainly think they should talk with them."

A Roman Catholic priest near Fort Rosebery has been threatened with death if he or his mission "interfere" with U.N.I.P.

The facts, as reported in the *Rhodesia Herald*, are as follows:—

"In the red brick mission church on the hill Mass was being sung. On a tree outside a crude sign swung in the wind: 'The time of awakening is near... Rise up and support U.N.I.P., the Government to come'."

"The father-superior will not take the sign down. He dare not, for he has been threatened with death, and his mission with destruction if he 'interferes' with U.N.I.P.; and I dare not reveal the whereabouts of the mission, for the father superior has been forbidden to communicate with anyone from outside."

"This is Luabula Province today. A few hundred yards down the hill the bridge that connected the White Fathers with the rest of the mission has been burned down. The three European priests are isolated in a hostile area."

"A gang of armed Africans invaded the mission on Friday. They destroyed the extensive gardens, tore up trees, and stole the fruit; and they set light to the bridge—a wooden construction with 9ft. high brick supports. The father superior rushed to put out the blaze. The gang set on him, roughed him up, and pressing a spear firmly against him, warned him not to 'interfere'."

Kaunda's Intransigence

"I waded across the river with a police patrol to reach the priests. The father superior was not glad to see us. 'I can't ask you in', he apologized. 'I can't talk to you for long. I must not'."

On Tuesday the *Daily Telegraph* published a short leading article which was notable because it was critical of Mr. Kaunda, to whom nearly all editorial references in the daily and Sunday newspapers had for weeks been sympathetic. The *Telegraph* wrote:—

"Sir John Moffat, the respected leader of the Northern Rhodesian Liberals, thinks Mr. Kaunda's demands quite reasonable. He is entitled to his view. No less reasonable, however, is the contention that the new Constitution, so lone in formulation, so laboriously impartial in its checks and balances, should at least be given a chance. Naturally Mr. Kaunda would like an African majority at once. He could yet in fact get one: the only thing the Constitution fails to do is to guarantee it to him irrespective of the wishes of others. Equally naturally, the Europeans would have liked a guaranteed European majority, and could have advanced powerful arguments to that end. After all the industry which they created pays the Piper: why then should they not call the tune? As it is, they have reluctantly accepted a compromise. The risk Mr. Kaunda is now asked to run is no greater than they already face. Why cannot he do likewise?"

"What is quite unreasonable, anyway, is the manner in which Mr. Kaunda's case is presented to us. Instead of rational argument we are confronted with murder and arson, with wrecked churches, schools razed to the ground, pillaged court-houses and burnt dwellings, with severed power-lines, blocked roads, armed gangs, bombs, and some 50 villages deserted, their inhabitants having fled in terror to the bush. The ability to commit such outrages may impress ignorant and backward people. It is hardly the best proof of anyone's ability to manage a comparatively complex semi-industrial society, which is what Northern Rhodesia is today."

"Moreover troubles are bound to be worsened by the spectacle in neighbouring Katanga. There the United Nations, with unbecoming folly, is placating the inhabitants of the only really peaceful and prosperous place in Central Africa."

"Mr. Kaunda's personal distaste for violence may be quite genuine. Yet his own intransigence has undoubtedly helped to raise the political temperature to a level at which violence is always a possibility. Perhaps Mr. Kaunda hopes, as others have hoped before him, to profit in negotiation by the very outrages he appears to condemn. If so, his hopes may be vain."

"Why should we concede to violence what we have refused to reason? For one thing, by no means all the Africans are on his side. For another, what is the point of negotiating with a man, who on the very best interpretation possible, seems quite incapable of controlling his own followers?"

U.N.I.P. Plans for Organized Action

"If You See a Policeman at Night, Burn Him"

A LEAFLET issued by the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia and discovered by the police contains the statement "If you meet a policeman at night, kick and burn him". The leaflet was quoted in the High Court in Ndola when three Africans who had signed the statement were charged with conspiracy to commit arson. The leaflet read:

"Members, this is to tell you that we have got a gallon of petrol available, and which has been hidden somewhere by the branch (Chingola) chairman. Every member is to walk with a small bottle of petrol and matches in his pocket at night."

"Houses to burn: doma clerks, teachers, messengers, and those people who are taking information to the police. When you go to the house break a window and throw the petrol into the house. Immediately light a match and run away."

"All Government schools within the Chingola area are to be burnt this month as soon as we have enough petrol."

"If you meet the police at night, kick him and burn him with a petrol bomb."

Kenyatta Interferes in S. Rhodesia

Message Through N.D.P. Leader

ON HIS WAY BACK from London, Mr. Nkomo, leader of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, spent 90 minutes with Kenyatta, who gave him a signed message to "all sons and daughters of Zimbabwe and those in detention, George Nyandoro, Robert Chikema, and others in Southern Rhodesia". It reads:—

"Greetings, friends! In the name of African unity and solidarity we share with you at this hour the problems of your people and country. Faith and confidence is needed, but above all, do not break but unite all the time. History and justice is on the African side. Your brother in the struggle, Jomo Kenyatta."

In communicating the message to reporters, Mr. Nkomo said that what had impressed him most was that the very people who had "tortured and degraded" Kenyatta were now his faithful friends, and were guarding him, not as a prisoner, but as a possible Prime Minister of Kenya. "This should be a lesson to Southern Rhodesia", Mr. Nkomo added.

Central African Confederation

MR. DENIS HOWELL, a Socialist M.P. who had just spent a fortnight in the Federation, said at London Airport last week that Dr. Banda had told the party of which he was a member that, though attached to the present Federation, he would not join a Central African Confederation.

PERSONALIA

THE VEN. C. R. G. CARLETON has left the U.K. for Nyasaland.

SIR BARCLAY NIHILL left London Airport yesterday for Tonga.

Captain A. H. WOOLLS-KING has arrived from Aberdeen, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN L. FIDDOCH flew back to Kenya on Saturday after a holiday in Scotland.

MR. V. T. JOYCE, a member of the Federal Parliament, and MRS. JOYCE have arrived in London.

DR. W. R. BURKITT has moved from the C.M.S. hospital at Ngora, Mbale, Uganda, to Mengo Hospital, Kampala.

MR. C. D. GEE will return to East Africa next week in the KENYA after a holiday in England and on the Continent.

SIR RONALD SINCLAIR, Chief Justice of Kenya, is due back in the Colony from leave about the middle of September.

SIR ROBERT AITKEN, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, will leave London this week-end for a visit to the Federation.

MR. J. P. I. FFORDE, Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. FFORDE are at present in the United Kingdom.

BRIGADIER M. W. BIGGS is acting as G.O.C. in East Africa during the short absence in England of MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN.

Business visitors from the Federation include MR. P. HOLENDER, MR. D. A. MCKEE, MR. A. R. RIACH, MR. A. SANDERS, and MR. B. WOLFE-DAIMPRE.

CANON H. R. SYDENHAM, Archdeacon of Korogwe for 23 years, has relinquished the appointment. The new Archdeacon is the REV. YOHANA LUKINDO.

MR. RAY LETCHER, of Pumzika Ridge, Endebess, who has been in Kenya for more than 40 years, is on holiday in South Africa for a couple of months.

MR. ANDREW KERR BRIANT, who has served in the Department of Agriculture of Zanzibar for 23 years, latterly as Director, is on leave pending retirement.

MR. W. R. H. AUSTIN, general manager for South and East Africa of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. AUSTIN are due in England tomorrow in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MRS. INDRA GANDHI, daughter of Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, visited Kenyatta at Gatundu, near Kiambu, last week. He presented her with a Colobus monkey skin.

MR. Y. K. LULE, chairman-designate of the Uganda Public Service Commission, is in Britain in connexion with the placing of 300 Uganda students under a Government scholarship scheme.

MR. JOHN REED, a lecturer at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is the first European to be elected chairman of a branch of the National Democratic Party, namely the Salisbury City branch.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, chairman of East African Airways, and LIEUT.-COLONEL M. C. P. MOSTERT, the general manager, will attend the 17th annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Sydney in the last week of October.

MR. JOHN HIGGINSON has for the fourth successive year won the Tanganyika amateur golf championship, the runner-up being MR. PETER HUTT. MR. HIGGINSON'S father won the Kenya title on three successive occasions.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. I. M. BALFOUR and AIR COMMODORE J. M. THOMPSON are the leader and deputy leader of an Imperial Defence College party visiting East Africa this week. Another of the 15-members is BRIGADIER M. C. H. MIERS, who last year commanded the 24th Infantry Brigade in Kenya.

MR. FREDERICK PICARD has been appointed Consul and MR. DALE PROVENMIRE Vice-Consul for the United States in Zanzibar, where there had not been a consulate for many years.

LADY CURRIE has announced that more than £1,325 has been received by King George's Fund for Sailors in memory of the late SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, former chairman of the P. & O. and British India Lines.

Following a visit to Kenya by LORD DULVERTON and LORD KILMAINE, chairman and secretary respectively of the Dulverton Trust, that foundation has given £15,000 to the Kenya Association of Youth Centres.

MR. R. M. BATEMAN, deputy chairman of Turner & Newall, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., a subsidiary. DR. W. BLAKEY, a joint managing director of the plastic company, is now deputy chairman.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, and MRS. ROBINSON gave a reception at Rhodesia House last Thursday evening for 12 African master farmers from the Federation who have been on a study tour of British farms.

MR. GLADWELL P. BOTA, from Mzimba, Nyasaland, has flown to the United States to study agricultural science at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on a four-year bursary awarded under the African Scholarship Programme of American Universities.

MR. A. GORDON BROWN, editor of the Union-Castle Year Books to Southern and East Africa, and MRS. BROWN, who have spent a few days in Madeira, are returning to the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton last Thursday.

MR. PAUL NICHOLAS, who has a dairy farm near Karen, and is chairman of Nairobi Agricultural Committee and a member of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, has been appointed to the Kenya Dairy Board, of which MR. F. R. STEPHEN is chairman.

Among arrivals in London from the Federation are MESSRS. G. F. AMM, H. BREWER, L. J. CONTAT, F. V. CLARANCE, R. W. GIBSON, H. S. ELSWORTH, J. A. GREENWOOD, B. D. HARRIS, D. R. IVES, T. L. E. LOWTHER, A. N. O. MACINTYRE, R. MENZIES, H. PHILP, R. PHILPOTT, J. B. SEED, L. E. TAYLOR, and G. R. TAUNTON, and R. A. WALLIS.

MR. S. A. K. SMITH, an agricultural superintendent in the service of the Nigerian Government, said at the conclusion of a month's visit to Kenya that he hoped that coffee seed would be imported from the Colony in order to experiment with the crop in the northern areas of Nigeria, not, he felt, for export in competition with East Africa, but for home consumption.

MR. BHOKE MUNANKA, Parliamentary Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, flew as a representative of the Government of Tanganyika to Kenya last week to meet KENYATTA. He was accompanied by the secretary-general of the Pan African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, MR. MBIYU KOINANGE, the prohibition on whose return to Kenya had only just been removed by the Government.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE, now outward-bound via the Mediterranean, include MR. & MRS. V. H. M. BARRETT, MR. & MRS. K. E. BOLTON, MR. & MRS. H. H. BRIDGMAN, MR. A. A. BRYANTON, MR. & MRS. G. V. COLES, MR. & MRS. P. D. CRAMPTON, MR. & MRS. F. H. N. FORBES, MR. & MRS. J. A. FORSGATE, MR. & MRS. K. P. GILL, MR. & MRS. S. GOODCHILD, THE REV. & MRS. P. KELTIE, MR. & MRS. J. R. A. MACMILLAN, MR. & MRS. W. J. MARTIN, MR. & MRS. B. B. MEARNES, THE REV. & MRS. G. MITCHELL, MR. & MRS. J. R. T. REES, MR. & MRS. J. H. STOBBS, MR. & MRS. G. T. STRACHAN, MR. & MRS. W. STRACHAN, MR. & MRS. G. T. SYMINGTON, MR. & MRS. G. E. O. THOMPSON, MR. & MRS. E. M. TILBROOK, MR. & MRS. R. W. WAREHAM, and MR. & MRS. C. J. N. WHARTON.

Obituary

Mr. Edward Lane Poole

Service to and for Northern Rhodesia

MR. EDWARD HUMPHRY LANE POOLE, who has died at the age of 72 in Odstock Hospital, Wiltshire, will be affectionately remembered by all who knew him in Northern Rhodesia in the years between the wars.

He was of a distinguished Oxford family: Professor Reginald Lane Poole was his father; a brother, Austin, was to become President of St. John's, and he was himself the personification of lovable academic eccentricity. With his scholarly mind and manner, his dry wit, and his charming pedantries, he could not, at first sight, have seemed to have strayed further from his natural habitat than when he turned up as a pioneer administrator in the wilder parts of Central Africa in 1913, only a few years after North Eastern Rhodesia had come under the administration of the Chartered Company. He never changed.

For more than a quarter of a century he stayed there, for the greater part of that period at Petauke in the heart of the Luangwa Valley, to which he alone seemed to be impervious. He taught generations of administrative cadets their trade, and in the end became Provincial Commissioner of Barotseland, after acting for short periods as P.C. of the Eastern Province and as Director of African Education.

He was a wise, human, and very firm administrator, with a particular talent for objective understanding. He contributed greatly by his writings to our knowledge of the peoples whom he served: his book "The Native Tribes of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia" is regarded as one of the most authoritative volumes about the area ever published.

He was "Bwana Poole" to a great number of admirers, black and white, who look back with nostalgia to the golden years of Africa, when peace was new and politics unborn. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1939, but continued to live an active life in Great Britain, working for the Home Office and later joining the Ministry of Home Security during the war. Then he settled in Wiltshire, where he immediately began a study of local history and took a prominent part in local affairs.

Of course, he maintained a lively interest in African affairs. His intimate knowledge of the Northern Rhodesian people was invaluable first to the United Central Africa Association, which presented the facts about the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to the people of Britain prior to the creation of the Central African Federation, and later to Lord Hailey when revising his "African Survey".

Lane Poole's body was laid to rest last Thursday in the cemetery of the little village of Martin in Wiltshire, where he spent so many happy years. He is survived by his widow and a daughter who married a few weeks ago.

MR. GEORGE WARD PRICE, who has died at the age of 75, was in his day probably the most widely travelled and one of the best-known of Fleet Street journalists. He had visited most parts of Africa for the *Daily Mail*, which he served throughout his whole career.

SIR GRATTAN BUSHE, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has died in London aged 75, was appointed Assistant Legal Adviser to the Colonial and Dominion Offices in 1919 and was Legal Adviser from 1931 until 10 years later he went to Barbados as Governor, an unprecedented promotion in the Colonial Service.

New Governor for Uganda

Sharp Protest by African Leader

SIR WALTER COUTTS, Chief Secretary in Kenya, is to become Governor of Uganda in October on the retirement of Sir Frederick Crawford, who, on grounds of health, offered his resignation some months ago but was asked to continue in office at least until after the Uganda Constitutional Conference in London in the second half of September.

Immediately the news of Sir Walter Coutts's appointment was officially announced on Monday, Mr. Milton Obote, president of the Uganda People's Congress (whom many people expect to become Chief Minister of Uganda after the next general election) said:—

"I warn the Colonial Secretary most strongly against this move. Sir Walter Coutts has made himself unacceptable in Kenya because of opposing Kenyatta's release and his generally negative attitude toward African leadership. The Colonial Office is now rewarding him by kicking him upstairs into the Uganda Governorship. Uganda Africans will not tolerate this. His appointment will be highly unpopular among Uganda African leaders".

Poachers, Politics, Drought, and Game

Threats to Wild Life in Africa

AN AMERICAN VISITOR to Kenya, Mr. Robert M. Lee, who has recently travelled in Somalia, Sudan, and a number of other African territories which have recently attained independence, has predicted that "as surely as Kenya will become independent with a Government predominantly controlled by people who look upon every animal except their own cattle as a thing to be killed and eaten or sold, the game has no chance of survival".

He thinks that in Kenya big game will be near extinction within 10 years, and perhaps even in five.

Mr. E. E. Howard-Williams, Minister for Tourism and Game, has replied that he has told Kenyatta that game is Kenya's greatest asset, that he hopes that his influence will check the widespread poaching, and that the Ministry has plans to increase tourist revenue from £5m. to £50m. annually before the end of this decade.

Mr. Mervyn Cowie, director of the Royal National Parks, does not believe that rhino will survive outside the Tsavo Park, for they are being poached for their horn on a "frightening" scale.

Moreover, many are now dying in the Tsavo Park from lack of food owing to drought. As they will not travel more than 10 miles in search of grazing, water-wagons are sprinkling the soil with the equivalent of an-inch of rain in the hope of producing in a few days enough foliage to keep the rhino alive. The carcasses of 24 were found last week, all the deaths being attributed to starvation.

African Officers Wanted

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Defence, said in the Assembly recently: "We are anxious to have African officers, and nobody will be more delighted than myself and the G.O.C. when the first African officer enters the Army; but he must get there on merit and not just because he is an African. There is nothing whatever to prevent an African from achieving that. There is no disability of any kind. We have invited applications and a few Africans have applied and gone through the course, but they have not been finally accepted".

Mr. Macleod's "Tricky Constitution"

Miss Perham's Comments on Northern Rhodesia

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*—

"The Government can hardly claim that it is acting upon any principle in Northern Rhodesia. Are Northern Rhodesians any more politically inexperienced than Tanganyikans whom we have almost caressed into independence? Why should Northern Rhodesia be treated differently from Nyasaland? Must its people be forced to use the same tragic methods as those by which Nyasaland Africans forced us to reverse our policy? If so, just how much blood must be shed to produce the same result?"

"If the industrial character of Northern Rhodesia is given as a reason for the present policy, it can be answered that Africans know the value of the copper mines to themselves and would therefore co-operate with the companies, and they also know how their organization could be used to undermine production, if not, indeed, to sabotage the mines."

"The determination of Sir Roy Welensky and his party to maintain European control over the Rhodesias is perfectly natural, as natural as was that of the Kenya settlers to maintain their former predominance. Upon what principle has the Government taken the painful decision to reject the Europeans' demand for Kenya and to accept it for Northern Rhodesia?"

"European colonists, enclosed in the fears and dangers of a changing Africa, tend to ascribe such views as 'kith and kin' to an unnatural prejudice against their own 'kith and kin'. But they are based upon such serious study of the total situation of Central Africa as lies behind the dozen or so books that have been published on this region in the last three years."

Repressive Measures

"It is possible that the Northern Rhodesian Africans might be cowed for a few years more by repressive measures. But it is impossible to believe that they will ever willingly accept the complex and tricky Constitution now proposed when almost the whole of the rest of Africa is independent and is able to give them support both locally and internationally."

