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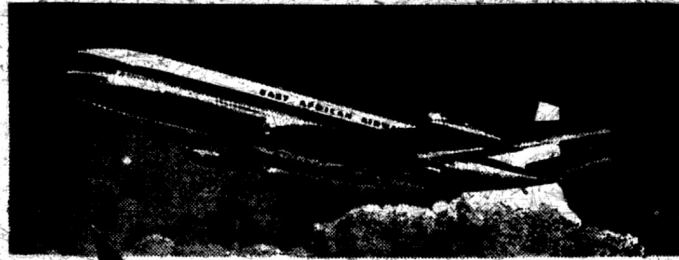
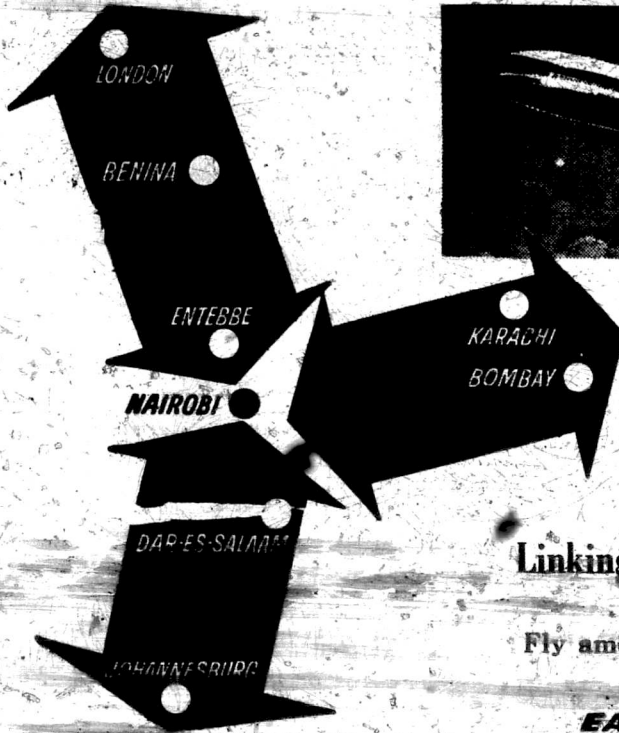
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING DRIFTED from folly to folly in the Congo, the United Nations has brought itself, the Congo, and the neighbours of that vast country, especially the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to the brink of disaster. Its Congo operation could not have been more incompetent, complacent, or costly, and even the most ardent advocates of U.N.O. are at last seriously alarmed about its deficiencies, predicament, and future. In its present form it is fantastically unrealistic. How can wisdom, impartiality, and reasonable efficiency be expected from a body in which the voting power of such great countries as Great Britain and the United States is exactly the same as that of, say, Sierra Leone or Guinea, and in which almost every issue involves intrigue and backstairs bargaining?

The stage has been reached at which the Afro-Asian bloc, now numbering fifty States out of a total of one hundred and four members, can prevent the adoption of any proposal, however meritorious, which they dislike, and by playing off a majority of Afro-Asian States against the more mature countries (some of which can be smeared by the term "colonialist") Communist Russia and its satellites have no difficulty in obstructing reform of the organization. Original weaknesses have been gravely aggravated by the spawning of new nations at a rate which nobody foresaw and a general disinclination to deny a new member, even if its total population be no more than that of a moderate-sized city in Europe or America, all the rights of Powers twenty or fifty times as large and populous and perhaps with an economy a thousand times as extensive, backed by incomparably greater knowledge, experience, initiative, and achievement. Never in history have inexperience, envy, enmity, and irre-

sponsibility been given such absurd influence in international affairs. The result is plain for all to see.

The first of a whole series of calamitous blunders by the United Nations in the Congo was the failure to disarm, control, and reconstitute the Force Publique after its mutiny in the middle of last year. Because that essential and elementary course was not taken, twenty-five thousand Africans, retaining their arms, and frequently under the influence of drink or drugs, have done what they pleased. As everyone knows, there have been many tragic instances of terrorism, involving murder, rape, torture, beating, and systematic looting and extortion. In the Leopoldville area the troops were deprived of their rifles within days of their revolt, but because Lumumba (who had incited the askari to mutiny) denounced that act as an indignity to the newly independent Congo, the United Nations took the incredible decision to appease him by ordering its agents to restore their weapons to a turbulent soldiery whom it was obviously urgent to bring under firm discipline.

Congolese politicians have since talked and postured, but they have been acutely aware that the real power resided, not in them or

**Best wishes for
Christmas
and the New Year
to all our readers**

the United Nations, but in the reckless rabble that had once been an army. Every private had become a corporal overnight, pay rates had been quickly trebled, and thrustful sergeants had made themselves captains, majors, colonels, and even generals—only to find on a number of occasions that bargains which they had made with contingents brought in by the United Nations were rejected by their men, who not infrequently demoted the offending officers and thrust them into the barrack jail. In the Stanleyville area, and not there alone, former members of the Force Publique were turned into private armies by such political adventures as Gizenga, a neo-Communist, if not a Communist, who has warm support from behind the Iron Curtain; but the Czechs and Poles at his disposal are, of course, "technical assistants", not "mercenaries"! To add to the tragic-comedy, this successor to the untalented Patrice Lumumba is also Vice-President in the Congo Central Government under Mr. Adoula.

Ejection of the "mercenaries" aiding Mr. Tshombe in Katanga has been a primary objective of the United Nations, which, however, has shown not the slightest anxiety about the European Communists who have provided similar services for Gizenga, and that inex-

placable — or at least unexplained — indifference was not shaken even when Gizengist troops recently murdered fourteen young Italian airmen, and, horror of horrors, sold flesh from their mutilated bodies in the public market in Stanleyville. That outrage, which should have shocked the world, made scarcely any impression. Only a few newspapers reported it with any prominence, and it was quickly forgotten by all. That was not an incident about which the United Nations thought it seems to work up indignation—doubtless because that would have displeased many of its Afro-Asian members. Their criticisms are directed, not at Gizengist malpractices, but at Tshombe, whose great offence in their eyes is firm commitment to the principle of inter-racial co-operation—because he recognizes that Africans cannot stand alone; that revenue for the public services can be produced only by the great European enterprises with which his country is blessed; that there cannot be stability without the help of Europeans; and that the alternative would be chaos, chaos which would submerge his Government and province and open Northern Rhodesia's twelve hundred mile border to Communist infiltration.

"Mercenaries" has been made a smear word by politicians and journalists in many countries, whose peoples do not know that the demand that Mr. Tshombe should dismiss his

In Conflict with British Practice.

European helpers contradicts British theory and practice in African territories approaching and attaining independence. In all such cases every possible influence, moral and financial, is used to persuade British civil servants to remain; and British military and police officers are similarly urged not to withdraw, since each new State requires the stiffening which they alone can adequately provide. When Tanganyika became independent on December 9, for instance, Mr. Nyerere took over two battalions of The King's African Rifles, with their British officers and non-commissioned officers, and renamed them the Tanganyika Rifles; and he asked that a British brigadier should be sent from the United Kingdom to command his military forces. Until a few weeks ago a British general, in a representation of the Ghana Government, continued to command its forces. Yet the United Nations insisted on the dismissal from Katanga of Belgian military and police officers, whom Mr. Tshombe's Government wished to retain, because they alone, knowing the country, its people and their languages, could give maximum service in a time of immense difficulty.

However reprehensible it may seem to legalists, it was wholly natural for President Tshombe to accept offers from a small number of white men to serve with his troops.

Calumnies About The Federation.

Though few in number, they have provided an indispensable stiffening and engendered a spirit of confidence. They are mercenaries in the sense that they are paid, but so are the troops from many lands serving under the United Nations flag; and it is highly significant that, according to the special correspondent in Elisabethville of the *Daily Telegraph*, about four out of five of the Europeans who had taken up arms in defence of the Katanga Government last week were unpaid volunteers, who were prepared to hazard their lives because they were persuaded that if the assault on the Katanga Army succeeded, all hope of the restoration of law and order would have been lost and pro-Communist conspirators would soon dominate the Congo and threaten neighbouring territories. Immense publicity has been given to the charge that many Rhodesians have been allowed, if not encouraged, to go as "mercenaries" to Katanga, which is al-

leged to have received arms and ammunition from the Federation. Both assertions are wholly false. Sir Roy Welensky's Government has been scrupulous to avoid embroilment.

His consistent advice to Mr. Tshombe has been to seek agreement with the Central Government for a federal or confederal Congo. Though few readers of the daily Press are aware of the fact, Mr.

United Nations Goes to War.

Tshombe has repeatedly declared his acceptance of the principle and his willingness to negotiate at any place at which his personal safety would not be in jeopardy. When he went to Coquilhatville for precisely

this purpose earlier in the year he was jailed for two months and narrowly escaped assassination; and, quite understandably, he does not intend to walk into such a trap again. That should have been understood by the United Nations, which should either have promised him satisfactory guarantees for his safety at a meeting place within the Congo or have prevailed upon Mr. Adoula to accept a neutral rendezvous. Reasonable fear in the one case and unreasonable pride in the other has caused delay to which the United Nations set a term by resorting to war. Only after much unnecessary blood had been spilt by U.N. aggression was a meeting between Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula arranged. May peace result at this season of peace.

Notes By The Way

Proscription

PROSCRIPTION of a political movement which has systematically engaged in intimidation and violence is both a belated upholding of law and order and an admission that the authorities responsible for its preservation had been neglectful of their duties, which, if firmly enforced, would have stamped out the intimidation and violence as soon as they started. It is astonishing that Governments whose Ministers pay daily lip service to civilized standards can for years tolerate organized widespread, and dangerous departures from the norm. The worst case in African history was that of Mau Mau in Kenya, where a complacent Government and apathetic or sycophantic senior civil servants in Nairobi were deaf over a long period to serious warnings given again and again by administrative and police officers in the field, missionaries, settlers, and Africans themselves, including chiefs. The consequence of the indulgence shown by the Administration was a rebellion that cost thousands of African lives, about fifty million pounds, and incalculable damage to the social, economic and general life of the country. That classic case of continued disregard of the obligation inherent in high office has been described in considerable detail in the Corfield Report, which should be compulsory reading for all in Africa who have to deal with subversive movements. Yet such is the folly of the politicians, white and black, who in the past couple of years have brought such calamities upon East and Central Africa, that this document, pregnant with warning, was quickly thrust aside because it was made the target of so much abuse by African nationalist extremists.

N.D.P. Banned

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is the latest country to have to proscribe an African political movement—the National Democratic Party. As Sir Edgar Whitehead has said, the N.D.P. developed on Nazi lines and was given more than ample opportunity to reform itself. It preferred to challenge the Government by extending its thuggery, and the natural consequence has followed. It will be succeeded, of course, by a new body with broadly similar aims, but, fortunately, the Colony has laws which will prevent the banned organization from moving *en masse*

into the successor party. That party, a safeguard which was lacking in too many other territories, whose proscription was therefore of very limited practical value. African moderates, of whom Southern Rhodesia has a higher proportion than any other part of the Federation, will now have an opportunity to make their opinions known and felt. If they seize their chance they will serve their people well.

Dr. O'Brien

DR. CONOR O'BRIEN, lately chief United Nations representative in Katanga, is stated by a London newspaper to have been in the habit while in Elisabethville of talking about the British as "the Brits", a term indicative of the attitude of a man who was supposed to be an impartial international civil servant. When he resigned his United Nations post he also resigned from the Irish Foreign Service, saying that his purpose was to recover his freedom to speak out against deliberate obstruction of the United Nations by Great Britain. Within a few days, however, he admitted that he was seeking a divorce in order to marry again; and since it is almost inconceivable that any senior official in Eire would be retained in his appointment after a divorce action, some discount may legitimately be allowed from his assertion that his great anxiety was to be free to tell his story. The first attempts have not been impressive. His outburst in New York was entirely unconvincing, and so was his appearance on television on his arrival in London. But he has signed a contract with a New York publisher, doubtless at a handsome fee, and since there was keen competition for the United Kingdom rights of the book, he will have had exceptionally liberal treatment in London also. There will clearly be financial solace for a man who was an obvious misfit in the Congo.

Chilembwe

NATIONALISTIC FERVOUR too often impels its victims to make public statements which damage their cause. Mr. W. Chokani, Malawi Congress Party M.L.C. for Chiradzulu, for instance, said the other day in his maiden speech in the Nyasaland Legislature: "Our stay here is the work of the efforts of sons and daughters

of my constituency, in this connexion I mention the name John Chilembwe" whereupon there was applause. Mr. M. Mkwandawire, Minister without Portfolio, hoped that "the spirit of Chilembwe, with all those who believed in what he fought for, are with us here". These two members of Dr. Banda's party, one of them a Minister, are presumably aware that Chilembwe led a rebellion against the Government of Nyasaland early in the 1914-18 war, that he beheaded a European and displayed the head as a trophy, and that while his country was at war he entered into traitorous correspondence with the Governor of German East Africa. These are facts about Chilembwe which nationalist zealots in his country are unlikely to want recalled; but since something like canonization of the man is being attempted it is in the public interest that these incidents in his career should be brought to mind. For some years he was a missionary worker. Then he appeared to lose all sense of balance and to make Africanization the object of his worship. The kindest judg-

ment is to assume that towards the end of his life he lost his reason. That he should now be made an object of Malawi Party veneration is perturbing.

Worst Heading

THE WORST HEADING which I ever remember in this paper appeared last week. It read: "Arch. Comments on Rhodesia Riots". What was written was "Archbishop's Comments on Rhodesian Riots", but that hurriedly dictated caption being too long, instead of omitting "Rhodesian" a compositor, assuredly under the influence of the printer's devil, inflicted on the Most Rev. James Hughes, Archbishop of Central Africa — and upon EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA — the indignified abbreviation of "Arch". Had it been "Archb.", I should have felt less resentful on opening the page. I apologize to the Archbishop, and to all others who had a sense of offence; and, this being Christmastide, I forgive the comp!

House of Commons Debates Congo Operation

Political Settlement Should Not Be Imposed by Force

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week discussed the United Nations operation in the Congo.

Opening for the Government the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Heath, said that it could be argued that one should accept the authority of the United Nations whether right or wrong, but the British Government was not prepared to accept that view. It wanted the U.N. Secretary-General to obtain an immediate cease-fire in Katanga.

This is not only a matter of the greatest gravity for Katanga, but also for the U.N. itself, its operations in the Congo, and its whole future as an organization.

The Congo was an independent country with a wholly sovereign administration which the U.N. had entered to provide civil and technical assistance, military help for internal law and order, by being stationed there and controlling airfields, to deter outside intervention which would bring the Congo into the cold war, and to enable the country to solve its own internal political differences.

H.M. Government's View

Britain had made it absolutely clear that in the Government's view force should be used only to prevent clashes between hostile Congolese troops; there ought to be no question of resorting to force to empower the U.N. to impose a political settlement.

The former U.N. representative in Katanga, Dr. O'Brien, had said that Britain was betraying U.N. soldiers—who were risking their lives to give effect to a U.N. resolution which Britain had lacked the courage to veto—by saying that a solution should not be imposed by force; the United States, on the contrary was helping loyally in a practical manner. That showed, Mr. Heath contended, that Dr. O'Brien believed while in Katanga that the object was to impose a settlement by force.

Britain's support for the U.N. operations had included fulfilling all her financial obligations and invalidating and withdrawing the passports of mercenaries; and it had been decided with very great reluctance, on repeated U.N. requests, to supply 24,000lb. bombs. "But we know what weapons of this kind mean, and the idea of using them in the heart of Africa must be abhorrent to every Member of the House, if it could possibly be avoided."

The request for the bombs had subsequently been withdrawn, but the Secretary-General had then said that the military operation would be continued until its objectives had been attained, militarily or otherwise. "This means that the U.N. has embarked on a very considerable operation, and again raises great apprehensions as to how long the fighting will continue and what its results will be.

"The U.N. is in danger of carrying out operations against

bitter hostility in Katanga until the end of their lasting some time. Because of the nature of the operations set out, there is a danger too, although it may not wish it, of the U.N. in fact imposing a political settlement on a State against the resolutions passed to cover its activities."

Equivoical on Violence

Mr. Harold Wilson (Huyton) moved the Opposition amendment, which, while arguing that every effort should be made to unite the Congo by agreement, regretted that the Government had thus far shown no doubt upon its willingness to give genuine support to the U.N. by its equivoical and humiliating policies.

He asked for an assurance that at no time the vice-consul in Elisabethville had met Mr. Tshombe to assure him of British support in any way.

Mr. Heath: "The vice-consul is a member of the External Affairs Department of the Central African Federation. It is an arrangement that was made before the Congo achieved independence, and is convenient because of the close relations between Katanga and the Congo."

Mr. Wilson, referring to the "manoeuvres" over the region, accused the Government of having surrendered objectively on the thinnest and most implausible pretext of totally inaccurate reports or statements, attributed to the Staff Officer and General Sean McKeown, and after a week-end of "mobilization by the Katanga lobby and a thunderous and highly improper blast from Sir Roy Welensky."

The Government had to dissociate itself from the doctrines and pressure of the "Katanga lobby" and of Sir Roy. "This is the problem—the influence in Africa and England of power, highly organized and subtly exercised, notably that of Union Miniere and Tanganyika Concessions, linked with the British South Africa Company. Let no one underestimate the power of these pressures which have been brought to bear directly and indirectly on Westminster. They permeate the British mind—£145m. worth of assets with their full power mobilized and deployed against the U.N."

"Who is paying the Katanga mercenaries? Does anyone think they could exist if Union Miniere and the other companies withheld their support? Government should seek out those financiers owing British allegiance and instruct them to withhold further finance, including the taxes they are illegally paying Mr. Tshombe."

Several Conservative Members dismissed Mr. Wilson's speech as inaccurate and hypocritical. It was described as "an extraordinary conglomeration of gossip and fiftle-tattle mixed up with highly unworthy insinuations."

Mr. Heath dismissed the Socialist amendment as an open rejection of an appeal for a cease-fire, the first time

in its history on which the British Labour Party had taken such a stand.

American Copper Lobby

Mr. Turton attributed extensive military action in Katanga to the influence of the "American copper lobby", which would be advantaged if Katanga production ceased. Russia, wanting more copper, would back Gizengist control.

Mr. Warbey said that the demand for an immediate cease-fire would mean surrender by the U.N. to a military rebellion.

Sir Harry Legge-Bourke, though a Conservative, opposed the Government motion, saying that to opt out of the Congo action if the U.N. did not order a cease-fire, still less get one, would undermine not only the multi-racial relationships that were hoped for in other African territories, where Mr. Tshombe was regarded as the "blackest blackleg of all blacks", but would risk also dividing the Commonwealth, the Anglo-American alliance, and the entire free world in its fight against Communism.

Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, declared that his party favoured a cease-fire provided it was permanent and would achieve the objects of U.N. intervention. If the U.N. force were to be withdrawn the earlier dangers of outside intervention would arise in worse form, and would also indicate a really appalling failure to the world at large. The fact that the situation presented the U.N. with perhaps its greatest challenge was all the more reason for Britain to give maximum support in every way—and nobody outside Britain believed that that had been done.

"We are lined up again with the ex-Colonial European States—Spain, Portugal, with Belgium, and with the same group of States were lined up over Angola and with whom we must be lined up because soon after all the Commonwealth. The Government are under the gravest suspicion in the matter of being influenced by European financial interests. We have in this country become separated from every other Commonwealth country and from our closest and greatest ally. This is the indictment of the Government, whose weakness, possibly any day, might see the authority down into which they have fallen."

Prime Minister's Speech

Closing the debate, the Prime Minister said that the following preliminary answer to Britain's proposal had been sent to Sir Patrick Dean from Mr. U Thant:—

"I have expressed to me certain aspects of your Government as to the aims and objectives of the U.N. in the Congo. In reply I would affirm that my aim and objective, and that of the U.N. civil and military authorities in the Congo, is to achieve a solution of the differences between the Central Government and the provincial authorities of Katanga in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

"I would remind you that in interpreting the authority placed in my hands by the Security Council on November 24, 1961, I said, among other things: 'In my view, national reconciliation should be the aim of all attempts to restore law and order in the Republic of the Congo.' Earlier in the same statement I said: 'Above all, I must assure you that the United Nations will continue, and even redouble, its attempts to achieve reconciliation by peaceful means, of course, of the sharp differences which now seriously endanger the unity of the country.'

"I reaffirm what I said then, and to this end I have sent to Leopoldville two of my colleagues who have been closely associated with the U.N. operations in the Congo to seek to achieve the objectives outlined above."

Mr. Macmillan continued: "I do not rate this beyond what it represents, but it is a friendly response—not by any means a rebuff."

"The U.N. had a right and a duty to take up positions and to defend them to prevent a civil war. What has alarmed the Government is that the operations going on now are not stopping civil war. It is not a war between two African groups; what is so terrible is that this peaceful instrument, the U.N., is engaged in a battle with the Katanga people. I fear the U.N. may be found slipping into a war of conquest and then having to set up administration. That is not its mandate or its duty."

"When our diplomatic representative speaks in Washington, London, New York, or elsewhere, he is speaking for the Federation, not for some blasted party"—Mr. J. Gaunt, addressing the Federal Parliament.

Appeal to U.N. for Cease-fire Britain Deeply Disturbed

AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE in Katanga was urged on Wednesday of last week by the United Kingdom Government, whose representative at the United Nations, Sir Patrick Dean, handed the following communication to Mr. U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations:—

"Her Majesty's Government are deeply disturbed by the course of events of the past week in the Congo.

"As they have made clear on a number of occasions recently, they fully support the efforts of the United Nations to bring about a restoration of law and order in the Congo, and to encourage a peaceful reconciliation between the Central Government and the Provincial Government of Katanga. They also recognize the undoubted right of the U.N. forces to act in self-defence when, as has happened in the last fortnight, they are attacked.

"H.M. Government have already also made clear to the Acting Secretary-General that they cannot agree that it is the duty of the U.N. to impose a political solution on Katanga, whether by force or not. To do so would be directly contrary to the resolution of the Security Council of August 9, 1960.

Actions Conflict with Assurances

"For this reason they view with alarm the course of military events of the past week, which they find difficult to understand in the light of the Acting Secretary-General's assurance that the objectives of the U.N. forces are to restore freedom of their communications and to defend themselves.

"The fact of attacks on the lines reported to have been made by U.N. aircraft, including those on industrial installations and other civilian targets, do not in H.M. Government's view appear to fall within this definition.

"In the circumstances, H.M. Government believe that the duty of the U.N. is to bring about a speedy and peaceful conciliation and negotiation.

"They therefore call upon the Acting Secretary-General to secure an immediate cease-fire in Katanga, in order to bring to an end the destruction to life and property resulting from the present fighting and thus create conditions in which, in a united Congo, the peaceful and just basis for co-operation may be negotiated.

"H.M. Government have noted with satisfaction the references to reconciliation and pacification in the Secretary-General's statement of December 10. In this spirit, therefore, they approach him with confidence that he would set about this task forthwith.

"They assure him that they stand ready to be of every assistance in this connexion, and if a cease-fire can be brought they will exert all the influence they can bring to bear, in any way or at any point, to encourage a very early meeting between the Central Government and Mr. Tshombe. Such a meeting they regard as an essential first step towards the re-integration of Katanga within the Congo."

Mr. George Ball, United States Under-Secretary of State, immediately said in Washington that his country wanted a cease-fire in Katanga "as soon as feasible, but not now; we do not believe that any cease-fire is feasible until the minimum objectives of the U.N. have been attained". Britain's request for an immediate effort to negotiate a cease-fire would not be supported by the U.S.A.

"There cannot be a repetition of the events of September, when the U.N. was widely regarded as having suffered a defeat at the hands of the Katanga authorities and the situation further deteriorated."

The U.N.'s aim was not to crush Katanga's military force or to enforce a political solution; its limited objectives were to protect itself and to maintain freedom of movement and communication in order to fulfil its mission to create conditions in which Mr. Tshombe would agree to negotiate with

(Continued on page 407)

Sir Arthur Kirby on Tanganyika Triumphant

Points from an Address to the Royal African Society

FEW PEOPLE would have said that Tanganyika would be the first of the three East African territories to achieve political independence. Until recently she was regarded as the Cinderella of the trio.

Tanganyika, four times the size of the United Kingdom, is populated by nine million people of 120 different tribes, for a high proportion of whom survival is not easy because of climatic rigours and pestilence. Periodical famines, floods and pest-borne diseases can combine to reduce any people to an acceptance of bare existence, but the affliction which must have driven all hope from the people of Tanganyika was the ruthless slave-trading which decimated the tribes and set them one against another. Tanganyika was probably bled for at least 200 years by this traffic, which did not end until late in the last century.

Hard on the cessation of slave-trading came German colonization and ruthless repression of revolt, which culminated in the Maji Maji Rebellion of 1905-6, when over 120,000 people were massacred in one area. The country had not recovered from this blow when the First World War broke out and the whole country was afflicted by a protracted warfare between the British and German forces, with consequent devastation of crops and heavy loss of life amongst the African peoples. Social and economic advance as had been achieved under the German colonial regime was set back almost to naught.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Britain was given a League of Nations mandate to administer the territory and promote the material and moral well-being and social progress of the people. The territory was renamed Tanganyika and Britain introduced its own system of Colonial Government.

Poor Country at Subsistence Level

The British administrators applied themselves quietly to the task of reconstruction. Tranquillity succeeded turmoil and desolation, but only meagre funds were available for social and economic development and most of the population continued to live at subsistence level. Except for the religious missions, there was but negligible educational expansion, and little economic progress was made. The country was poor and the potentiality of its natural resources were being no more than scratched. The plantation industries had yet to recover from the setback of the war and the flow of investment and immigrants was sluggish.

Nobody would quite say whether or not Tanganyika might be used as a pawn in bargaining between the Great Powers. Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the Colonial Development Corporation were then unknown, no substantial financial assistance came from Britain, and the League of Nations evinced no constructive interest and gave no financial assistance.

However, the small immigrant communities, many of them Germans, Greeks and Asians, began to expand the sisal industry and progress on a small scale was made in coffee, tea, and tobacco and there was a short-lived boom in gold. The long-settled Asian communities maintained their trading activities. In the thirties the trade depression hit Tanganyika as badly as other Colonial territories. There were locust invasions, and a serious famine in 1924 killed off thousands of people. The Second World War stopped all further progress except in the sphere of closer co-ordination with Uganda and Kenya for the production of food crops.

Tanganyika's real break with misfortune came during the immediate post-war period with the British Government's groundnut scheme, which, though a failure as a scheme, provided an impetus just at the right time to spark off development. This coincided with a period of high prices for Tanganyika's sisal, cotton, and coffee and a consequential improvement in her Government revenues. The railways and ports were amalgamated with those of Kenya and Uganda; and the postal services, customs and taxation were consolidated as common services with Kenya and Uganda under the East Africa High Commission. New ports were built, railways were

expanded, and more social, educational and developmental services became possible because of higher Government revenues. During the next decade Tanganyika was able to triumph over her past.

Transformation in 15 Years

She progressed from a condition near to economic and political nakedness in 1946 to nationhood and political independence in 1961. This transformation in 15 years is the more remarkable considering that only 60 years ago her people were still primitive. They knew nothing of the wheel, had no coinage, no written alphabet, no permanent architecture, and no means of long-distance transport because pack animals could not survive the tsetse-borne diseases.

We have yet much to learn about the culture heritage of Africa. Tanganyika may well have been the cradle of man, for in 1959 a skull was discovered there which has been recently assessed as being over a million years old; some rock paintings of ostriches, giraffe and antelope are similar in technique to some in Southern Spain, and in other places there are tools, utensils and ornaments similar to those found in Southern Europe.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of this century the people knew little beyond the bounds of their immediate tribal areas. In two generations the widely scattered peoples of this large area, within boundaries artificially and arbitrarily drawn by European Powers, have developed a proud Tanganyikan national consciousness and a sense of unity of outlook and purpose.

In 1954 a United Nations mission, critically assessing the British as the administering authority, suggested that independence could be achieved, and within 7 years, if the Government achieved within seven years. Tanganyika became internally self-governing, with Mr. Julius Nyerere as Prime Minister, on this date.

Though democratically elected, the Government has no parliamentary opposition, because the principal political party, the Tanganyika African National Union, returned 70 out of the 71 elected members, of whom 44 were Asians and 10 Europeans. In two years the Government composed wholly of Africans has replaced the Cabinet is composed entirely of African members and the National Assembly has elected, about equal, the presidents of two Governments, Lord J. Swilling and Sir Richard Turnbull, in whom Tanganyika was fortunate.

Has often we hear the fear expressed that we should slow down the pace of political emancipation in Africa? How often have we heard say that the people are unread, to govern themselves? Perhaps we make the mistake of being so protectionist. At what stage in our own history were we ready to govern ourselves in Britain? Who decided for us when we were fit to govern? Anyone who reads the proceedings in the Tanganyika National Assembly will surely conclude that the Government, for all its immaturity, has shown a confidence-inspiring ability to govern.

Dangers of Totalitarianism?

Perhaps more to the point are the fears that the present monolithic T.A.N.U. Government carries in it dangers of totalitarianism. Mr. Nyerere has countered this by stating that his idea of democracy is not that the Legislature must of necessity have within it a recognized opposition party, but that the Government can, at any time, be overthrown by popular vote. This is reflected throughout the National Assembly. The members, though solidly T.A.N.U., are by no means uncritically slavish to the party line. Debates are free and forceful, and the Government is under frequent challenge. Indeed, a strong critic is the Prime Minister's own brother.

The Prime Minister will have no nonsense. He is never coming into this House, getting drunk with the atmosphere, and talking rubbish in the hope that some people will clap for them and get away with it.

He is harshest when he speaks against racialism. At the opening of the University College of Tanganyika he said: "In this country it is the responsibility of all citizens to ensure that no man suffers a legal or social disability for being white. This would be contrary not to the law—laws can be changed by the will of the people—but contrary to those basic principles of human justice for which we have long been struggling."

The question of racialism was fully ventilated during the debate on the Citizenship Bill. One member vividly expressed his doubts about the ultimate loyalties by saying: "If God sends a messenger to Tanganyika saying 'Within six months Tanganyika will be set on fire', tell me, by March next year how many non-Africans will be in this country?" Another voiced his fear that the immigrant communities would continue to dominate, and called for the resignation of non-Africans from the Assembly after independence.

Immigrants' Special Skills

The Prime Minister frankly recognized that Tanganyika had inherited a situation in which the economic classes were identical with race, but said that this had to be tackled positively by offering full citizenship to all. He threatened to resign if the Assembly did not accept common citizenship, and sternly said: "If we in Tanganyika are going to divorce citizenship from loyalty and marry it to colour, we shall not stop there." The Minister for Home Affairs clinched his argument by saying that Tanganyika's progress had been immeasurably helped by the smaller immigrant communities who had brought special skills, knowledge, and capital to help develop the country for the benefit of all its people.

The debates are good-humoured and have their lighter moments, as, for example, when the Prime Minister intervened after much talk about the dangers of neo-social activities in school to say: "A union of love; let us get on with education."

Another member revealed penetrating commonsense by the corny remark that "if the draftsmen were politicians, then things would be upside down in every law". Another expressed his honesty by saying: "An offence against nationalism is not necessarily an offence in the world." Yet another was vociferously applauded when he said that the Government should "take the 'bitter' out of the 'sweet' and give it to the party members".

The politicians are facing their problems with realism and pragmatism. They are pulling no punches in dealing with their people. The Ministers are heralding the prospect of independence, with justifiable pride and pleasure, but in no spirit of complacency or irresponsibility. Mr. Nyerere has said that Tanganyika would grope forward in the hope of attaining a synthesis of individual liberty.

"Old Enemies Still With Us"

The general attitude was epitomized by the Minister for Home Affairs when he said: "When the clock strikes 12 on the night of December 8 there will be a great number of changes affecting the everyday lives of the people of this country, which itself will remain unchanged by Tanganyika's transition from being a dependent territory to an independent Sovereign State. We shall not acquire at the moment any more wealth than we have now; we shall not become any cleverer; nor shall we be any more healthy. Our old enemies of poverty, ignorance and disease will still be with us, and we shall have to redouble our efforts to overcome them. However, we shall become a free people, able to decide for ourselves how we shall set about tackling the innumerable tasks that face us, without being bound by any preconceived ideas or prejudices."

These are fair words, but the realities of Tanganyika are outside the National Assembly, among the nine million people to whom independence will bring no easement of their hard way of life. Less than half a million—little over 5%—are in paid employment, the vast majority being peasant cultivators and nomadic or semi-nomadic cattle keepers. By any economic or social test Tanganyika is under-developed. Much of the centre is arid bush country, and economic activity is concentrated in relatively small, widely differing areas scattered around the periphery. The lines of communication are long and costly, and sometimes so rudimentary as to be almost non-existent during the rainy seasons.

Tanganyika's leaders are not dismayed by the problems and difficulties ahead. Indeed, the prospects are quite hopeful. Tanganyika is no longer critically dependent upon the production of plantation crops by immigrant enterprise. The African peasant producers, largely through co-operatives, contribute 55% of Tanganyika's exports of crops and about 65% of the value of all marketed crops. The African farmer is thus participating in a cash economy, even though in most cases this is little more than marginal to a subsistence way of life.

The plantation estates occupy only 1% of the land area, and alienation of land for non-African use is negligible. The over-all population density is low, 26 per square mile, compared with 312 in India. It has been estimated that Tanganyika could support 35 million people by the introduction of good farming systems and sensible conservation of water for irrigation.

This could not easily be achieved, because, despite the low over-all density of population, in some parts there is over-population and land shortage. Tribal attachments to particular

areas would have to be broken down and people moved away from overcrowded areas to other areas which could be brought into production. This would involve the control of land use, such as would never have been acceptable under any Colonial Government but which may prove possible under independent Government.

Sisal Most Valuable Export

In 1960 Tanganyika had a favourable trade balance of £18.8m.; her export earnings reached the record level of £56.6m., exceeding the 1959 figure by £9m. Sisal, still her most valuable export, brought in 28% of her overseas earnings in 1960. Cotton, which came next, is an entirely peasant-grown crop, and has increased by 400% from only 7,000 tons in 1946 to 35,000 tons in 1959. Close behind came coffee—again grown mostly by African producers operating through growers' co-operatives. Among secondary cash crops which are increasing in importance are tea, pyrethrum, oil seeds, tobacco, cashew nuts, etc., and animal products in the shape of hides and skins and canned meat. Sugar is grown for local consumption, and a new large sugar-growing area in the Kilombero Valley, partly plantation and partly smallholders, will be in production in 1962, with an eventual output of 70,000 tons a year.

Those immigrants who are in farming or plantation production have no fears about land expropriation. The Minister of Agriculture recently said that those already holding land and those who in the future acquire it need have no fears as to title. It would, he added, be foolish and short-sighted policy were it otherwise.

Two gold bands in the new Tanganyika flag symbolize the mineral resources. Williamson's diamond mines contribute about £44m. annually to Tanganyika's favourable trade balance. In the south are large coal and iron deposits which could one day be the backbone of the country's industry. Oil has yet to be discovered in Tanganyika, although the Government is proceeding to prepare primary commodity export industrialization in its infancy, but now secondary export industrialization is in its infancy, but now secondary export industrialization is in its infancy. The total output of manufacturing industry in 1960 is estimated at £7.3m., compared with only £3.7m. in 1959. The number of employees in manufacturing industry is 17,000 people in a range of 90 different types of manufacture.

But the fiscal revenue is only £20m. a year. To widen the field of education for all would cost more than the present total annual budget. Expenditure on education is paid into Dar es Salaam. Tanganyika does not have an independent central bank. At present a Shaba and Nyanza, she has no fortuitous revenues from mineral or oil royalties, and a tremendous effort of education and exhortation will be needed to raise the national income by only a few pounds above the present £20 a head.

The National Fund

The aim is to encourage a happy and productive combination of large plantations growing profitable export crops and a backbone of yeoman farmers on a cash economy instead of the subsistence subsistence level. It is in this end that a National Fund has been set up and all people in Tanganyika are asked to subscribe. The money collected is to be placed in the hands of trustees, who, in collaboration with the Government, will use it to set up an agricultural credit society to finance small farmers and fishermen to enable them to purchase equipment such as ploughs, oxen, nets, etc. This will take about one half of the fund. A quarter will be devoted to self-help schemes in which people will work voluntarily on roads and dams but will require material, such as cement and tools. The remainder will go to various development schemes under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

There is no complacency; it is realized that the first years of independence will be years of great financial and manpower difficulties and that resources will be limited. There are no grandiose schemes. To achieve even modest progress, considerable assistance will be required from outside. The Tanganyika welcomes provided her independence is unimpaired.

When her representative recently acknowledged his country's accession to G.A.T.T., he stressed that Tanganyika was not setting out on the path of independence with the object of relying wholly upon assistance from the outside. Proper development, he said, must come from the determination of the people to help themselves. The same theme is reflected throughout political opinion. One member of the Assembly, in defending the necessity for independence of the trade union movement, said: "If we in the Labour Movement were to accept every penny wherever it came from, we would have castles in the air. But of that we are afraid because we would

(Concluded on page 411)

PERSONALIA

MR. GRAHAM GREEN, the novelist, will spend Christmas in Ethiopia.

M. L. HENRY has arrived in Nairobi as the new manager for Air France.

LORD ALPORT, British High Commissioner in the Federation, has visited Nyasaland.

MR. L. M. E. PARTRIDGE has been promoted Deputy Commissioner of Prisons in Uganda.

SIR GEORGE MOORING, British Resident in Zanzibar, and LADY MOORING are on home leave.

MR. ROBERT M. SCHNEIDER is now Consul of the United States in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. L. M. DENWIDDIE, a director in Kenya of Garley and Roberts, Ltd., has been appointed deputy chairman.

MR. J. L. N. KONCHELLA has been sworn in as Parliamentary Secretary of Tourism, Forests and Wild Life in Kenya.

MR. P. KING, who for the last three years had edited the *Kenya Sisal Board Bulletin*, has left the Colony to live in South Africa.

DR. T. T. PATERSON'S report on the organization of the Public Services of Southern Rhodesia is expected to be ready early next year.

THE ARCHDUCHESS ADELAIDE OF AUSTRIA has visited Kenya during an African tour to confer with the British High Commissioner.

MR. DRUMSTAN OMBARI was received by THE QUEEN one day last week upon his appointment as High Commissioner in London for Tanganyika.

MR. J. W. R. KAZZORA, legal adviser to the Ankole Native Government, has been appointed a nominal member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and LADY RENISON are spending ten days' local leave at Malindi. They will return to Nairobi on December 23.

MR. SAMSON RUSOKE has been re-elected Katiikiro of Bari, which post now carries the title of Omunikirwa. MR. FELIX KWAMBARALI is the new speaker.

MR. ISMAIL AHMED ISMAIL, Commandant of Prisons in the Somali Republic, has visited Kenya and Uganda to study their prison administration systems.

M. GREGOIRE KAYIBANDA, President and Prime Minister of Ruanda, and M. PIERRE NGENDANDUMWE, Deputy Prime Minister of Urundi, have arrived in Belgium for talks.

MR. H. R. BINNS, director of the East African Veterinary Research Organization, has been appointed to the coupot of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara.

THE REV. JOHN CANNING, who recently resigned the rectory of St. Barnabas, Chingola, is convalescing after a serious illness. He had served in Northern Rhodesia with the U.M.C.A. since 1955.

MR. J. E. MITCHELL, Salisbury's city electrical engineer, has been appointed general manager of the Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation, Kitwe, following the resignation of MR. L. G. HUNT.

MR. SERETSE KHAMA is to lead a new political party in Bechuanaland, to be inaugurated early next year, which will "fight tooth and nail to ensure that the inhabitants do not fall into the hands of Leftist elements".

MR. HUMPHREY JONES, Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Labour and Mines and of Local Government and Social Welfare, will retire at the end of the year. He will live in the south of England. Aged 51, he has been in Government service in the Protectorate since 1932.

MR. Y. K. LULE has been appointed chairman of Makerere College Council in succession to SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY, who has resigned to become chairman of the provisional council of the University of East Africa.

CHIEF GABRIEL AKIN DEKO has been appointed regional representative for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He has been Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Western Nigeria.

MR. ROGER FALK, who some years ago carried out an economic survey for the Uganda Government, has resigned the deputy chairmanship of Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., owing to the pressure of other business. He remains on the board.

In a few days SIR HAROLD SNOW will retire from the deputy chairmanship of the British Petroleum Company, in which office he will be succeeded by MR. A. E. C. DRAKE. The company has extensive interests in East and Central Africa.

MGR. JEAN THEUNISSEN, Archbishop of Blantyre, opened in Limbe, Nyasaland, an international seminar of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations and the World Confederation of Catholic Young Women and Girls. It was attended by more than 100 delegates.

SIR EDWARD WINDLEY, who was born in Rhodesia in 1909, and entered the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1931, and spent 23 years in that Colony, latterly as Minister for African Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, will shortly retire from his appointment as Governor of the Gambia.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. COOK, commander of the 1st Bn. The Tanganyika Rifles, has asked his regiment, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, if two of its buglers will make tape recordings of 50 different calls for the benefit of African buglers "who have been sounding far too many off notes".

MR. Y. M. CHEMONGES, M.L.C. for Bugisu North, has left the Uganda People's Congress to join the Democratic Party, "because the former no longer thinks in terms of undiluted democracy and is encouraging tribal organization in national politics by working hand in hand with the Kabaka Yeld".

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA, Chief Minister of Uganda, left Entebbe last week for the United States, accompanied by the Minister of Finance, MR. MELMOTH. Their purpose is to discuss with the World Bank and agencies of the United States Government proposals for assistance in financing Uganda's development schemes.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DUNCAN CUMMING presided and MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RALPH HONE was the guest of honour at this year's reunion in London of members of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration and the British Military Administration of Africa, 1941-45, together with members of the British Civil Administration, 1950-52.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika returned to Dar es Salaam on Tuesday after a brief stop in London en route from New York where he had attended the United Nations General Assembly debate on Tanganyika's application for membership. He was received by THE QUEEN on Monday afternoon and dined that evening with the Prime Minister, MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, and next day had luncheon with MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Visitors in London from the Federation include: MR. J. A. S. ANDREWS, MR. J. H. ASHMORE, MR. & MRS. H. BELL, MR. A. J. G. BOWLES, MR. G. H. BROWN, MR. J. J. R. BURNHAM, THE REV. W. J. BUTLER, MR. & MRS. D. A. P. BUTT, MR. & MRS. D. A. CRABB, MR. & MRS. C. S. ETHERIDGE, FATHER T. FILBY, MR. R. S. HAMILTON, MR. R. HOWIE, MR. & MRS. A. S. H. HULL, MR. C. KEARNS, MR. & MRS. R. LEVER, MR. G. LIVERMORE, CDR. J. P. P. MITCHELL, MR. G. W. MILLS, MR. & MRS. W. A. NICHOLS, DR. J. S. B. PREECE, MR. J. E. ROBERTS, MR. W. P. SULLIVAN, MR. & MRS. B. THOMPSON.

Letter to the Editor**Too Much Emphasis on Politics****Miss Perham's Reith Lectures**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir—In her fifth B.B.C. Reith Lecture on the "Colonial Reckoning" Miss Perham admitted that she was no economist, and chose to refrain from discussing the economic implications of European penetration and settlement of Africa. This major omission could invalidate much of her whole series, and her contention that political factors alone are crucial is merely her own opinion.

Does she seriously suggest that economic factors are of less importance than the political in settling major issues in Katanga, the Copperbelt, Kenya, the Rand, or Kuwait? Politics are the froth or scum on top of the solid economic basis of any society, including the emergent States of Africa. Miss Perham does the new Africa poor service by ignoring the effect of economic factors on these States' vitality, and perhaps their very existence.

One of her most fervent passages was a diatribe against the European-conducted slave trade, apart from the fact that Britain led the world in its suppression of it. We passed laws against it 150 years ago, and Miss Perham could have reminded us that contemporary opinion is the true touchstone. As the transatlantic slave trade was not considered so wicked and immoral. Nor was it thought to be so degrading as we now consider it.

Why should Miss Perham, with all her knowledge and experience of African affairs, willingly add to the needless guilt-complex which is suffered so widely in Africa today over Colonial affairs, and which can only aid Communist smear propaganda about "colonialist exploitation"?

Your faithfully,

ELIZABETH W. ROBSON (MBA)

Obituary**Mrs. Audrey Foran**

MRS. AUDREY FORAN, wife of MAJOR ROBERT FORAN, who has died in Nairobi Cottage Hospital, Kenya, had for some years suffered from arthritis, and during the past year she had been in serious ill-health; but she continued to be cheerful, courageous, and hard-working, giving a great deal of time to a flourishing business which she had developed in the last nine years.

Starting from nothing but a good idea, she had developed a substantial trade in dog biscuits. A great animal lover, she insisted on supervising all bakings of a wide range of dog foods, which went all over East Africa. Her husband, now in his 81st year, will continue the business.

Two close friends have written: "Audrey Foran had a gentle nature, a good word for everyone, and a friendliness which endeared her to a wide circle, which will mourn the passing of a very gallant woman, who gave a good example to others."

The funeral was attended by Africans, men and women, some Asians, and many Europeans.

Major and Mrs. Foran had been married for 25 years.

"Sir John Moffat is a complicated personality. Many of us in U.N.I.P. do not place much trust in him." — Mr. Mainza Chone, a U.N.I.P. leader, writing in *Tribune*.

Tanganyika Becomes Independent

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has published a 68-page illustrated special issue under the above title. The contributors are:—

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Sir Richard Turnbull | Lord Twining |
| Mr. Julius K. Nyerere | Sir Ernest Vasey |
| Sir Edgeworth David | Sir Alfred Vigness |
| Mr. Edmund Teale | Sir Charles Phillips |
| Mr. G. P. G. Mackay | Mr. O. S. Kambona |
| Mr. J. F. Lloyd | Mr. J. H. M. G. M. M. M. |
| Mr. D. C. Brook | Mr. W. G. Dickinson |
| Mr. J. H. S. Tranter | Mr. J. K. Chande |
| Mr. John Bellamy | Mr. Paul Bompad |

THERE ARE also outlines of the careers of Sir Richard Turnbull, Mr. Nyerere, all Cabinet Ministers in Tanganyika and the country's High Commissioner in London.

COPIES should be ordered immediately from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PRICE: 4s. post free by surface mail to any address; 7s. 6d. by second class air mail.

Britain's First Hotel-Class Ship Shake-Down Voyage of "Transvaal Castle"

BRITAIN'S FIRST HOTEL SHIP, the R.M.S. TRANSVAAL CASTLE, made her shake-down cruise from the Clyde to Southampton over the week-end, when Sir Nicholas Cayzer and the other directors, of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., entertained with their customary generosity some 300 guests, many of whom had travelled by special train from London to join the vessel off Gourock.

There can be no steadier ship afloat. For hours on end it was difficult to feel the slightest motion, and it was not surprising to be told that during her trials, when she ran into a howling gale in the Irish Sea, she behaved splendidly. Captain G. H. Mayhew, marine superintendent of the line, considers that in his 44 years at sea he never sailed in a steadier craft. Stabilizers have been fitted, but were not required on the two-day voyage from Scotland to here, the port.

£12m. Addition

This latest addition to the Union-Castle fleet has cost nearly £12m., bringing to almost £100m. the expenditure of the British and Commonwealth group on new tonnage since the end of the last war; and approximately one-third of that money has been spent in Britain.

Believing the hotel-class ship to meet the needs of today and tomorrow, the owners have set themselves to provide something quite new in accommodation and service. As guests on a hotel share the same public rooms though the cost of their suites and rooms may vary widely, so the same principle has been adopted for the TRANSVAAL CASTLE.

A luxurious suite is priced at £700 for the voyage to Cape Town, whether for one or two passengers. Other accommodation ranges from £240 per passenger in a deluxe two-bedded room with bath through nine categories to a minimum of £120 in an inner four-berth cabin. The range could scarcely be wider; and it is all excellently designed. Craftsmen have made use of decorplast laminate in many colours and patterns, thus eliminating the need for the painting and renovating which never seem to cease on most ships.

The crew quarters are assuredly not surpassed in any other British liner; senior craftsmen have single cabins, and stewards and others have two-bedded rooms as large and well arranged as many of those in the passenger quarters.

Departure from Established Custom

A complete departure from established custom is the employment in the dining room of 40 stewardesses. When it was announced that such an experiment was to be tried, and that the selection would be made from those who were well trained waitresses, more than 1,000 applications were received. Not surprisingly, those chosen are quick, courteous, and attentive.

The dining room, which seats over 400 persons, extends across the width of the ship on C deck. The middle of this unusual room is occupied by a representation of a South African house (which cleverly hides a cargo hatch), and the dining area resembles a garden surrounding the house, with attractive white-painted trellis arches in wrought iron. A lighter effect it would have been difficult to contrive.

On the same level is the capacious galley, which has every imaginable labour-saving device, most of them operated by electricity. One new British machine can perform 36 different operations, all of which are done by hand in the ordinary domestic kitchen.

On the promenade deck are the children's playroom, the golden room, the assembly room, the writing room,

library, orangery, and smoke room; and on the observation deck above there are a delightful drawing room and a cellar bar and vineyard.

The golden room is a veranda café and bar. It has specially designed golden lanterns of Persian type, Persian arches on the walls, Persian-style white tablets, and as a wall-piece a golden emblem of charioteers.

A short passage leads to the assembly room, or main lounge, which can seat 300. At one end is a mural of a Venetian canal scene with the Rialto Bridge, and opposite is a mirrored wall, with an old Venetian clock as a centre-piece. The middle of the room provides a dance floor, and at one end is a musicians' platform.