"A longer view of their own best interests should persuade the colonists to agree with their own more realistic members and with the local church leaders that the wisest policy is to give the Africans real responsibility before the moderate Kaunda is pushed aside by more ruthless leadership."

"Responsibility alone can cure the rising anger of the Africans against their subordination and bring out their constructive and generous qualities. The Federation as constituted was morally out of date before it was enacted, and in supporting Sir Roy Welensky the Government is fighting a losing battle against the African majority in Rhodesia, against all independent African States, against the great preponderance of world opinion and a very large section of their own countrymen."

"By admitting their mistake they might inaugurate a period which, difficult though it must be in view of African inexperience, would at least be constructive and not merely negative. They might even, at the forthcoming conference, save the Federation by shifting it on to a new basis of freely willed African participation."

MRS. ANNE GROVES replied:—

"Miss Perham's arguments are vitiated by the falsity of her assumptions, such as the implication that the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Colonial Office are engaged in cowering and repressing the Africans there. What they are vigorously endeavouring to suppress is the campaign—organized by Africans who fortunately are highly un-typical—to dynamite schools or bridges, burn down churches, send gangs to make murderous attacks on the families of isolated missionaries, and do other acts of criminal violence."

"The Monckton Commission state that evidence convinced them that intimidation and violence have been organized on a considerable scale by nationalist parties against their political opponents, and even against those who failed to give their active support, with the general aim of stifling the expression of moderate or pro-Federal opinion". U.N.I.P. was named as one of the bodies engaged in organizing such intimidation."

"In addition to the convictions secured, many culprits must have gone unconvicted since witnesses are understandably reluctant to come forward when the likely result is that their homes in turn will be burnt down or their families maltreated."

In any case, a few instances of savage threats carried out would induce thousands of peaceful folk to toe the line. Those deeds and threats were designed to frighten the ordinary African."

"In the latest phase the activities seem intended to frighten the British Government into altering the decisions about the next stage of constitutional development which have been reached after full consideration; in fact, to stampede them into conferring effective power to a comparatively small section who have so far shown little capacity for anything except inflammatory speeches and the organization of terror, whose horizons have seemed bounded by the acquisition of power for themselves, and who have yet to show any substantial practical concern for the future well-being of their fellow Africans or any constructive policy for promoting it. It could not be in the interests of the latter that their destinies could be effectively entrusted to such hands."

"We bear responsibility for the African masses. If we were to abandon it in the hope of buying off those who threaten violence, chaos, and misery, we should find in the end that we had not even secured that for which we had paid the price."

Contempt for Industry

MR. A. IWAN KAUFMAN commented:

"Miss Perham treats with contempt any consideration of the industrial character of Northern Rhodesia in the formulation of policy. Expressed with this contempt is her design to reduce the influence of Europeans, who have created the economic vitality of this area, and who must remain there if it is to survive."

"Miss Perham contends that because of world influence, and the fact that many African territories have attained independence, African nationalism will ultimately prevail. She therefore urges that political power be given now to African nationalist leaders whose ability and experience she contends are not inferior to Africans of adjoining independent territories."

"The essential issue should not be whether the Africans have inferior ability or less experience than other Africans. The problem is whether in the circumstances prevailing in either of the two Rhodesias Africans at present have the experience or knowledge for conducting the affairs of these territories. The type of Constitution demanded by African nationalist leaders is, of course, one through which they would attain immediate political domination."

"The fault lies with the United Kingdom and European settlers that Africans until now have been denied the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience essential for political responsibility in a highly developed industrial society. However, it is evident that a more competent administration is required for the Rhodesias than, for instance, for Tanganyika. It is also evident that all people benefit from Rhodesian economic developments, and that the survival of these economic benefits depends at present upon the confidence of Europeans whose capital and skill are required."

"Therefore it seems that all constitutional devices must aim at the preservation of administrative efficiency necessary for the economic life of these territories, which must be sustained for the benefit of all concerned. That, however, does not imply that at the proper time and in the not distant future there will not be a substantial majority of African voters."

Oxford Conference on Tensions

AN OXFORD CONFERENCE on Tensions in Development has been held this week in New College under the sponsorship of the Council on World Tensions, an American non-governmental organisation supported by a Ford Foundation grant.

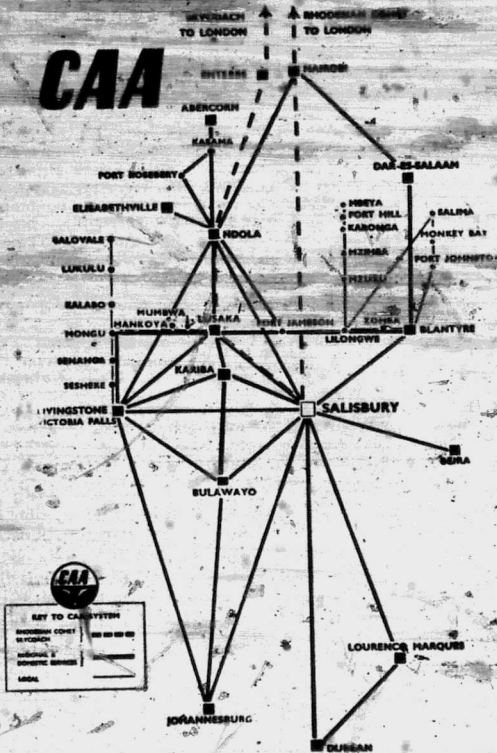
Associated with the conference in Oxford is the Overseas Development Institute, formed at the end of last year, with Sir Leslie Rowan as chairman and Mr. William Clark as director.

Among those who have accepted invitations are Dr. Mekki Abbas, executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Mr. Albert Badre, chief economist of the U.N. Civilian Operation in the Congo, Mr. Y. K. Lbile (Uganda), Mr. T. J. Mboya (Kenya), Dr. Nasr El-Haj Ali (Sudan), Mr. K. Kaunda (N. Rhodesia), and Sir John M. M. (Rhodesia).

Eleven invitations have been issued (or at least accepted) by residents of the U.K., namely Mr. David Astor (editor of the *Observer*), Professor P. M. S. Blackett, Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, Sir William Hayter, Mrs. Barbara Ward Jackson, Professor K. Kirkwood, Mr. Hilary Marquand, Miss Margery Perham, Sir Leslie Rowan, Mr. Dennis Vosper, and Mr. Kenneth Younger.

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the largest man-made lake in the world

**CENTRAL
AFRICAN AIRWAYS**

The British South
Africa Company

**Mining in
Northern Rhodesia**

The President of the British South Africa Company Group has recently stated that it is the Board's policy that the primary field for investment by the Group will continue to be the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The growth of the Northern Rhodesian mining industry has been among the most spectacular developments in the sphere of mining that the world has ever seen, but the participants have not rested on their laurels.

The Group contributed very large sums for the development of the copper mines. In the case of Bancroft Mines Limited, the most recent mine to be developed, no less than £5 million was provided by the Group in the form of equity and loan capital in order to bring that large new mine into production.

The British South Africa Company Group has a large equity interest in the Northern Rhodesian prospecting companies which are searching for further mineral deposits, and spent over £1 million in 1960. This patient prospecting with the most modern techniques is fundamental to the long-term development of the natural resources of Northern Rhodesia. It is true that no new discoveries of any great value have been made recently, but it is not for want of trying, and if anything should be found the Group will be willing to participate substantially in providing the finance required to develop them.

Envoy Finds Mistrust of U.S.

No Reason for it, Says Mr. Mennen Williams

MR. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said at a Press conference in Salisbury on Friday that he had found a great area of misunderstanding and mistrust of America among Europeans in Africa and could find no reason for its existence.

He had been asked if the United States was "climbing on the African nationalist bandwagon and disregarding Europeans as a useful element".

He said: "When people talk of us thinking that anybody is expendable it jabs us. We can't see any justification for it. The question is silly, but serious because many people hold this view. I suggest that there be an exchange of all kinds between people in Africa and the United States to do away with this mistrust".

He refused to comment on the remark made by Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, in a speech in Gatoomba that the West had fallen "hook, line and sinker for the myth of African nationalism". Mr. Williams said that as he was a guest in the country and was being treated well, he would not comment; his relations with Sir Roy were amicable, and he was departing with high regard for his integrity.

Of talks with Mr. Nkomo, leader of the National Democratic Party, Mr. Williams said that they had had a pleasant meeting but time did not permit them to explore all the fields together.

After an address to the Rhodesia National Affairs Association earlier in the day, Mr. Williams was asked why the United States interfered in Africa while rejecting the principle that charity began at home. He replied that the United States did not interfere, adding: "We have an obligation to help those who want our help so that they will not be turned away by the siren of Communist imperialism". Vigorous steps were being taken in the United States to combat discrimination and to foster brotherhood, he said.

Last week he had what he described as a "full and frank" 80-minute talk with Sir Roy. His mission was, he said, to become acquainted with leaders in Africa and to convey to them and their people renewed assurances of the keen interest and friendship of the U.S. "I have come to learn of your aspirations, developments, and problems. I am confident our personal meetings will contribute to mutual understanding, so important to all of us in the free world". Sir Roy said: "One recognizes the importance of the United States as leader of the free world in Africa. I spent the best part of the afternoon explaining to Mr. Williams what our problems are". Mr. Williams also called on Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Williams was punched on the jaw by a European at Lusaka Airport on Tuesday while waiting to board his plane at the end of his six-day tour of the Federation. The Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone and his A.D.C., Mr. Jeremy Hawkins, grabbed the man and held him until police took him away. A full inquiry has been ordered.

Couple Sentenced for False Evidence

SENTENCE OF TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT has been passed on the chairman of the Mbobo branch of the United Federal Party in Nyasaland, Mr. Victor Chijalo, for conspiring to defeat justice. His wife was bound over for six months on the same charge. Both pleaded guilty. It was stated in court that Chijalo and his wife had fabricated charges and given false evidence in a court case which led to the conviction of two members of the League of Malawi Youth for threatening to burn down their house. One man had been sent to prison for three months and the other received 12 strokes. Police are still investigating cases of arson at Mbobo, where the homes of four U.F.P. members and one Malawi member were recently destroyed by fire.

"The Federal Income Tax Department collects £31.6m. a year at a cost of about 3d. in the £m."—Mr. R. Williamson, Federal M.P.

Mr. Macleod's "Utter Nonsense"

Major B. P. Roberts Tells Kenya

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for last week contained a leading article which described as "outrageous" an assertion by the Colonial Secretary that H.M. Government "has no moral obligation to European farmers in Kenya".

Since that leader was written Major B. P. Roberts, leader of the United Party, and a member of the Kenya landowners' delegation recently in London is reported by the Nairobi *Nation* to have said:

"Mr. Macleod said to us, almost word for word, 'it must be obvious to you that on the financial issue, owing to the economic crisis, we have no money. On the legal issue, you have your views and I understand that you must press your own case, but the advice that I have had so far indicates that there is no legal issue. And I very much regret, gentlemen, to tell you that H.M. Government consider they have no moral obligation on titles at all'.

"Said Major Roberts: 'That is what he said, practically word for word. He talked this utter nonsense about the present economic crisis in Kenya having nothing to do with Lancaster House or the political situation.

"He went further and said if he personally had money to spare his confidence in the future of Kenya was such that he would invest it in Kenya. To this I immediately said that if he had confidence it was not possible for him to borrow money and invest it. Everyone present burst out laughing.

"After that I said: 'Secretary of State, I am distressed because having listened to everything you have said it appears to me that H.M. Government consider they have no moral obligation towards us and have not the slightest intention of assisting us in any way. Further, it leaves me no alternative but to go back to Kenya and tell the European community just that—and to say to them that it is now a question of every man for himself'. Mr. Macleod replied: 'I hope you will not do that, but if you consider it your duty to do so then you must do so'.

"Added Major Roberts: 'I was absolutely hopping mad and I walked out of the room. I did not shake his hand or say goodbye to him. I just could not do it. I was absolutely flabbergasted.

"How can anyone say they have no moral obligation when the titles are held from the Crown simply amazes me—and it means they have no moral obligations towards anything".

As stated last week this information was given to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in confidence immediately after the interview. Our strong recommendation that it should be published immediately, since Parliament was due to rise in two or three days, was not accepted. Because we had been told of the conversation confidentially it could naturally not be mentioned until news was belatedly released in Kenya.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Confidence

Strong Faith in the Federation

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, said at the opening last week of the Rhodesia Diamond and Carbide Product Company's new factory in Salisbury:—

"We have confidence in the industrial development of this country. Our whole policy is based on that confidence. The erection of this factory does show that we intend to continue with a policy of industrial development in the Federation wherever we can do it and as fast as we can.

"There are very good business reasons to continue investment in the Federation. The Federation is not peculiar in having problems, but the Federation is making a most wonderful attempt to deal with these problems. Problems which affect Africa are being tackled here, with more common sense than in other places".

The new factory, operated by an associate company of the Anglo-American Corporation, deals in precision products. Mr. Oppenheimer said that many products used on the Cornbelt had been supplied from South Africa, but because of the establishment of the new factory products will be supplied from Southern Rhodesia.

Kenyatta Looks to the Future

No "Gangster Government" for Kenya

KENYATTA SAID LAST WEEK in Kenya that landowners and others who had felt panicky about their property could rest assured that the country's future African Government would not deprive them of the right to continue owning what was theirs at present.

Investors should be encouraged to come to Kenya to carry on businesses which would bring the country prosperity. If that concept could be popularized it would relieve the tension among people who believed that an independent Kenya would confiscate their land, he said. "We shall not be a gangster Government. We want to run our country in a most peaceful, friendly way."

Proposals formulated by a joint committee of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. were presented on Tuesday to the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison. They are known to ask for independence in February, with an interim Coalition Government moving straight to full internal self-government and bypassing the Chief Minister stage which was stipulated at Lancaster House. A constitutional conference should, it is suggested, be held this month and a general election before independence.

Other points believed to be included provide for a Prime Minister to be elected by constituency and national members of Legislative Council; review of the position of the Governor, the nominated members, and the racial quotas in the Council of Ministers; urgent steps to end the British agreement with Zanzibar over the Coastal strip, which agreement, it is emphasized should not be allowed to stand in the way of Kenya's right to full internal self-government; and revision of the Masai Treaty in the light of independence.

Property Rights

The committee is understood to have agreed that land titles, including tribal rights, shall be respected, and that fair compensation shall be paid for any land acquired by any future Government for public purposes, e.g., schools, hospitals, etc.

Immediate review of the cases of all remaining detainees and restrictees with a view to their release, and of the prohibition on Kenyatta's entry to the Legislative Council are demanded.

Last week the Governor went to Kiambu to discuss with Kenyatta constitutional advance, security, restoration of confidence in the country, and the release of the few remaining restrictees. The meeting was held in the D.C.'s office.

Kenyatta has said that he intends revisiting Storrington, Sussex, where he was a farm labourer during the last war. He has been invited to stay with Mr. Arthur Johnson, who was a witness at Kenyatta's wedding in Storrington register office. Mr. R. D. East, a member of the rural council, commented: "Everyone had a good opinion of him while he was living here, but it came as a great shock when he was associated with Mau Mau."

Kenyatta said last week: "I love Storrington and the people there. It is a great country and full of friendliness."

On Sunday Mr. Blundell suggested that it was "probably optimistic" to expect independence in February.

African District Commissioners

FOUR SENIOR AFRICAN DISTRICT OFFICERS have begun training for positions as Kenya's first African district commissioners. They are Messrs. Isaac Okwirry (who for a short period recently was Assistant Kenya Agent in London), E. O. Josiah, Geoffrey K. Kariithi, and Juxon L. M. Shako. It is expected that by the end of next year Kenya will have 15 to 20 African district commissioners.

Zanzibar Riot Inquiry

TWO ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS have been appointed to assist Sir Stafford Foster Sutton in inquiring into the recent election riots in Zanzibar. They are Sir Vincent Tewson, lately general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, and Mr. C. A. Grossmith, a former assistant secretary at the Colonial Office.

Uganda's Constitutional Conference

Governor Calls for "Great Toleration"

IF THE MUNSTER COMMISSION'S proposals for Uganda's future were regarded on a country-wide basis and not with a parochial outlook, the constitutional conference in London in September would achieve its high purpose, the Katikiros and Secretaries-General were told by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, at a recent meeting in Jinja.

The delegates he said, would have to bring to the conference great toleration, wisdom and a desire to agree. In that frame of mind they could settle the country's future amicably, and Uganda could then go forward to independence as one of the best organized and best equipped countries in Africa.

From the many memoranda submitted on the Munster Report the Governor felt that its proposals were broadly acceptable to the majority. "Perhaps nobody will get all he wants, but everybody will get a great deal. If it is always remembered that the main aim is to work out a new constitution that will enable the various parts of the country to be happily related to each other and to the centre, so that the whole may move forward swiftly and surely to independence, then I believe that the London conference will be a success."

Some people wanted the conference to be held in Uganda, but it would be very difficult to choose a suitable neutral site that would be away from the considerable local pressure that might be exerted. H.M. Government's experience was that such gatherings were best held in London.

Sir Frederick emphasized that unless the people of Uganda and the other East African countries concerned showed an unmistakable wish for some form of federation, the new Common Services Organization would be no more a step towards it than was the East African High Commission.

"I estimate that my own constituents oppose Britain's entry into this new European Axis in a ratio of about 10 to two against." — Captain Henry Kerby, M.P.

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Kenya's Southern Africa League

To Prevent "Economic Trapping" of Europeans

THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEAGUE, incorporated in Kenya, has issued the following statement:—

"The maintenance of the European community in Kenya as a community and the preservation of its standards have in the past depended on four main conditions: (1) the sanctity of the White Highlands as a European sphere of influence; (2) communal representation and the European handling of European affairs; (3) guaranteed security by H.M. Government and (4) schools and hospitals reserved for Europeans.

"In future none of these conditions will obtain, and therefore the survival of the European community as we understand it will no longer be possible. Instead, Europeans will be required, if they continue to live in Kenya, to do so not as a community but as individuals in an African State under African rule, with all that that implies.

"To a few this may appeal; to most it does not, and these latter in many cases prefer to leave the country and start life afresh elsewhere. The Southern Africa League, a society for the protection of European interests, has been formed to help them do so. The chairman is Mr. Rex Kirk, of Eldoret.

"The League recognizes that Europeans in Kenya are at the mercy of events unless they are in a position to leave the country should conditions become intolerable. It further recognizes that in many cases people in both town and country will find it exceedingly difficult to realise their assets and so gather together the funds necessary to emigrate and set up elsewhere.

"The League is therefore seeking the co-operation of organizations in South Africa and Rhodesia which are willing to assist Kenya Europeans to settle in those countries and to help them in transit and in finding suitable employment quickly in whatever part of Southern Africa they may wish to live.