Adjacent is the orangery, so called after orange branches in metal which hold electric candle lights in a series of trellis-work arches.

Forward of the orangery is the smoke room, divided by cane screens to form a card room, a bar, and a general lounge.

On the port side of the promenade deck are a large writing room and a library with about 2,000 books, excellently selected to meet all tastes. There are, of course, numerous general and specialist books in Afrikaans, and some in French.

The small drawing room above has the quietness and dignity of such a feature in a well furnished private house. Near it are the cellar bar and a veranda named the vineyard, from which there is an obstructed view of the after deck.

Three decks below there are 12 decks altogether — is a cinema with most comfortable seating for 200.

The ship has a lido and swimming pool, a gymnasium, ample space for shops, an unusually large shop, several television sets, four lifts, a garage, and a swimming pool forward for the crew.

There are sixpenny slot machines from which hot coffee or a variety of cold drinks can be obtained. Telephone kiosks in convenient places facilitate communication with the cabins.

Awaiting the Public's Verdict

Throughout the ship are old prints framed in gilt, of African animals, birds, tribes, and scenes. Another most pleasing innovation is the balustrading, the hand rails of which are in dark wood with inlaid brass.

The TRANSVAAL CASTLE has much light colour, giving a sense of gaiety in the larger public rooms, while providing in several of the smaller rooms the more subdued, restful, and traditional atmosphere which older travellers may prefer.

Whether this ship, designed to test a new conception of ocean travel, will have one or more sisters must depend upon the voyaging public's verdict. If it triumphantly vindicates the expectations of the directors and their advisers, there will be others of this type. Meantime results will be closely studied; and passengers are all invited to indicate their candid opinions on forms provided for the purpose.

Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman of the company, will revisit South Africa early next year for discussions with the Government, for two further ships will need to be built if a weekly mail service is to be maintained and the time reduced to 11½ days. The present mail contract with the Government of South Africa runs until 1966.

Captain A. G. Patey commands the new vessel, of which Mr. A. Mailer is chief engineer and Mr. G. S. Cochrane chief officer. The crew number 426, and 728 passengers can be carried. The gross tonnage is 33,500, the horsepower of the engines 40,000, and the service speed 22½ knots.

Air conditioning (a feature of the ship) has transformed life in the engine rooms, which throb with power, abound with dials recording every operation,

and have a cleanliness that amazes the visitor to whom all mechanism is a mystery. Here mystery on the grand scale is harnessed by human mastery.

Except for an emergency reserve, the TRANSVAAL CASTLE carries no fresh water. Instead, 250 tons a day are distilled from sea water and used for every purpose—much to the satisfaction of the group's chief medical adviser, Dr. A. Levin, since the process eliminates any possibility of contamination and consequent sickness. Few vessels have this important, complex, but economically justifiable equipment.

This hotel ship is much more ship than hotel. Who would have it otherwise?

Union-Castle to Call at Naples

IN ALTERNATE MONTHS from June next year Union-Castle liners homeward-bound from Durban by the East Coast route will call at Naples, which has not been a normal port for the line for more than 30 years. The KENYA CASTLE, RHODESIA CASTLE, and BRAEMAR CASTLE will maintain about weekly service to and from Durban via the Mediterranean from April 19 next, when the DURBAN CASTLE and WARWICK CASTLE will be withdrawn from the fleet. The round-Africa voyage will still be possible for passengers may transfer to a mail ship at Durban.

The work of aestheticians is in many ways a mystery to me—though I hasten to add that the company as scrubbed here today gives the appearance of being perfectly normal human beings. Mr. Ronald Ngala Kenya's Leader of Government Business opening a Food and Agriculture Organization seminar in Nairobi

Boycotting South Africa

MR. NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, told Press representatives before he left Dar es Salaam to address the United Nations that he intended to deal with Portuguese colonialism and with South Africa's policy of *apartheid*, and that Tanganyika would boycott business with South Africa and ban its aircraft. When asked whether such a boycott would apply to the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika (half the capital of which is held in South Africa), the Prime Minister replied: "That diamond mine is ours". He said that the Soviet Government had been invited to open diplomatic relations with Tanganyika.

Uganda Scholarships

THREE-HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS for overseas study were recently awarded by the Uganda Government. The Legislative Council has now been told that 162 of the recipients are Protestants, 111 Roman Catholics, and 17 Muslims, leaving a balance of 10 who profess none of those faiths. There are 16 non-Africans among the scholarship-holders. Buganda received 109, Busoga 27, Acholi 23, Kigezi 22, Teso and West Nile 16 each, Bunyoro 15, Ankole and Bugisu 12 each, Lango 11, Toro 10, Bukedi seven, and Karamoja one.

More Crime in Uganda

CRIME FIGURES IN UGANDA were higher in almost every category last year than in 1959, themselves a sharp increase over 1958, says an annual report of the Judiciary. The number of persons convicted of murder or manslaughter rose from 348 to 414, and death sentences from 30 to 81. Serious cases of offences against property accompanied by violence increased by 25% as did those of other offences against property.

KENYA TREES AND SHRUBS

by

Ivan R. Dale and P. J. Greenway

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Kikuyu Oaths to Kill Kenyatta

Intimidation Never More Widespread

KENYA POLICE have in the past two months discovered three cases of illegal oath-taking by Kikuyu who swore to kill Kenyatta because they disapproved of his policies since his release in July.

In giving the news to the Legislative Council, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Swann, said that intimidation "has never been more real, more constant, or more widespread than it is today; there are far too many instances where intimidation is so intense that it prevents cases coming to court."

He rejected as absolutely untrue allegations by Dr. J. G. Kioko, a former Minister for Commerce, that Africans under restriction were being subjected to "the horrors of the torture chamber."

Mr. T. J. Mboya, condemning the continued restriction of Africans without trial, said that the present Kenya Government was setting a dangerous precedent for the future. It was, he asserted, laughable to hear people in Britain and Kenya criticize Ghana and Russia for precisely what was happening in Kenya.

Standard Bank's General Manager in East Africa

MR. R. RIDLEY, general manager in East Africa of the Standard Bank, will go on leave in mid-April prior to retirement, but he will remain a member of the East African board of the bank, of which Mr. Norman W. Smith is to be the new general manager in East Africa. The Government of Kenya has invited Mr. Ridley to become chairman of the new Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, and he has accepted the appointment.



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Dr. Sture Linner Was Misreported

Swedish Journalist's Explanation

NOTES BY THE WAY in last week's issue pointed out that the Swedish radio broadcast explanation by Dr. Linner had not satisfactorily disposed of the remarks attributed to him in an interview with the Leopoldville correspondent of the Swedish paper *Expressen*.

It has since become known that on December 12 (on which date that issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA went to press) Dr. Linner cabled to Mr. C. C. Narasimhan, of the office of the U.N. Secretary-General:—

"The statements alleged by *Expressen* to have been made by me are utterly absurd and go against everything we have been trying to convey to the public. This has been frankly admitted by Hancock himself, who on the eleventh came over to me to express his personal apologies. He furthermore handed over a letter dated December 10 from which I quote in translation.

"Letter says: 'When I read the text of my interview with you I got a shock, to say the least. The part which deals with United Nations' long-range arms is distorted to such a degree that it is unrecognizable. I regret it deeply, not the least because it would be a catastrophe for myself if I lost your confidence and furthermore appeared as a complete idiot. I pointed out explicitly that you said United Nations' aims were not—repeat not—to force a political solution or change in Kampuchea, etc. How this has happened I do not know. We do not do such things in our paper intentionally. The newspaper will as soon as ever possible publish a correction with apologies to you. Personally I am indeed distressed. That the unfortunate incident has happened because of the technically difficult circumstances under which we work is hardly surprising. I am certain time is the present."

Mr. C. S. Mundy

MR. CHARLES STEPHEN MUNDY joined last week from the board of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., on reaching his 65th birthday. He had been one of the managing directors. He served in France throughout the 1914-18 war, and then returned to the firm of Gray, Dawes & Company, to a partnership in the firm he was admitted in 1937. He was in the Air Transport Department of the Ministry of Shipping during the last war, for part of the time at Supreme Headquarters in France. When the B.I. was reorganized four years ago he was appointed a director, and later a managing director. As its representative he had served on numerous important bodies, including the Shipping Federation, the Joint East and Central African Board, and the Asian Seamen's London Committee, of which he has been chairman since its inception. He had visited East Africa on several occasions and was very well known in East African circles. His place on the B.I. board has been filled by the election of Mr. A. J. Maitland-Mackgill-Crichton.

Government Rebuffed

MR. A. M. OBOTE, Leader of the Opposition in Uganda, scored a quick success when Mr. Slade, Acting Minister for Legal Affairs, moved that the Legislative Council should appoint a Select Committee of the House to consider matters connected with Uganda's approaching independence, including recommendations about a national flag, a national anthem, a coat of arms, and a special issue of commemorative stamps. Thereupon, Mr. Obote objected, to be a national committee, which apart from members of the Legislature, an equal number from each side, should contain representatives of the provinces and districts, and have a total membership of not more than 15. His amendment was at once accepted by the Government spokesman.

"The Treasury will do what Treasuries ought to do, cut their coat according to their cloth—which lots of Governments do not seem to remember."—Sir Donald Macintyre, Federal Finance Minister.

Main U.N. Attack Begins

(Continued from page 399)

Mr. Adoula for the return of Katanga to its former rôle as a province within a unified Congo.

The State Department view, as expressed in the American Press, was that unless Katanga was quickly brought under control from Leopoldville, there was serious risk that Mr. Adoula would be ousted and possibly replaced by Mr. Gizenga or some other pro-Communist leader, with a consequence of civil war and direct Communist intervention.

At a meeting of N.A.T.O. Foreign Ministers in Paris that day Lord Home said that he was deeply anxious about the chaos in Katanga and the possible repercussions on adjacent territories. Mr. Dean Rusk, for America, was the only speaker who did not fully support the request for a cease-fire; and he did not oppose it, saying merely that the U.N. had an obligation to defend its personnel. A proposal for a joint appeal was believed to have been put to President Kennedy from Paris by Mr. Rusk and rejected.

Mr. U Thant cabled the British Foreign Office that, in view of the considerable anxiety expressed in Britain over his request for a supply of 1,000 bombs for use in the Congo, he had decided to withhold them.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, one of the Secretary-General's chief assistants, and Mr. Robert Gardiner, a Ghanaian, are the two U.N. officials whom Mr. U Thant has sent to Leopoldville to seek a reconciliation. Mr. Gardiner, who has been there since early this month, is expected to concentrate on easing differences between the Central Government Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, and the pro-Communist deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Antoine Gizenga. Dr. Bunche, an American, presided over the independence celebrations in Tanganyika.

Katanga Asks U.S. To Mediate

Mr. Tshombe sent a message on Friday to President Kennedy asking the U.S. to mediate. The President at once appointed the Ambassador in the Congo, Mr. Gullivan, to act as his personal representative in the Katanga crisis, which was taken to indicate that Mr. Kennedy was considering an affirmative response to Tshombe's approaches.

At Elisabethville last Thursday night launched their main offensive "to restore freedom of movement and security for U.N. personnel", with some 5,000 soldiers attacking in a three-pronged pincer movement, to seal off the city. The previous day there had been the heaviest air raid yet reported, with Swedish fighters and Indian bombers strafing buildings with rocket and cannon fire on the outskirts, conjointly with mortar fire; the targets included a brewery half a mile from the city centre and the hotel held by the Katangans a similar distance from President Tshombe's residence, which was also hit, as were the homes of Archbishop Cornelis and the French Consul.

A U.N. spokesman in Leopoldville, who claimed that the Katangans were mortaring their own positions in Elisabethville to substantiate their allegations of U.N. atrocities, denied that "planes had bombed a hospital, a school, and the marketplace at Shinkobwe, 20 miles from Jadotville to the north. Correspondents who made a night visit to the town cabled counter-denials and verified that at least five civilians and three children had been killed and 11 people wounded.

Mr. Peter Youngusband, *Daily Mail* special correspondent, reported that the first attack was made by four planes on the crowded market with machine-gun and cannon fire, killing two African men outright and wounding five other people, including a young girl; at a nearby school the Benedictine teacher said that he saw bits flying off the roof as bullets hit it, just after he had rushed his class of 43 boys to shelter in the garden.

Mr. Youngusband continued: "I dug in small craters in the marketplace until I extracted a 20mm. cannon-shell identical to others found in Elisabethville post office after I saw it strafed by a Canberra on Sunday.

"Residents sketched out the shapes of the planes that had attacked them. The swept-back wings of the Saabs were easily recognisable. Only the U.N. is employing jet aircraft over Katanga at the present moment.

Bullets Riddled Babies' Cribs

"The planes swooped away and concentrated their second attack on the hospital. A rocket shell blew up the entire wall of an empty ward. Cannon shells and bullets shattered the windows of a maternity ward and pierced the roof, killing a baby feeding at its mother's breast and seriously wounding the mother. Seven other women were wounded. Shown the ward, I saw bloodstains on the walls and babies' cribs riddled by bullets.

"There is a Katangan military training camp half a mile

from the township, and the hospital building could be mistaken from the air for a military barracks—except that it has a large red cross painted on its roof."

President Tshombe made "a final appeal to the free world" through his delegation in Brussels, warning that a mass attack was imminent. "The Katangese troops are awaiting the adversary with determination. There will be total resistance, and not an inch of ground will be given up without a fierce fight to the last man, to the last drop of blood."

On Thursday night, as the U.N. moved into Elisabethville block by block under a mortar barrage, a British woman, Mrs. Margaret Dyer, was killed in her home when three mortar bombs hit it, and a Rhodesian woman with her was wounded by shrapnel. About 500 Europeans, including British residents, moved from their houses in the battle area to shelter in the Institut Marie José, but it was hit also; a 10-year-old Belgian boy was struck by bomb splinters and a woman asleep was shot in the shoulder.

House-to-House Fighting

By midday U.N. Gurkhas were four blocks from the city centre, and bitter house-to-house fighting developed. Further bombing attacks were made on Camp Massart and the railway. Katangans asserted that Ethiopian troops were looting private houses, massacring women, and mistreating children.

Mr. Kibwe, the Finance Minister, asserted that his Government had no intention of seeking a cease-fire, but a *communiqué* issued the same afternoon said that Mr. Tshombe, ready to negotiate a settlement with Mr. Adoula, had suggested a meeting in the capital of some former French African Colony, adding that Senegal might mediate.

On Saturday it was reported that President Tshombe had fled; he had, however, only gone to Kipushi on the Northern Rhodesian border. He was expected to return to Elisabethville next day, and was supposed to ask President Kennedy to arrange an immediate end to hostilities, saying that he was ready to meet Mr. Adoula and adding: "Thanks to your intervention, we believe calm will be restored in the former Belgian Congo. There is no 'mas'."

Mr. Gullivan, Mr. Tshombe's personal representative, Mr. Gullivan, telegraphed Mr. Tshombe the same night that he had been asked to fly to Elisabethville in a U.S. plane to escort Mr. Tshombe to the U.N. base at Kitona in the western Congo for talks with Mr. Adoula "within a matter of hours", promising to return him safely to Elisabethville afterwards.

Meanwhile, after the Katangans had demanded that 40 European officers were said to be abandoning their positions to go into hiding in the bush, fighting began again in Elisabethville, and the U.N. lines were subjected to heavy pressure. An ultimatum was given to Union Miniere officials by the U.N. threatening to bomb their offices and buildings on Monday if they did not "leave the area" from their installations were not ended. A temporary cease-fire in the area was ordered, after a rocket attack on the buildings on Saturday, to allow the evacuation of 500 women and children in refuge there.

M. Guillaume Dericks, a senior official of the company, and his 87-year-old mother were found dead with an African servant on Sunday morning, allegedly shot with machine-guns by Ethiopian soldiers from point-blank range.

Mr. Tshombe, supported by African and Asian States for several thousand more troops. Both France and the former French Congo announced that they would deny movement of U.N. planes with troops or equipment, over their territory.

Belgium's Foreign Minister, M. Spaak, told a congress of the Belgian Socialist Party at the week-end that the country could not recognize Katanga's secession. Mr. Tshombe should, he urged, accept President Kasavubu's authority and go to Leopoldville to meet Mr. Adoula.

Mr. Macleod, Leader of the House of Commons, said in a TV interview that he had a "very unhappy feeling that the U.N. is doing something for which it is fundamentally unfitted—though, because we have doubts about the appalling things happening in Katanga, it does not mean for a moment that one does not recognize that the U.N. is one of the possible anchors of peace."

Soviet Congo

Mr. Chester Bowles, President Kennedy's special adviser on African, Asian and Latin American affairs, said that if the U.N. failed to check Katanga's secession the Leopoldville Government would be forced to move in physically, which would mean civil war. If Communist elements, which already had 40% of the voting in the Congo Parliament, got a majority, a Soviet Congo would easily result, and the U.S. would then be forced "to move unilaterally, not through the U.N.—a nasty situation.

Mr. Gizenga claimed that Mr. Adoula had not kept their agreement of August under which the former joined the Central Government, namely, to end Katanga's secession by force if necessary. He accused the Congolese Prime Minister of

organizing a plot against him, and the U.N. of obstructing communications when his forces were advancing on Katanga. "The accusations of secession hurled at me are ridiculous", he added. "The fact that I have condemned the manoeuvres of certain Leopoldville circles does not mean that I break with the Government and the country".

Mr. Tshombe Goes to Meet Mr. Adoula

Accompanied by the British, American and French Consuls, President Tshombe drove to Ndola on Monday to meet Mr. Gullion. A conditional hold-fire was ordered by Mr. U. Thant from New York for the duration of the talks between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe, "if the immediate objectives of the U.N. forces in Elisabethville are achieved and if firm arrangements are actually being made for Tshombe to fly to Kitona". The Katanga Minister of Information, Mr. Nyembo, said that both sides had agreed to a temporary truce and would hold their current positions.

General McKeown said that a cease-fire before a political agreement was not contemplated; operations were proceeding satisfactorily, and it was not possible to predict when hostilities would end.

Union Mine Bombed

Bombing attacks continued on Union Minière installations. The U.N. claimed to have found a map showing that the offices were the centre of the Katangese resistance operations, a statement dismissed by company officials in Brussels as "absolutely false and ridiculous". U.N. bazooka fire blew up a car making for Northern Rhodesia, killing a Katanga Ministry of Finance senior official from Switzerland, M. Jean Chaboud, and wounding a Rhodesian Federal Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, Mr. James Adolph, and M. Sabine de Gramont of the New York Herald Tribune.

"Sir Roy Jenkins, Federal Prime Minister, said that he strongly supported the move for a cease-fire and the meeting between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe. "I have done everything in my power to bring this about, and in the past week alone—on Wednesday and Friday I sent both messages to President Tshombe urging him to agree to a cease-fire and to meet Mr. Adoula. I believe that this course represents the best way of bringing the struggle in Katanga to an end".

Katanga "Battle Plan"

The Katanga "battle plan" said to have been discovered by the U.N. and given as the reason for its latest offensive, is thought to be a document entitled "Directive Regarding Defence against External Attack", now in New York. The military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Brigadier W. F. K. Thompson, has described it as a "purely defensive" plan, drawn up to deal with attacks from Leopoldville or Stanleyville with the U.N. remaining neutral; with an attack, with limited U.N. support, with an attack with overt assistance from certain Afro-Asian U.N. contingents; and with a combined Leopoldville-U.N. operation.

No Autonomy for Coast Strip

Should be Integrated Before Independence

KENYA'S COASTAL STRIP should be integrated into the Colony before independence, Sir James Robertson recommends in his report on his inquiry into demands by coast political parties for autonomy.

Britain has paid the Sultan of Zanzibar £16,000 a year for the Strip since 1895, of which £10,000 is in lieu of customs duties. The population is about 300,000 Africans, 37,000 Arabs, 48,000 Asians and 7,000 Europeans.

Abrogate 1895 Treaty

Sir James says integration should take place before Kenya becomes independent. The best way would be the abrogation of the 1895 agreement and the negotiation of a new treaty between the Sultan and the Kenya Government. This should maintain the Sultan's nominal authority over the Strip, and give Kenya complete administrative authority. If it proves impossible to negotiate an agreement, the Sultan should be asked to renounce his sovereignty and the Strip should be annexed to Kenya.

The Sultan would get at least £750,000. The British Government would pay £100,000 for loss of sovereignty, and £400,000 in repayment of a sum of £200,000 deposited by the former Sultan in London in 1895, and the Kenya Government would pay £250,000.

Safeguards for the coastal people are recommended for the new Kenya Constitution, including a declaration of human rights and various religious and secular safeguards for Moslems.

Most Inhabitants Want Integration

Sir James says the majority of the inhabitants of the Strip want integration. His plan will allow Mombasa to remain in Kenya and avoid a new boundary problem.

If any system of regional or county administration is established the Strip should be one of these counties. In an East African Federation Sir James suggests that Mombasa, and perhaps the whole Strip, be declared Federal territory.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of the House, said a few days before the report was published that although he had not seen it, he was sure it advocated the abrogation of the 1895 treaty between Britain and Zanzibar.

"The Arabs who wanted autonomy for the Coastal Strip have come out empty-handed. That is why they did not celebrate December 14 as their independence day". (The Coast People's Party had said it would declare a separate state of Mvumbao on that date.)

Mr. Ngala said that the U.A.P., U.P. and K.A.N.U. would hold a joint ceremony at Malindi last week, at which they would pull down the Arab flag in the town and run up the two party flags instead. The Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, on holiday there, would be able to witness "this historic occasion", he added.

Statements Worth Noting

"I RESENT the hon. member's injurious criticism" Sir Donald Macintyre, Federal Finance Minister.

"The days are gone when Great Britain's words were her bonds"—Mr. J. H. Gaunt, M.P., speaking in the Federal Parliament.

"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. E. C. Thomson, Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

"In one year the United Kingdom Government have given six times as much in Colonial Development and Welfare grants to other colonial territories as they have given to Northern Rhodesia in 36 years"—Mr. M. G. Rabb, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"We demanded independence. The British will laugh at us if we cannot show by actions that we can run the country better than they have been able to do, since that is what we preached when we were demanding *uhuru*"—Mr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

"We are beginning to acquire a serious if not completely merited reputation for omniscience. A letter addressed to 'Witchcraft House, Livingstone' was unhesitatingly put into the museum post-box"—Dr. J. Desmond Clark, lately director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

"There are in the Federation fewer than 1,000 doctors and 160 dentists to serve over eight million people. Some 700 doctors serve a section of the population numbering some 350,000 and the other 300 Government medical men and missionaries serve the remainder"—Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Federal Minister of Health.

News Items in Brief

The 1st Battalion The Gordon Highlanders, has left for Kenya.

Zomba Gymkhana Club, Nyasaland, has decided to admit Africans as members.

Gekta's Uhuru Celebrations Committee raised £230 for the Tanganyika National Fund.

Land consolidation should be completed in the Fort Hall area of Kenya by the end of next year.

A register of Northern Rhodesia's pioneers is being compiled by the Early Settlers' Award Fund.

Kenya's relief fund target of £100,000 for victims of the floods has been reached. It may have to be doubled.

Recruitment of expatriates for the Nyasaland Police Force has ceased, except for specialists unobtainable locally.

Jinja will hold a festival next year to celebrate the centenary of Speke's discovery of the Nile Source on July 28, 1862.

English is to replace Swahili from January as the medium of instruction in Standard I classes in Nairobi's 23 African Schools.

Domestic and general science laboratories are among the outstanding features of an 800,000 girls' school set in 25 acres at Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

Children whose parents have not paid this year's rates to Fort Hall African district council in Kenya will not be admitted to school next year.

Three Ethiopians who were convicted of murdering a hospital matron, Miss Eileen Halwood, in Addis Ababa in September have been hanged in public.

Russia is negotiating with Somalia to set up a 50-kilowatt broadcasting station in that republic, and a Soviet technical specialist is in Mogadishu studying ways to use a firm credit which Russia has offered.

A Kenyan farmer on the Somalia-Husa settlement in Kenya, Mr. Muiya Muoka, has been lent £1,100 by the Industrial Development Corporation so that he may buy a tractor with plough and harrow attachments for contract work in the area.

Four out of five Africans in Southern Rhodesia, and many in Northern Rhodesia, are illiterate, says a preliminary report of the World Health Organization's malaria advisory team which visited the Colony earlier this year.

Members of the Institute of Directors in the U.K. are being invited to spend four days of the Federation for £300. The scheme is sponsored by the Rhodesia branch of the institute and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tourist Board, whose representative in London is Mr. C. H. B. Rose.

New stamps of 10 cents, 35 cents, and Rs.2.25, were issued last week by the Seychelles to commemorate the centenary of the establishment of the post office in the Colony. A feature of their design is the inclusion of one of a series of Mauritius stamps used in Seychelles two years ago.

Tanganyika is to have 11 public holidays a year now that the State has become independent, namely, New Year's Day, two days at Eid al-Fitr, Good Friday, Easter Monday, International Workers' Day (May 1), the first Monday in August, Queen's Day (second Monday in October), Independence Day (December 9), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day.

Police Constable Marko Huzabo has been commended "for spirited service and devotion in duty" by the Nyasaland Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. M. Mullin. He dived repeatedly into the Shire River in an unsuccessful attempt to save a 14-year-old boy from crocodiles. "He set an example which several members of the public then followed," says the citation.

Maize growers in the Federation were overpaid more than £14m. by the Grain Marketing Board on the last crop owing to the omission of the cost of bags in the estimates, a 14m bag excess, and a drop in export values. The Rhodesian National Farmers' Union claims that its members cannot be held liable for repayment because of errors in calculation, but it accepts producers' responsibility in connexion with the crop estimate.

A strike lasting three weeks at the Nyanza Textile mills in Uganda was ostensibly caused by fines of 10d. each imposed on two Africans who were found asleep in a lavatory. Relations between the Textile Workers' Union and the management had, however, been unsatisfactory for some time. Indeed, since January unofficial stoppages of work had averaged nearly two a week. About 2,000 men were brought out on a strike which collapsed.

The United Nations General Assembly has voted by 97 to none, with four abstentions, for a resolution for the establishment of a committee of 17 members to make recommendations for "immediate steps" to give independence to all Colonial countries and peoples. Britain, France, South Africa, and Spain abstained from voting, and Portugal declined to participate at all. Lord Dundee said that not one of the charges which had been made could apply to any British territory.

Financial Plight of United Nations Congo Operation Costing £3½m. Monthly

THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL of the United Nations has told the budgetary committee of the General Assembly that by the end of the year U.N.O.'s cash deficit will have exceeded \$107m. (about £38m.), and that if expenses continue during the first part of next year at the present rate of about £6m. a month, and if the collection of contributions in arrears brings in about \$40m. (£14½m.), the gap between U.N. debts and the available net cash resources will have increased to \$170m., (nearly £61m.).

Operations in the Congo, he said, were costing \$10m. monthly (more than £3m.), and subscriptions in arrears for that operation amounted to approximately £21m. The Communist group of countries had from the start declined to bear any part of the financial burden. Later France had taken the same decision, and more recently Belgium. On pleas that they could not afford to pay their assessed shares, a number of Latin American countries have made only token payments.

By a majority of 31 votes to 10, with 20 abstentions and a number of absentees, the budgetary committee decided to recommend that the International Court of Justice should be asked to give an advisory opinion as to whether expenditure on operations in the Congo and the Middle East were obligatory on all member States under the Charter. That resolution requires the approval of the General Assembly before the International Court can be approached.

Article 19 of the Charter provides that "a member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years."

Mr. U Thant told the budgetary committee that U.N.O. could not accomplish the tasks entrusted to it unless the member States helped not only to alleviate the present crisis but to provide sound financing for the future.

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Nyasaland Wants British Officials

Dr. Banda's Speech in Legislature

DR. HASTINGS BANDA has said in the Nyasaland Legislative Council:—

"Some European civil servants here fear for the future. They need not. True, we want localization; it is natural. Not only here, in Britain; in Scotland most of the civil servants in the Scottish departments are Scots.

"But I am not out for localization or Africanization just for the sake of Africanization. No. That being the case, there is no justification for alarm about the future of those civil servants who are here. They are welcome to me and my colleagues and my partners.

"We shall of course continue to recruit, especially in those fields or departments where technical, scientific and professional knowledge is required. Agriculture for example, forestry, veterinary; because we haven't got trained men in those fields. That is one reason why I would not want anyone to go out with the impression that all expatriates are no longer needed in Nyasaland. That is wrong.

"It is true that in departments or Ministries, for example the administration, where we don't require a high technical training, for all practical purposes recruitment has ceased. We are establishing an Institute of Administration. But in other fields we shall continue until we have our own technical college here.

"Europeans, Asians, must feel free. They are welcome here. I am ready to build a State, the State of Malawi, not for the African people alone, but for all the people who live in this territory, or who intend to live in this territory.

Turning to the question of intimidation, the Malawi Congress Party leader said:

"Just before elections stories were being spread through the air, across the river, to Britain, to America, that my party was intimidating people, my spies were intimidating people, houses were being burned, and it was suggested therefore, that we should postpone the elections. Fortunately for this we have a Governor who understands me and

knows what my people think of me. I assured His Excellency that there was no truth in that, and I am very very grateful to His Excellency that he took the trouble of going to the seat of trouble and finding out for himself. At the same time I wrote to the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Callaghan telling them the truth. The elections were allowed to go as planned because of this good understanding on the part of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary.

"Pressmen here saw the remarkable thing. Elections quiet, orderly, not even a single drunk. Enthusiasm all over the country. Two days before some were writing: 'The people are apathetic.' They were not apathetic.

"The whole secret is that I gave strict orders: I wanted no trouble, no talk, no drinking for two or three days. That seeming apathy was manufactured apathy. Kamuzu manufactured it. People obeyed my orders to the letter.

"Almost 90% of those who were allowed to vote came, and 97% were for my party.

"I must say one word about the agonies I used to get when I came in. Even in prison. 'Ah, Dr. Banda, but your people are not ready yet'. I always answered in prison, yes: 'That's what you tell me; what would you think of a father who says to his child I want you to be a famous tennis player but don't touch the racquet until you get to Wimbledon? Have you ever seen a man saying: Stay on land in order to learn swimming, don't go to the lake until you are an expert at swimming. This place will be the political lake in which many people can learn political swimming. The only way to teach anyone to do anything is by making that man or woman do that thing. Practice makes perfect. I wanted my boys to be here, so that by making blunders here they can learn to be businessmen, scientists, and the art of government'.

Zimbabwe African People's Union

"N.D.P. Dead and Buried", Says Mr. Nkomo

EIGHT DAYS AFTER his National Democratic Party was banned, Mr. Joshua Nkomo formed a new group, the Zimbabwe African People's Union. "No amount of force and no form of suppression can ever prevent the realization of the objectives of African nationalism," he said in Salisbury when announcing the new party.

Mr. Nkomo said the party would consider opening "external diplomatic missions" in Britain, the United States, Italy, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, and Tanganyika.

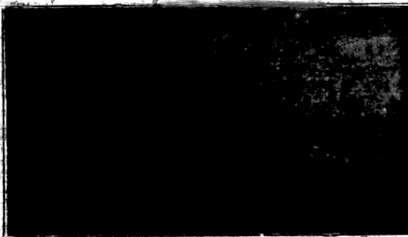
He heads the party, Dr. Samuel Pareirenyatwa, the deputy president, is entirely new to politics and is to resign his post as a Government medical officer. Others in the 14-member executive include Messrs. George Nyandoro and J. R. D. Chikerema, two former African National Congress leaders who are still in restriction at Gokwe; and Mr. Washington Malianga, secretary-general and Mr. Leopold Takawira, secretary for pan-African affairs, both who are being recalled from Cairo and London, respectively, where they had been acting as directors of external affairs of the N.D.P.

Asked if the new party was sufficiently different from the banned N.D.P. to satisfy the Southern Rhodesian Government, the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, had said that any new party would have to convince the courts that it was not the N.D.P. under a different name—Mr. Nkomo said that a new party was being formed with defined principles and objectives; the N.D.P. was "dead and buried".

"I ask those who expect miracles to be patient. We are three communities with different backgrounds. Time and patience on all sides is the answer to forming a composite culture"—Dr. Hastings Banda, Nyasaland's Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government.

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Tanganyika Faces the Future

(Concluded from page 401)

not sell our dignity for money. I would prefer to go naked rather than become the puppet of some political ideology."

Examples of outside assistance are a two-man team from the International Co-operation Administration of the United States now carrying out a survey to evaluate industrial opportunities which might be technically and economically feasible in Tanganyika. A survey is to be made of the prospects of promoting "import substitution" industries and the need for industrial development corporations, credit finance houses, productivity centres, and management training schools, all established features of highly industrialized countries. Surveys are being made of the potentialities of the tourist industry.

International Aid

A consortium of banks with experience in East Africa has agreed to help the Government establish a co-operative bank. The Food and Agriculture Organization are to send two experts to advise on project planning and co-operative farming. The French Government have agreed to finance a planning team to produce a detailed survey on one of Tanganyika's river systems and a plan for its development. Holland and Western Germany are likely to give advice and assistance in the development of cocoa, rubber, and kenaf. Israel has granted 24 scholarships for agricultural trainees. Switzerland has given a training centre for rural medical aid. £200,000 was provided in Tanganyika's 1960-61 budget for the establishment of an industrial development company, the intention being to provide a further £300,000 over the following two years. Discussions have been in progress with the Colonial Development Corporation regarding the possibility of starting a company to investigate and publicize opportunities for the introduction of new enterprises.

Britain, who was more than the Mandatory Power, acted on behalf of the United Nations, is assisting in a major fashion to finance Tanganyika's three-year development plan of £24m, either by direct grants and loans or by engineering financial assistance from Western Germany and the U.S.A.

Government administrative machine can be kept going and the basic services kept operating. These have hitherto mostly been staffed in the hierarchy by British colonial servants. The Government has emphasized the need to retain expatriates, and indeed has made attempts to encourage them to stay with financial assistance from Britain; but the aim is to fill all the services, inside and outside Government, by citizens of Tanganyika. Much progress has already been made within the civil service. Nearly 700 Africans now hold senior posts, whereas in December, 1956, only 122 such appointments existed. It is not improbable that many of the 203 local non-African officers in senior posts may take up Tanganyika citizenship.

1,000 Posts To Be Filled

Everything in the garden is by no means lovely, however, for over 1,000 established senior posts are vacant or filled by temporary staff waiting for African appointees. In the middle and junior ranks also Tanganyika is in dire need of trained personnel. Mr. Nyerere is reported as having said: "It is not my kingdom for a horse, but in my administration for 10 stenographers."

Tanganyika will have her own army, of which the nucleus will be the existing Tanganyika battalions of the King's African Rifles. She is training officers for the police force by sending people to the U.K. for training. In justifying this to the National Assembly, the Minister for Home Affairs stated that only the U.K. had offered to assist and he added: "... the methods of China, Russia, Ghana, and the United Kingdom differ very much indeed, and since the British Police Force are renowned for their spirit of friendship and co-operation with the public, Britain is the best place for our training."

Tanganyika is a peaceful country. For her size and population, she has the smallest police force in the world, with only one policeman for every 1,400 of population, compared with one per 1,100 in Nigeria and one per 600 in the U.K. She hopes to keep it this way.

This was uppermost in the minds of members of the National Assembly when they deprecated Tanganyika building up her foreign service, which they thought Tanganyika could not afford, but which they thought might bring too many reciprocal foreign missions to Dar es Salaam and involve Tanganyika in the cold war. They have an almost fanatical desire to keep out of power conflicts.

When opening Kivukoni College for Adult Education a few months ago—Tanganyika's Ruskin College—Mr. Nyerere said that Tanganyika did not intend to be involved in power conflicts. "We care too much about the progress of mankind

to allow this to happen. The intensity of international conflict—the heat of the cold war—which makes principal nations anxious to get even so new and poor a country as Tanganyika on their side, results from the arrogant assumption on both sides that they have evolved the perfect pattern of society."

In education much remains to be done, but Tanganyika is already far along the road towards complete integration of her schools in race and religion. The headmaster of the leading secondary boarding school recently reported that integration has been outstandingly successful. By 1956 a university college—part of an East African University—will be fully functioning in Dar es Salaam with up to 600 students. Its Law School is already functioning, and it will eventually offer courses in the arts and sciences.

In the politico-economic sphere, Mr. Nyerere has shown himself to be a stout supporter of a federation bringing in Kenya and Uganda, and possibly other territories to the west and south. He has carried some of the political leaders of Kenya and Uganda with him; but it seems doubtful whether the concept has gone far beyond appreciation of the economic advantages; it has yet to be subjected to political tests. Mr. Nyerere revealed his statesmanship and foresightedness in so strongly advocating East African federation. It is probable that of the three territories, Tanganyika could stay outside any federation or economic union with the least disadvantage.

Down-to-Earth Approach

There are, of course, many difficult passages ahead, but with Independence only two days away this is surely an occasion to emphasize the brighter rather than the darker items. Tanganyika is triumphant in the quiet, down-to-earth manner in which she is approaching Independence. She does not seek the headlines, and I am sure that you all hope with me that modesty and sincere steadfastness of purpose will bring appropriate rewards.

Let us in Britain give our support in every practical way and not be harshly critical if her government are different from ours. Let us remember also that Tanganyika has chosen to join the Commonwealth, which her Prime Minister has described as "stronger than treaties, less selfish than alliances, less restrictive than any other association." The Commonwealth seemed to him and his colleagues to offer the best hope in the world of lasting peace and friendship among the peoples of the world. Let us prove to him that he is right.

Royal East African Navy Disbanded

THE ROYAL EAST AFRICAN NAVY is to be disbanded. The East African Common Services Organization, which took over the rôle of the East African High Commission as soon as Tanganyika became independent, has explained that Tanganyika was not willing to continue support for a navy based on Mombasa and unable to operate effectively in Tanganyika waters.

The Governments of Kenya and Uganda had decided "with greatest reluctance" that they would be unable to meet the extra cost resulting from Tanganyika's withdrawal. The Royal East African Navy was formed in 1950 and has been maintained at a yearly cost of about £100,000.

"In no territory in which I have served have I felt so proud of the police force as here in Kenya"—Sir Patrick Renison.

"The attack on Katanga is the result of the intensive efforts of the Afro-Asian bloc at the United Nations. Realizing that Tshombe's regime was a multi-racial working partnership, the Afro-Asian bloc was determined to smash this embryo before it grew to full stature"—Mr. D. A. Sparrow, in the Federal Parliament.

"A few business firms still seem to think that to have worked in the Colonies is to be something of a bonehead, to be used to sitting back drinking gin in a near primeval forest. They seem surprised to discover that people from the Colonies have no illusions of grandeur—and have never worked anything so short as a five-day week"—Mr. H. A. S. Johnston, Director of the Overseas Service Resettlement Bureau.

R.S.T. and Roan to Merge £94m. Arrangement Proposed

A £94m. MERGER is proposed between Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., in both of which the largest shareholder is American Metal Climax, and of both of which Sir Ronald Brain is chairman.

If the scheme is approved, Roan Antelope will be acquired by R.S.T. from July next. After a 10% scrip issue by R.S.T., there will be a one-for-two share exchange.

The plan is that R.S.T. shall first consolidate its 5s. units into £1 shares and then make a one-for-ten scrip issue. The Roan company will be liquidated, its shareholders receiving one of the new R.S.T. £1 shares for every eight Roan 5s. units held. R.S.T. will raise its gross ordinary dividend from an expected 1s. 3d. to the equivalent of 1s. 7.8d. per share on the old capital.

R.S.T. is short of liquid resources for further development, and its Mufukira Mine is engaged on a major expansion project, while the Chambishi and Baluba Copper properties are not yet developed.

Roan on the other hand, with one mine only, has "fairly substantial" liquid resources. The proposed merger is consequently considered to have substantial long-term advantages for the shareholders of both companies.

Though Sir Ronald Brain presides over both, R.S.T. has now no holding in Roan, but as above mentioned, they are linked through American Metal Climax, which holds 50.6% in R.S.T. and 32.65% in Roan, in the joint concern the United States holding would be 43.5%.

In referring to a prospective 1s. 7.8d. dividend, the directors have taken account of present copper prices and production rates, which would bring R.S.T. a consolidated profit after tax for 1961 of about £3.4m. and Roan about £2m.

When the merger is made Roan will repay an outstanding amount of £3,100,000 in 5% loan stock.

On the announcement R.S.T. units rose on the London Stock Exchange from 8s. 6d. to 9s., placing a value on the Roan units of £1.14 per unit under the recent price. Roan assets at balance-sheet value, however, are worth about 10s. per share.

Tanganyika Concessions

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., reports profit for the year ended July 31 after taxation at £3,296,325, compared with £3,451,766 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the payment by the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga of a dividend of 1,500 Belgian francs per share as against 2,200 francs in the preceding year.

A final dividend of 1s. 9d. per ordinary unit will give Tanganyika shareholders £1.31 for the year, taking £1,340,994 (£1.24 12½). After increasing the general reserve by £500,000 to £3m., the carry-forward will be just over £1m.

The issued capital is £12,200,000 in 10s. stock units and £1,844,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares. The company's large holdings in Union Minière stand in the books at £4,380,163; at the date of the balance-sheet they were worth more than £20m. on the basis of the Brussels Stock Exchange quotation.

The interest in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd. appears at £79,500 and shares in and loans to other companies at £1,851,134. There are also three subsidiary companies; Benguela Railway Company, standing in the books at £5.3m.; Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd., at nearly £1.6m.; and Commonwealth Timber Industries, Ltd., at £1.2m. Current assets less current liabilities total £1.8m. There is an outstanding of £3.4m. in unsecured loan stock 1963-75.

The chairman's review does not attempt to prophesy the future, but it notes that "avaricious eyes in other parts of the world may well be focused on the mineral wealth of Central Africa, awaiting an opportunity to profit from mistake or misfortune". Being fully alive to the dangers, the directors "are prepared to act with decision and promptitude as necessity arises". They believe that "the greatest perils will come from outside rather than inside the territories, but it is reasonable to hope that sanity will prevail over anarchy, and that your company will carry through its task of promoting the development of vast resources in Central Africa which lie within its ambit".

The report, an illustrated document of 52 pages, reviews the affairs of the Benguela Railway, Union Minière, and other companies in which "Tanks" has large interests.

Captain Charles Waterhouse is the chairman and Mr. T. P. M. Cochran the deputy-chairman. The other members of the board are Lord Robins, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Ulrick Alexander, Sir Robert Hudson, Sir Andrew Strachan, Sir Mark Turner, Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, and Messrs. F. J. A. Guillaume, R. C. Hutchinson, H. F. Oppenheimer, H. J. Robiliart, A. de Spirlet, and E. P. Van der Straeten; and Lieut-Colonel F. B. Follett is an alternate director.

The annual meeting will be held in Salisbury on January 25.

Mitchell Cotts

MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LTD., report a net profit after taxation for the year ended June 30 at £309,300 as against £372,311 in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders receive 12½% against 25% on lower capital for 1960.

Fixed assets stand in the books at £5.1m., investments at £912,561 and current assets less current liabilities at £7.4m. The issued capital is £3,950,000; capital reserves slightly exceed £1m.; revenue reserves (apart from the reserve for future taxation) total £5.4m. Outstanding loan capital is just over £1m.

The group has 10 subsidiaries in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, one in Somalia, four in Sudan, four in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and two in Portuguese East Africa.

The directors are Mr. H. C. Drayton (chairman), Mr. J. K. Dick (managing director), Lord Teynham, and Messrs. H. L. Burnie, Fredk. Knight, M. E. Rich, D. C. Holmes, A. F. Procter, and A. S. Roger.

A new factory has been opened for the East African Tobacco Co. in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Nyasaland cement requirements are being met by the Nyasaland Cement Company's new Changwe plant.

United Dominion Trust, Ltd., which is a Rhodesian subsidiary, is liquidating its 11 ordinary units into units of 5s. The issued capital is £5m.

Netherlands Bank of South Africa, Ltd., which operates in the Federation, reports profit after providing for taxation and transfers to contingency reserve of 5815,462 rands (R.753,268 in 1960). The issued capital is R.7m.

Caltex (Africa), Ltd. and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have signed a new agreement providing higher wages and overtime allowances for top grade workers, a 45-hour week, and 14 days paid leave after completion of a year's continuous service.

Iron and Mineral Development Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., which has been registered in Southern Rhodesia, is controlled by Japanese financial interests. The intention is to develop iron ore deposits near Hunters Road on a scale which will allow shipment to Japan of 10,000 tons or more per month.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation, will distribute to members its shares in Afrikander Lease, Ltd., in the ratio of one such share for every eight Tanganyika shares. There will also be a cash distribution of about 4.3 South African cents per Tanganyika Central share.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., which has large copper mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, is reducing its dividend from the equivalent of 44% to 31% for the year ended September 30. The estimated group net profit was R.2,500,200 (R.3,519,800) after tax. Dividends take R.1,526,750 (R.2,167,000). Commander H. F. P. Grenfell is the chairman.

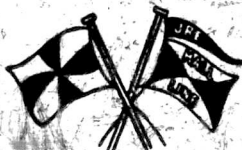
International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in the Federation, reports profit after tax for the year ended September 27 at £1,584,000, compared with £1,435,000 in the previous year. An ordinary dividend of 2s. 3d. per £1 share is repeated, but this time on higher capital, taking £876,000 (£704,000). After adding £518,000 to the reserve (£372,000), there is a carry-forward of £766,000 (£585,000).

As a precautionary measure, Union Minière du Haut-Katanga last week suspended acceptance of new orders for Katanga copper; existing contracts, which account for about two-thirds of the sales, are being met. Reports of serious damage to Union Minière installations had been "categorically denied" by United Nations spokesmen in Elizabethville, but the company "most categorically denied" those denials.

Sir Andrew Strachan, chairman of Rhodesia Television, Ltd., said at the annual meeting in Salisbury that about 22,000 sets had been sold in Southern Rhodesia at a cost of £2½m.; that the company's net profit, allowing for inevitable increases in costs, might be put at £5,500 per month; but that the tax suddenly imposed by the Southern Rhodesian Government would take £5,170 a month, so that "by this arbitrary action we are made virtually bankrupt".

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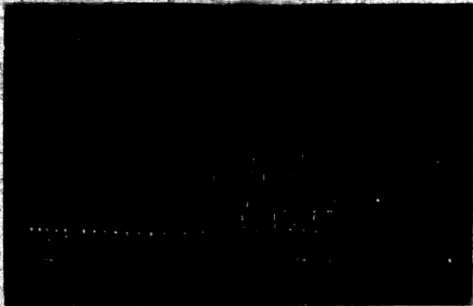
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Thursday, December 28, 1961

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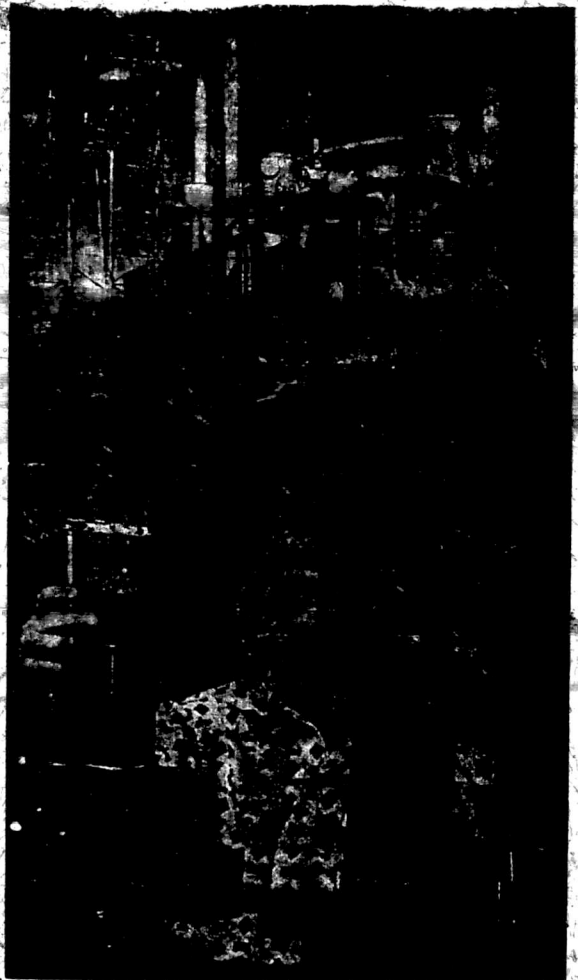
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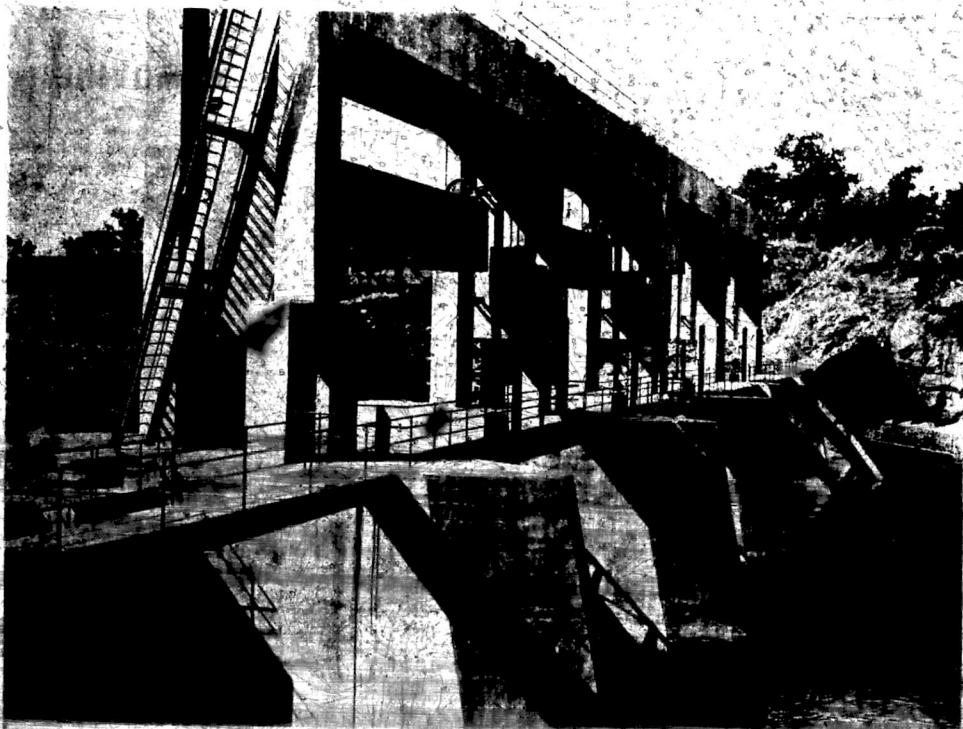
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A THOUGHTFUL AFRICAN said the other day when we were discussing the problems of his country: "I admire the British way of life; I especially value your political sense of fair play, and I used to think that we could not do better than copy your system of parliamentary democracy. Now I wonder if it is not a real danger for the African territories. But it seems too late to turn back. Nearly all our political leaders are influenced by the idea of one man one vote, and quite understandably for it is in that way that they see prospects of African-dominated Governments quite soon. I, an African, fear that prospect because I know that scarcely any of those men are capable of doing what has to be done. The only hope would be in the retention of senior British officials and businessmen and farmers as guides and allies. If the pace of our political progress is slow, I am sure that they will remain for almost all of them are sincerely devoted to the country in which they live and are anxious for its advancement and prosperity; but it would be too much to expect them to stay if a fair balance between the races were to be swept away for premature African domination. Because I believe and say these things in whatever company I may find myself I am denounced as a 'white man's stooge' by African political extremists—who are themselves specialists in making stooges out of the African masses, particularly from those in the towns who have a smattering of education and a sense of grievance. I am no stooge: what I want is good government for men of all colours by those who are best able to provide it."