Agents in South Africa

"For this purpose the League intends to open an office in Nakuru and to appoint agents in South Africa and Rhodesia. The Nakuru office will collect particulars of intending emigrants and transmit them to their agents, who will make every endeavour to find employment—be it in farming, commerce, industry, the professions, etc.—as an applicant shall indicate.

"The League also intends to collect substantial funds and help in negotiating loans for those who by force of circumstances are unable to meet the cost of moving. It refuses to acquiesce in the economic trapping in Kenya of any Europeans, more particularly those who through no fault of their own are unable to realize assets which recent policies have rendered unsaleable.

The League is also very conscious of the rights of those who wish to remain in Kenya under the new regime, and will do everything within its power to safeguard their interests, co-operating with any other body with similar aims. It would, however, point out that by keeping open the opportunity to emigrate, should conditions so dictate in any particular case, it will be providing people with freedom of action which will materially assist them in avoiding consequences which might well overtake those with none.

"Application to join the Southern Africa League should be made to the hon. secretary, Mr. A. Hodgkiss, Box 102, Naivasha. Admission rests in the hands of the executive committee. The annual subscription is 20s. Donations will be gratefully received."

Mr. Kirk, a former mayor of Eldoret, has left Kenya for Rhodesia and South Africa in connexion with the league's plans.

Mr. Blundell has denounced the League as doing a great disservice to Kenya, and especially its European community.

Mr. Shikuku, secretary general of K.A.D.U., suggested at the week-end that the organizers of the League should be declared prohibited immigrants and promptly deported from Kenya.

Mr. Mbugya, secretary general of K.A.N.U., said that anyone who wanted to go south was no loss to Kenya.

"But I warn them that we have pledged ourselves to get independence and freedom not only for Kenya but also to help our brothers in those countries get the same. We shall therefore hunt them out until the whole of Africa is set free from racial and colour domination. No place in Africa will remain as the white man's vestigial racial domination."

Mr. R. H. Mutton, a representative of "Accommodation Australia", said in Nairobi at the week-end that chartered ships carrying a large number of Europeans from Kenya who want to settle in Australia were likely to leave Mombasa in March. He has also visited the Federation. He thinks about 1m. people from different parts of Africa may be expected to leave for Australia.

News Items in Brief

A 9,300-ton cargo liner, CLAN GRAMAM, has been launched for the Clan Line.

About 105,000 acres in Kenya's South-West Mau Forest have been created a nature reserve.

The Kenya Government has appointed a special committee to advise on famine relief problems.

The capital of Seychelles, Victoria, on Mahe Island, is now for the first time supplied with electricity on a 24-hour basis.

Nairobi will be the meeting-place in October or November next year for the conference of the International Olympic Committee.

The Kenya Land Settlement Board now plans to resettle 200,000 acres, twice the area stated in June by the Minister of Agriculture.

A committee to review the administration of unalienated Crown land in towns has been appointed by the Uganda Government.

During the past two years the English-speaking Union has sent about 125,000 books of all kinds to the Federation and 20,000 to East Africa.

Five African prisoners have escaped from the star class section for specially selected men of good conduct at Kamiti Prison, near Kiambu, Kenya.

Two companies of the 2nd Battalion Goldstream Guards, at present in Bahrain, are to be moved to Zanzibar to relieve two companies of the 6th K.A.R.

Some 20,000 people watched the signing of the Toro Kingdom Provisional Agreement by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, and the Omukama of Toro.

A Bill to repeal a 58-year-old law making sexual relations between a European woman and an African an offence has been introduced in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Twelve youths were killed and another 19 wounded when Sudanese police opened fire on a procession in Omdurman after being attacked. Three policemen were killed and five injured.

Legislation governing medical practitioners in the Federation has been amended to enable the Government to recruit foreign medical officers. There are 55 vacancies for doctors in the Government health services.

Tanganyika needs to recruit some 50 medical officers in the next six months, and by British standards the country needed 9,000 doctors, the Minister for Health, Mr. Derek Bryceson, has told the National Assembly.

The Minister for Education in Uganda, Mr. J. C. Kiwanuka, has said that Uganda should have 20,000 secondary school places, or nearly four times the present total. That would involve the provision of £6m. for new buildings and equipment and extra annual expenditure of £1½m.

The Swiss Government has offered to provide 18 doctors for work in Tanganyika, mainly in an anti-leprosy campaign, and it seems possible that West Germany may adopt a similar scheme in connexion with tuberculosis. The U.S.A. has been asked for doctors, trained nurses, and medical technicians and supplies.

A special meeting of Salisbury City Council last week revoked an earlier decision on the opening of its swimming pools to all races and decided to admit only ratepayers and municipal voters and their families, pending a Government decision on proposed legislation empowering the council to exclude non-whites.

After the death three years ago of W. H. J. Rangeley, P.C. of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, a memorial fund was raised. The trustees have now decided to establish a Rangeley bursary, starting in the academic year 1962-63, for study at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or any other approved institution of higher or technical education in the Federation.

A new local and non-racial civil service is to replace the separate European and African services in Northern Rhodesia. Associations representing about 4,200 Europeans and 9,400 Africans have received the Government's draft proposals which provide for the abolition of overseas leave passages and higher rents for Government houses, but offer compensation increases in salaries and raising of the age limit from 60 to 65.

Arusha, Ltd.

ARUSHA, LTD. — of which Northern Province Roadways, Ltd. and Farm Vehicles, Ltd., are subsidiaries — reports that in the year to December 31 last there was a net profit of £39,037 before tax of £8,150 and directors' fees of £2,900. The 10% dividend takes £7,497, and the balance forward is £37,509, a sharp increase on £37,012 a year earlier. The issued capital is £103,400. Fixed assets appear at £197,039 and current assets less current liabilities at £9,564. There are loans to the company of £32,876, half from the directors, who are Messrs. A. Kuenzler (chairman), Mrs. S. Kuenzler, and Mr. A. J. R. MacFean. Mr. Kuenzler is also chairman of the two subsidiaries.

Nyasaland's Tobacco Sales

NYASALAND TOBACCO SALES, which ended in Limbe last week, have disappointed growers and buyers, with the total sold (28,872,915 lb. for £9,626,691) being more than 6m. below the initial estimate of this year's crop. Most of the leaf was of poor quality. The season's average prices were: fire-cured, 27.65d. per lb.; Southern Division fire-cured, 15.28d.; Northern Division fire-cured, 20.20d.; sun-cured, 14.73d.; burley, 25.06d.

After resting at the Belfast yard of Harland & Wolff, the KENYA CASTLE has re-entered the Harland Castle service. She has now a "pepper pot" funnel and improved accommodation, including air-conditioning.

East African Industries, Ltd., Nairobi is to divide its chemical workers into seven grades, grant equal pay for men and women, and give three weeks' annual leave to those who have been in its service for five years.

Capital Formation in Kenya, 1954-60, published at 3s. 6d. by the East African Statistical Department, Nairobi, collates information on capital expenditure by Government authorities, private organizations and individuals.

An average price of 25.91d. per lb. was paid at the Salisbury tobacco sales in the week ending August 24, when 10,147,449 lb. of leaf were sold for £1,095,383. The season's average price so far has been 35.68d., 198,591,283 lb. having been sold for £29,520,106.

Last week ivory dealers walked out of the twice-yearly ivory auction in Dar es Salaam, leaving unsold 60,000 lb. valued at about £45,000. They refused to accept a condition of sale allowing 5% wastage on the stated weight, which has been in force for some years in Tanganyika.

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Tanganyika Needs Another £10m.

Sir Ernest Vasey Not Expecting Difficulty

IN VIEW OF TANGANYIKA'S political stability and creditworthiness, the amount remaining to be raised to finance her £24m. development plan should not present any great difficulty, Sir Ernest Vasey, the Finance Minister, told a Press conference in London a few days ago. He had come to settle final details with the Colonial Office of H.M. Government's contribution to the development plan.

After a brief holiday he will go to Accra for the conference of Commonwealth Ministers.

Tanganyika had, he said, still to raise £10m. over a three-year period, and among the possible sources were the United States, West Germany, and the World Bank. On achieving independence in December the country would qualify for membership of the International Monetary Fund, and would then be able to apply direct to the World Bank for assistance without guarantors.

Asked about the prospect of Britain supplying further financial help after independence, Sir Ernest said: "It is very difficult to get any indication of that."

Of industrial development in Tanganyika by overseas companies the Minister said that the Tanganyikan Government had received inquiries from all over the world. Foreign firms, thinking of the possibility of an East African Federation, were looking ahead to the development of a common market, and their inquiries were made against the background of a potentially much larger purchasing market than that of Tanganyika, which at present had a national income of only £20 a head, of which almost £8 was from subsistence agriculture.

"Our task is to use our resources to lift the consuming potential. Industries will come in on top of that expansion. No decision had yet been made between the three companies which wished to build an oil refinery, but negotiations should be completed by the end of the year. The Government would be guided by the economics of the project.

Asked to comment on Mr. Nyere's statement that Tanganyika was prepared to go anywhere, including Russia, for money, Sir Ernest said that the Prime Minister had given a direct answer. Tanganyika must get the money somewhere. However, since there should be no difficulty in raising the balance required, the question of Russia as a source should not arise. In any case, Mr. Nyere had made it clear that any aid would be accepted only if no political strings were attached.

Africans New Portuguese

Settlement Plans for Mozambique

BY A STATUTE published on Monday, Africans in Mozambique and Angola became full citizens of Portugal, of which their countries are regarded as provinces.

Hitherto, citizenship had been conferred only on *assimilados*, Africans who had attained a measure of culture and followed a European way of life.

Dr. Adriano Moreira, Minister for the Oversea Provinces, has also announced plans for intensive Portuguese settlement in Mozambique and Angola, in which "Portugal will continue its policy of multi-racial integration, without which there will be neither peace nor civilization in black Africa". The policy "will be inspired by the belief in equal dignity of all men, regardless of their colour".

It is hoped that many of the Portuguese now on military service in Africa will decide to settle there.

Skin Colour Changes

A DERMATOLOGIST in Washington has presented to the American Medical Association a Negro woman who for five years has passed as white as the result of skin treatment which he had given her. In describing other cases in which he had turned black skin white, Dr. Robert Stolar emphasized that his method will work only with patients already suffering from a basic pigmentation disorder, chiefly vitiligo, which causes the appearance of white patches.

U.N. Forces Occupy Katanga

Pressure Brought on President Tshombe

UNITED NATIONS TROOPS made a dawn sweep on communication centres in Katanga on Monday to begin an operation designed to expel all foreign officers from the gendarmerie, in accordance with a Security Council resolution passed last February.

President Moise Tshombe broadcast an appeal to the people to stay calm and at work. He said that he had received a written assurance that his forces would not be disarmed and that the U.N. would not facilitate the entry of Congolese National Army troops.

A U.N. spokesman said on Tuesday that Mr. Tshombe had agreed to the evacuation of foreigners and to rejoin the rest of the Congo, on condition that his forces were not humiliated by being disarmed.

Allegations that the United Nations had asked the Congo Central Government to send 1,500 troops to Katanga had been dismissed as "silly nonsense" and "complete fiction" by the U.N. representative in Katanga, Mr. C. O'Brien. The Katanga Government had said that it would consider such a move an act of war which it would resist even with bows and arrows.

The Katanga Minister of the Interior, Mr. G. Munongo, stated that a message had been intercepted from the U.N. to the Leopoldville Government asking for 1,500 troops to be sent immediately to assist in disarming the Katanga Army's foreign personnel. Mr. O'Brien replied that no troops had been asked for and none were being sent by Leopoldville. The U.N. was, however, determined to see to the withdrawal of foreign political and military advisers and other personnel from Katanga, and could use force to prevent civil war.

800 Indian Troops

Irish troops shortly afterwards disarmed a Katanga gendarmerie platoon which was digging trenches at Elisabethville airport and arrested two white officers. About 800 Indian troops had arrived two days earlier.

The head of U.N. operations in the Congo, Dr. S. Linner, also denied that it was intended to disarm the Katanga Army and police. There were to be no immediate cuts in the U.N. force's strength, but its military operations were to be phased out gradually. The U.N. was anxious to see the complete integration of Katanga with the rest of the Congo and would do all it could to prevent a solution by unpeaceful means.

Mr. Munongo announced at the week-end that Katanga was withdrawing her deputies and senators from the National Parliament in Leopoldville "because it is useless to have talks with people in bad faith."

President Tshombe told journalists then that he was ready to die rather than try to find a solution to the Congo's impasse while threatened by soldiers. He had rejected a "virtual ultimatum" by the U.N. calling on him to have talks at once with Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Congolese Prime Minister, with the alternative of seeing the Central Government call on U.N. troops to "liquidate" Katanga.

Mr. O'Brien then said that he had told Mr. Tshombe that that could possibly happen. He had not said that the U.N. had already agreed to take such a step, but that it would be prepared to do so if necessary.

Belgian political advisers have been sent away during the past few weeks, and on Monday about 100 foreign military men were rounded up by the U.N. Others are reported to have gone into hiding. Those who at first refused to surrender gave in when Indian troops said they were prepared to use force. About 500 European officers are expected to be rounded up, including rather more than 200 Belgians who have been relieved of their commissions by the Katanga Government.

Mr. Tshombe left Elisabethville on Monday for Shinkolobwe, 125 miles north, to address the officer cadets at the training camp and appeal for calm.

In the Manono area of north Katanga half the country's army was reported to be surrounded by Indian troops, including a Gurkha battalion, who were keeping the Katanga troops under control by drilling with live ammunition and inviting their officers to watch bayonet and shooting practice.

In Elisabethville housewives again began to store food, and queues of cars called at garages with cans for extra petrol. The copper mines were working normally. On the Brussels bourse however, Congo shares fell, almost their lowest level this year.

More Killings in Ruanda

MORE INTER-TRIBAL CLASHES have been reported from Ruanda, and the Belgians have flown in an extra battalion to reinforce the 1,500-strong garrison. The disturbances have occurred mainly in and around Kigali, the capital, and Astrida, with houses being burned down and the occupants killed as they try to escape. A United Nations commission is in Ruanda-Urundi to supervise the elections, on September 18 in Urundi and September 25 in Ruanda. At the same time a referendum is to be held in Ruanda on the position of the exiled Mwami Kigeri V.

Promising Young Pianist

AN 18-YEAR-OLD SALISBURY GIRL, Jennifer Huntly, who was highly praised by the renowned pianist Gina Bachauer, who heard her play in Salisbury recently, has been awarded a Rhodesian State Lottery grant of £65 a year for three years and a £150 interest-free loan for the same period from the Government to finance her further studies in London. Mme. Bachauer wrote to Sir Roy Welensky to ask for his help in getting Jennifer the best tuition possible, and he replied that he would do what he could.

U.K. Grant for Hospital

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has offered the Federal Government an immediate grant of £25,000 as a token of support for the 350-bed multi-racial teaching hospital to be built next to the projected Medical School of the University College in Salisbury. A further contribution is expected to be made from any C.D. & W. funds provided by Parliament.

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Company Report**Arusha, Limited, and Its Subsidiaries***(Northern Province Roadways, Ltd., and Farm Vehicles, Ltd.)***Spectacular Political Developments in Tanganyika
Importance of Encouraging External Investment****MR. A. KUENZLER'S STATEMENT**

ARUSHA LIMITED, and its subsidiaries, Northern Province Roadways, Limited, and Farm Vehicles, Limited, all registered in Tanganyika Territory, held their annual general meetings at Nalendo Estate, Arusha, on August 24.

MR. A. KUENZLER, chairman of all three companies, said in his statement to the shareholders on the reports and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1960:—

"Last year I commented on the uncertain conditions prevailing in East Africa and expressed my confidence in the future of Tanganyika. Since then we have had spectacular political developments here, and I can only add my own admiration of the ability and sense of responsibility shown by the Prime Minister and his Departmental Ministers in their assumption of the heavy task of governing Tanganyika. I am sure they carry with them the good will and support of all communities.

It is my opinion that, given the help of substantial injections of outside capital, both in the Government and commercial fields, Tanganyika can look forward to a rapid expansion of production, with consequent benefits to all its inhabitants. Capital, however, will be attracted only if its source is confident that it will be properly used; that it will be properly serviced; and that there is the certainty that repayment terms will be honoured. In my view these conditions exist in Tanganyika; but, by reflection, events in other areas of Africa are having unfavourable repercussions here, which is singularly unfortunate in the present important stage of Tanganyika's progress.

Relations With Trade Unions

"It has been the policy of myself and the directors of your companies to work in the closest co-operation with the trade unions relative to our business. I myself, as chairman of the Northern Province Employers' Association, have spent much time in negotiation and discussion with union officials. These meetings have on occasions been most frustrating, due to lack of experience and knowledge of elementary economics of some trade union officials.

"On balance, however, it is encouraging to note that others are appreciating that conditions can be bettered only by greater discipline and harder work from members. I am glad to say that generally mutual confidence between the unions and the Employers Association is growing, and I can only hope that it will continue, so that as circumstances permit the benefit to their members can increase.

"ACCOUNTS. These, show that the 1960 results, although not spectacular, are not unsatisfactory. All three companies made profits, but in the case of Farm Vehicles, Limited, there are placed no reserves. The debtor position in this company is not satisfactory. It was expected that with the 1961 crop season much of the outstanding would be now or shortly have been collected. With the present year's crop failure this will not now occur. All possible measures to reduce debtors are, however, being taken.

"With regard to Northern Province Roadways, Limited, fairly early consideration will have to be given to replacing the older vehicles. This is likely to be hampered by the present unfavourable credit restrictions.

"Turning now to Arusha, Limited, the bean export season was somewhat difficult, owing to near saturation of the market, but against this was increased coffee production, which amounted to 36 clean tons.

"DIRECTORS' FEES. — I explained the position in regard to those last year, and would only add that both myself and Mr. MacEwan undertake executive duties outside the usual scope of directors.

"FINANCE. — I would like to record the board's appreciation of the facilities and assistance given to your company by our bankers, Barclays Bank D.C.O.

"Last year it was your board's intention to invite subscriptions for the unissued capital of Arusha, Limited, but the upsets in neighbouring territories had their natural effect on the money market, and this could not be done. Had this been possible there would have been a substantial saving in bank interest, and it is clear from the results that your board would have been able to recommend a further dividend in addition to the 10% already declared.

Appreciation of Immigrant Capital

"It is my view that investors both here and abroad should particularly note the complete appreciation of value of immigrant capital and production shown by the Tanganyika Ministers. Mr. Bomani, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operative Development, has made his Government's view clear in recent speeches.

"In a statement widely reported both locally and abroad he said that in 1960 nearly £20,000,000 of Tanganyika exports were produced by foreign capital and that it was his Government's policy to continue to encourage this investment. He added further that landholders need have no fear as to their titles not being respected by Government, adding: 'It would indeed be a foolish and shortsighted policy to do otherwise'.