The visitor was by no means the only African to speak to us in much this way in

recent months; and each told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that his views represented those of many other Africans. Moreover, each was emphatic. In reply to a question that large numbers of Africans would give expression to such opinions, but for the extent of the intimidation by those who are concerned to uphold the myth that all Africans want to get rid of the white man and entrust the future of their countries to the African politicians who preach extreme nationalism. Among the sophisticated Africans there are many with too much pride to want anything of the kind, but, unhappily, with too much fear to voice their opinions, and the vast majority of the unsophisticated masses want nothing better than the maintenance of law and order under British administrations which they know and trust. They know nothing and care nothing about the "parliamentary democracy" of which the racialists ceaselessly prate. Their interest is in a better standard of living, schools for their children, medical treatment for their families, improved agriculture, more healthy cattle, clean and ample water supplies, ample leisure, and social occasions. Certainly nine Africans in ten throughout East and Central Africa would rate these things higher than engagement in politics. Why, then, do they assemble in thousands to hear itinerating political leaders? For the same reason that Englishmen swarm to football matches, replied an experienced official to whom the question was put; "and a couple of days later they have dismissed the matter from their thoughts even more firmly than the soccer fan has done". That thought might well be pondered by the left-wing politicians in Britain who egg on the town-dwelling activists in Africa.

Notes By The Way

Who's Who in African Politics

POLITICAL AFRICA is the title of a most useful guide to the leading personalities engaged in politics in South, Central, East, West, and North Africa. The 475-page book gives biographical matter about more than 400 of them and a brief account of about 100 political parties. A great deal of the information is not readily available in other works of reference, and Mr. Ronald Segal, the editor, and his research assistants, Miss Catherine Hoskyns and Miss Rosalynde Ainslie, have together compiled a volume which Stevens & Sons have published at 50s. It is not, the preface admits, a dictionary of politics drained dry of all opinion. On the contrary, while those on the left will doubtless deem it objective, those of the right-centre might wish that it were less subjective.

Controversial

THE BIOGRAPHIES of Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead, for instance, which follow one another, and those of Nyerere, are not very sympathetic. Yet a sense of fairness breaks through so that there are references to Sir Roy as "the dominant white figure in Central Africa today" and to his "thrust and vigorous policy". It is ironical that Lumumba (who receives a six-column notice, the longest in the book), and Kasavubu and Nkrumah, with five columns each, should be treated more gently. There are warm tributes to Mr. Nyerere, widely thought of as the leader of any larger East and Central African Federation which may come into being. Mr. Chuma, publicity secretary of the Malawi Congress Party, is described with some exaggeration as "the supreme political lieutenant", and Mr. Mainza Chona, vice-president of U.N.I.P., is said to be "one of the most flamboyant figures in contemporary Africa, one of the most exciting and destined to play a crucial part in the development of Central Africa".

Perfunctory References to Kenyatta

THE KENYATTA BIOGRAPHY gives an astonishingly inadequate account of the activities which brought him a seven years' jail sentence. We are told merely "In 1950 sporadic outbreaks of violence were attributed by the administration to a secret society called Mau Mau, which was then proscribed. Kenyatta strongly denied that Mau Mau was acting through the Kenya African Union; but on October 22, 1952, he and five other leaders were detained and charged with managing Mau Mau. After these arrests violent terrorism swept the country. When the security forces composed of troops from the United Kingdom and loyal Kikuyu retaliated, the terrorists formed guerilla bands and a minor civil war developed. Kenyatta was tried, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment". The truth is that violent terrorism had been the mark of Mau Mau for months before Kenyatta and his associates were arrested; indeed, they were arrested because there had been many murders of Kikuyu by Kikuyu and mass intimidation. To describe what followed in Kikuyuland as "a minor civil war" is to misrepresent the facts. The tribe was split asunder, fathers fighting against sons and brother against brother. It should also have been stated that to the sentence of seven years' imprisonment the court added the recommendation that Kenyatta and the others should thereafter be ordered to reside indefinitely in restriction wherever the Governor might order.

Some Errors

THERE ARE OTHER ERRORS. It is inaccurate, for example, to say in reference to the Kabaka of Buganda that "Mr. Lyttelton in a speech to the East African Association hinted that he was thinking in terms of an East African Federation". The then Secretary of State was addressing the East Africa Dinner Club in London, and he made it quite clear that he was not referring to current circumstances, but to a future probability—and the African politicians in East Africa have now shown that they want what Lord Chandos recommended. To take another inexactitude, Sir Edgar Whitehead was not appointed High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London in 1945; he acted in that office for a few months.

Appraisal by Space

IT IS INTERESTING to see what space is given to some of the entries. Sir Roy Welensky has the highest score among Europeans with four and a half columns. Dr. Hastings Banda and Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd received four. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer and Kenyatta rate three and a half columns each, as does Emperor of Ethiopia, Sir Edgar Whitehead and Mr. Katiungo. Those receiving three columns include Mr. Tshombe, Mr. Kaunda, Mr. Nkomo, and Sir John M. M. M. Nyerere, Nkumbula and Mboya, and Lord Malvern and the Duke of Devonshire. Two columns and a half column mark. The two-columners include Dr. Kiano, Mr. Odinga, Mr. Mbowe Koinange, Mr. Mainza Chona, and Mr. Michael Blundell. Half a column less is given to Sir Ronald Prain, Sir Robert Robinson, Mr. John Gaunt, Sheikh Ali Muhsin, and Mr. M. M. M. Kwanuka, Godwin-Lewanika, M. W. Chuma, Wellington Chirwa, J. R. Chikoma, and Masinde Muliro. Slightly less space is allowed to Messrs. Gichuru, Savanhu, and John Roberts. Surprisingly, Sir Ernest Vasey receives barely a column. The only bishop in East or Central Africa who is mentioned is the Rt. Rev. Trevor Huddleston. No full-time political writer has been deemed worthy of inclusion, and, apart from Mr. Segal himself, seemingly no one resident outside Africa. Despite these comments, this is a most useful piece of work, which deserves to be extended and improved and to run through many editions.

Ngwazi Kamuzu

THAT, IT SEEMS, is the new title of Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, and Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government in Nyasaland—who, incidentally, takes precedence in the printed list of members of the Legislative Council over the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance, who in any other Government would assuredly rank above the Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government. My first knowledge of the term "Ngwazi Kamuzu" came from reading a speech in the Legislature by Mr. Chidzanji, who said that it was God who had sent back Nyasaland's great national leader, Mr. D. D. K. Chisiza, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, went one better with the remark that "we want to create under God and Kamuzu a new nation, the State of Malawi". Mr. Mkwandawire, Minister without Portfolio, was not to be outdone; he asserted that "we accept Ngwazi Kamuzu as a redeemer of the sad plight in this country, the defender of our African faith, and the commander of our way of life".

Conciliatory Mood

DR. BANDA, who was not in inflated mood, spoke of "my men here, whom I also refer to as my boys; for every mistake they make, I am personally responsible, because when I leave this House I talk to them like children and they shut up". The Speaker had, he acknowledged, been very patient, tolerant, and indulgent, and he sincerely apologized for what faults had been committed by "my boys behind me". Dr. Banda also made a magnanimous reference to Mr. Blackwood, Leader of the Opposition, saying that they had fought strenuously at the Lancaster House Conference; that Mr. Blackwood was now responding to the appeal to forget the past and look to the future, and that he had acted in a most gentlemanly way. If that spirit were to prevail the outlook for Nyasaland and the Federation would perceptibly improve.

No Hurry

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT is evidently in no hurry to inform the public of the activities which it finances, for not until December 14, 1961, did the annual report of the Education Department for the year ended December 31, 1960, and the annual reports on the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces for the same period reach London. They were then of historical interest only. The Education Report, a printed document, was signed in April last. The survey by the three provincial commissioners is cyclostyled. The P.C. of the Western Province gives no dates; the acting P.C. in the Northern Province gives his report in May; and the P.C. of the Eastern Province signed on July 17.

Backsliding

A FEW YEARS AGO I suggested that annual reports ought to be promptly rendered, and that a Government would be fully justified in stipulating that any report not rendered to the Secretariat within three months of the end of a year should be accompanied by a letter of explanation addressed to him. More than the Governor told me later that he had acted on the suggestion, and that the results had been excellent. Indeed, at that time something like a race developed between departments within a territory and between similar departments in different territories, Uganda being the winner for several years, with its Information Department reports appearing with most commendable promptitude. There has certainly been backsliding since the Horace White days.

More "Observer" Exaggeration

THE OBSERVER asserted recently that "in the newly independent African States, apart from the isolated example of the Congo, there have been no gross examples of tyranny or of the denial of democracy worse than one finds (despite recent advances) in the Central African Federation". That would have been a staggering misstatement at any time. It is particularly so at a moment when every newspaper has been giving main page prominence day after day to reports of new tyrannies in Ghana. A little later the commentator suggested that Sir Roy Welensky's address to the Institute of Directors "reflects his own anxieties in an African, where he sees no future for his own ideas; he is right when he feels pessimistic about that, but wrong when he equates his failure with a defeat of Western ideas".

Loaded Words

THAT LITTLE PASSAGE excellently illustrates the Observer technique of using "loaded" words. Sir Roy Welensky's only "failure" has been to get H.M. Government to abide by its undertakings. He has been repeatedly betrayed by the Macmillan Government, which, if it had

been guided in its actions by Mr. Macmillan's widely publicized affirmation that merit would be the criterion for political advancement in Africa, would have followed a very different course in the Federation and in East Africa. Its follies have provided abundant cause for pessimism, particularly because manifestly ignorant and impatient politicians in the United Kingdom were not checked by their staggeringly complacent followers.

Expert in Education Overseas

MR. ERIC C. PARNWELL, for the past five years deputy publisher of the Oxford University Press, who has just retired, is the creator of its overseas educational department, which has done so much to provoke books in English and in many vernaculars for schools in many countries, especially in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world. On his 18th birthday E. C. P.—as he is widely known to many people in Africa and elsewhere—joined the Honourable Artillery Company, and until the end of the 1914-18 war he served as a private on the Western Front. In 1925 O.U.P. sent him to New Zealand to organize an exhibition, and on his return he was enjoined to "become expert in education overseas", provided with a table, two chairs, a map of the world—and no advice. Education in East and Central Africa was then almost entirely a matter for the Christian missions, with which it seemed desirable to discuss matters on the spot; and while in East Africa in 1928 Mr. Parnwell had what he called "the glimmerings of a new idea about educational publishing, namely that there was a great need for text books written specially to suit the requirements and conditions of different areas in which English was being taught as a second language".

Valuable Work for Africa

THE LATE HANNIS VISCHER, while Director of Education in the Sudan, had designed an English course for that country, and, having been transferred to the Colonial Office, he used his influence to improve the technique of teaching elementary English in the Colonies and to establish *Overseas Education*, a journal which quickly exercised considerable influence in its special field. So the climate of official opinion was favourable. One of the first of Mr. Parnwell's productions was an elementary English course for children in African and Asian schools, and within a few years numerous volumes were issued in the series. It was while he was staying in Nairobi some years later that he planned the "Oxford English Readers for Africa" series, which in the past two decades has had a sale of more than six million copies; and another series, which retells the stories of the classics, sells more than 250,000 copies a year. When in 1955 Oxford University awarded E.C.P. a master's degree, it appropriately recognized devoted and valuable work, not least for Africa. In his retirement at King's Sutton, Banbury, Mr. Parnwell will continue his literary activities.

Political Carcinoma

"HON. MEMBERS OPPOSITE, if they don't change their mind, Mr. Speaker, will be brought to political carcinoma."—Mr. G. W. Kuntumani, Government Whip in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

E.A.R.—Marked

"I WOULD LIKE to reserve a case in the museum for two-faced politicians."—Mr. G. E. R. Clay, director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Roy Welensky Denies Charges of United Nations

Accusations Are "Utter Fabrication", Says Federal Prime Minister

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has categorically denied further charges made against his Government of giving military aid to Katanga.

His statement, issued in Salisbury last week, says:—

"Charges of giving military support to the Katanga Government have been made in the past day or two against the Federal Government at the United Nations in New York. I have in the past issued official denials that the Federal Government was allowing mercenaries or military equipment to enter Katanga from Rhodesia, or that we were in any other way giving military support to the Katanga Army.

"On October 25 I denied charges levelled against us by the Indian representative to the United Nations. In that statement I mentioned some 'rumours' which were apparently being accepted as the truth and showed how absurd they were. I called for evidence to substantiate the charges. Neither the Indian nor now has any worthwhile evidence been produced.

"It is of course inevitable that the enemies of Katanga and of this country should do their best to discredit both Katanga and ourselves. It is also, I believe, true that the United Nations authorities, in Katanga, and certain members of the press have allowed themselves to become identified with the policies of the Katanga Government. It should not be unpalatable to believe that the trained and well equipped forces of the U.N. should be successfully held by the much less well-equipped Katangans. To such as these a scapegoat has to be found.

Hysteria About Mercenaries

"Mercenaries have been invaluable in this context, and more hysteria has been generated over them than any contribution they have made to the fighting could possibly justify. Perhaps it was the realization that the mercenary story was beginning to wear a little thin that has turned the attention of the U.N. authorities to this country.

"I am told that a United States Air Attache arrived at Ndola Airport at 6.15 p.m. on December 13 and there saw a Dornier 28 painted in olive-drab colours. It is further stated that the Air Attache was introduced to the pilot by a Federal immigration officer, told that he was a British national called Wickstead, and that he and the aeroplane, in question were responsible for one of the bombing raids on Elisabethville. The implication, of course, is that the Federal authorities have at least been turning a blind eye to obvious military flights making use of Federal airfields, or at worst have actively assisted such a flight.

"I categorically deny both implications. There has to the best of my knowledge been no bombing raid on Elisabethville since the night of December 10. So the presence of a Katanga aeroplane at Ndola on December 13 is irrelevant.

"Flights by Katanga aircraft to the Federation have been made openly for a long time. All passengers and aircraft are subject to the normal routine customs and immigration controls; and in every case the authorities have satisfied themselves that the purpose of the flight was a legitimate civilian one.

"I have no intention of cutting off Katanga from its normal and traditional contacts with this country. People on legitimate civil business have every right to freedom of movement, whether by road or air.

"It may be argued that the fact that the aircraft was painted in olive-drab colours made it a military aircraft. This is nonsense. With U.N. planes firing indiscriminantly on whatever targets take their fancy, it is not in the least reprehensible that Katanga planes should seek to avoid attracting attention in the air.

"In this particular case I have spoken to the immigration officer concerned at Ndola. He has no recollection of speaking to an American Air Attache on December 13, and certainly gave him no information that Wickstead was one of the pilots concerned in bombing Elisabethville.

"The more accurate facts appear to be as follows. The Air Attache was travelling in a D.C.3 which visited Ndola almost daily from Elisabethville carrying messages. Both the Dornier and the D.C.3 were cleared to take off at approximately the same time. The pilot of the Dornier was in the airport bar when the American entered. Knowing that the D.C.3 came from Elisabethville, he boastfully remarked: 'You had better look out, eh; we shall be plastering you tonight'.

"Immigration records show that the Dornier brought three passengers to Ndola on December 13 and picked up two passengers. It carried no bombs or other military supplies. In fact, it was on a normal civilian flight. It carried markings and did not refuel at Ndola.

Mountains from Molehills

"Seldom before can a mountain have been made out of such an insignificant molehill. So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the same aeroplane piloted by the same pilot, or other civilian types of aeroplanes from Katanga piloted by other pilots, may continue to use Federal airfields provided their purposes are unconnected with the present fighting.

"For the record let me say that there have been only four movements by Katanga aircraft into Ndola in the past two weeks.

"The second series of charges made by the United Nations authorities in Katanga, conveyed to the British Mission in New York, allege that heavy mobile mortars had come in from Rhodesia to the Katanga Army and that 30 Rhodesian specialists had come in from Kipushi. It was further alleged that Mr. Kimba and advisers had visited Ndola on December 13, and finally, that the pilots flying two Dorniers which had visited Ndola on the 13th and 14th were Rhodesians called Wickstead and McKeown.

"The Rhodesian forces are not equipped with heavy mortars, and no weapons of this nature are available in the Federation; nor have they to my Government's knowledge been sent through the Federation. Certainly no Rhodesian specialists in the artillery, gunnery, or any other specialists, have been sent to Katanga either through Kipushi or elsewhere. The statement is complete and utter fabrication.

"I have no knowledge of Mr. Kimba and advisers being in Ndola on December 13. My information is that they were not there. They positively did not come to Ndola; any member or employee of the Federal Government.

"As regards the information that Wickstead and McKeown are Rhodesians, I have already said that Wickstead is a British citizen. No one called McKeown can be traced.

"A third allegation came from an American source early in December as a result of which the United States Government asked the British Government to urge us to take effective steps to prevent Kipushi air strip being used by Katangans for logistic support of military personnel movement and as a safe haven for the Katanga air force.

"Kipushi air strip consists of a small earth runway approximately 800 yards long on the border near the Kipushi mine township in Katanga. A small part of the runway lies in Kasanga. It is suitable even in dry weather for use only by light aircraft. In the rains it becomes muddy and dangerous. It has no airfield facilities of any kind. It has been used by the Kipushi mine for evacuating sick people, for picking up foodstuffs and mail from Ndola, and by the Federal and Katanga Governments for a variety of similar entirely harmless journeys. The Federal Government has maintained an immigration control supported by a platoon of the Federal Army at the air strip since mid-October. Reports up to a few days ago showed that the air strip was not being used extensively, and only for legitimate purposes.

U.N. Relies on Rumours

"On Monday, December 11, I received a report that undue attention was being paid to the air strip, that bombers from the Katanga side of the border were laying flat on the wettest parts of the runway, and that a portable searchlight or lighting had been brought up. Immediately I learnt of this I ordered the runway to be blocked with Army vehicles.

"The following day a second platoon and a company headquarters unit were moved to Kipushi, and a customs officer was stationed there in addition to the immigration officer. A continuous and effective guard has been placed upon the strip, making it completely impossible for it to be used for anything but civil flights. Precautions taken on the strip have been inspected in the past week by representatives of the British Government, and on Monday a member of the American Consulate-General will visit it at my invitation.

"The plain fact is that the United Nations in Katanga is being served with professional intelligence and has therefore to rely upon rumour, of which there is undoubtedly a great deal in present circumstances.

"A typical example of this is given in a telegram from the United Nations in Elisabethville to their office in Leopoldville on December 11 or 12. A copy of this was handed to the British authorities and referred to me for comment.

"It reads as follows: 'We are puzzled by the pattern of events on and emanating from the Rhodesian border. The addition of three unauthorized coaches to the refugee train, statements of Welensky, and intercepts of various kinds lead us to suppose a major plan is afoot. At the beginning of hostilities a message was intercepted referring to a pregnant woman who would give birth in six days in Kipushi. Rhodesian radio broadcasts in Tshiluba have a curious interval each day, with a count-down going down one each day from six to one. Zero day is evidently tomorrow, and broadcasts say 'tomorrow'. Elisabethville have also intercepted conversations on the Rhodesian radio-telephone link offering unlimited sums of money to unidentified persons for some action tomorrow. The operation probably includes arms, ammunition and most probably personnel.'

Amazing Belief in Nonsense

"When I first read this I believed that someone was trying to pull my leg. The whole message is nonsense, and could be dismissed were it not for the fact that it illustrates the amazing credulity of people against whom I am expected to defend both myself and the Federation. The most reasonable explanation of the message is that the Katanga authorities have successfully hoaxed the U.N. authorities.

"There were no unauthorized coaches attached to the refugee train in Rhodesia, although I believe a refrigerated motor truck was added to it at some stage. I did not broadcast in Tshiluba. We do not have unlimited funds to offer anyone.

"I do not even pretend that there is a racial boundary between us and the Rhodesians. As I have said so often that I am tired of repeating it, we share a common boundary some 1,200 miles with Katanga. Most of it is bush country. Even Russia, with all the resources at her command, has failed to prevent the movement of people and goods across the Iron Curtain. I have never made any such claim.

"I am, however, confident that we have as a Government done all that can reasonably be expected of us to prevent the assistance reaching Katanga, and that in doing so we have of significance whatsoever been escaped our control.

"For example, a D.C.Z. aircraft arrived periodically at Sillars Airport on November 20. It was piloted by two Americans and belonged to Thai Airways, which is understood to be financed by American capital, though Scandinavian Airlines now have a contract to carry out maintenance. The crew which flew in the aircraft had only photographs of registration documents with certain portions missing. It is understood that the aircraft has been struck off the Thai register, and in the absence of any proper registration it has not been allowed to leave the airport. It is still there.

Baseless Accusations

"Only a short while ago our immigration controls picked up two persons from a neighbouring country who had been in the service of Katanga. As matters stand they had been evicted by the United Nations and were again trying to re-enter Katanga. Both were declared prohibited immigrants and sent back.

"I hope I shall not be expected to deal with any further baseless accusations made by people with nothing better to do. The policy of my Government is to speak six for justice and fair play for the people of Katanga, who have suffered grievously at the hands of the United Nations. Beyond that it is not our policy to go.

"I continue to pin my hope on the belief that reason will soon prevail, that unnecessary bloodshed and suffering will be halted, and that the U.N. will assume its proper role of keeping the peace and setting the stage for reconciliation between the Congo leaders. I can only pray that the present moves in this direction will not be frustrated by the ambitions of small men looking only for the success of their own designs.

"It requires the ability of a mathematician and the prescience of a soothsayer accurately to foretell the result of any election held under the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia. But the harm has been done and the confidence of Africans both in the British Government and in Europeans as a whole has been undermined."—Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, in a letter to the *Guardian*.

Rev. Michael Scott's Accusations

U.M. Government Accused of Arming Katanga

ON NOTE-PAPER OF THE AFRICA BUREAU, of which he is the honorary director, the Rev. Michael Scott issued the following statement last week:—

"The peace of the world and the future of the United Nations are now in jeopardy in the Congo. The British Government has supported a conspiracy of international industrial interests to safeguard the vast resources and investments of Katanga, Central and Southern Africa.

"This is no temporary manoeuvre. The U.K. delegation at the United Nations has on the South and South West and Central African questions acted as nothing more than a lobby for the powerful industrial interests of the Anglo-American Corporation, the British South Africa Company, the Union Miniere, and Tanganyika Concessions.

"I returned to Britain to accuse this Government of actively promoting the secession of the Katanga regime. I accuse them of arming the Katanga Government while professing support of U.N. decisions. I have first hand evidence of arms shipments sent through British territory to Tshombe.

"The British Government is now manipulated by men who have direct control over mining interests in Katanga and the Copperbelt. They have consciously sought to undermine and frustrate the U.N. as an effective organization, rather than allow these industrial resources in Africa to be removed from their control. They would jeopardize the peace of the world rather than jeopardize their own interests.

Amazing Hypocrisy

"The sickening hypocrisy of professions of loyalty to the U.N. on the one hand while fomenting rebellion against it on the other is equalled only by the ruthlessness with which the peace of the world is sacrificed.

"These are the people who perpetuate Suez. They are the aristocratic gangsters who would risk nuclear war rather than see their financial interests jeopardized.

"The British Government stands accused at the U.N. of actively encouraging Tshombe's opposition to the fulfilment of its resolution on the Congo. The U.N. would long ago have established peace in the Congo had not the secessionist movement of Tshombe received military support through the British territory of Northern Rhodesia.

"I have questioned Africans who came to me and stated that they were prepared to swear that they had never seen trucks loaded with arms and ammunition and travelling the route between the lake port of Abercorn and the railhead. They described to me how at a given point the drivers of these trucks left their vehicles to have their meals and hire the trucks were guarded by Northern Rhodesian Police, which could only have been done with the full knowledge and approval of the Northern Rhodesian Government and hence of the British Government. Vehicles of the Central African Road Services are being used, and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda of U.N.I.P. made specific allegations against the British South Africa Company while I was in Tanganyika.

"Responsible journalists have assured me that the reports sent to London for the British Government to produce in the House of Commons have been deliberately falsified by the British High Commission, who have been acting in close consultation with Sir Roy Welensky.

Grim Repression in Rhodesia

"All this must be seen against the grim background of repression in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. It must be judged not alone in terms of the international conspiracy it represents. It must be understood as the sacrifice of human life. It must be seen by the world for what it is: the cruel infliction of misery and death for profit.

"As I told the U.N. Fourth Committee, the peoples of Africa are faced with a vast international conspiracy of industrial magnates far more powerful than any African State, which plays with the destinies and the lives of the people of Africa as it does with the peace of the world.

Next day in the House of Commons Mr. Healey asked if the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations would consult the Prime Minister of the Central African Federation with a view to establishing more effective control over the passage of arms between federal territory and the Congo. Mr. Sandys replied: "I shall continue to maintain close contact with the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on this subject."

Coastal Strip Should Be Integrated With Kenya

Sir James Robertson Recommends Entrenched Safeguards in Constitution

KENYA'S COASTAL STRIP should be fully integrated with the rest of Kenya.

That is the recommendation of Sir James Robertson in his report to the Sultan of Zanzibar and H.M. Government. It has now been published as Cmd. 1585 (3s. 6d.) under the title "The Kenya Coastal Strip: Report of the Commissioner."

The summary of the recommendations reads:—

"(1) The Coastal Strip should be integrated administratively with Kenya before self-government and independence takes place.

"(2) This integration could most conveniently be achieved by H.M. Government abrogating the 1895 Agreement and by a new agreement on similar terms being negotiated between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Kenya Government where the Sultan's nominal sovereignty is maintained and Kenya's complete administrative authority over the Strip is secured.

"(3) Should it prove impossible to negotiate such a new agreement, then the Sultan of Zanzibar should be invited to renounce his sovereignty and the Strip should be annexed to Kenya. In such circumstances I recommend that the Sultan should receive suitable compensation for the loss of his sovereignty. I suggested the sum of £100,000, which I recommend that H.M. Government should pay.

Entrenched Safeguards

"(4) In the event of either of these solutions taking place and the Strip being incorporated administratively with Kenya, it is recommended that safeguards be included in the new Kenya Constitution to preserve the rights of the coastal people. I recommend that these should be:—

- (a) a declaration of human rights, including security of religious worship;
- (b) safeguards for the maintenance of the Sharia law for Muslims and the retention of the kadhis courts;
- (c) arrangements for the future appointment of Muslim administrative officers;
- (d) a Coast Land Board;
- (e) an Education Board.

"(5) I recommend that on abrogating the agreement H.M. Government should pay the Zanzibar Government £400,000 as repayment of the forced loan of £200,000 made in 1895 with 100% increase to allow for the peculiar circumstances of the original loan.

"(6) The Kenya Government should pay to the Zanzibar Government £250,000, being the capitalized value of the £10,000 which is being paid annually to the Zanzibar Government in lieu of the estimated customs duty collected by the Sultan prior to 1895.

"(7) Similarly, the sum of £25,000 should be paid to the Zanzibar Government by H.M. Government in respect of the £1,000 annuity now paid for Jubaland.

"(8) I recommend that in the self-governing and independent Constitution of Kenya adequate safeguards should be included to secure the rights of the Uganda and Tanganyika Governments in the port of Mombasa.

"(9) I recommend that, if any system of regional or county administration is set up in Kenya, the Coast Province of Kenya, including the Coastal Strip, should be one of these counties.

"(10) I recommend that if the East African territories decide in the years to come to enter into a Federation, careful consideration should be given to the suggestion that Mombasa — and perhaps the Coastal Strip itself — be declared Federal territory and be administered by the Federal Government."

The commissioner is emphatic that the legitimate and very real anxieties of the minorities within the Coastal Strip should be met by safeguards which ought to be

entrenched in the Constitution of Kenya. Sir James writes in this connexion:—

"In my view the safeguards should take the following forms:—

"(a) If the Kenya Government will agree, the Sultan's sovereignty should continue to be recognized. Although this would be a purely nominal safeguard, the retention of the Sultan's sovereignty will assure the Muslim minorities that no too drastic alterations are contemplated; that historical rights are being maintained; and that the Kenya Government is sympathetic to their customs and mode of life.

"I recognize that for Kenya leaders to accept this is asking much, as many of them have already taken their stand, but I would hope that a statesmanlike gesture of this sort, which can do Kenya no conceivable harm and lead to no practical lessening of the Kenya Government's power, would be worth making in order to win the confidence of the Arab and other Coastal minorities.

"(b) A code of human rights should be 'entrenched' in the Constitution safeguarding the exercise of all those rights universally regarded as the heritage of all inhabitants of free and democratic States. I have in mind something of the kind included in the Indian or Nigerian independence Constitutions; and by 'entrenched' I mean unalterable except by an overwhelming majority vote, as constitutionally defined, in the Legislature.

Muslim Magistrates in Judiciary

"(c) The Muslim religion is not only a faith, it is a way of life, and one of the distinctive heritages of a Muslim is the exercise of the Sharia law in all his personal affairs. Cases arise concerning marriage, divorce, alimony, trusts and inheritance which have their own basis in the Sharia law. At present the Muslims of the Coast have a number of judges (kadhis) who adjudicate in such matters according to Muslim law. I recommend that this system be continued.

"At present the kadhis, who are really Arab or Muslim magistrates, are quite separate and distinct from the judiciary. I consider that this is anomalous and that they should be integrated within the judicial system under the Chief Justice's administration. I recommend that they should be appointed together with perhaps three kadhis each for Mombasa and its surroundings, one for Malindi and Lamu, and one for Vanga and the south. Such officers should be Muslims, although not necessarily Arabs, and they should have an adequate degree of competence in Sharia law.

"(d) Another valued part of the present administration on the Coast is the existence of Arab administrative officers, liwalis and mudirs. These officers, who are also junior magistrates, are part and parcel of the life of the Muslim community. I recommend that some such arrangement as I have suggested for the kadhis be made for them, not so much because they are essential cogs in the machine as because to the Arab people they represent a stabilizing element.

"At present these officers are regarded as appendages of the provincial administration. I suggest that they should become members of the administrative service proper and should have the same qualifications as other administrative officers. However, I would not recommend that they should generally be liable for posting in other areas outside the Coast. The liwalis should be Muslims, but not necessarily Arabs.

Afraid of Up-Country 'Invaders'

"(e) One of the greatest fears of the Coastal minorities is that unless their land titles are acknowledged and preserved their lands will be invaded and taken from them by squatters and invaders from up-country. Similar fears are found in other parts of Kenya, and maybe, if a suitable safeguard can be found for the Coast, it will be applicable elsewhere. I have given this matter considerable thought and have discussed it with many of those who gave me their views. In the circumstances I recommend the setting up at an early date under an Order in Council of a Coast Land Board, and that such a provision should be carried on into the self-government and independence Constitutions.

"It should be the general function of the board to advise the Government and the Legislature on land policy in the Coastal Strip with special reference to (a) the disposal and use of public lands; (b) the best use of uncultivated privately owned lands; (c) the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants; (d) the preparation of a code regulating the rela-

tions of land-owners and their labourers; and (e) the transfer of land owned by local coastal people to persons from outside the Strip and to foreigners.

"It should also be the duty of the board to scrutinize proposed legislative and administrative measures concerning land in order to maintain the interests and rights of the Coastal people. The board should be consulted before assent is given to any individual land transaction in such cases as appear to affect the general interest of the Coastal people.

"In all such matters the board's recommendations would not be final but should be given the most careful consideration by the ultimate authorities. In one matter, however, I recommend that the board should have the right to make the final decision, and that is in any proposal to establish land settlement schemes within the Coastal area. In such a case I recommend that the board should have the legal right to approve or veto the allotment of land to tribespeople not indigenous to the area.

Land Board

"Such a board might consist of a chairman, eight elected members, and a number of nominated members not exceeding four; the nominated members should hold office for not more than two years and the elected members for not more than three.

"The qualifications and disqualifications for appointment as a member of the Land Board should be those applicable in respect of membership of the Legislature. It would probably also be desirable for members of the Legislature representing the people in the Coastal Strip to be *ex officio* members of the board. Its chairman should be the provincial commissioner, at least at the start.

"I recommend that membership of the Land Board should be restricted to people who are resident on the Coast or who are representatives of interests on the Coast, and that it should also reflect the various races who dwell on the Coast. Of the eight elected members, who should be elected on a common roll, two should represent the African, one the other African peoples, and four the Arab, Swahili, Indian and European. The interests of the minority groups could, I believe, be served most effectively by reserving four of the members to them alone.

Arabic Script

"(f) Fears were expressed to me about Arab education and particularly the teaching of Arabic script. On balance I consider that the fears can best be met by a local Education Board for the Coast, whose duties and functions would be to scrutinize all legislative and administrative proposals for changes which might affect the teaching of Arabic and Arab studies in Arab educational institutions on the Coast and make recommendations to the Ministry of Education about them.

"An additional safeguard is that when Kenya attains independence it should accede to the Barcelona Convention on the International Rights of Shipping, so that unrestricted free transport for the exports and imports of Uganda and Tanganyika would be guaranteed.

Full Integration 'Inescapable'

"Since Sir James Robertson is convinced that for economic and other reasons the Coastal Strip cannot become a separate State or be joined with Zanzibar, and since the idea of an East African Federation is still only an idea, the commissioner concludes that full integration with the rest of Kenya is inescapable for the following reasons:—

"(a) It meets the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants in the Coastal Strip who, being Africans, regard Kenya as one State from the Coast to Lake Victoria.

"(b) It will prevent the disintegration of Kenya and discourage the 'balkanization' of East Africa as a whole.

"(c) It will allow Kenya's port to remain with Kenya.

"(d) It will enable the present system of administration which I very much hope will be followed by an independent Kenya Government to be continued.

"(e) It will prevent the creation of a new boundary problem, thus obviating the sort of difficulties which could arise on the Kenya-Ethiopian and on the Kenya-Somali Republic borders.

"(f) It will meet all the arguments based on geographical, economic, ethical, political, and administrative grounds.

"In all these circumstances it is my recommendation that the Coastal Strip should be administratively integrated with Kenya just before Kenya becomes self-governing and that the 1895 Agreement entered into by H.M. Government and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar should be abrogated.

"I have considered whether the Sultan of Zanzibar should be invited to renounce his sovereignty at the same time. It would be possible, on Kenya's becoming self-governing, for H.M. Government to abrogate the agreement and to give up the right they thereby acquired of administering the Coastal Strip, and at the same time for H.H. the Sultan to enter into a new agreement with the Kenya Government on exactly similar terms for the administration to be carried out by that Government just as in the past it has been by H.M. Government.

"The advantage of this would be that the Coastal people who have a real but purely sentimental attachment to the Sultan, would still continue to live under his sovereignty and would be given a breathing space which might help to make them less opposed to the idea of being ultimately completely integrated with Kenya. The disadvantages are, firstly, that the Kenya statesmen, who do not recognize the agreement as binding upon them, might be unwilling to enter into negotiations to this end—those with whom I discussed this suggestion opposed it strongly—and, secondly, that it might well be more agreeable to the Sultan and the Zanzibar Government to have the matter settled once and for all when H.M. Government withdraws from the Strip. It would then be more possible to combine the end of the agreement with a general financial settlement.

"I recommend, however, that negotiations should take place between H.M. Government in consultation with the Kenya Government on the one hand and the Sultan of Zanzibar, advised by the Zanzibar Government on the other, on the possibility of the Kenya Government replacing H.M. Government in a new agreement as the administering authority of the Coastal Strip.

"During his visit of investigation the commissioner saw 110 delegations comprising 546 persons and attended a dozen public meetings.

Insult to Sultan

"AT A POLITICAL RALLY organized in Malindi for the Kenya African Democratic Union the flag of the Sultan of Zanzibar was hauled down. A protest from the Governor of Kenya is said to have been signed in the blood by Sheikh Abdulla hi Nassir, a leader of Arabs who have been demanding autonomy for the Coastal Strip. The Government of Kenya last week announced that the lowering of the flag had been a "symbolic" act by K.A.D.U. demonstrators and that it was not in accordance with official views.

Statements Worth Noting

"I wish I could say that I did not find in every quarter the conviction, or at least the asseveration, that by and large the Press of the world today is a dangerous instrument of the human race, used often, like modern cars, by irresponsible hand". — The Rt. Rev. Cecil Alderson, Bishop of Mombasa.

"In certain parts of the world a ship's compass becomes almost entirely useless because of local conditions. That is exactly the position regarding speeches by the hon. Member for Lusaka Rural (Mr. van Bredon). He has gone north, south, east, and west, and nobody takes the slightest notice". — Mr. J. Gaunt, Federal M.P. for Lusaka West.

"Between now and the end of the century Southern Rhodesia will have to put another four million people on the land. The cost of putting a man on the land is about £100, or £600 per average African family. To employ a man in secondary industry costs between £1,000 and £1,500 per employee". — Mr. P. H. Grey, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"Kenya is as vulnerable to African politicians' statements on future land policy and on currency control as a weathercock to a change of wind. If European farmers think their land is to be expropriated, if they therefore leave the country in large numbers, a major part of the economy will collapse". — The Nairobi correspondent of the *Financial Times*.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. A. O'LOUGHLIN is now Commissioner of Lands in Kenya.

MR. A. H. MELLE is now Senior Information Officer in Nyasaland.

MR. R. J. DEWAR has been promoted Chief Conservator of Forests in Nyasaland.

MR. R. H. G. HURST has been promoted Deputy Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika.

DR. R. S. FRANCIS and MR. E. J. L. LEFEVRE, a dental surgeon, are on leave from Seychelles.

MR. P. H. COUNSELL has been made Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. HEISLER has been appointed Social Welfare Organisation for the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. SAVVIS PABITIS has been appointed honorary Consul-General for Greece in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SENIOR LAEL SIMOES BARBOSA SOARES, Brazilian Vice-Consul in Cape Town, now has jurisdiction in the Federation.

MR. F. J. F. TINGAY, who was an education officer in Seychelles from 1946 to 1950, has returned as Director of Education.

THE REV. A. E. GRAY, former Rector of Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, is to be Vicar of Lower Beeding, Hoveham, Sussex.

SIR WILFRID LE GROS CLARK, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been awarded the medal of the Royal Society.

MR. ROBERT SOYSA, British Consul-General in London, has been granted jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. M. D. L. KIGUNDO is DF/Shell's first African branch manager in Uganda, having responsibility for Buganda and the western area.

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL will leave England early in 1962 to spend about three months on another visit to South Central and East Africa.

COMMANDER H. E. SEMPLE, R.N. (RETD.), chairman and managing director of Gourock Ropeworks Co. Ltd., has paid a brief visit to East Africa.

MR. D. C. FERRER, Federal Secretary for Education, will lead an eight-member delegation to a Commonwealth Conference in Delhi in January.

MR. PHINEAS QUASSI, Q.C., who had repeatedly visited East Africa on legal business, left £55,928, on which duty of £19,579 has been paid.

THE REV. R. E. F. DOW, an area secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, is to be Rector of Kingsley in the Diocese of Lichfield.

GAMON D. S. ROWLANDS, chaplain in Moshi, in the diocese of Central Tanganyika, is to become vicar of Highington, in the diocese of Durham.

SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON, lately principal of Glasgow University, who has visited East Africa, has been made a freeman of the City of Glasgow.

DR. A. GRAY is now director of the Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau in Northern Rhodesia, with DR. G. H. FLETCHER as his deputy.

MR. HAIDER-MANJI has been appointed chairman of the Board of Clarkham Produce, Ltd., Nairobi, a subsidiary of J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., London.

MR. J. A. SEYS, a former president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, is to represent the Kenya National Farmers' Union in London.

MR. C. M. KABENGE has been appointed branch manager in Soroti of the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank. He is its first African branch manager.

MR. K. R. F. KHELANI, Commissioner for India in East Africa, has opened the first exhibition of Oriental art ever staged at the Uganda Museum, Kampala.

MR. STEFAN NEDZYNSKI, the assistant general secretary, represented the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Tanganyika's Independence celebrations.

MR. V. OZA, an assistant chemist at Makerere College, Uganda, is studying for a year in Canada under the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme.

SIR WILLIAM McFADZEAN is relinquishing the office of managing director of the B.I.C.C. group (which has large Rhodesian interests), but will remain executive chairman.

MR. R. H. MILLS-OWEN, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Hong Kong, joined the Colonial Legal Service in Kenya in 1949 and served in that Colony for seven years.

THE REV. J. W. & MRS. BROWN, the REV. W. H. & MRS. BROWN, MR. & MRS. I. G. MILLER, and MR. & MRS. J. W. RICE are passengers for Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

DR. G. F. B. RITCHIE-FALLON, who served in Seychelles between 1955 and 1958, has been re-appointed to the Medical Service. He will arrive in Seychelles next February.

MR. NORTON THINDWA, who is taking a course on public and social administration in Torquay, was one of 48 African survivors when the motor vessel VIEVA sank in Lake Nyasa in 1946.

MR. C. JEFFREY, a botanist at Kew Gardens, has arrived in Seychelles from London and will remain until February to make an exhaustive collection of botanical specimens for the Kew Herbarium.

MR. JOHN MARSH, who has visited East and Central Africa, has resigned his appointment as director of the Industrial Welfare Society in order to become director of the British Institute of Management.

DR. JOHN E. JACKSON, a research officer in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Sudan, has been awarded a Smuts visiting fellowship for the academic year 1962-63 by Cambridge University.

MR. A. M. McMULLIN, a Crown counsel in Uganda, has been appointed a magistrate in Hong Kong. A similar appointment has gone to Mr. J. F. ...

DR. J. W. ... Government Medical Officer in Uganda, is presenting a thesis on "The Prevention of Tuberculosis in Mengo District" for his Diploma in Public Health at St. Andrews University.

SIR CECIL STAFFORD-KING-HARMAN, BT., is now president of the U.M.C.A. Irish Association, the previous holder of that office, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HARVEY, having resigned on his departure from Ireland.

MR. S. SABAGEREKA, the first Uganda African to qualify with the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants after studying in Britain, is the first African to become an accountant in the Uganda Ministry of Works.

MR. H. A. FOSBROOKE, chairman of Ngorongoro Conservation Authority, has founded as "The Friends of Ngorongoro" a group pledged to encourage Tanganyika youths to interest themselves in the country's wild life.

MR. WARREN MARTINEAU, who joined the East Africa High Commission a decade ago as economic officer to the Production and Supply Council, has left East Africa on retirement. Mr. & Mrs. Martineau may settle in Portugal.

MR. PETER CHIWONA and MR. JOHN LOGA, respectively headmaster of Misuku School, Karonga, and a teacher at Nkata Bay Secondary School, Nyasaland, are now at Moray House College, Edinburgh University, on a year's Commonwealth Teacher Training bursary.

MR. D. BANDA, a teacher at Lunyangwa School, is at Bristol University Institute of Education for a year on a Nyasaland Government bursary.

MR. J. NEIL CLOTHIER, formerly of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, now manager in Northern Rhodesia for Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd., will on January 1 become sales manager of the company. He first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1931.

MR. PRESTON K. MKANDAWIRE has been appointed education secretary for the Presbyterian Church of Central Africa in the Northern Province of Nyasaland, replacing the REV. W. H. WATSON, who has been transferred to Blantyre.

MR. & MRS. R. R. FIDDIAN-GREEN, who lived for many years in Kenya, and have since been resident in Johannesburg, will spend February in the Colony. They will be staying with COLONEL and MRS. M. C. P. MOSTERT, a brother of Mrs. Fiddian-Green.

MR. R. J. HILLARD, the president, and SIR RICHARD WOOLLEY are likely to represent Nairobi Chamber of Commerce at the 21st Congress of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce. The meeting will be in London from May 21 to 25 next.

SIR STEWART SYMES is travelling round Africa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which sailed from London last week via the Cape. MAJOR-GENERAL and MRS. R. H. CAMPBELL and BRIGADIER and MRS. A. A. FLOOSE are among the other passengers making the round-Africa voyage.

CAPTAIN HARRY WHITFIELD, who has retired after 43 years with the Clan Line, has served in 23 vessels of the fleet, travelled about 1.6m. miles, and on his final homeward voyage passed through the Suez Canal for the hundredth time, which is thought to be a record for any Clan captain.

When MR. RUPERT DE LA BÈRE BARKER ("Ruffiji") recently addressed Dar es Salaam's Edward Tyle, he said that the human voice was the best weapon against wild animals in the bush. He told a story of a young African who blew a bugle when seized by a man-eating lion, which thereupon fled.

MR. W. F. W. PAIN, a partner in Clifford-Turner & Company, will retire from that firm at the end of January in order to become full-time deputy chairman of the Harbours Trust and the Harbours and Docks Corporation Group. MR. C. M. RAIT, deputy chairman for some years, will then retire from that office, though remaining a director.

CHIEF JOHNSON MWERO, of the Kwale District of Kenya, who has played a leading part in encouraging local African farmers to produce milk instead of sugar, and MR. DANIEL KINYA, manager of the Milambo Farmers Co-operative Union in South Nyanza, are now members of the Kenya Dairy Board.

MR. HARDY KRUGER, a star in the film "Hatari", made last year near Arusha, was so attracted by Tanganyika that he has returned to open a hotel near the Ngurdoto Crater National Park in partnership with MR. RICHARD TRAPPE, previous owner of the land, and MR. J. MALLORY. The hotel is 20 miles from Arusha.

MR. J. H. ERPERHEIN, who has lived in Kenya for some 45 years, has sold his Kitale business and is retiring to England. In 1917 he founded the *Plateau News*, then the only newspaper between Nairobi and Kampala. It later became the *Uasin Gishu Herald*, and later the *Uasin Gishu Weekly Advertiser*. Before going to Kenya Mr. Erperhein had edited the *Nyasaland Times*.

THE REV. DEREK HARDBORD, who has been appointed curate in charge of the mission church of St. Paul at Caterham, Surrey, was formerly a judge of the High Court of Tanganyika. He was called to the Bar and ordained in the same year, 1925, and was a curate in West Norwood and Streatham, London, before becoming vicar of Stoke Lyme and later of the Church of Our Good Shepherd, in West Bromwich. While in that town he became a Roman Catholic and practised at the English Bar. Then he joined the Colonial Legal Service. Two years ago Mr. Hardbord re-entered the Anglican Community while serving in Ghana.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK, director of the Overseas Development Institute, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies in London on February 1 on "After Independence in East Africa".

MR. G. A. R. SAVAGE, community development officer at Gulu, Uganda, is retiring after nearly 20 years in East Africa, during the last seven of which he specialized in Northern Province languages, setting up Gulu public library, the Northern Province Literature Committee, and two district newspapers, *Amut* and *Lok Mutimbe*, in the Lango and Acholi tongues respectively.

DR. RICHARD LAWS, a zoologist, has arrived in Uganda to begin a long-term study of the country's large mammals. The investigation, financed by the Nuffield Trust, is to have the help and supervision of PROFESSOR CARL PANTIN, of Cambridge University, PROFESSOR BEADLE, of Makerere College, Uganda, and DR. N. HADDOW, of the East African Virus Research Department.

SIR WILLIAM GORELL BARNES, THE MOST REV. LESLIE BROWN, Archbishop of Uganda; CANON H. D. HOOPER, sometime Africa Secretary of the C.M.S.; and the REV. R. K. ORCHARD, secretary of the International Missionary Council, are among vice-presidents recently elected to the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas, of which LORD TWEEDSMUIR has been president since its inception.