"Again, the Minister for Legal Affairs, the Hon. Chief Fundikira, has categorically stated that his Government has no intention of disturbing titles to land and property. To do so would, he said, 'make nonsense of the law'.

"Such responsible statements, it is hoped, will convince both foreign and local capital, that the present investment climate of Tanganyika is decidedly more favourable than many other parts of Africa.

Confidence in Long-Term Prospects

"PROSPECTS. — These are not so bright for the coming year, as the 1961 crop failure has repercussions on all your companies. Arusha, Limited, will handle only a fraction of its export quantity of beans, but will have an increased coffee tonnage. Farm Vehicles, Limited, catering as it does mainly for farmers' requirements, is feeling more heavily the impact of the crop failure. It is also affected by the necessity to restrict the seasonal credit usually afforded to its farmer clients.

It is yet too early to be able to gauge the 1961 results, but every endeavour is being made to effect economies. Looking further ahead, I see no reason for despondency. If climatic conditions in 1962 are favourable it is probable that the 1961 unfavourable trading conditions can be made up from the likely increased

demand in 1962, and in my view the long-term prospects of your companies give every reason for confidence.

"STAFF.—I would formally wish to record the directors' appreciation of the work of the staff generally."

Company Report

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company, Ltd.

(Investment Trust Company)

A Decade Of Remarkable Growth

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 25 in London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., D.L., F.R.S., LL.D., F.C.I.S. (the chairman), presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

For the past ten years each succeeding year has been a record one, and I am glad to report that this has again happened in the financial year which closed in June last.

Ten years ago—and I quote in round figures—our gross income was less than £600,000; last year it was £1,600,000. Ten years ago the book value of our investments was £8,250,000; last year it was considerably over £19,000,000. The value of the investments ten years ago was £9,700,000; the value at June last was £45,000,000. This is a very satisfying record and one of which all concerned may be proud.

10% Dividend Maintained Since 1955

The dividend has been maintained at 10% since 1955 and during recent years from time to time we have given to stockowners free shares by way of capitalization of reserves and, in addition, have afforded opportunities of purchasing the company's shares at prices very substantially less than the market price.

The advantages of our policy and progress to the individual stockowner can best be seen by considering the benefit arising from the investment of £100 in this company ten years ago when the gross income receivable was £5 9s. Today that investment, without further cost, is worth £490 and provides a gross income of £13 12s.

I have complete confidence in our ability to maintain the payment of a 10% dividend next year on the full amount of the capital as increased during the past year, and I hope that in due course we may be able not only to continue paying a 10% dividend but also to continue from time to time our policy of issuing free shares and shares on advantageous terms.

Dividend Restriction

The Chancellor's request to companies to refrain from increasing the rate of their dividends does not apply to this company because for a number of years it has been our well-known policy to maintain the payment of dividends at the rate of 10% yearly, and we shall hope, in normal circumstances, to be able to maintain this rate for so far as we can see ahead. Nevertheless, should your company's income be affected by the Government's current request for dividend restriction, it should be borne in mind that a degree of stability for your own dividend is ensured by the provisions

made to the general reserve and to the substantial amount of the unappropriated earnings carried forward.

Normally trusts, and this applies more particularly to unit trusts, own a balanced portfolio of investments, so that if there is a reduction in dividend in some it is compensated for by increased dividends from others. If, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's request is carried out in such instances it means that the investment trust companies concerned will have to bear the loss of any reduction in dividends received, without any compensating advantage in receiving increased dividends from others who have been more prosperous.

So far as this company and the associated companies within the group are concerned, this does not worry us, for reasons previously stated that we have sufficient reserve in hand to continue the maintenance of the 10% dividend. But this, I fear, does not apply to all such companies, and certainly will prove an embarrassment to some unit trusts which are doing their best to encourage the small saver.

This company, as you may well know, has for many years done its utmost to encourage the smaller investor, and I think the success of our efforts is amply evidenced when I tell you that, over the past five years, the number of accounts on the register of this company alone of owners of ordinary stock has increased by no less than 100%, and at present stands at some 14,000 accounts.

The report and accounts were adopted.

London & Rhodesia Mining & Lands Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 5%, payable on October 20.

Experiments in the Northern Province of Nyasaland have shown that the application of gypsum on some soils produce a marked increase in groundnut yields.

Three Rhodesian sugar producers, the Triangle, Chirundu and Hippo estates, are to form a Federal Sugar Association, which will apply for an export quota to Britain under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

96% of the rights issue by Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., was taken up by shareholders, who were offered 13m. ordinary shares of 10s. at 20s. per share in the proportion of one for every eight shares held.

British Plaster Board (Holdings), Ltd., has provided £750,000 for the expansion of a paper factory in Umtali to produce newsprint. It is expected that by 1963 the factory will supply two-thirds of the Federation's newsprint requirements.

The Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., of which the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Kenya, is a subsidiary, reports consolidated profits for the year ended March 31 after taxation of just over £14m. of £1,527,377, compared with £1,477,577 in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders receive 16% plus 2% not subject to tax out of the profits on investment.

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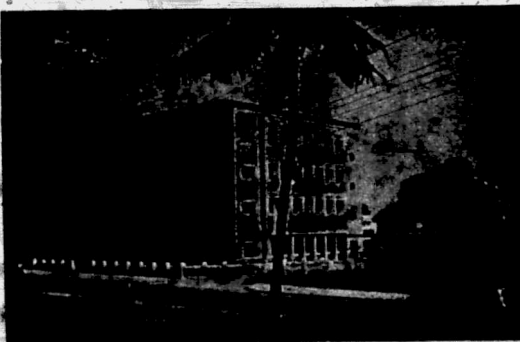
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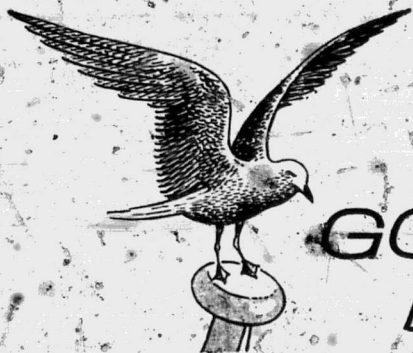
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 7 September, 1961

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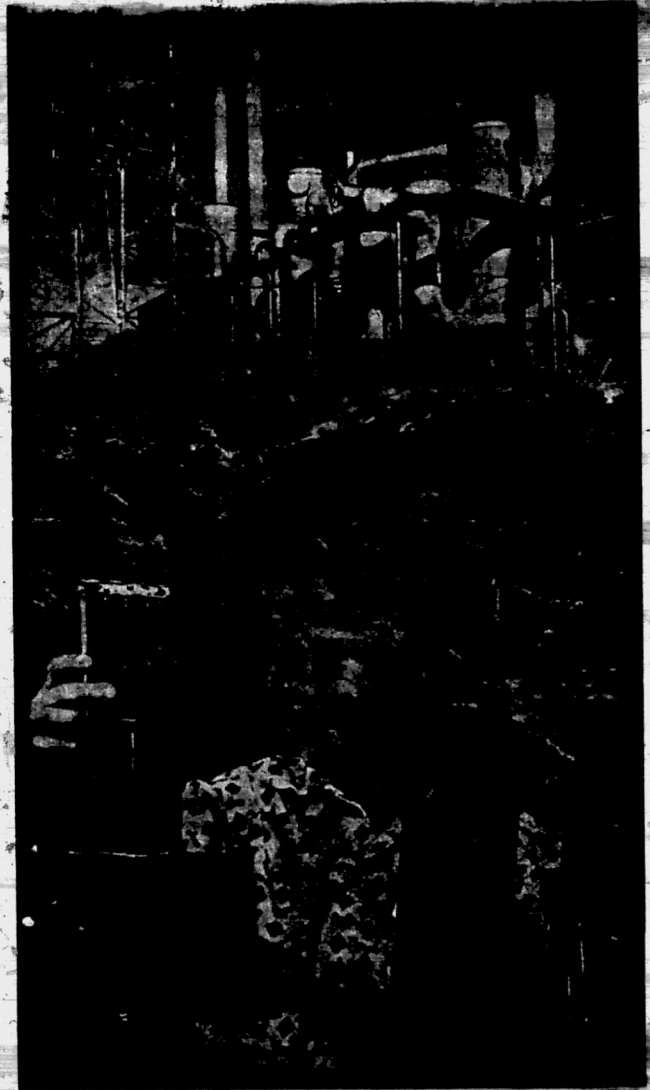
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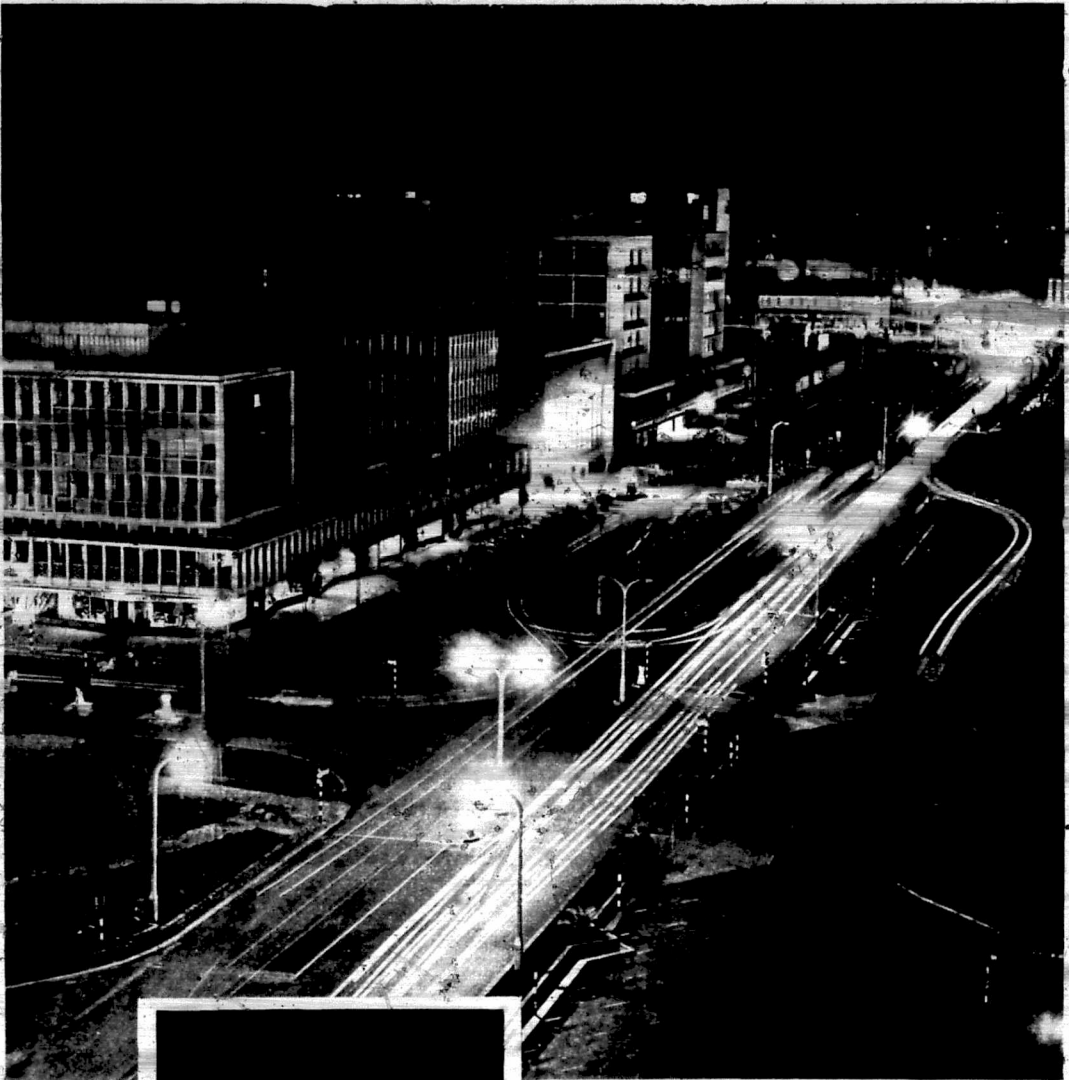
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA, brought to the brink of disaster at the inflexible will of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, with the essential help first of Mr. Blundell and later of Sir Patrick Renison, is to be given further reckless trusts into a mockery of the dreams of all who have worked for the country's well-being throughout three-quarters of a century. Less than two years ago the Macblundell Constitution devised at the Lancaster House Conference was proudly declared by spokesmen for the Conservative Party in this country and the New Kenya Party in Africa to have established multi-racialism as the distinguishing characteristic of the Government of Kenya. Before the ink was dry on their signatures some of the African delegates publicly declared the agreement to be out of date, and it has been so treated for a long time by a capricious Secretary of State. Now the Governor, presiding at a meeting in Nairobi called to discuss the surrender of British responsibilities to African politicians demonstrably unqualified for so challenging a task, has described the date as "a great occasion in the history of Kenya", indicated that the law is about to be broken in order to permit Kenyatta's entry into the Legislature, and announced that Kenya will be granted independence within a year. Monday was therefore a grim, not a great, day for Kenya, despite the superoptimism of Sir Patrick Renison, who by some strange process has persuaded himself that, because the two African political parties have at long last said a few soothing words about the rights of property-owners, it is reasonable to expect a rapid economic revival, which will "bring back confidence in a flood". Anyone who can believe that can believe anything. But Mr. Macleod and the Governor of his choice have repeatedly proved their inability to judge affairs objectively.

This journal strongly opposed the release of Kenyatta because that course would involve flagrant breach of official undertakings, because it would obviously be contrary to the public interest to set at large in a Kenya already in turmoil a man with so tarnished a record, because there was no satisfactory evidence that he had changed, and because there could be no greater folly than to gamble the country's future on his reactions to incalculable circumstances. Despite these objections and the artificiality of the political campaign for his release, it has been clear for weeks that the Secretary of State — who had specifically authorized the Governor to describe Kenyatta publicly as "the African leader to darkness and death" — and that Governor were ready to appease the organizers of clamour, thus denying by their joint action their joint denunciation of the convicted manager of the vile Mau Mau movement. Alone among East African publications, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has spurned that Vicar-of-Bray attitude. Its stand has been quickly justified by Kenyatta himself, for his first public speeches have been framed to emphasize that he is "still the old Kenyatta" — than which there could be no worse news.

When addressing a great crowd in Mombasa on Sunday, he said: "I did nothing. I killed no one. All I did was to ask for freedom and education and better roads. That was why I was arrested and locked up". A less truthful summary of past events it would be difficult to compress into four short sentences. Unsophisticated folk may accept such heroics, but no person of intelligence will believe that his appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would have been rejected if the case against

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him on very grave charges had not been proved to the hilt. He was imprisoned for having managed Mau Mau, the indescribably foul cult which caused the death of many thousands of his own fellow-treasuremen and sought to terrorize all Kenya, from which it intended to expel non-Africans. That is the background to his assertion on Sunday that "I am still the old Kenyatta". On the previous day in Nairobi he had made the same statement, adding that he would repeat what he had said in 1952 — when, it should be recalled, he persistently declined to denounce Mau Mau. Senior officials, and the author of the official history of the development of Mau Mau, made no secret of their conviction that Kenyatta had not changed; but Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick Renison, neither of whom had had any experience whatsoever of Africa two years ago, disregarded their warnings, slithered from blunder to blunder, and have carried Kenya past the point of no return. Millions will pay dearly for their recklessness and ruthlessness.

The hollowness of the pretence that non-Africans may rely on fair treatment from Kenya's African politicians was unmistakably demonstrated last week. After long discussions the Kenya African

Racialist Moderate.

Democratic Union (whose president is Leader of Government Business in the Legislature), and the Kenya African National Union reached agreement on proposals for further rapid constitutional advance, and arrangements were made for formal presentation of a memorandum to the Governor. K.A.N.U., the more extreme of the two parties, included in its delegation for the Government House meeting African, European and Asian members of its parliamentary group, but Mr. Ngala, the K.A.N.U. leader — who is always portrayed as a moderate to the public in Kenya, Britain and America — refused to accept the presence of non-Africans. According to journalists who were present, he was very angry when he said: "This is an African document that we are presenting to the Government. It is completely wrong of K.A.N.U. to bring these fellows". So, at the behest of the leader of a Government in which portfolios are held by non-Africans, the non-African delegates selected by the Opposition had to withdraw. Thus near the surface is racialism in a State about to be subjected to the domination of African politicians of this type. That the Governor should expect confidence to "flood" into such a Kenya is staggering. It can safely be predicted that there will be no rush of funds or of first-class Britons.

LAWLESSNESS has been brought to the northern border of the Federation by the United Nations' *coup* in Katanga, the only area of the Congo which has been kept free of anarchy since independence. **Attack on Katanga.** was granted in the middle of last year. The maintenance of law and order has been due to the common sense and stout-heartedness of President Tshombe, who had the wisdom to employ hundreds of Europeans on tasks which, he recognized, cannot at this stage be adequately discharged by Africans. Though he has made the decisions, his use of European advisers and executives greatly affronted the racialist extremists in many parts of Africa, with the consequence that Nasser and Nkrumah, Banda and Mboya, half a dozen prominent spokesmen for U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia, and other fierce publicists denounced Tshombe, to whom they preferred the late unlamented Patrice Lumumba, a neo-Communist whose chief associate, Gizenga, still rules the roost in the Stanleyville area, with open Communist support. Since thousands of Africans, and not Africans alone, have been slaughtered in that locality in the past year, it would have been more to the point to send the United Nations force to that sorely tried province.

Sir Roy Welensky's statement that he had received assurances from the United Kingdom Government that it would not agree to any attempt by the United Nations to take over Katanga by force suggests that yet another pledge to the Federal Government has been broken. So far as we know, that aspect of the matter has not been deemed worthy of comment by any daily or weekly newspaper. Practically the entire British Press is, of course, on the side of the United Nations. The pacifist *New Statesman* is pleased that the United Nations has "shown its teeth", and the outrage appears to the *Spectator* to be "the first real stroke of fortune the hapless Congo has had since independence". Yet a few lines later it admitted that "if left a little longer Tshombe might well have come round to more or less complete agreement with the Government of Mr. Adoula". Then what possible justification could there be for the assault on the one province in which Africans and Europeans have continued to live with a degree of confidence to be found nowhere else in the former Belgian Colony? In Sir Roy Welensky's words, the United Nations acted merely by right of the big stick, "having decided that they must produce something dramatic to the meeting of the General

Assembly in mid-September, they planned the elimination of the Tshombe Government as an independent entity". The speech from which those words are quoted should have

aroused widespread anger in Britain against the attack on Katanga. The newspapers have shown more concern with Mr. Kaunda's slight indisposition while in London.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Kaunda's Misleading Statements

THE TIMES has given prominence to a letter from Mr. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, which is quoted on another page. To examine every contentious remark would take up too much space, but some of the misleading statements must be briefly contradicted in this column. In referring to the suggestion in the Devonshire White Paper that the interest of Africans must be considered paramount, Mr. Kaunda was not candid enough to add that a subsequent Joint Select Committee of Parliament laid it down that, since equal justice must be done to all members of a community, the dictum could not possibly involve disregard of the legitimate rights of non-Africans. In plain English, the doctrine of paramountcy was unjust and therefore nonsensical. "We took it for granted that the Western democracy applied to us too", continued Mr. Kaunda, blandly ignoring the truth that there are still extremely few Africans capable of bearing the inherent responsibility. There followed the allegation that "Northern Rhodesia was an island of comparative peace until the Federal Prime Minister started interfering with our affairs". Suffice it to say that at about the time those words were being written the private secretary to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom was sending a reminder to Mr. Kaunda that "large numbers of adherents of the party of which you are the leader have deliberately resorted to violence to gain their own ends".