MR. FRÉDÉRIC K. LWEGARARULILA has been elected president of the Tanganyika Students' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, of which MR. O. KAMBONA is vice president, and MR. H. A. YORAM secretary; MR. PÉTRE JONATHAN is assistant secretary; MR. T. J. R. TARIMO DEBUIERT and MR. M. KIZAKA editor of the newsletter. There are 100 other members of the committee: MISS MAKWANA and MR. F. MUTAGALWA.

WING COMMANDER ROBERT H. BIRCH, the commanding officer of No. 24 (Commonwealth) Squadron of the Royal Air Force Transport Command based at Colerne, Wiltshire, joined the Royal Air Force in 1941 and did his training in Southern Rhodesia. For 25 years or more this squadron has been employed on W.F.P. and other special flights and it was therefore decided in 1947 to incorporate the word "Commonwealth" in its name and to include in its air crews members of Commonwealth countries serving on exchange, posting with the R.A.F.

MR. LEONARD H. SAMUELS has joined the Advisory Committee on the Development of the Economic Resources of Southern Rhodesia, which is paying special attention to African agricultural development. When he obtained his B. Com. at Witwatersrand University in 1937 he received the Alex Aiken Medal, awarded to the most distinguished graduate of the year. He served throughout the last war, returned to his old university as senior lecturer in economics and economic history, and was awarded a Nuffield Dominion travelling fellowship in 1957-58. At the conference in Addis Ababa last July of the International Economic Association he presented a paper on economic growth in Africa.

DR. F. J. VAN BILJON, some time chairman of the South African Marketing Council, is to visit Salisbury next month to begin an inquiry into the Rhodesian tobacco marketing system, with a special view to changes designed to secure greater price stability and more orderly marketing. Other members of the committee of inquiry will be MR. J. S. BROWN, general manager of the Farmers' Co-operative in Salisbury, and MR. L. W. PHILLIPS, vice-chairman of the Baltic Exchange, London, and adviser on wheat trading to the British Ministry of Agriculture. MR. H. G. STONHILL, chief technical officer of the South-Western Tobacco Marketing Board, to which the committee's report will be confidential, is to be secretary.

Zanzibar Wants Independence Early Next Year

Points from the Government's Statement of Policy

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE at the earliest possible date is the major aim of the Government of Zanzibar. That affirmation is made in Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1961, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council a few days ago.

"This Government will not cease to press for complete independence as soon as possible in 1962", says another passage in the Paper, a printed document of 18 foolscap pages.

From it the following passages are taken (side-headings and cross-headings having been introduced editorially for the convenience of readers):—

Positive Neutralism.—The elected members of the present Government intend that any future independent Government formed by them should in foreign relations follow a policy of positive neutralism.

Economic Development.—His Highness's Government regards the economic development of the country as a matter of the highest and most urgent priority. It is towards the development and intensification of agricultural production that the main effort will be directed.

Clove Markets Reduced

Financial Position.—The financial position of Zanzibar remains very difficult. The economic difficulties following a world trend, have been inevitable, but they have not been matched by corresponding increases in the prices paid for our export products nor by compensating increases in productivity. The difficulties have been accentuated by the contraction of some of our markets for cloves. As a result there has been very little natural growth in revenue and deficits on recurrent accounts have recently occurred.

The Government recognizes that in the circumstances of approaching independence a balanced budget is essential to the financial well-being of the country. A comprehensive review of Government expenditure is being undertaken with the aim of securing substantial economies with the minimum reduction of essential services.

The deficit on recurrent account for 1961 was £165,000, instead of the £94,000 originally estimated.

Local Government Policy.—The Government strongly supports local government—the establishment of formal institutions by which the actual people living in a small area can run their own affairs. By old Zanzibar tradition it was always practice to let local leaders run local affairs.

Self-Help.—Self-help schemes and community development projects will be assisted wherever possible.

Freedom of Press.—The Government believes that there should be free speech and freedom of the Press. Under this policy private individuals, organizations, newspapers, etc., should have the opportunity of expressing their views in a constitutional and reasonable manner, even though such views are not those supported by Government. However, persons and newspapers expressing views in public must adopt a reasonable attitude.

Close Watch on Press Freedom

This Government will not allow freedom of speech to be used as a cloak for subversive and undesirable agitation. In particular, people making public statements or publishing articles must bear in mind the political and social circumstances of the country. Statements which are subversive according to the law and calculated to lead to tension between sections of the population or to injure harmonious relations between communities in Zanzibar will be examined with a view to legal action.

Under the emergency legislation issues of some newspapers have already been banned. Government intends to keep a close watch on this matter and will take action immediately it appears to be necessary.

Hotels and Tourism.—Potentially Zanzibar is an excellent tourist resort. Reports must be made by the people as well as the Government to improve facilities in Zanzibar. For ex-

ample, the people should participate by helping to keep the town clean and making the islands more hospitable to tourists. Private enterprise should also contribute a great deal by making special efforts to make a visit to Zanzibar a pleasant experience. Such efforts have always been known to bring good returns.

Zanzibar will shortly be visited by an expert from the United Kingdom, who is at present investigating the problems of tourism in East Africa. His advice will, it is hoped, be of benefit to Zanzibar.

Special Hotel for Tourists

The main problem is the lack of a special hotel to accommodate tourists. There have been proposals in the past to build an hotel in Zanzibar, and Government has always shown its willingness to participate in a reliable project. Unfortunately none of these proposals have materialized. An expert commissioned by the Government to investigate this problem has submitted his report. It is intended to formulate a financial policy that will be attractive to prospective hotel builders. Government's financial participation in such a project will, however, be limited by its financial resources.

Labour.—The problem of making available opportunities of employment for the greatest number of people possible is in most cases of more immediate importance in Zanzibar than the raising of wages. A blind insistence on wage raising without taking into consideration the overall economic potentiality is likely to be disastrous to the country, and more particularly to the workers who may be put out of employment as a result of closing down businesses. The workers have an ever greater interest in increased overall opportunities for employment than in piecemeal increases for the few.

The Government wishes to place special emphasis on developing the agricultural sector, which will contribute toward economic and social harmony so that the whole population is geared to increase national production, without which the development of the country will be made impossible.

Industrial Relations.—It is the policy of His Highness's Government to encourage the development of a healthy trade union movement, with a view to facilitating the establishment of sound negotiating machinery between employees' organizations and employers—independent of Government—with the ultimate aim of achieving an improved standard of living for all workers generally.

When working people are organized into well-trained and responsible leaders, the Government will therefore encourage schemes to train trade unionists by giving them scholarships to overseas countries and by other means.

Preference for Islanders

Employment of Zanzibaris.—As regards Government employees, it has for a long time been the firm policy that His Highness's subjects should be given clear preference in all positions open to them. This Government now states categorically that its aim is to provide equality of opportunity both in Government and private employment for all His Highness's subjects, irrespective of their race, colour, or creed. The time has now come for this policy to be expanded into private industry and outside employment.

It will be the policy of this Government to encourage by all reasonable and legitimate means the employment of His Highness's subjects in Zanzibar and Pemba wherever possible. There is already unemployment, and it is reasonable for all employers, including agriculturists, to give preference to local people when they are engaging labour. Although this policy will be pursued with vigour, it is emphasized that it is not intended that persons already in employment should be discriminated against or dismissed without proper reason.

Education.—The 1960-64 educational development programme is woefully inadequate. This state of affairs is not peculiar to Zanzibar, for similar difficulties are being experienced in many other African States, which have found their expenditure on social services outstripping the capacity of their economy. It is a serious predicament, however, for emergent countries, rightly impatient to make up some of the great amount of leeway which exists between them and the more advanced and better developed territories.

As such countries as Zanzibar move towards self-government and independence, the need for well-educated people to help run the country—its Government, its services and its commerce—becomes a matter of urgency.

A fairly satisfactory ratio exists between the number who are being provided for it at the various levels. What is required now is an expansion at all levels, which will maintain the

balance of the structure, but give an increased outflow at the respective educational levels of personnel able to contribute to the development of the country and its economy.

The main factor controlling the rate of expansion of education is finance. The present situation is disturbing, to say the least, and the immediate future outlook does not permit of any grandiose schemes being put in train. The planning and development of our social services, including education, must be related closely at all stages to the planning and development of the country's economy.

Public Must Shoulder Economic Burden

The present recurrent educational budgets run at about £435,000 per annum, which represents approximately 14.8% of the estimated total annual expenditure for the country. Even without any further expansion in education, this figure will rise year by year for some time to come. It is clear, therefore, that the present economic output must be increased with all speed, and the public must carry more of the burden directly if any progress is to be made. Outside help cannot be asked for and would not be granted unless we show that we are striving our utmost to help ourselves.

Medical Officers.—As regards the future supplies of doctors the position seems to be good, since there are between 30 and 40 Zanzibar subjects studying medicine in the U.K., India, and elsewhere. These should be more than enough to supply the future needs of an expanded Government Medical Service, general practice, and replacement of casualties.

Nursing Sisters.—Extreme difficulty is still found in maintaining the establishment of nursing sisters, but a steady flow of Zanzibar girls with full S.R.N. qualifications are now returning, and three have joined the service in the past year, making four in all. Twenty more are still in the U.K. who it is hoped will join the Health Department in due time.

Development of Agriculture

Diversification of Crops.—The main agricultural objectives over the next few years will be the gradual replacement of unproductive clove areas with alternative crops, the rehabilitation of coconut plantations, the development of the cocoa industry to one of some significance, the installation production of chillies, a modest expansion of limes, coffee, cashews, nutmegs and other minor crops, and the possible development of

ylang ylang, depending on market conditions, which are now being investigated.

Marketing.—Government will arrange an efficient marketing service which will enable the farmer to sell any product which he is encouraged to grow. Few farmers will be prepared to grow a crop for which a market is not assured. The Clove Growers' Association has therefore undertaken to purchase at their depots in Zanzibar and Pemba all crops being encouraged for export for which there are inadequate local marketing facilities at present. The prices to be paid will be based on world market values, so that over a period the Association will make neither a profit nor a loss in respect of any particular product. Quality is of prime importance in competitive marketing, and these services can be guaranteed only in respect of produce which comes up to the required quality standards.

Processing Local Products

Processing Industries.—Government will encourage the development of industries connected with the processing of local products. The aim is to set up a cold storage and processing plant, and a scheme to develop various aspects of the coir fibre industry is likely to be launched in the near future. The possibilities of fruit canning, processing or marketing are to be fully investigated in 1962.

Various developments with clove products, including the building of a distillery in Pemba, are under active consideration. The possibilities of setting up a pasteurization plant for Zanzibar town milk supplies, a ghee industry in the remoter rural areas, additional distillation capacity for crops such as ylang ylang, and further development of coconut products will be examined.

Zanzibar's Good Name

Zanzibar's Good name.—The tragic events of June still cast shadows. Much work will be needed to overcome the disastrous effects of these disturbances. However, the Government considers that the people should look to the future rather than the past. There must be a determination to re-establish on more firm foundations the good name which Zanzibar has had for its traditional peacefulness and racial harmony. This Government undertakes to give a lead in this most important task and calls on all men of goodwill to assist in this effort which should not be a matter of party politics.

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Governor Called "This Fellow" "Freedom Watered with Blood"

MR. D. K. CHISIZA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Nyasaland, has referred in the Legislative Council to the Governor of the Protectorate as "this fellow".

When reprimanded by the Speaker, he apologized and said that the country's confidence had been won by the Governor's understanding, sincerity, vision, and willingness to co-operate with other people.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chisiza said:—

"We on this side of the House want to create under God and Kamuzu a new nation, in which the dignity of the human individual and the sanctity of his personality shall be recognized, as the fountain of democratic principles; in which the ordinary man, educated or uneducated, poor or rich, will enjoy a sense of participation; in which every citizen will enjoy freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom from insecurity of whatever kind or description, freedom from contempt; in which the indigenous people who groaned under the rule of colonialism for all these years, all these ages, should have the right to manage or mismanage their own affairs; in which economic modernization will be accorded the primacy it deserves; in which the spirit of self-help will be cultivated and fostered; in which political leaders will ever strive to safeguard the hard-won freedom.

Warning to European Officials

"The European civil servants must be careful. We are aware of what tricks they are capable of playing. One of them is to insist on ministerial instructions."

"We are handling the people as a unique species. Malawians are very very sensitive, hard working people, brave soldiers, very peace-loving, very friendly people, but people who can be extremely hard if need be. Very reasonable people, but people who are not prepared to compromise on matters of principle. This is the Malawian, the man we are called to serve.

"I stand before this Council with all the humility I can muster to salute the dead, those sons of Malawi who watered the soil of freedom with their own blood, who laid down their lives so that this nation might be born and might be free.

"We owe the present Constitution to these dear sons of Malawi. But for that example of valour those of us who were following in their footsteps would have retreated in confusion on the battlefield of our struggle against imperialism. They stand out as living examples, dead examples of what a Nyasa should do. To bereaved parents and relatives of Malawi I say: 'Be proud that it fell to you to sacrifice your dear ones on the altar of freedom. God never tests anyone beyond his endurance. He must have known therefore that you would bear the loss.'

"No material reward can be a substitute for human life, and no sane person can make the attempt to offer any reward to those people who have lost their dear ones. We are therefore offering nothing. But we say this: Look upon your Kamuzu, the Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government, as the remembrance of your dear ones. He is your father as well as your son. He more than any one of us understands.

Reflection on Judiciary

"I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay tribute to those valiant sons of Malawi who instead of being with us in this House are languishing in prison. Masauku Chipembere, who should be in this House as one of the Ministers, is in prison.

"We said in all sincerity that whatever the legalistic quibbles involved in the matter, Chipembere, Musopole, Chapinga, Kaponda, and several others who are in prison have no business whatsoever to be there. This is a matter on which we have got no response. If His Excellency the Governor, if the leader of the majority party, if this Government is to forget the past and look to the future, it seems vitally imperative that those men who are in prison should be set free. There should be a general amnesty somehow. If the situation had not been what it had been in 1959 and 1960, I doubt very much whether those men would find themselves where they are now."

MR. SPEAKER: "... The hon. Member is out of order if he is reflecting on the decision of a court of justice."

MR. CHISIZA: "I accept what you say, Mr. Speaker, but I am sure you appreciate the spirit in which I speak on this matter."

"I want to thank those European friends who stood by our side when few would be true. We know their names, but perhaps it is better not to mention them. We know what they sacrificed and what they suffered for us. Their greatest achievement is the fact that they made it possible for some of us who were groaning in the various prisons to retain our faith in human nature. We still retain our faith. I also want to thank the Asians and their people for having decided to throw in their lot with the leader of the majority party at the Lancaster House Conference.

Agitation to Continue

"It is the intention of the leader of the majority party and of the Malawi Congress Party to prove that man cannot be the sport of fate, still less the helpless victim of his own premises. It is our intention to prove to the world that in this country confidence tricks, phoney constitutions, phoney franchises, phoney partnerships have no place. Our race relations will continue to be guided by the philosophy of mutual respect and unqualified equality.

"We who happen to find ourselves on the Government side are here not under any illusion that the goal of independence has been achieved. The battle for freedom will continue. We will continue to work, to be agitators (if agitators is the term), and we have no intentions whatsoever of behaving like statesmen before the State of Malawi is created."

African Development & Finance Co., Ltd.

Private Industry's £100,000 Offer to Africans

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CO., LTD. has been registered in Southern Rhodesia to provide to African businessmen, farmers, and co-operative societies loans, credits or guarantees, and technical, agricultural and general business advice, and accountancy and

accountancy services. The company's headquarters are to be situated in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, so that the whole area of the Federation may be served. Mr. Colin Kirkpatrick is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. N. R. Beiram, J. M. C. M. Werts, W. H. Kona, S. Samkanga, N. Shamu, and R. M. Taylor.

Three of the directors are to act as agricultural advisers, namely Mr. Cramer, former head of the Department of Native Agriculture and Lands, Mr. Kona, president of the African Farmers' Union, and Mr. Danekwerts, chairman of the Land Settlement Board. A chartered accountant is to be appointed general manager.

The authorized capital is £250,000, of which 100,000 shares of £1 each have been issued to financial, industrial, commercial, and mining undertakings. Shares are being reserved for subscription by individual Africans and African Farmers' Co-operative Societies.

Mr. H. J. Quinton, Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, said in Salisbury that Mr. Kirkpatrick, a director of the R.S.T. group of companies, had made a close investigation into the need for limited short-term finance for Africans from non-Government sources, and that the company which the Government welcomed, had been formed as a result of that inquiry.

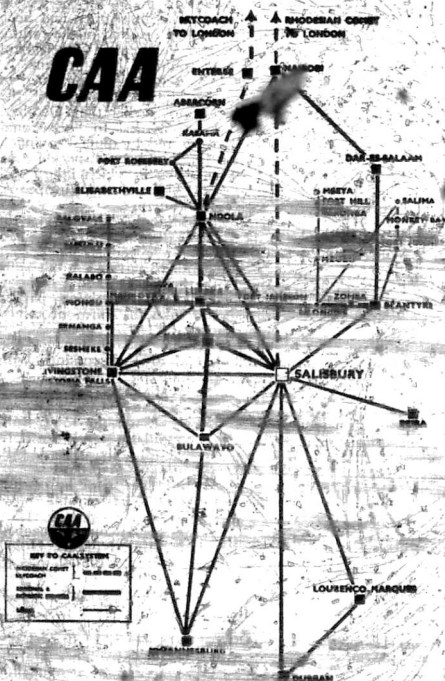
All the directors of the company were held in high regard, and the Government appreciated the service of such busy people in a worthy subject. If Africans took advantage of the opportunities now offered and repaid their commitments as they fell due, A.D.F.C. could develop into one of the major finance houses of the Federation.

Mr. Kirkpatrick described the action by private enterprise as an act of faith in the Federation's future and a practical demonstration of local initiative and co-operation over a wide field. There was nothing paternalistic in the project, apart from the moral responsibility of a lender to give advice to a borrower. Considerable risks were obviously involved, but the composition of the board should ensure vision, prudence, and financial acumen in the conduct of the company's affairs.

Meetings are to be held in the urban areas and in the African reserves and Native purchase areas in order to explain in detail the scope of the services which will be made available. Not until that explanatory work has been done will A.D.F.C. begin its operations.

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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 *Barotsi Mines Limited*, the most recent mine to be developed, no less than £7 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 £3 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.

Report Reflects Rapid Advances

Developments in East and Central Africa

THE RAPID ADVANCE of East and Central Africa towards independence or greater autonomy is reflected in the Colonial Office Report for 1960-61, which contains reviews of political developments in those territories during the year to March 31. The report, "The Colonial Territories 1960-61", is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 7s. (Cmd. 1407).

It recalls that on June 26 last year the Somaliland Protectorate became independent and on July 1 united with Somalia to form the Somali Republic.

On November 30 an Order in Council brought into effect the constitutional changes for Kenya agreed at the Lancaster House Conference earlier in the year, and another Order in Council of the same date and local legislation divided land in Kenya into three categories (Crown, private, and trust), established a Central Land Advisory Board, and prohibited racial restrictions on ownership or occupation.

Proposals were published for the settlement of small farmers of all races in the Highlands, which had hitherto been closed to African farming. One scheme was for the settlement of yeoman farmers on 50-acre units and another was for settling peasant farmers on holdings of about 15 acres. The estimated cost of buying and developing the necessary land was £8m. to £9m.

H.M. Government agreed during the latter part of the year to provide financial assistance towards Kenya's recurrent budget, this being necessitated by a fall in revenue, particularly from import duties, as a result of uncertainty about the political future in business and commercial circles, and by severe drought.

Changes in Tanganyika

When Tanganyika's second general election was held on August 30, 900,000 voters were on the roll. Members were returned unopposed in all except 12 of the 71 Legislative Council seats, and the election result was a complete victory for the Tanganyika African National Union. All but one of

the elected members returned were either members of the union or supported by it. At a constitutional conference in Dar es Salaam in March it was announced that Tanganyika would have full internal self-government on May 1 and become independent on December 28.

Representative councils have replaced individual chiefs as superior Native authorities in all districts except three, and most councils have now elected majorities.

In September the Secretary of State published details of a new Constitution for Uganda, giving the Legislative Council an elected majority. In January a Relationships Commission, appointed to consider the form of government best suited to an independent Uganda, began its work, and at elections in March the Democratic Party, under the leadership of Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, won an overall majority.

Not approving the new constitutional arrangements, the Buganda Government refused to co-operate in the elections. On December 31 the Lukiko declared Buganda independent, but the resolution was made ineffective by the Governor's veto.

Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia

In October H.M. Government accepted the main proposals for changes in Zanzibar's Constitution made by Sir Hilary Blood, whose report as constitutional commissioner had been published in June. Elections in January resulted in the failure of any party to form a Government. A caretaker Government was appointed until fresh elections could be held in June.

African political leaders in Northern Rhodesia continued to demand self-government before the statutory review of the Federal Constitution which was due not earlier than October, 1960. Intensification of political activity led to "occasional incidents", particularly in the Western and Luapula Provinces. In May, after an unauthorized meeting had been dispersed near Ndola, there were a number of incidents in which injury and loss of property was caused to both Africans and Europeans. They led to the death of a European woman.

A conference to consider constitutional advance met in London in December after the Rhodesia Conference had been adjourned.

The African National Congress demanded universal franchise and an African majority in the Legislative and Executive Councils, while the United Party in Rhodesia considered that any changes should take the form of minor modifications in the 1958 Constitution.

The conference opened at the end of January the U.P. and D.P. did not attend, and after discussions with other delegations the Secretary of State put forward a plan on behalf of H.M. Government providing for an enlarged Legislative Council of about 45 members, to be composed of 17 members elected on the upper roll, 10 on a lower roll, and 15 "national" seats in which candidates would have to obtain some measure of support from both rolls. The U.P. Ministers in the Executive Council resigned in protest.

In September the Race Relations Ordinance came into force, making colour discrimination in tea rooms, restaurants, hotel dining-rooms, and cinemas unlawful.

In November the Mining Joint Industrial Council reached agreement with the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union on the opening of a number of categories of skilled jobs to Africans.

Nyasaland

The Governor of Nyasaland brought to an end in June, 1960, the state of emergency which had been in force since March, 1959. From July 25 to August 4 a conference on constitutional advance was held in London. It agreed that the Legislative Council should consist of five official members and 28 non-official members, 20 to be elected on a lower roll and eight on a higher roll. The franchise qualifications were to be extended to include a large number of Africans.

In January the Nyasaland Government published detailed electoral regulations in preparation for a general election to be held in 1961 under the new Constitution.

In September the last remaining people held in detention under the emergency regulations were released and all restriction orders were revoked.

In the course of the year the police made a considerable number of arrests for intimidation and incitement to violence. Expansion of the police force and the provincial administration was continued under a programme for which H.M. Government provides assistance.

Swimming Baths Decision

Bulawayo City Council resolved last week that the three public swimming-baths in European residential areas of the city should be thrown open to people of all races. After the Federal Supreme Court had ruled that reservation of entry on a racial basis was illegal, the baths in Salisbury had been opened to non-whites a few days earlier.



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K.A.N.U Using Gestapo Methods

123 Members Convicted in Six Months

TEN OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS of the Kenya African National Union were last week sentenced in Machakos, 30 miles from Nairobi, to imprisonment for periods from nine months to four years.

The magistrate, Mr. Gould, said that ordinary Africans in that district of the Kamba country were walking the streets in terror of local officials of K.A.N.U. and members of its Youth League, who illegally arrested and assaulted other Africans and sternly warned them against communicating with the police.

Saying that the men had been found guilty of "illegally arresting four elderly Africans, of thrashing them with heavy sticks, and of keeping them locked up for three days, Mr. Gould said: "I am determined to stamp out this scourge".

Inspector R. Gardiner, who prosecuted, described the methods used by the accused as comparable with those of the Nazi Gestapo. K.A.N.U. officials in the Machakos area were, he said, blatantly challenging lawful authority. In the past six months 123 K.A.N.U. members had been convicted on similar charges.

"The veil over the terrorist campaign has been partly lifted. It will be completely raised if men of the same calibre as those in this case have the courage to come forward".

K.A.N.U. Leaders' Struggle for Power

Odinga's Open Challenge to Mboya

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, circulated last week among delegates to the party's annual conference in Nairobi a plan for re-organization which would drastically reduce the power of Mr. Mboya, the general secretary.

He suggested that Kenyatta should continue as president, that he (Mr. Odinga) should become deputy president, that Mr. Achieng Onyango, now Kenyatta's private secretary, should become general secretary, and that Mr. Mboya should become merely liaison secretary with the parliamentary group, while two of the men who were sentenced with Kenyatta at Kapenguria, Paul Ngei and Bulad Kagga, should be brought in as vice-presidents.

Mr. Chonwa, chief whip of the party, recently offered to resign his seat in the Legislature in order that Kenyatta might be elected at a by-election. Later Mr. Derek Erskine, one of K.A.N.U.'s European supporters, said that Kenyatta might take his place at the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London in mid-February.