Pretext of Non-Violence

"I HAVE CALLED for a non-violent struggle", the U.N.I.P. leader protested, adding that one of his difficulties was "intimidation of my party members by both Government and employers". As recently as last week EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reported the Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia as saying in the Legislature that U.N.I.P. had tried and was still trying to intimidate not merely the African community but the Government of the Protectorate. The truth is that the Kaunda party has deliberately practised intimidation, and that during the past month its adherents have burnt down many churches and scores of schools (in one case with 39 African girls asleep in a dormitory), assaulted large numbers of Africans who would not do its bidding, sabotaged the railway, bridges, roads, and mine property, stoned vehicles, houses, and persons, and used witchcraft and other forms of terrorism. The leader of a party with this shocking record now asks for a calm approach and avoidance of hysteria — as if outrage upon non-U.N.I.P. Africans and the systematic burning of the property of foreign missions has little significance. Nor must it be forgotten that not long ago Mr. Kaunda said during one of his frequent visits to London that if he did not get his way what would happen in Northern Rhodesia would make Mau Mau seem like "a picnic". The initial stages of his "master plan" are much nearer to the Mau Mau type of violence than to the non-violence which he professes. Is it likely that the third stage will demonstrate love and harmony,

stability and patience? Mr. Kaunda and his associates should remember that deeds speak more loudly than words.

Fantastic Falsification

MR. J. K. CHIVUNGA, president-general of the United Trades Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia, has provided an outstanding example of the practice so common among African nationalist propagandists of misusing words in order to create an impression which is the exact opposite of the facts. He has written in the left-wing Socialist weekly *Tribune*: "A free trade union can only operate in a country where the Government does not fear the people it rules. The path that Sir Roy Welensky has chosen is rule by fear and torture". Those two consecutive sentences constitute a fantastic falsification. The suggestion that the Government of Northern Rhodesia rules by oppressing the people is sheer nonsense. If there were the slightest ground for that assertion, Sir John Moffat, a liberal of the liberals, would certainly not be willing to serve in the Council of Ministers. The charge that Sir Roy Welensky has chosen to rule by torture is equally reckless. Local administration is not his concern; it is a matter for the Northern Rhodesian Government, and only at its invitation could Sir Roy, as Federal Prime Minister, supply troops to help in the maintenance of law and order. Mr. Chivunga should study the words which speaker after speaker, black and white, official and non-official, have recently spoken in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council about U.N.I.P.'s attempts to impose its will by force and fear.

Naivety in and about Kenya

THOSE WHO DEPEND upon the daily and Sunday newspapers of England and Scotland for their news and views about Kenya must think that Kenyatta's release has wrought a modern miracle, for, almost without exception, the leader-writers suggest that all is now well and that the deep anxieties of yesterday are seen to have been irrational and craven fears. All this because a few friendly words have been spoken by a man who is a master of double-talk. Indeed, in his history of Mau Mau Mr. Corfield lays great stress on that characteristic of the leader of that foul movement, which he consistently refused to condemn forthrightly, as the Government repeatedly asked him to do. To take at face value what he now says about property and other rights in Kenya is unutterably naive; and even if Kenyatta had had a very different record it would be prudent to recall the wild threats so often made in recent months by other prominent nationalist politicians in Kenya. Are the demons which they have deliberately raised to be dismissed with the flick of a fly-whisk? Prudent folk will wait and watch — and they will certainly not accept the latest idea that Kenya should be granted independence in five months.

From the Federal Hansard

MR. A. W. ANDERSON, M.P. for Kitwe: "The hon. Member for Lusaka West (Mr. Gaunt) last week accused the Government of floccinaucinihilification".

Prime Minister's Forthright Reply to Mr. Kaunda

Implications and Allegations Refuted and Request for Inquiry Rejected

MR. KAUNDA, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, told journalists in Oxford in the middle of last week that he had received from the Prime Minister a letter which was "a slap in the face".

Mr. Macmillan refuted implications and allegations made by Mr. Kaunda, refused his request for a commission of inquiry into recent disturbances in Northern Rhodesia, and wrote bluntly that "large numbers of adherents of the party of which you are the leader have deliberately resorted to violence to gain their own ends".

The full text of the reply, from Mr. Macmillan's private secretary, which was not published by any daily newspaper, was as follows, over the signature of Mr. T. J. Bligh:—

"The Prime Minister has asked me to reply to your letter of August 18.

"The Prime Minister wishes me to begin by saying that he firmly refutes the implications and allegations in your letter that the constitutional settlement announced by the Colonial Secretary on June 26 was deliberately framed to suit the Federal Government, to provide a 'built-in majority' for the United Federal Party, and to entrench white supremacy."

"Your Adherents Deliberately Resorted to Violence"

"On the contrary, in the difficult circumstances in which H.M. Government was obliged to impose a solution because of the failure of the local political groups to reach agreement, H.M. Government held firmly to the objectives which the Colonial Secretary announced at the beginning of the constitutional conference last December. These were to provide for substantially increased African representation in the Legislative Council based on a practical balance between the races at or around parity, and also for arrangements designed to encourage political parties to seek support from both races, and so to promote a non-racial approach towards politics.

"It is perhaps not surprising in the circumstances that no political group in Northern Rhodesia should regard the settlement as satisfactory. However, whatever disappointment there may have been, that is no excuse for the lawlessness which has broken out in recent weeks in Northern Rhodesia.

"It is a matter of great regret to the Prime Minister that, despite the sincere advice which has been given to you by the Colonial Secretary and others about the dangers and repercussions of violence, the situation should have developed in which large numbers of adherents of the party of which you are the leader have deliberately resorted to violence to gain their own ends.

Security Forces' Commendable Restraint

"The first duty of the Northern Rhodesian Government and police must be to take whatever measures are necessary to maintain the peace. The Prime Minister has asked me to say that he is satisfied that the security forces in Northern Rhodesia have acted with commendable restraint in the face of grave disorder and extreme provocation, and that they have the full backing of H.M. Government.

"If there are any allegations of improper use of their powers on the part of the police, the right course is to report them immediately to the authorities in Northern Rhodesia, when they will be fully investigated. Inquests will of course be held on any deaths that have unfortunately occurred.

"The Prime Minister can, therefore, see no justification for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the recent disturbances.

"As you will recognize, a reply would normally have been forwarded to you through the Governor, but as you are at present in the United Kingdom I have taken the opportunity of letting you have an answer direct, and am sending a copy to the Governor.

"As the gist of your letter to the Prime Minister has

appeared in the Press, arrangements are being made for the gist of this letter also to be made available to the Press."

Slap in the Face, Says Mr. Kaunda

Mr. Kaunda said in Oxford, where he was attending a conference on "Tensions in Development":

"I am really depressed that the man I felt would consider this matter impartially takes the view he does. It is obviously a slam of the door right in my face.

"I am very much tempted to declare: 'All right, I will go to prison now and have no more negotiations with these people'—and I know in the light of past experience that this is perhaps what the whole world expects me to do. If there are to be more deaths in Northern Rhodesia I must blame the British Government, so I still leave my doors open to negotiation in spite of this slap in the face.

"Mr. Macmillan and people of his school of thought must understand that while I agree that the primary duty of any Government is to maintain law and order, it is much more important and much more human to remember that people will respect the law only if they have direct means for participation in the making of that law.

"Mr. Macmillan fails to appreciate, in spite of his long experience, that this human problem confronting us can be solved only by getting to the root cause of the constitutional crisis while dealing with the effects as well. It grieves me greatly that he has taken this line."

Speaking at a public meeting in connexion with the Oxford conference that day, Mr. Kaunda declared: "Politically we believe it is our right, even our divine right, to rule ourselves. But we take the point of view that Europeans are fellow human beings—and we have no intention at all of driving them into the sea."

Mr. Hilary Marquand, M.P., the Socialist Party's delegate to the conference, said that Mr. Macmillan's letter had dashed all hopes of a reasonable settlement.

"This is a failure to recognize the justice and good sense of the Monckton Report, which recommended an African majority in Northern Rhodesia. When will Tories learn that it is best to reach agreement with moderate leaders of national movements and that it is a profound error to encourage the emergence of extremists by wearing the trappings of an extinct colonialism?"

"The last hope now is that Mr. Macleod will accept the very modest and entirely reasonable amendments to his constitutional proposals that Mr. Kaunda and Sir John Moffat are putting to him. Mr. Macleod should announce his acceptance of these proposals without a moment's delay."

"Mildest" Protest

Sir John Moffat, the Liberal Party leader in Northern Rhodesia, another delegate to the conference, had said that a worsening of the security situation in Northern Rhodesia was inevitable.

"These people started with the mildest sort of protest they could possibly have chosen. Just before we left it began to take a more sinister turn, with people actively resisting the security forces. That is an ominous sign.

"The difficulty of the African leaders is that they are being required to call off the trouble-makers before there can be any negotiations. That is a completely wrong attitude."

Mr. Kaunda and he were proposing two "quite mild" changes in the constitutional proposals, and they would do all they could to get H.M. Government to accept them.

Many newspapers reported that Sir John Moffat would resign his portfolio, and some that he would retire from politics, if H.M. Government did not accept the proposed changes—which were (1) for abandonment of the decision to bring all Asian and Coloured voters on to one register, with the right to send a member to the Legislature, and (2) for reduction from 12% to 5% of the minimum proportion of votes required by any European or African candidate from electors of the opposite race.

(Continued on page 29)

Sir Roy Welensky Denounces U.N. Actions in Katanga

Steps to Seaward Borders of the Federation

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT could not remain aloof to what was happening just across the border in Katanga following the "high-handed activities" of the United Nations, for which there was no legal justification, SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, told the Federal Assembly last week.

He added that he had protested to the British Government at the prospect of lawlessness being brought right up to the Federal border and had received assurances that H.M. Government would not agree to any attempt by the United Nations to take over Katanga by force.

If sane counsels did not prevail in New York, Washington, London, Paris and Brussels, the Federation would do what was necessary and legally possible to give support to the hands.

President Tshombe and his Government had maintained law and order in Katanga, upheld the economy and provided a sound administration, but his success had not suited some members of the United Nations.

Sir Roy said, "All members will share my grave concern at the turn which events have taken in Katanga. It has not been easy to get accurate information out of Elisabethville, since all communications have either been interrupted or taken over by the United Nations. The Government has, however, been able to confirm some of the reports. There is no doubt that at dawn on Monday large numbers of United Nations troops in full battle kit and backed by armour took over Elisabethville and other administrative centres in Katanga.

High-Handed Actions

"Government offices were occupied as were the military headquarters, the post office, the radio station, and the airport. Road-blocks were set up and Elisabethville became in a very short time a military occupied town.

"The justification for these extraordinary actions by an organization set up to preserve peace and to support the maintenance of law and order was that it had become necessary to arrest and deport large numbers of European officers of the gendarmerie and the so-called political advisers. I will deal later with the legality of this action.

"Yesterday [Tuesday] the situation in Elisabethville appeared to be quiet. Last night and this morning, however, the Federal Government received reliable information that it had begun to worsen. Many of the rumours which are circulating about a possible uprising of the people can be discounted. But let no one be complacent. Large numbers of Katangese people have become uneasy at the high-handed activities of the United Nations, normal administration has either broken down completely or is functioning extremely poorly, and the danger has now to be faced that a situation could well arise in Elisabethville which could only be contained by even more drastic measures.

"The Federal Government cannot remain aloof to what is happening just across our border. What happens in the Katanga is of vital concern to us. We have all seen and admired the way in which President Tshombe and his Government have during the past year maintained law and order in the Katanga, upheld the economy of the area and provided a sound and stable administration. All this has been done in the face of anarchy and disorder in the remainder of the Congo.

"The time for equivocation is past, and we in the Federation can no longer stay silent. Considerations of our own security as well as considerations of principle now compel me to say frankly and openly what I think.

"The success of President Tshombe has not suited a number of countries who are Members of the United Nations, and we have watched with growing concern the build-up of United Nations military forces in the Katanga and the increasing transgression of the United Nations authorities in that country. I have been urging the British Government, as I urged the Commonwealth Governments at the Prime Ministers' conference in March, to attempt to persuade the United Nations that neither justice nor stability would be served by trying to impose an external solution on the Katanga people. I have consistently argued that the Katanga and the Congo leaders must be allowed to make their own arrangements and that schemes cooked up in New York should not be forced upon an unwilling people.

"I have received assurances that the British Government

would not agree to any attempt by the United Nations to take over Katanga by force.

"Last Friday, however, I got an indication that force was to be employed by the United Nations to subjugate the Katanga Government and to compel it to abdicate its authority and to surrender the last vestiges of its dignity. I immediately protested to the British Government. I pointed out that any such action could bring lawlessness right up to our border.

Policy of Empty Expediency

"I said that this was bad enough, but that I would view the forcible subjugation of a free people with United Nations aid as the last extremity of policy of empty expediency.

"I am quite unable to comprehend how what is happening in Berlin and what is apparently contemplated by the United Nations in the Katanga can possibly be reconciled. No doubt those who are willing to see the United Nations ride roughshod over a properly elected Government will argue that the two situations are fundamentally different and that one is supported by every legal nicety while the other is not.

"I do not accept this view. In terms of basic human rights the two situations are not dissimilar. In each a group of people have expressed the wish to live under a Government of their own choosing. In the West it is to allow the Katanga Government to be overthrown by force of arms, then I warn it as solemnly as I can that its moral position in West Berlin will be immeasurably weakened.

Let me reaffirm the position of the Federal Government. We believe that, left to themselves, the Congo and Katanga leaders can and will reach a satisfactory settlement of their problems. President Tshombe has made it clear that he is anxious to reach agreement and that he is prepared to discuss an economic and monetary union so long as the political and administrative stability achieved by his Government is not jeopardized. All this is to be encouraged.

"But the Federal Government does not accept that the United Nations has been given, by the Security Council resolutions of February 21 or by any other devices, any authority to use force in the way in which it has been and is being used this day in Elisabethville.

"The Security Council resolutions give the United Nations power to use force only to prevent civil war. The resolution is quite specific. I quote it: 'The Security Council urges that United Nations take immediate and all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes, and the use of force if necessary in the last resort.'

"Another resolution made at the same time urges that measures be taken for the withdrawal and evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military personnel and political advisers. But it does not authorize the use of force, and it was clearly understood that the withdrawal should be by negotiation; and, moreover, that it should be done in such a way as not to jeopardize the efficient operation of the administration, the police and the Gendarmerie.

No Legal Justification

"The United Nations have not therefore any possible legal justification for what they are doing — or trying to do. They have no shadow of right — or other than the right of the big stick — to occupy Government offices, take control of communications, to set up road-blocks, or to use troops in order to effect the arrest of the gendarmerie officers and political advisers. They have no authority for wholesale arrests of Europeans.

"No powers to act in this arbitrary and high-handed fashion were given by the Security Council resolutions of February 21, and it follows that no request by the Central Congo Government for the actions taken can give what has been done even the semblance of legality.

"What is happening is quite clear. The United Nations had decided that they must produce something dramatic to the meeting of the General Assembly in mid-September. They therefore planned the elimination of the Tshombe Government as an independent entity and intended by a show of force to soften it up.

"First, the European advisers and the Belgian officers were to be removed, and then if riot and disorder did not intervene, there would be nothing organized to withstand the further demands which would be made upon the Government. It seems as if the action taken has only resulted in increasing the tensions and dangers.

"There is nothing wrong in any African country having European civil service advisers and officers in its police and military. This is in fact quite common. In almost all the newly-independent African countries the ex-Colonial Powers have

(Concluded on page

PERSONALIA

MR. WILLIAM COLLINS, the London publisher, is revisiting Kenya.

MR. FRED HARRIS, M.P., and MRS. HARRIS are revisiting Kenya.

SIR ALFRED AND LADY VINCENT will leave London Airport tomorrow for Kenya.

MR. AND MRS. J. W. S. FERGUSON are passengers for the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. J. C. BIDGOOD, a Conservative M.P., is visiting Kenya on his way back from the Federation.

MR. D. SANDISON, city valuator and estates manager of Salisbury, has arrived from the Federation.

MR. J. F. SCOTT, municipal treasurer of Mufulira, is in the United Kingdom from Northern Rhodesia.

SIR NUTCOMBE AND LADY HUMPHREYS have left for San Francisco. They are due back in London on September 28.

BRIGADIER AND MRS. T. C. HARRISON are outward-bound in the EDINBURGH CASTLE to revisit South Africa.

MR. I. C. C. RIGBY, a former assistant judge in Nyasaland, has been appointed senior puisne judge in Hong Kong.

MR. PETER KARIUKI THANDE has taken office as the first African chairman of Kiambu African District Council.

MR. T. S. NANDHRA, a member of Nairobi City Council, will be absent from Kenya until the end of November.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned to London from a holiday on the Costa Brava, Spain.

MR. P. H. A. BROWN RIGG has been appointed a director of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., on the resignation of MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK.

DR. N. G. EHNRHOOTH, of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, has just completed a week's study of Kenya's transport problems.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, has flown to Salisbury for discussions at the request of SIR ROY WELENSKY.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL has joined the board of two companies in the Sternberg group, Tinbrand Metals, Ltd., and F. C. Larkinson & Co., Ltd.

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, Federal Minister of Transport, and MRS. EASTWOOD have arrived in London. They will be here for two or three weeks.

MR. H. V. STAMMERS has retired from the board of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in the Federation.

MR. R. H. C. BOYS has resigned from the board of Metal Traders, Ltd., in order to take up an appointment with the International Nickel Co., Ltd.

SIR JOHN MOFFAT, leader of the Liberal Party in Northern Rhodesia, lunched last week with LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

PRINCESS JEANNE ROSPIGLIOSI, whose father lives in Southern Rhodesia, as does her uncle, LORD ACTON, is to marry MR. GILES WORDSWORTH, of Blandford.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to attend an industrial conference in San Francisco from September 11 to 15.

CANON W. TURNER is in the United Kingdom from the U.M.C.A. Diocese of Nyasaland, and DR. AND MRS. CAIRNS are here from the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, received MR. BERNARD BRAINE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, in Salisbury at the weekend.

MR. P. POWER, London manager of Argus South African Newspapers, is on his way back by sea to Salisbury. He has lived in Rhodesia for almost half a century.

SIR OSBORNE MANCE, who in 1936 reported on railway co-ordination in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, is revisiting East Africa with LADY MANCE and their daughter.

DR. W. A. MACDOUGALL, of Salisbury, and DR. M. L. WESTWATER, of Gwelo, are in London. So is MR. W. J. NIXON, a veterinary surgeon in Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. WILLIAM NKANZA and MR. HARVEY NGANDU, two African Independent members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, have crossed to the Government benches.

SIR WALTER COURTS, Governor-designate of Uganda, is expected to assume that office in November, not next month, as was recently reported. He is at present on leave in England.

MR. PETER ODUMOSU, permanent secretary to the Establishments Division of the West Nigerian Treasury, has been discussing staff localization with Kenya Government officials.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, who has visited East and Central Africa, is the first United Kingdom politician to appear on colour television — on a closed circuit at the Radio Show in London.

MR. STANLEY BEMBA, Minister for Social Development and Welfare in Uganda, is leading a party from that Protectorate to this year's Cambridge Conference on Local Government in Africa.

MR. JEREMY NYAGAH, Deputy Speaker in Kenya, will be the Colony's delegate to the seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, which is to be opened by THE QUEEN in London on September 25.

MR. ROBERT MAKANGE, editor of the Swahili-language *Mwafrika* in Dar es Salaam, has been chosen to take part in a four-weeks' senior fellowship programme for journalists in New York from September 17.

SHRI MULLATA ARAVINDAESHAN VELLODI, a member of India's mission at the United Nations in New York, will be Commissioner for India in Tanganyika when an Indian mission is opened in Dar es Salaam in November.

SIR ROY WELENSKY is due in London on November 8. One of his engagements is to address the annual meeting of the Institute of Directors. THE PRIME MINISTER and the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY are also to speak.

THE RT. REV. LESLIE STRADLING, Bishop of South-West Tanganyika, said in his farewell sermon in Dar es Salaam before leaving to take up the office of Bishop of Johannesburg that the Church ought to be the conscience of the nation.

The Joint Service Attachés in London gave a reception on Monday evening in honour of MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. B. LONG, G.O.C. the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army, and AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, Chief of Air Staff of the Rhodesian Air Force.

MR. ROBERT F. GAUNT, chairman of Lancashire Steel (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., has been in London for a few days before leaving for New York. He is also to visit Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to investigate prospects for the export of the company's wire products.

MR. C. P. HADDON-CAVE, a Kenya Treasury Under-Secretary, has been seconded to act as Financial Secretary in the Seychelles for three months to assist in preparing the annual budget because of the recent death by drowning of the Financial Secretary, MR. MAURICE BOUTER.

MR. COLIN INGLEBY-MACKENZIE, who was a member of the M.C.C. team which toured Kenya a couple of years ago, has captained Hampshire this season, and has had the satisfaction of leading his county to the cricket championship for the first time in its history of 66 years.

Among arrivals in London from the Federation are MR. & MRS. W. J. ASCOUGH, CAPTAIN T. N. BUCK, MR. & MRS. T. J. BULLEN, MR. & MRS. B. DESMOND, MR. S. G. HARSANT, MR. & MRS. H. J. NEHAUS, MR. & MRS. W. S. McDONALD, MR. F. S. WILSON, and MR. H. WULFSOHN.

THE MOST REV. L. W. BROWN, Archbishop of Uganda, is to address the Uganda Church Association in London on the afternoon of September 21. BISHOP STUART, sometime Bishop of Uganda, will preside at the meeting, which will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, S.W.

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State at the Colonial Office, and DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, will be two of the four United Kingdom Ministers attending the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in Accra from September 12 to 14.

DR. E. FORRESTER-PATON and DR. S. JESUDASON, who 40 years ago founded an *ashram*, a place for meditation, in South India, are spending some months in East Africa at the invitation of the Christian Council of Kenya in order to decide whether a multi-racial foundation on similar lines should be started in Kenya.

MR. E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life, accompanied by SHEIKH M. A. ALAMOODY, Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Industry, and MR. AHMED M. JENEBY, the local member of the Legislative Council, has just paid a four-day visit to the Lamu area in connexion with plans for the development of tourism.

VISCOUNT CHANDOS, sometime Secretary of State for the Colonies, has bought Trafalgar House, six miles from Salisbury, where he has lived since 1950. Dating from about 1730, it was acquired in 1806 by Lord Nelson's family for £90,000, part of the £120,000 voted to them by Parliament in tribute to the victor of the Battle of Trafalgar. It remained the family home until 1948.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE has been appointed constitutional adviser for Swaziland, for which he will leave in a few days. The appointment connects him with all three High Commission Territories in South Africa, for he was Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland from 1937 to 1942, and then in Basutoland for four years. He visited the Federation last year as a member of the Monckton Commission.

MR. D. G. ANSELL, chairman of the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission since it was created four years ago, relinquished that appointment on Friday, when he became a member of the Federal Power Board. His successor in Nyasaland is MR. G. F. GRIPPER, resident in Limbe; he was at one time Chief Inspector of Mines to the Malayan Government, and is now vice-chairman of the Wages Advisory Board in Nyasaland. MR. W. J. R. PINCOFT has been appointed a Commissioner, in succession to MR. A. DICKENSON, who resigned some months ago; and MR. CLAPPERTON has been re-appointed a member.

DR. W. J. A. PAYNE, for the past three years head of the Animal Husbandry Division of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at Muguga, has been appointed Deputy Director. He succeeds DR. H. C. PEREIRA, who left in May to take up an appointment in Salisbury. DR. PAYNE, who comes from Broadway, Worcestershire, is a graduate of Downing College, Cambridge, and Glasgow University. From 1949 to 1956 he was concerned with the breeding, feeding, and management of beef and dairy cattle and pigs at a research station in Fiji, and he then spent 18 months at Louisiana State University working on climate physiology on a fellowship from the Harkness Foundation, New York.

Obituary

Mr. J. H. Sinclair He "Worked for Happiness"

MAJOR ERIC DUTTON and another old friend of Mr. John Houston Sinclair, C.M.G., G.B.E., of whom an obituary appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on August 24, have written:—

"When Jack Sinclair first went to East Africa in his youth (in 1896) there were no railways and much of his travelling was done on foot. His early training as an architect enabled him in his twenties to design Mombasa Cathedral with great success. Highly skilled in the Saracenic style of architecture, he built schools, law courts, hospitals, a museum, and a delightful British Residency in Zanzibar which has been described as 'a gem-like admixture of beauty and utility'.

"He was the architect of charming buildings and in his late seventies the architectural consultant to a Development programme. For the great majority of his buildings he received no other reward than the happiness he derived from creating them.

"Yet perhaps his greatest service to Zanzibar was the clearance of a vile slum and of the great swamp on the outskirts of the town, a foul-smelling focus of disease; now it is a splendid expanse of playing-fields, a permanent memorial to his practical genius.

"Many years after his retirement, in the forties, the Sultan requested that he should visit Zanzibar so that he should be more formally thanked for all he had done. This charming remembrance was of all things most treasured by him, perhaps more even than the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, first class, a high order bestowed on him by the Sultan, of which he was very proud.

"In 1925 he settled in Tangier and took up once again his hobbies of polo and architecture. He was for many years a member of the Tangier team and long its inspiration; he designed the country club club-house, many houses, and the beautiful, marble pulpit in St. Andrew's Church.

"He continued to play polo until well past his 80th year, and when no longer an active player continued to umpire matches. Sunday croquet at his home was the occasion for many delightful international parties, when he astonished his guests by his devastatingly accurate long shots, despite his failing eyesight.

"Last year he met his old friend the Sultan of Zanzibar, who repeated his praises and told him that his work had been for 'happiness and not for Government'. What better epitaph could a man want?

"Jack Sinclair will be remembered above all for the happiness he brought to others, for his gentleness and gaiety, his honesty and sense of humour. His daughter was with him when he died, in his 90th year, his mind clear and keen, but very tired. He was carried to his rest in St. Andrew's churchyard, Tangier, by his friends of the polo field."

SIR EDWARD JACKSON, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., who died last week aged 74, was appointed Attorney-General in Nyasaland in 1918 and was a judge of the High Court from 1920 to 1924. He was Attorney-General in Tanganyika for the next five years and then in Ceylon from 1929 to 1936, when he retired. Soon after the outbreak of war he went as Legal Secretary to Malta, where he was Lieutenant-Governor in the three critical years of 1940-43. He was a younger brother of Sir William Jackson, sometime Governor of Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN THOMAS (JACK) HARVEY, the last survivor of the 1890 Pioneer Column to Rhodesia, has died in Port Elizabeth, aged 93.

Federation and Katanga

(Continued from page 29)

left behind large staffs of trained men willing and able to maintain the standards of administration and law.

"But in the Katanga this has been denied. Not because the properly elected Government of the country does not want it, but because it does not happen to suit the plans of those forces in Africa and outside it that have pledged themselves to drive out the European, expecting in the resulting chaos to profit for themselves.

"The Federal Government will of course watch the situation closely to the best of our ability. Arrangements are in hand to deal with European and African refugees; and I am taking steps to ensure the safety of our borders. It is not in the public interest for me to disclose precisely what steps are being taken. I hope our Members will accept my assurance that they will be adequate.

"I hope that these precautions will prove to be unnecessary and that sane counsels will prevail in New York, Washington, London, Paris and Brussels. If not, then the Federation will do what is necessary and legally possible to give support to its friends."

Lord Clitheroe's Views

LORD CLITHEROE wrote simultaneously in *The Times*:

"Having just returned from a journey through Katanga, may I give your readers some of my impressions?

"Katanga is now *de facto* an independent State, but not recognized by the Powers. Katanga is ready to have a customs union with the rest of the Congo, to have diplomatic representatives abroad answerable to a central or co-ordinating Government, to have armed forces also under the central authority (subject to the retention of a gendarmerie by the separate regions), and to make a financial contribution to the central authority, but they would not give up political power to a central authority.

"Katanga was a poor State, and when its minerals were developed it resented so much of the new wealth being diverted to Leopoldville, which enabled some other areas to have better schools and other facilities than were provided in Katanga except in the mining areas.

"U.N. is putting great pressure upon Katanga: it is gradually removing European technical advisers, without whom the administration is impossible at present: U.N. also has 11,000 troops in Katanga and is introducing more Indian troops now. This seems quite unjustified and provocative.

"It is the policy of U.N. and of the United Kingdom Government and the United States to promote a settlement between Leopoldville and Elisabethville, but there is no chance of agreement if U.N. continues its present policy, which appears to be going even beyond the somewhat doubtfully legal resolution of U.N. in February.

"The breaking point is getting near, and if there is further provocation there will be no hope of avoiding bloodshed and guerrilla warfare. All the traditions and worthy objectives of U.N. seem to be ignored in its treatment of Katanga."

Sabi Valley Scheme

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has decided that there should be at least another ten years' experience of the pilot scheme before any decision is made about the major development scheme for the entire Sabi Valley, at a cost estimated at not less than £50m. When giving this information to the Federal Parliament, Mr. Caldicott, Minister of Economic Affairs, said that the heavy expenditure on irrigation would almost certainly be largely irrecoverable. With a rapidly increasing population, the area would almost certainly have to be developed in time, but the matter was not now deemed to be urgent.

Federal Finance

SIR DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Finance Minister, has said that in the five-year period 1954-55 to 1959-60 the Federal Government received a total of £162m. in current revenue from Southern Rhodesia, £128m. from Northern Rhodesia, and £4m. from Nyasaland. Ordinary current expenditure in the same period was £184m. in Southern Rhodesia, £81m. in Northern Rhodesia, and £23m. in Nyasaland. Federal expenditure on loan votes was £66m. in Southern Rhodesia, £40m. in Northern Rhodesia, and £7m. in Nyasaland.

Non-Whites Must Be Colleagues Sir Edgar Calls for Adjustments by Rhodesians

EUROPEANS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA would have to make adjustments in order that Africans, Asians and Coloured people would feel that they were colleagues and were not being treated as inferiors, Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, told the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently. "One day we are going to call ourselves Rhodesians, whatever race we come from," he said.

Sir Edgar, who was speaking in the budget debate, said the first draft of the new Constitution was expected at the beginning of October. An official of the Commonwealth Relations Office would work with the Government's legal experts to ensure that the draft constitution did not depart from the White Paper. The general election would probably be held early in the middle of next year.

Referring to the emergence of a single party system in new African states, he said there was a similar tendency in the Federation where African nationalist parties showed complete intolerance for any person who disagreed with their views. This included threats of physical violence, boycotts, threats to families and property.

"In this country intimidation is not ended but we have achieved a measure of success and there is considerably less of it than a year ago."

Africans Were Arabs' Slaves

"Of Egyptian propaganda for pan-Africanism, Sir Edgar said the African peoples seemed to have forgotten their own history. "The Arabs scourged this country and Africans were Arabs' slaves. It is possible that slavery would be flourishing now if Europeans had not come into Central Africa. The British put a stop to it and it is important that this should be known. That is one of the reasons that I look forward to having African people in this House so that some of the more extreme members may learn the history of their own country."

The president of a large African nationalist party had now come to the conclusion that the destruction of industry in this country was necessary for his ends. "It is beyond his power to achieve but what a horrible thought that thousands of African people who are seeing the first real glimmer of advance as a result of industry in this country should all be thrust back to subsistence level merely for the political needs of one party. I do not believe anybody except for a few fanatics would subscribe to such a policy."

A policy of endeavouring to maintain European supremacy on a racial basis until non-Europeans had reached a high standard of education and development was no longer possible if it ever was. Events in Africa were moving too fast.

"That policy would have the effect of violent strife between races and I believe that economic development would shortly be destroyed by strife, as it would by a purely nationalist approach on the African side.

"I do not believe the African people here have anything in common with Egyptians, Moroccans or Ghanaians. Fundamentally they have far more in common in their basic interests with those Rhodesians of every race who were born here.

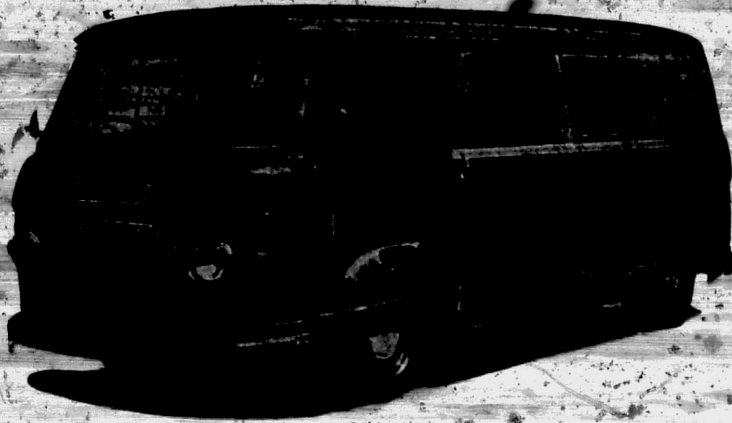
"If we can wholeheartedly and honestly build a genuine Southern Rhodesian spirit of nationalism, then that is the weapon capable of defeating the external nationalism that has come from the Mediterranean. It is not just a question of making certain changes that some people might call concessions. It is a question of achieving a change of heart.

"There is a gigantic fund of good will among Africans peoples demonstrated in many ways."

Nyasas Studying Abroad

Two Nyasaland African trade unionists have been awarded scholarships to study trade union methods in West Germany for nine months. They are Mr. Chibana, acting secretary general of the Commercial and General Workers' Union, and Mr. Sembereka, acting secretary general of the Nyasaland Railway African Workers' Union. Seventy other Nyasaland Africans are studying a variety of subjects in overseas countries, including Britain, the United States, and India.

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Still the Same Kenyatta

Unity Needed Among the Parties

TWICE IN TWO DAYS Kenyatta has laid stress on the fact that "I am still the same Kenyatta" and on one occasion he asserted that "We will continue what we were saying in 1952" (i.e., just before the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion).

Kenyatta alleged in Mombasa on Sunday that he had been locked up for 10 years for demanding freedom. "I did nothing. I killed no one. All I did was to ask for freedom and education and better roads. That is why I was arrested." He added that he felt no bitterness. "But I am still the same Kenyatta."

Speaking to about 20,000 people at his first political meeting since his release, he said that Kenya was for the Africans. Any foreigners who wanted to stay could do so only as his friends; "those foreigners who want to remain as *hwanes* should pack up their things and leave now."

The African Government could not practise a colour bar against immigrants as the latter had done, but would have respect for them and their property. "There is only one thing we shall take from them—our freedom. The Government will be in our hands, for the Africans are ready for freedom now. I will continue to demand rights for the Africans, just as I used to do."

Most of his 40-minute speech dealt with the need for unity among the political parties. Kenya was at the threshold of freedom, and only party differences delayed it. People should not be thieves and rogues. When they got an African Government it would be honest and respectable, not a Government of rascals.

He spoke against demands for an autonomous Coastal strip, saying that that could lead to trouble similar to that in the Congo, Mombasa was the gateway to Kenya and other East African countries, and autonomy for the area could block import and export trading.

Kenya is ours. We cannot sell even an inch of it. For 40 years I have been fighting for Kenya's freedom, and I am surprised that some people demand coastal autonomy. We will oppose this dirt."

The previous day in Nairobi he had addressed an unexpectedly small crowd in an appeal for funds to send African students overseas. Only about 2,000 people paid to enter the stadium, though between 30,000 to 50,000 had been expected. Prices were from 2s. to £5 for V.I.P.s; though it was only two days after the monthly pay-day, the crowd outside the gates seemed reluctant to pay in support of the fund or to see Kenyatta. Only when the gates were opened to let people in free did the numbers swell to about 10,000.

Kenyatta told the crowd: "We will continue what we were saying in 1952. This is the same Kenyatta you used to see then. This is our country which we were given by God, and nobody can make us leave it. It will be ours now and for ever. Other people will be respected. We want government without a colour bar."

Mr. T. Mboya, K.A.N.U. secretary-general, also spoke, and appears to have received a warmer reception from the crowd than Kenyatta. He said there could be no rest until the Africans' own flag flew over Kenya instead of a foreign one. People had said that the Europeans would never give in, but that had happened, and Kenyatta was back.

Mr. Mboya raised money for the education fund by selling pictures of Kenyatta in various sizes at prices from 1s to 2s.

I.C.F.T.U. Conference

LEADERS of trade unions in East, Central and Southern Africa affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in Nairobi from Monday to Wednesday of this week, the international organization being represented by its assistant general secretary, Mr. Stefan Nedzynski, and its Uganda representative, Mr. Edward K. Welsh. These and other trade unionists are to meet students at the I.C.F.T.U. African Labour College in Kampala, Uganda, on Monday and Tuesday next. The African Regional Organization of I.C.F.T.U. has expressed its congratulations on the release of Kenyatta, and has protested to Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister for Home Affairs in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at his refusal to allow Mr. George McCray, a lecturer at the Kampala college, to enter Northern Rhodesia to conduct a trade union educational course.

Talks with Uganda Rulers

THE FOUR HEREDITARY RULERS of the Native kingdoms in Uganda—the Kabaka of Buganda, the Omukama of Bunyoro, the Omukama of Toro, and the Omugabe of Ankole—will have talks in London next week with the Colonial Secretary preparatory to the opening of the Uganda constitutional conference at Lancaster House on September 18. The Kyabazinga of Busoga will also attend. The rulers will not take part in the constitutional conference, one of the objects of which is to decide their relationships with the Central Government, but they are expected to remain in London for consultations.

Uganda's Governor-Designate

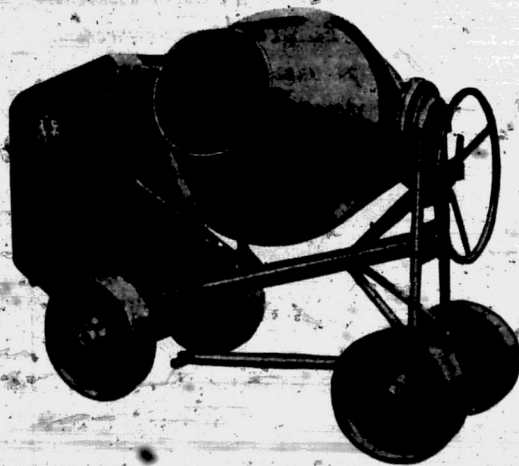
WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT was made last week that Sir Walter Coultts, now Chief Secretary of Kenya, is to become Governor of Uganda, he said: "I am very pleased and honoured to be asked to follow Sir Frederick Crawford. I look forward to helping the people of Uganda towards their goal of independence, so that they can take their rightful place alongside the other independent States in Africa. I hope that I shall have the pleasure of meeting Uganda leaders at the talks to be held in London this month."

Police Officers Reinstated

TWO SOUTHERN RHODESIAN police officers, Inspectors F. J. Högg and S. L. Bruce, have been reinstated after being suspended from duty following an allegation that they had acted improperly in applying for warrants for the arrest of Mr. Nkomo and other National Democratic Party officials. A magistrate found that the allegation disclosed no offence.

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Independence for Kenya Next Year

INDEPENDENCE FOR KENYA by next February was impracticable, the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, said when on Monday he opened constitutional talks at Government House with 10 delegates each from the parliamentary groups of K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. and one each for the Kenya Coalition and the Independents. The latter part of 1962 would, he suggested, be the earliest date for independence, particularly if a general election were to be held first as requested in the parties' joint memorandum presented to him last week.

Sir Patrick said that he had been far more worried about Kenya's economic future than about politics. "I have been very conscious that self-government and independence would be a mockery and a misery to the people of Kenya if the economy were so damaged that the Government could not balance its recurrent budget and must seek aid, as we have done this year, not only for development but even to meet the cost of normal services."

Without a rapid return to confidence and investment the new Government's task would be impossible and Kenya would have to be economically sound before the British Government could leave it to its own devices. True independence could not live on the dole.

But the Governor felt that the recent joint statement on land titles might be a first step in a rapid economic revival, for if its assurance was believed and acted upon the present shy beginnings of a return of confidence would give rise to a flood, to the huge benefit of all people living in Kenya.

Governor to Form Coalition

Sir Patrick welcomed the plan for a Coalition Government, which he hoped to be able to form in the next few weeks. The work of the K.A.D.U.-K.A.N.U. committee had provided the country with a real way ahead "to which we can all devote our greatest energies and enthusiasm. This is a great occasion in the history of Kenya."

No action could be taken by H.M. Government to amend the Order in Council which bars Kenyatta from joining the Legislative Council until Parliament reassembled at Westminster at the end of next month, but Kenyatta would be able to qualify as a voter and therefore as a candidate on October 14, as by then he would have lived at Kiambu for two months.

In addition to the eight months needed for preparing for fresh elections, the Governor said, other likely delays included an alteration to the 1895 agreement with Zanzibar over the Coastal Strip which would have to be made in keeping with constitutional developments in East Africa, and a review of the 1911 Masai Treaty, which need not impede constitutional advance if the probable future leaders assumed the same obligations about the integrity of the Masai land unit as Britain had done.

Mr. Ali A. Lord, M.L.C. for Northern Province, told the conference that with the removal of British rule the inhabitants of his area feared at best neglect, bad administration, and disregard of their rights as citizens under an African Government; and at worst oppression, servitude, brutality, civil war, and other evils similar to those in the Congo. His people wished to secede and join the Somali Republic before power was handed over to the Africans. The 150,000 people of the Northern Province claimed the right to choose for themselves the Government which would control their lives, and if their rights were ignored they were prepared to take their case before the United Nations.

Sir Patrick had said in his speech that the fears of the Somalis were "no trumped-up effort to find excuses to delay independence", and he hoped the delegates would hear the Somali case and work out a solution acceptable to all.

Mr. Clive Salter, representing the Kenya Coalition, criticized as inadequate the assurances on property rights in the joint memorandum.

When the two parties presented the joint memorandum drawn up on future constitutional progress and land titles, K.A.N.U.'s European and Asian Parliamentary group members were present also, but K.A.D.U.'s leader Mr. Ronald Ngala, said angrily that he would not accept them at the meeting because "this is an African document we are presenting to the Governor". He took the K.A.N.U. president, Mr. J. S. Gichuru, to one side, who then spoke to his group, and the Europeans and Asians left. Mr. Gichuru said he believed all those who had approved the memorandum should be present. That included all members of his Parliamentary group, irrespective of race. When the Governor arrived and posed for the photographers with leaders of both parties, the K.A.N.U. secretary-general, Mr. T. Mboya, stood to one side because he was so annoyed at the expulsion of his party's non-African members.

Game Protection Conference

A TEN-DAY CONFERENCE on game conservation for more than 100 scientists and Government officials opened on Tuesday in Arusha, Tanganyika, as part of a scheme devised by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. For the first time delegates from 25 African Governments are taking part in such discussions. The meeting will plan operational work to implement any solutions agreed upon, stressing to Africans, it is expected, the importance of living off the income provided by their natural resources and not the capital.

"This means using animals sensibly for meat and as a tourist attraction, and not letting this heritage die out as is increasingly the case", explained Mr. Gerald Waterson, the union's director-general. Those attending the conference include the Marquess of Willington, Sir Julian Huxley, Mr. Peter Scott, and Dr. Bernard Grzimek, author of "Serengeti Shall Not Die".

Mr. Myles Turner, deputy chief warden of Serengeti National Park, Tanganyika, reported on Monday that organized gangs of poachers using lorries, cars and bicycles to carry the meat were hunting down huge herds of game now outside the game park on their annual migration to the north, and were slaughtering them with poisoned arrows, snares, shotguns and other weapons.

"In my five years of anti-poaching experience and many previous years as a professional hunter I have never seen anything like it", he said. "The smoke from the poachers' camps can be taken as the first funeral pyres of the fabulous game in the Serengeti Park."

"The area is one vast killing base. Every able-bodied man, woman and child from the surrounding settlements is at present engaged in a campaign of slaughter and extermination by every available means. It is an appalling state of affairs. The Serengeti staff know that this is going on but in present conditions are completely unable to cope with it."

Patrols have so far arrested 25 poachers and seized 15 tons of fresh and dried meat. Seventeen of their camps have been destroyed.

SENIOR SERVICE
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Mr. Kaunda's Visit to U.K.

(Continued from page 28)

In a letter which appeared in *The Times* on the same day Mr. Kaunda made a number of disputable statements. He wrote:—

"Twice in our own time we Africans have handled very dangerous weapons and were trained to kill our fellow human beings in defence of Western democracy. Between these two world wars we were promised that our interests would always be considered paramount (Duke of Devonshire, December, 1922) and so that it was granted the Western democracies were defended applied to us too.

"When the Central African Federation was imposed on us we were and indeed have been continuously assured by successive Colonial Secretaries and their respective Under-Secretaries that the Federal Government would not in any way interfere with political development in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"It must be admitted by impartial observers that in a world so badly torn by violence Northern Rhodesia has been an island of peace and stability until the Federal Prime Minister—who strangely enough said only a few weeks ago in support of his friend President Tshombe that the future of Katanga could only be determined by the Katangese themselves—started interfering with our affairs.

"The long period of negotiations, your readers will recall, was used by Sir Roy Welensky to show he was not prepared to allow smooth changes to take place in Northern Rhodesia. He boycotted and threatened. In support of his 'Boston tea party' call, Territorials were called out. This was all back at home. Here, Voice and Vision, helped by the Lord Salisbury school of thought, was at work. The result was that H.M. Government gave in and Welensky got his way.

"Non-Violent Struggle"

"On the other hand, I have called for a non-violent struggle. But we have some real physical difficulties. Intimidation of my party members by both Government and employers is one. Recently a European member of my party has received notice that he could never be employed by Government. Bans have been served on me stopping me from entering certain areas.

"The last, on which I blame the beginning of the said events in the north, was in Abercorn district last month, in spite of the assurances given in the House of Commons by the Colonial Secretary. Then there is the provocative behaviour of the so-called security forces.

"It is here important to note that although Europeans are entirely in our hands, not a single one has been killed. I have the courage to admit that some sad things are happening, but it cannot be doubted that the measures and methods being taken and used against my people are repressive. The effect of all this will be bitterness among my people. Our efforts to lay the foundation for our new nation on the rock foundation of 'love and respect for humanity' in a very complicated situation are being undermined, and the future grows more gloomy every day.

"One of your correspondents accuses us of showing capacity for inflammatory speeches only. Does she know that we have spent some of our meagre collections on scholarships and bursaries for a few of our many deserving young men and women? Does she realize that among the 280 European members that we have are professional men and women and indeed missionaries of sound judgment? Does she know that some of the most highly placed civil servants would prefer a U.N.I.P. Government to a U.F.P. one?

"We are all handling a very difficult situation in Northern Rhodesia. It is one of those human problems mankind has had to face. Let us approach it as calmly as we can and avoid hysteria.

"So far I have not come across any responsible African leader who advocates a racial approach to our problem, and none at all who says 'drive Europeans into the sea'. Indeed, there was no sea there until the Kariba Dam was made.

"The Monckton Commission pointed out there was intimidation from U.N.I.P. It was also wise enough to point out both cause and remedy. It recommended African majorities for both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which the latter has now attained. Why not Northern Rhodesia?"

[Some points in this letter are examined in Notes By The Way.]

"Lamentably Misinformed"

In a reply to Mr. Macmillan on Thursday Mr. Kaunda wrote that he was deeply disappointed with the Prime Minister's response to his appeal for a commission of inquiry. He was the more grieved, he said "in view of the way you appear to be so lamentably misinformed about what is happening, as

well as the way you misjudge the causes of the tragic events of the last few weeks.

"May I remind you that 19 of my countrymen have been killed by persons who draw their authority ultimately from you.

"I can assure you that this is not at all what my forebears had in mind when they sought protectorate status with the British Crown. If you will allow me to say so some passages of your letter betray a baffling lack of acquaintance with reality.

"For many months leading newspapers and reputable journals of informed opinion in your own country have urged the wisdom of the course upon which your Government has embarked and have indicated with an unhappy degree of prescience the consequences that would ensue if you persisted in adopting it.

"Now that these events have come to pass you seek to place responsibility for them on my shoulders. There can be no lack of clarity where the true responsibility lies. Your Government is denying my people freedom and refusing them their just rights.

"It is not your intention, I am sure, that the wind of change should become a cyclone, but the march of events will not be held up by the mere tendering of advice by your Government to my people, however sincerely it may be given. Many other territories formerly under British rule have now achieved control of their own destinies and I am at a loss to understand why you appear to assume the people of my country will be content to remain an exception.

"Finally Mr. Kaunda appealed to the Prime Minister to reconsider his decision and "appoint a commission of inquiry before more of my people are killed by persons acting under your authority".

That day Mr. Kaunda met the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, for discussions, which were described by both as "cordial". Their talks were considered a prelude to a meeting with the Colonial Secretary on his return from a holiday in Spain, and Mr. Kaunda threatened that should Mr. Macleod not give him satisfaction he would take his case "to the international level" by going to the conference of uncommitted nations in Belgrade, where he would appeal personally to Mr. Nehru, Dr. Nkrumah, Colonel Nasser and Emperor Haile Selassie.

Mr. Kaunda also met Mr. George Brown, deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, at the House of Commons. The latter commented afterwards that he was impressed with the "extraordinary" fact that Mr. Macmillan's letter had been sent while the Colonial Secretary was on holiday. He did not believe that it could have been "put up to the Prime Minister by the Colonial Office".

Earlier in the week Mr. Brown had said that the Government had been viewing the violence in Northern Rhodesia with "almost negligent complacency". He added: "The situation must not be allowed to drift any further. We call upon the Colonial Secretary to see Kenneth Kaunda without delay, and then to proceed himself to Northern Rhodesia to discuss and bring about a new settlement which will be fair to all sides".

"Battlefield" in N. Rhodesia

A cable from U.N.I.P. in Lusaka on Friday urged Mr. Kaunda not to meet British officials in London, adding: "The battlefield is here at home; the people are ready for orders on the third stage of the master plan".

That day Mr. Kaunda met Mr. Macleod at the Oxford Conference on Tensions in Development, where the Colonial Secretary was a guest speaker, and it was arranged that they should have a further discussion in London the next day.

On Saturday Mr. Macleod drove from Oxford with Sir John Moffat in the morning and Mr. Kaunda went to the Colonial Secretary's flat for tea in the afternoon. Afterwards he described their talk as "useful", but said that further comment "might prejudice matters".

The *Sunday Times* diplomatic correspondent reported: "Personal relations between Mr. Macleod and Mr. Kaunda are very good, but Mr. Macleod has left the U.N.I.P. leader in no doubt that Whitehall cannot capitulate to violence. Mr. Kaunda's own dislike of violence is unquestioned, and he disclaims responsibility for the events in Northern Rhodesia".

The *Observer* wrote: "Balancing to some extent his failure to obtain anything concrete, Mr. Kaunda has achieved one of his aims in coming to Britain. He has been seen and heard accurately to the British public as a moderate who will not sanction violence".

From Lusaka it was reported that the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia proposed to arrange a conference to press for alterations in the Constitution; it was understood to have invited about 30 organizations to take part in a "very serious and increasingly serious situation".

Though acts of violence continued in Northern Rhodesia last week, the situation was thought to be quietening, and law-abiding Africans were beginning to resist the terrorism and intimidation of U.N.I.P. officials. Incidents were confined mainly to the Northern Province and the Copperbelt.

Two schools of Katibungu mission, near Mpika, were reported on Wednesday to have been damaged by fire, as was another school in the Mopotma district. Ten Africans were arrested after the hall of a mission at Malola in the Kasama district was set alight.

In the Chitokoiki area, North-Western Province, gangs forced villagers to give up their identity cards for burning.

In Kasiba, Luapula Province, 41 members of U.N.I.P. were sentenced to five months' imprisonment each on charges of unauthorized assembly. Three others were sentenced to six months, and a fourth to eight strokes for threatening violence.

In many areas of the Northern and Luapula provinces district officers reported increasing co-operation with security forces by law-abiding villagers. One official said: "They are tiring of the actions and intimidations of political agitators". Several chiefs condemned the activities of local U.N.I.P. officials.

In Lusaka an attempt to blow up a welfare hall in the Matero African township was unsuccessful.

A European police officer, seven African constables, and an African prisoner were drowned when their boat capsized in the Zambezi in the Chivuma district of the Western Province. The police party were returning from a raid in which two members of U.N.I.P. were arrested.

U.N.I.P. Officials Sentenced

On Thursday violence was reported to have spread to the Eastern and Central Provinces, where a school and a house were burnt down. In Lusaka an explosion damaged a transformer and for the second time in a few days cut power supplies to part of Matero African township.

In the Legislative Council Opposition members demanded that the Government hold Mr. Kaunda and other U.N.I.P. leaders responsible for the disturbances.

Up to the end of last week some 1,400 arrests had been made in connexion with the wave of violence. Of about 650 Africans convicted, 550 were known to be members of U.N.I.P., the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. Martin Wray, said.

In Kasama on Saturday five U.N.I.P. officials were sentenced to prison for digging a ditch in the Kasama-Mpika road. The magistrate said that the ditch had caused a serious accident and that the accused were to be regarded as potential murderers. The party's Lualaba branch chairman was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

In another case the chairman of the Mbekiri branch was sentenced to three years for setting fire to a dormitory in the Kasama district.

In the Northern Province, where road-blocks were still being set up, troops and police were escorting convoys of civilian traffic on the Great Northern Road, through the Chinseli district at set times daily.

**Persuasion Essential in Africa
Nation-Building Depends on Attitudes**

PERSONAL PROGRESS, community development, and nation-building depend mainly on attitudes, said Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare, and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, when he opened a World University Service Seminar in Salisbury last week. He said, *inter alia*:—

"Whether it be in the attitude of men to women in an emerging society, or of one race to another in a multi-racial country, or of Government towards the people, paternalism is outdated, outmoded and utterly ineffective. Advances to personal, community, and national happiness can be attained only through consent and co-operation.

"Those working on community development have to recognize that success will come to the patient and the tactful, the persuaders, those who guide rather than direct. These are the most important qualities demanded of all who labour to achieve a better life and a better world.

"People are greater than causes. Materialism and productive investment for goods and profit have their place in the requirements of development, but must not be permitted to dominate. One must invest in the individual, take note of his traditional, sociological, and political attitude, assist his

advancement through education towards better skills, and win both his mind and his heart. Where the individual is so assisted; there is hope for the community and for the building of a nation from grass roots.

There can be no community or nation-building against a background of any form of discrimination on grounds of race, nor can social justice depend on half-measures or half-hearted measures. More so in our Rhodesian society must there be social justice which gives to every Rhodesian a sense of belonging, feeling of participation in things — an acknowledgment of his or her importance in those matters of great concern.

Linked with education is perhaps the greatest need of all — to bridge the gap that exists between the African man and the African woman, for ultimately the success of any community development must depend on how deeply rooted in the social structure are the women of a community.

No Portfolio for U.F.P.

Four Africans in Nyasaland Executive Council

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, has been appointed Nyasaland's Prime Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government. Three Malawi Africans and a Malawi-supported European who stood as an Independent hold the other four elected seats in the new Executive Council. The remaining seats are held by officials.

The United Federal Party, which had demanded two seats, refused to accept the one offered by the Governor.

The composition of the Executive Council, under the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, as chairman, is as follows:—

- MR. ROBERT FOSTER, Chief Secretary.
- MR. JOHN PINE, Attorney-General, Minister of Justice.
- MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, Minister of Finance.
- MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, Minister of Lands and Mines.
- MR. JOHN INGHAM, Minister of Urban Development.
- DR. HASTINGS BANDA, Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government.
- MR. A. W. BWANAUSI, Minister of Labour and Social Development.
- MR. COLIN CAMERON, Minister of Works and Transport.
- MR. M. W. CHUMBE, Minister of Education.
- MR. M. MKANDAWIRE, Minister without Portfolio.

£3,000 For Ministers

Two other Malawi members, Mr. D. K. Chisiza and Mr. Orton Chirwa, have been appointed Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministries of Finance and Justice respectively. Ministers will receive £3,000 a year, and the Parliamentary secretaries £2,500.

Each Minister will live rent free in a three-bedroom, two-bathroom £8,000 bungalow on the slopes of Zomba Mountain. At a Press conference in Blantyre on Sunday Mr. D. Chisiza, general secretary of the Malawi Party, said that it would press the Government to declare Dr. Banda immediately Chief Minister.

Dr. Banda stated that his only worry now was how quickly the formalities could be completed to dissolve the Federation. While there was a future in Nyasaland for white people and their children, those who looked to Salisbury or Pretoria for political guidance could "start packing right away".

Receiver for Rhodesia Estate

A RECEIVER AND MANAGER has been appointed by the High Court in London to administer 11 properties held on trusts in Southern Rhodesia pending the trial of an administration action brought against a Rhodesia company, Overseas Land Purchasing Trustee Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., and Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, Lord Mansfield, and Sir Victor Raikes. Counsel said that rents had become insufficient to discharge the mortgage outgoings and the properties were in jeopardy because the mortgagees had threatened to step in to recover properties which in some cases were registered in the names of the three individual defendants as trustees for the subscribers and in others in the name of the company. Mr. Harry Tarley, of Sloy Hayward and Co., Park St., London, is the receiver and manager.

United Nations Attack on Katanga

Minister Accused of Atrocities

RELATIONS BETWEEN the United Nations and the Katanga Government have been reduced to a minimum until President Moïse Tshombe agrees to suspend his Minister of the Interior, Mr. Godefroid Munongo, who has been accused by the U.N. chief in Katanga, Mr. C. O'Brien, of atrocities and flagrant breaches of the U.N. Charter of Human Rights.

Mr. O'Brien has stated that up to 10,000 refugees have fled to U.N. camps in and near Elisabethville to get away from Mr. Munongo's police force. One reply has been that most have been attracted by the lavish meals provided.

The Union Minière, responsible for working Katanga's copper, uranium, and other mineral deposits, has expressed its anxiety to Mr. O'Brien at the U.N.'s handling of the situation, and has told its European employees that it is prepared to send their wives and children home. About 50 Belgians who were in the Katanga Army have arrived in Brussels in the past few days.

On Tuesday Katanga gendarmes had to fire over a crowd of Africans which stoned two U.N. hospitals and set fire to two vehicles. 500 angry youths carried placards before U.N. headquarters which said "U.N., Go Home!"

Mr. O'Brien admitted on Tuesday he did not know the extent of the "police excesses before the eyes of the world" which he has accused Mr. Munongo of carrying out.

Mr. Tshombe, who had a slight heart attack a week ago, called his National Assembly on Tuesday to discuss the U.N. allegations against Mr. Munongo and the question of a referendum on Katanga independence. He has alleged that the Congo Central Government plotted with the U.N. to arrest him and his Cabinet after disorders had been treated, and he is reported to have sent his wife and family secretly to Brussels.

Agitators from the Central Government had, he said, spread rumours among the Baluba that houses would be rent-free under the Leopoldville régime and that meantime they should

seek refuge with the U.N. from policemen who had already begun evicting some of the 2,000 people found to be months in arrears with their rent.

President Tshombe has claimed that the U.N. "obviously went beyond their mandate" in the operation to remove European officers from the Katanga Army. He said he himself had been stopped and mistreated five times the day the round-up began, but had received an apology. U.N. officials at first denied he had been treated thus.

Mr. O'Brien claimed that the province's army threatened rather than assured peace and order. Its European officers had not prepared any Africans to be officers, and in the air force did not have a single African able to pilot an aircraft.

Mr. Tshombe gave a guarantee that there would be no mutiny among his 15,000-strong gendarmes, who had sworn loyalty to him when he made a tour of military camps.

Mr. O'Brien professed to Mr. Tshombe that Belgian tribesmen from Kasai had been arbitrarily arrested, and had sought shelter in the Swedish camp during the week. U.N. officials said the gendarme commander had told them he was having difficulty getting his orders obeyed and passed to his subordinates. They said the European officers were giving themselves up in such numbers that it was becoming impossible to handle them. The Norwegian officer in charge of the repatriation, Col. B. Egge, said some Belgian officers had planned a *coup de main* which could have led to bloodshed, and they could not be trusted. U.N. authorities had told foreign Consuls in the city that they feared an attack by European officers and civilians, and they demanded that any who were seeking refuge with the Consuls should be handed over. An "amicable" arrangement was made with the Belgian Consul-General to let the 100 Belgians sheltering with him remain when he agreed to help with their repatriation.

Murderous Conspiracy

On Thursday, the U.N. demanded that Mr. Munongo should be suspended for organising "a murderous conspiracy against United Nations personnel and organising atrocities on large sections of the population", but Mr. Tshombe said he would not do so, as Mr. Munongo had denied all the charges. The president agreed to send his Minister of Justice, Mr. Valentin Bunga, with Mr. O'Brien to visit U.N. camps where it was claimed at the time that 700 people had sought refuge after being beaten up by the police Mr. Munongo controlled.

A Belgian, Mr. Andre Cremer, asked for U.N. protection and said he had been asked to pick a special group of policemen to stage attacks against U.N. troops in the Kolwezi-Kamina area and near Albertville, to be blamed on rebel Balubas, and to kill the U.N. deputy head in Elisabethville, Mr. Michel Tomberlaine. He said Mr. Munongo was trying to get him killed because he knew too much. Mr. Tshombe knew nothing about his special orders, he said. Mr. Munongo said Mr. Cremer had been dismissed from the Katanga police when tribal leaders in Kamina alleged he had opened fire on a Nigerian U.N. jeep while drunk. The day before he came to the U.N., he was arrested by Katangese police for stealing stamps worth about £14,300.

The same day a mutiny broke out at the big prison at Kasapa, on the city's outskirts, where hundreds of ex-soldiers are held. Three people were killed before order was restored, and 500 political prisoners managed to escape.

Three Katanga policemen not in uniform, went into the Leopoldville II Hotel in Elisabethville and arrested almost the entire non-European staff at the reception desk and telephone exchange, then marched them out punching them.

The Belgian Government has protested to the U.N. against the measures taken in Katanga against Belgian advisers and technicians.

Reports have been received since Wednesday last week of Europeans being beaten up in the streets of Stanleyville as Congolese troops began roaming about and 450 troops have been sent to reinforce the United Nations garrison there. Families of U.N. personnel have already begun to fly out to Leopoldville. Missionaries in the bush were reported to be looking themselves in.

Mr. Antoine Gizenga declared himself leader of a new National Patrice Lumumba Party and has disbanded all other political parties. He denounced the United States at a mass meeting as the new Belgian force in the Congo and accused U.N.O. of being hostile.

The United States consul, Mr. Thomas Casally, was expelled on Tuesday by Mr. Gizenga from Stanleyville, after being arrested and bruised by rifle butts the previous week. The U.N.'s chief officer in Stanleyville, Mr. I. England, was arrested while having talks with Mr. Gizenga, but was released when the Congolese were told the U.N. would use force if necessary to free him.

The Prime Minister of the Central Government, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, flew to Belgrade on Sunday for the conference of uncommitted nations, accompanied by Mr. Gizenga. Mr. Adoula said: "We are going to Belgrade to show that there has been a complete reconciliation among ourselves and to re-establish the prestige of the Congo."



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Air Services with East Africa

Captain Travers on Some Major Problems

CAPTAIN TRAVERS, of East African Airways, who said that he spoke also for B.O.A.C. and British United Airways, has told the Uganda Chamber of Commerce of some of the problems facing the airlines which serve East Africa.

"We are told", he said, "that the Viscount is too slow. The time taken from Entebbe to London by the Viscount is 20 hours 25 minutes and by the Britannia 16 hours 5 minutes. Are we so blasé these days that 4 hours 20 minutes extra for 4,350 miles is so high?"

The Viscount 800 is in daily use by British European Airways throughout Europe and the Middle East; it is popular throughout the American Continent; it is used from the Rhodesias to London. It is a turbo-prop; it is pressurized; it has two-by-two seating. Despite all this B.U.A. are being forced to take them off this route. They are being forced to buy new aircraft, long, long before it can be said that the Viscount has become obsolete or has earned the value of its capital cost. They now have to buy aircraft which will cost anything from £11m. upwards, when they already have perfectly good aircraft. Very nice for the aircraft manufacturers, but not so good for the general public who want cheaper fares.

Cheaper Service

As to the Skycoach services, apparently the airlines are being criticized for bringing their fares down. In 1947 the normal fare from Entebbe to London return was £227. Today it is £187, a straight reduction in terms of cash, but not in relationship of what money was worth then and now. This has been achieved in the face of very substantial rises in the cost of practically every commodity used by the airlines. In addition to this, we have introduced an even cheaper service, the Skycoach. The result of this experiment will not be known until we have had at least a year's operation.

"The economics of transport depend upon the loads carried in both directions. If you leave Entebbe with a full load but return empty you have only achieved a 50% load factor. The East Africa to United Kingdom route is highly seasonal. From mid-March to mid-July the great bulk of the northbound traffic moves east. From August to November it returns. During the northbound season we attain an average of approximately 77% payload to London, but on the return it falls to 48%. In the southbound season these factors are reversed. In addition, we have two trough seasons when traffic is low in both directions, i.e., November to mid-December and January to mid-March. The overall effect is to give an average load factor in both directions throughout the year of approximately 61%."

Television for Kenya

IF THE INTEREST of a private enterprise consortium can be aroused, Kenya may see her first television pictures by next July, the Director of the Kenya Broadcasting Service, Mr. Patrick Jubb, has stated in Mombasa. It would not cost the taxpayer one penny if TV were introduced, he said, adding: "We are not interested in Westerns—what I call barbarity, arson, rape, and slaughter. We are interested in television for its tremendous educational potential."

C.D. & W. Grants

ANOTHER RECORD SUM—£25,977,000—was spent by Britain in Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grants during the past year, the annual return of schemes for the period April 1960 to March 1961 states.

East Africa's share totalled £7,964,368. Tanganyika got £518,300 for forestry development, £260,839 for extensions to secondary schools and teacher training centres, and £249,400 for improvements to the Mikumi-Msolvwa road. Kenya received £2,387,168, of which £450,204 was for surveys under the Swynnerton Plan for intensive development of African farming and £421,907 for assistance with the recurrent cost of the Agricultural Department in 1960-1961.

Out of £25m. of Exchange loans approved the East Africa High Commission received £8m. for railway, road and water transport services, and the building of new wharves, quays and jetties.

Nyasaland was granted £1,191,428, with £257,937 for the development of African education, £247,500 for reconstructing part of the Chilika-Matope road, and £224,421 for African land reorganisation.

Out of Northern Rhodesia's grant of £621,773, African educational facilities were benefited by the spending of £512,560 on the building and expansion of trade and technical schools, teacher training colleges and secondary schools.

Grants for the Seychelles amounting to £270,000 included £75,678 for road development and £31,696 for reforestation.

The largest total of grants and loans approved for development schemes was in the economic field, and amounted to £11,606,160. Outstanding totals under this heading were £5,059,962 for agricultural and veterinary schemes; £3,371,522 for industrial development; £1,352,681 for irrigation and drainage and £1,004,465 for forestry schemes.

Grants and loans for education totalled £9,807,900, of which £5,047,913 was for primary and secondary education and £3,082,679 for higher education.

Communications accounted for £6,590,392, with £5,597,965 for road projects. Schemes for developing water supplies and sanitation received grants totalling £1,004,962 and medical and health services benefited by £1,503,637.

Grants approved for research work totalled £2,186,869 and included £1,085,365 for agricultural research, £400,624 for medical research and £223,784 for work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis research.

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Lonrho's Plan for Expansion

Confidence in Long-Term Prospects

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND LTD., has concluded negotiations with Mr. R. W. Rowland, now commercial director in Central Africa of the R. Tinto group, by which he will transfer various properties to the company in exchange for shares giving him a 46% holding. He is also to become joint managing director for a period of five years.

London and Rhodesian are acquiring from Shepton Estates (Pvt.) Ltd., which is wholly owned by Mr. Rowland, 96% of the issued capital of the Norton Development Co., Ltd., 90% of that of Consolidated Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd., all the issued capital of Mashamba Gold Mines (Pvt.) Ltd., 50% of the issued capital of Kanyumba Gold Mines, Ltd., and 51% of the issued capital of A.O.P. of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., the consideration being 14m. ordinary shares of 5s. in Lonrho and an option to purchase at 7s. per share a further 2m. shares up to August 15, 1966. If that option is exercised in full, Mr. Rowland will control through Shepton Estates 46% of the issued capital of Lonrho.

The circular to shareholders giving these facts states: "In spite of the unfortunate political atmosphere which at present adversely affects the economy of the Rhodesias, your directors view with confidence the long term prospects for the constitutional and economic progress of the Federation. Furthermore, the board considers that all favourable opportunities should be taken to expand and diversify the sphere of the Company's operations in anticipation of the general recovery which may be expected in Southern and Northern Rhodesia when the present political difficulties have been overcome."

For the year to September 30, 1962, consolidated profits before tax will, it is estimated, be increased by £180,000, so that earnings on the increased capital of £1,375,000 should be in the region of 20%.

Norton Development holds the franchise in the two Rhodesias for Mercedes-Benz vehicles and Unimog tractors. The company and its two subsidiaries had at March 31 last net assets, excluding good will of £59,440, equivalent to 38s. 5d. per share. The issued capital is £30,889. There was a loss in 1959 of £1,668 and profits in 1960 and 1961 of £21,737 and £47,692 before tax. For the year ending March next a profit of about £84,000 before tax is expected.

Consolidated Holdings and its four subsidiaries had net assets at March 31 of £120,323, excluding good will, equivalent to about 30s. per £1 share. Group profits before tax were £21,773 in 1960 and £17,137 in 1961, and they are estimated at about £25,000 for the year ending March, 1962.

Mashamba made a loss of £6,312 in 1959 and a profit of £9,749 last year. Net assets are equivalent to 18s. per £1 share. Kanyumba had profits before tax in 1959 and 1960 of £76,691 and £140,466.

A.O.P. of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., has the exclusive right to construct and operate a pipe-line from Beira to the Federation.

Roan Antelope

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., sold 81,122 long tons in the year to June 30, compared with 91,051 tons for 1959-60, the estimated profit before taxation falling from £6,852,000 (£85.3 per long ton) to £4,559,080 (£56.2 per ton).

Sharp Drop in Copper Mining Profits

R.S.T. Group Results

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., which holds a 64.67% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and a 64.98% interest in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., received from those sources in the year to June 30 an estimated profit of £4,790,000, compared with £6,744,000 in the year to June 30, 1960.

Mufulira produced 101,036 long tons of copper and sold 100,721; compared with production of 103,709 and sales of 102,040 tons in the previous year. Owing to lower copper prices, however, the estimated profit before providing for taxation was down from £8,954,000 to £6,377,000, the average profit per ton having fallen from £86.9 to 62.6s.

Chibuluma's sales were down from 27,485 to 18,040 long tons, which gave an estimated profit before taxation of just over £1m., as against almost £1½m. in the previous year. The estimated profit per ton was down from £77 to £55.3.

Commercial Brevities

Wankie Colliery's August output totalled 295,000 tons of coal and 17,380 of coke.

Britain is buying from Kenya more vegetables and fruit, particularly pineapples.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production for the first seven months of this year was worth approximately £16m., an increase of £1m. over the 1960 figure.

About £200,000 will be contributed by the Commonwealth Development Finance Company towards a £1m. factory which the Tanganyika Portland Cement Co. Ltd. is to build at Dar es Salaam.

British Standard Portland Cement Co. of Kenya, Ltd., reports a net profit for the year ended October 31 of £399,241 after tax of £155,130. Ordinary shareholders receive 20%. The carry forward is £157,045.

Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., Kenya, has been awarded a bronze plaque by its parent company, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., for having completed 1m. working hours without an accident involving loss of time.

Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers with large East African interests, have acquired the capital of J. H. Rayner & Co., Ltd., in exchange for 82,500 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £12,500 in cash.

An average price of 24.84d. per lb. was paid at the Salisbury tobacco sales in the week ending August 31, when 9,056,888 lb. were sold for £937,484. The season's average price so far has been 35.20d. per lb., 207,648,173 lb. having been sold for £30,457,592.

Alex Lawrie & Co., Ltd., merchants with substantial East African interests, are for the fifth successive year paying a final 7½% dividend, making 12½% for the year. Group net profit to June 30 was £89,638 after tax of £100,168, compared with £107,646 and £100,868 in the previous year.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., reached a sales record of £4.1m. in the year to February 28 last, and the £2.8m. payout to suppliers was also a record. Production of butter and ghee amounted to 13,445,851 lb. at an average all-in cost of 46.65 cents of a shilling per lb. During the year butter prices on the London market fell from 32s. per cwt. in March, 1960, to 24s. in February, 1961, approximately the present price.





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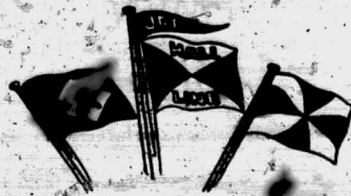
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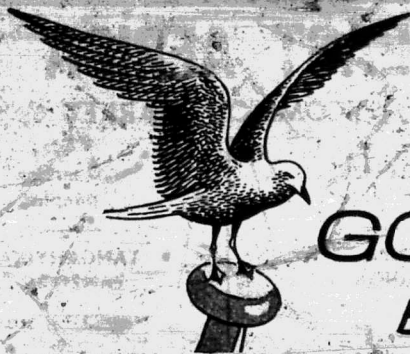
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