Inquiry into Uganda's "Lost Counties"

Appointment of Three Privy Councillors

THE THREE PRIVY COUNCILLORS whom the Prime Minister has appointed to constitute the commission which is to advise on the "lost counties" problem of Uganda are Lord Molson (chairman), the Earl of Listowel, and Viscount Ward of Witley.

The inquiry is expected to start in the second week in January, with the following terms of reference:—

"Having regard to the paramount need for the people of Uganda, including Buganda, to move together into independence in conditions which will ensure them peace and contentment, to investigate allegations of discrimination of the kind contained in the Omukama of Bunyoro's petition and the grievances referred to in the Munster Report concerning the areas in Buganda which are named below, to receive representations from those concerned, and to advise whether any, and if so what, measures should be taken to deal with the situation.

"The areas are the countries of Buyaga, Bugangadzi, Buwekula, Buruli, and Bugerere, and portions of the countries of Singo and Bulemezi".

Tanganyika Becomes Independent

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has published a 68-page illustrated special issue under the above title. The contributors are:—

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Sir Richard Turnbull | Lord Twining |
| Mr. Julius K. Nyerere | Sir Ernest Vasey |
| Sir Edgeworth David | Sir Alfred Wood |
| Sir Edmund Teale | Sir Charles Phillips |
| Mr. G. P. G. Mackay | Mr. O. S. Kambona |
| Mr. J. F. Lloyd | Mr. J. M. Hunter |
| Mr. D. C. Brook | Mr. W. G. B. ... |
| Mr. J. H. S. Tranter | Mr. J. K. Chanda |
| Mr. John Bellamy | Mr. Paul Bomani |

THERE ARE also outlines of the careers of Sir Richard Turnbull, Mr. Nyerere, all Cabinet Ministers in Tanganyika and the country's High Commissioner in London.

COPIES should be ordered immediately from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PRICE: 4s. post free by surface mail to any address; 7s. 6d. by second class air mail.

Mr. Tshombe Signs Congo Agreement

More U.N. Allegations Against Rhodesia

KATANGA REPRESENTATIVES were expected to go to Leopoldville yesterday to press for a federally governed Congo "and to make concessions on condition that they are not unilateral".

Across the border, a special Federal Cabinet meeting had been called by the Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, "to decide whether any change should now be made in our attitude towards developments in Katanga", following a call by Mr. U. Thant, acting United Nations Secretary-General, for tanks and howitzers as well as more troops.

On Thursday last, an eight-point declaration drawn up by the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Adoula, before coming to Kitona, was signed by President Tshombe as head of the Katanga provincial government, and committed him to:

Accepting the application of the basic *loi fondamentale* of May 19, 1960; recognition of the indivisible unity of the Republic of the Congo, of President Kasavubu as Chief of State, and the authority of the Central Government over all parts of the republic; accepting participation of Katanga provincial representatives in a governmental commission to sit next week on January 3 to examine a draft Constitution; taking all measures to allow senators and deputies from Katanga province to exercise their national mandate in the Government of the Republic as from yesterday; accepting the authority of the President of the Republic over the Katanga gendarmerie; and to have the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions implemented while facilitating their execution.

Rumours of American

But the news of an early settlement and the realization of his own wish for a peace by Christmas "seemed less promising when Mr. Tshombe stated in Elisabethville that: "I have not found anything at Kitona. All the time during my negotiations with Mr. Adoula he was running in the streets for guidance whenever anything awkward arose. The important thing is that the accord we have reached has to be accepted by the Ministers and by the National Assembly, and that it must be done for at least ten days". Hostilities would continue "as long as U.N. troops continue to attack us". Belgians in the city were said to be pessimistic about an endorsement but bearing this.

The U.N. spokesman said there was no question of the agreement having to be ratified. "As far as we are concerned it is signed, sealed and delivered". Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.N. Under-Secretary, sent expressly to the Congo to obtain a reconciliation, said that "I shall be the cause of the talks as a highly important step towards unity, peace and stability in the Congo". Mr. Edmund Gullion, President Kennedy's personal representative, said Mr. Tshombe had committed himself in signing the agreement to a greater centralization than he had ever admitted before; it promised to "restore peace to this tormented country by Christmas".

Surprising Friendly Meeting

A correspondent related the account of the first meeting between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe since August last: "The two African leaders, hostile for so long, surprised every one by their friendliness. They fell on each other's shoulders like school chums at an old boys' reunion; American and U.N. diplomats, all ready to have to unfreeze an icy encounter, backed away in confusion as the two flopped on to a couch, laughing, telling stories and slapping each other's legs in cheery banter. Loud laughter was heard from the room later. The two sides were so keen to get on that they had lunch served at the conference table".

But at about midnight on Wednesday it was reported that both Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula had decided to leave after disagreeing, but Mr. Gullion and Dr. Bunche persuaded them to stay and continue their discussions.

In a statement denying a U.N. report that 40 trucks with machine guns had been allowed to cross the Northern Rhodesian border into Katanga, Sir Roy Welensky said on Tuesday:

"Wide publicity has been given to this report, but no precise information has been vouchsafed. The Federal Government's policy has been clearly and unequivocally stated. It is to allow as far as circumstances permit normal and traditional trade between Katanga and the Federation but not to allow the export of equipment or military supplies or of equipment designed for military purposes. It is a policy well

understood by officials responsible for border control. I have found not one shred of evidence that evasions have taken place.

"In so far as it has been possible positively to identify mercenaries—and I do not accept the U.N. apparent definition that anyone with a white skin working Katanga is a mercenary—the Federal Government has acted. In the past few weeks four mercenaries have been declared prohibited immigrants and deported (it is a standing order that anybody identified as a Katanga mercenary is to be deported).

Deliberately Mischievous

"In so far as goods and vehicles are concerned, lorries and Landrovers have carried limited quantities of civil supplies to Kipushi mine township and to Elisabethville, and it is in public knowledge that since U.N. strafing and shooting up of trains in Katanga the roads have provided the only relatively safe supply routes for the civilian population. Nevertheless I can say with conviction that no armed jeeps driven by armed mercenaries have been allowed through any Federal control posts on the Katanga border and specifically that no such jeeps passed through any Federal border posts at any time on the date named by the U.N.—December 21. I consider these allegations by the U.N. authorities to be either naïve in the extreme or deliberately mischievous.

"The U.N. has no right to expect and the Federal Government has no intention of imposing economic blockage on the Katanga civilian population, which has already suffered grievous and unnecessary hardship as a result of the tragic use of force and abuse of power and authority by the U.N. to such an extent that I consider the senior Red Cross representative, who will shortly visit Katanga, should be empowered to inquire into the report on the brutality of some of the U.N. troops and their indiscriminate acts of savagery towards civilians and Katangese soldiers alike—all committed in the name of peace.

"These countries would have sent arms to the U.N. forces in Katanga should they have the forces' commander and their political masters are condoning the use of arms against civilians. We have not to face the facts that control has passed into the hands of a clique of mercenaries within the U.N. which are prepared to do this without appropriate sanction. I am also bound to warn that the plans of this clique do not stop at the Congo.

"The acting Secretary-General of the U.N. has now called for howitzers, tanks, and more troops, and so seriously do I treat this, having the fate of people in Katanga in mind and in the knowledge of what the African black would like to see happen elsewhere in Africa. I am sure that at a special meeting of the Federal Cabinet to consider the implications as far as the Federation is concerned, and to decide whether any change should now be made in our attitude towards developments in Katanga.

The correspondent of *The Times* cabled that the report about the 40 trucks armed with machine-guns and driven by mercenaries sprang from delivery by the Ford Company's assembly plant in Salisbury of 13 medium trucks to the Katanga Railway company B.C.K. "The vehicles were not armed, they were driven by B.C.K. staff, and they carried mainly medical supplies, foodstuffs and similar provisions", he added.

General Sean McKeown is to continue as head of the U.N. peace forces for a further three months. He had stated recently that he would not be carrying on after this week.

The first 90 Congolese troops to join the U.N. force have arrived at Kamina base in Katanga as an advance unit for an expected 900 men from Leopoldville who will share control of the base with the U.N. A U.N. spokesman denied that the integration was because of Congolese demands to have their troops participate in re-establishing order in Katanga.

Attacks from "the largest group of civilians and mercenaries yet" with heavy machine gun, mortar and small arms fire being directed at Ethiopian troops, were reported on Tuesday morning in Elisabethville by the U.N. representative there, Mr. George Ivan Smith, as coming from the Union Minière installations. Accordingly, the Ethiopians moved in and, after facing strong opposition, occupied all their objectives—the total area in fact of the U.N. headquarters.

Wednesday saw Elisabethville's residents queue to do their first shopping for many days, with the city usually calm and sporadic shooting audible in parts. U.N. guards prevented journalists from crossing to Northern Rhodesia to file their stories here, saying they were checking on mercenaries. U.N. patrols are now right in the city centre and the troops control the radio station. That night, some of the 40,000 Baluba in the refugee camp on the city outskirts managed to get out and came in their thousands into the residential areas to pillage homes. Swedish and Irish troops fired into the air to drive them back.

Parliament

Mr. Maudling "The New Broom"

MR. MAUDLING said in the House of Commons last week:—

"During my visit to Northern Rhodesia I had confidential talks about the Constitution with the Governor, all political parties and representatives of the chiefs. I am not yet ready to communicate any conclusions to the House, but I recognize the need for an early decision, which was impressed on me from all quarters in the territory. I naturally took the opportunity in Salisbury to have a personal talk with the Federal Prime Minister, in which we reviewed current problems.

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I ask the rt. hon. gentleman whether he does not appreciate that we are in a position that we shall be adjourning shortly until towards the end of January and that it is very important that any statement which he makes should be open to discussion in the House, and it is urgent that he should make that statement? Is it not possible before the House adjourns that some statement should be made about the grave situation in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. MAUDLING: "It is not possible to make a statement in the next two or three days, but it is quite clear that on a matter of such great importance the House will wish to have a discussion at the appropriate time."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman be the new broom which we all hope he will sweep away the obstructions, divisions and manoeuvres of the past? When the provisions in the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia, will be guided by the principle in the Declaration Committee's Report, namely that the will of the majority must prevail?"

MR. MAUDLING: "I have been described as many things, but not before, I think, as a new broom."

MR. HEALEY: "If the rt. hon. gentleman waits until after the next election, he will have passed since his predecessor made proposals none of which have yet been implemented in Northern Rhodesia."

MR. MAUDLING: "I should have liked to have made a statement in the time available. It is more important to get it right than to get it immediately."

U.N.I.P. Intimidation

MR. TURTON asked what representations on the subject of terrorism and intimidation were made by Chief Chitimukulu on the occasion of the Governor-General's recent visit to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MAUDLING: "In receiving the Governor-General, Paramount Chief Chitimukulu welcomed him as a friend at a time when, as he said, the Native authorities had just overcome severe difficulties and strain imposed on them by the activities of the United National Independence Party."

MR. TURTON: "Could my rt. hon. friend say what steps he is taking to protect this tribe from the intimidation and terrorism by U.N.I.P. of which Chief Chitimukulu complained?"

MR. MAUDLING: "The security service in Northern Rhodesia has done a fine job indeed in restoring law and order and in dealing effectively with these difficulties."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Would not the rt. hon. gentleman also pay some tribute to the influence that Mr. Kenneth Kaunda has had in restraining any signs of violence which there may have been in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. MAUDLING: "The question referred to what the Paramount Chief said on a particular occasion. I think that I have already referred in the House to the appeal which Mr. Kaunda made on the question of violence."

[The full statement of Chief Chitimukulu was recently published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which suggested that an M.P. should put the kind of question which Mr. Turton has now asked.]

DR. D. JOHNSON asked the Lord Privy Seal whether representatives of the United Nations, instead of being the champions of order in Katanga, had become the apostles of chaos? Was it not time to assess the British position with a view to obtaining at least a situation in which nations experienced in international affairs carried responsibility for such actions, rather than characters like Dr. O'Brien?

MR. HEATH: "Our thought on a solution has always been made clear to the House, and I am glad to say that today there have been moves in that direction."

MR. P. NOEL-BAKER: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that Mr. George Ivan Smith officially reported last week that at

every stage of the operation the U.N. Forces have been handicapped by the fact that mercenaries, politicians and Katangese politicians alike, have been trying to shield behind civilians?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I think that the rt. hon. gentleman forgets that one is not allowed to quote verbatim from newspapers or the like during questions."

MR. P. NOEL-BAKER: "This is not a newspaper. It is an official report from a principal representative of the U.N. in Katanga, who said last week that Katangese politicians and troops were putting civilians in front of them."

HON. MEMBERS: "Speech"

MR. SPEAKER: "I am sorry, but the same principle would apply to a verbatim quotation from that document."

MR. P. NOEL-BAKER: "I am not now quoting. I am asking the Lord Privy Seal whether he is aware that the principal representative of the U.N. has reported that Katangese troops and politicians put civilians in front of them and invariably take up positions beside hospitals or schools?"

MR. HEATH: "I have not seen such reports. There has been full coverage in the Press, on television and the radio of incidents in Katanga, and hon. Members can form their own judgment."

MR. MAYHEW: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman seen that all the Commonwealth members of the United Nations Committee on the Congo have contemptuously rejected the British Government's appeal to the U.N. for a cease-fire in Katanga? Is he aware that the British Government have dealt damaging blows at the U.N.? What does the rt. hon. gentleman propose to do to improve our prestige?"

MR. NABARRO: "Marshal Nehru"

Cease Fire Right

MR. HEATH: "It does not alter the fact that the Government believe that they were right in taking the initiative that they did in asking for a cease-fire. Surely today's development that Mr. Tsombé is moving towards a meeting with Mr. Adoula is sufficient proof that the Government were right to concentrate on their cease-fire force on this matter."

MR. P. NOEL-BAKER asked if H.M. Government were in support of the Security Council but it should ask the International Court of Justice to put an end to the question whether it was legal for the Union Minière to pay taxes to the Congo and to be recognized by that Government and by the United Nations.

MR. HEATH: "No."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked if the Lord Privy Seal would circulate in the Official Report, with a French translation, the text of the Katanga Government's appeal to the Gouvernement de l'Espoirville, regarding the political, economic, customs, monetary and military issues, and official holding body of this document, dated Elizabethville, October 17, 1961, and signed by President Tsombé, the Minister of the Interior, Monsieur G. Munongo, and Foreign Minister, Monsieur J. Lumba, has been sent him by the hon. Member for Chigwell.

MR. HEATH: "As it would not be appropriate to circulate such a document in the Official Report, I am placing a copy in the library."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "May I ask my rt. hon. friend if it is not the case that this is a reasonable document which disposes of the charge of secessionism often levelled against the Katanga Government, and would not the United Nations be better employed in trying to arrange for such negotiations on some such basis as this rather than in continuing to rain death and destruction upon Katanga in defiance of The Hague Convention and of the canons of military honour?"

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Violent Verbal Barrage Caused Riots Points from Zanzibar Inquiry Commission Report

A "BOMBARDMENT" of written and spoken words to which the people were subjected more or less continuously after the first general election in July, 1957, was the major cause of the riots last June in Zanzibar when polling began for the third election, states the report of the Commission, headed by Sir Stewart Foster-Sutton, appointed to inquire into the disturbances in which 68 people died and 371 were injured.

Party politics and "the wind of change" played a considerable part in building up tension, but the disturbances were not overwhelmingly racial in character. During the previous three years, grievances were exacerbated by political differences between squatters and Arab landlords, and the politically-inspired dock dispute in 1958; the Zanzibar Nationalist Party's use of the national flag and the frequent presence of its youth movement band at functions attended by the Sultan, to give the impression that it alone was loyal; Afro-Shirazi Party resentment at this coupled with the mistaken notion that Z.N.P. gains in the January elections this year were achieved by cheating; the constant friction engendered by the parties' respective Youth Own Union and Youth League, for which the party leaders had to accept responsibility; and the mutual baying of the opposite party's shops and buses.

None of the parties, as distinct from individual members, were motivated by Communist influences, nor did Communism play any part in the trouble.

Cheating Allegations Unfounded

Allegations made in all newspapers that the Z.N.P. had indulged in large-scale cheating, impersonation and double voting in January, were mistaken. Examination of the results in the constituencies where interference with voters had been complained of showed that any such interference did not in fact affect the final results.

The same suspicion led Afro-Shirazi supporters on June 1 to seize Z.N.P. members from the polling queues at Bani

Leo, Jangombe and Darajani and beat them. When Z.N.P. supporters assembled in large numbers at their H.Q. in Darajani, some armed with sticks, knives or swords, Afro-Shirazi present rushed to piles of stones and wood nearby, and stoning and rioting ensued.

Hooligans Rampant

When Africans dispersed towards Mtemdesi, Maufini and Mwembelada, they were attacked by Arabs brandishing swords. The rumour spread that "the Arabs are killing us" and led to much of the subsequent violence, which lasted until June 6, when the security forces gained control. Much of the looting, assaults and damage to buildings was committed by criminal and hooligan elements.

In the rural areas, the main victims were Manga Arabs, who, since the 1936 riot, had been regarded as the "bogymen" of Zanzibar; when hysteria replaced reason, the opportunity afforded by the troubles for "paying off old scores" had to be borne in mind.

Security "Barely Adequate"

Police strength was barely adequate on election eve for maintaining law and order in normal circumstances, and was clearly incapable of dealing with more than minor disturbances. That this was appreciated was underlined by arrangements made for immediate reinforcements from Kenya in an emergency. With this provision, and in the light of the appreciation made by all concerned immediately prior to June 1, the authorities were justified in considering that the overall security forces at their disposal were adequate. The police available were used to the best advantage.

The other members of the Commission were Sir Vincent Tewson and Mr. C. A. Grossmith. Mr. A. L. Pennington was the secretary.

Karamojong Contempt for Politicians

Uganda Minister Wants Military Action

MR. ARTHUR RIDLEY, Director of Information in Uganda, said in a recent broadcast:

"One of the places in Uganda where the hurly-burly of the hustings is not seen or heard, and hardly anyone cares a tuppenny cuss for politicians, is Karamoja. It is in the news because a Karamojong rebellion, a rebellion headed by Mr. Basil Bataringaya, our Minister of Local Government, has just published its report, which does not mince words.

"The virtually complete breakdown of law and order there and the contempt for authority are, says the report, to the irresistible desire of the Karamojong to acquire cattle by any means and at any cost. If that means a good hand-to-hand fight, well, that's all the more praiseworthy.

"But in this atom-bomb age we cannot have this sort of thing, and the commission calls for a state of emergency to be declared and wants a full-scale military operation to be mounted against the Karamojong—superior warriors, it says, being the only authority they understand. Indeed, they are quite contemptuous of Government, regarding it as 'a mere woman'."

Nehima Tea and Tung Estates

NEHIMA TEA AND TUNG ESTATES, LTD., report profit for the year ended June 30 at £1,320 after tax, compared with £36,836 in the previous year. The general reserve is increased by £25,000, bringing it to £100,000, and shareholders receive 20%. The issued capital is £137,700, and revenue reserves £193,248. Fixed assets stand in the books at £186,741 and current assets less current liabilities at £144,336.

The tea crop slightly exceeded 1½ m. lb., an increase of almost exactly 50%. The 1961-62 crop is estimated at 1,181,800 lb. A tung crop of just over 1 m. lb. realized £11,848; for the current year an outturn of 2 m. lb. is expected. The company has 1,015 acres under tea in Nyasaland, 1,494 under tung, 197 under pines, 154 under gums, and a forest reserve of nearly 12,000 acres.

The directors are Mr. H. Rolf Gardiner (chairman), Mrs. Margaret Gardiner Bernal, the Hon. C. G. W. James, and Mr. J. W. A. Calver.

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ENGLAND

East Africa High Commission Points from the 1960 Report

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION'S report for 1960 states that its expenditure in the year to June 30, 1960, was just over £44m., excluding the self-contained services of Railways and Harbours, which spent rather more than £22m. on revenue and capital account, and Posts and Telecommunications, whose expenditure was about £6m.

The Customs and Excise Department, which collected about £23½m. in import duties and £8.1m. in excise, discovered serious frauds by several merchants in Uganda. Eight members of seven business houses have so far been fined a total of £44,175, and 10 have been jailed for periods of between three months and two years. The amount of duty involved was almost £50,000.

The increase in air activity in East Africa is described by the Directorate of Civil Aviation as little short of phenomenal.

Increased Air Traffic

Airport movements at the new Nairobi Airport were about 50% above the 1959 figures and those at Wilson Aerodrome, having been reduced sharply during the two previous years by the transfer of East African Airways' operations, climbed well beyond the peak figures reached in 1954 at the height of the Mau Mau rebellion. The basing of R.A.F. fighters at Nairobi contributed largely to the increase in movements, but 1960 was also a record year for civil aviation in the frequency of movements and the numbers of passengers carried.

A once-formidable obstacle to air travel was introduced at a rate about 15% below the tourist rate and special student rates were made available during the winter season. Those reductions did much to encourage air travel.

There was a marked increase in the international and internal charter business. A considerable number of inclusive tour charters were operated bringing parties of up to 50 tourists from the rigours of the North European winter in the full

shine of East Africa for periods varying from 10 days to a month. It is, however, depressing to note that no inclusive tours were operated from the United Kingdom, and it is to be hoped that the British tourist agencies will remedy this in future.

East African Airways Corporation had a record year and an increased profit.

Rain from Rockets

The Meteorological Department reports: "During 1959 some attempts were made to stimulate rainfall artificially, using both aircraft and rocket seeding, in co-operation with the Board of Agriculture and the Coffee Board of Kenya. Farmers in the district concerned were of the opinion that the sorties had been worth while. It has been decided to carry out a large-scale experiment during 1961-62. The object will be to establish what percentage of rainfall can be achieved artificially, under suitable conditions and at what cost.

The Governments, in conjunction with the East Africa High Commission, have agreed on the advisability of instituting legislation to control the firing of rockets in the interests of aircraft safety. The general opinion is that the necessary laws should be enacted centrally so as to apply in all East African territories.

"An examination of daily charts of rainfall at several hundred climatological stations shows that the bulk of East African rainfall comes from distinct rain areas which vary from 200 to 1,000 miles in diameter. Such rain areas grow and decay in the course of three or four days and do not move with the wind. They are the results of large-scale atmospheric processes, and one is therefore led to attempt to explain and forecast their occurrence by studying the large-scale pressure and wind fields. An appraisal of the daily patterns and their behaviour will require about two years' data. The results so far achieved represent a considerable contribution to modern tropical meteorology."

The Virus Research Institute concentrated its activities on investigating an extensive epidemic of mosquito-borne virus diseases which swept across north-west Uganda on a 50-mile front and later gave rise to Msimu, spreading to Mwanza and other areas. Though no deaths were directly attributed to the infection, which causes severe joint pains, swollen and painful glands, fever and sore throats, there were estimated to be more than a million cases.

The disease, previously unknown in Uganda, is caused by a common virus carried by two of the most dangerous malaria mosquitoes, *Anopheles gambiae* and *A. gambiae*. Numerous strains of the virus, isolated from man and from mosquitoes, are under study in Entebbe and London.

The Institute for Medical Research was engaged in work which may, it is thought, indicate that Africa should be free from that scourge of degenerative diseases which, however, would appear to be on the increase in Tanganyika.

Tourist Travel

The East African Tourist Travel Association reported that there had been 64,166 tourists, 6.6% more than in the previous record year (1956) and 10% above the 1958 total. Visitors from the United States, who had topped the 5,000 mark for the first time in 1958, rose by 35% to 6,835. Belgian visitors increased by 41%, German visitors by 33%, those from Scandinavia by 25% and visitors from the Central African Federation by 15%.

The average length of stay, which had dropped in 1958 to about 17 days, rose to nearly 21 days. The average daily expenditure was estimated at £6 per head, giving a total of about £7.7m. in the year.

Turner & Newall's Higher Profits

TURNER & NEWALL LTD., a group with large interests in Rhodesia, report profits after tax for the year ended September 30 at £7,734,238, compared with £7,634,706 in the previous year. The trading profit was up from £13.6m. to £14.8m., but there had to be substantially higher provision for depreciation (£3.5m. against £2.9m.) and for the amortization of mining properties. Taxation took £8.3m., compared with just under £7.2m. The general reserve again receives £2m. The dividend on the ordinary shares is 12%.

Gift of Seven Tractors


THE FORD COMPANY OF RHODESIA, LTD., has presented a tractor to the Faculty of Agriculture of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and one each to the agricultural colleges at Gwebi, Monzi, Chibero, Domboshawa, Umzingwane, and Mlezu. Moreover, Mr. R. B. Fawcett, the managing director, said when making the gift that the company intended to replace the tractors from time to time with new models.

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Company Report

East African Sisal Plantations

MR. G. R. S. DOYLE'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 19 in London.

MR. G. R. S. DOYLE, the chairman of the company, presided.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said:—

"I am glad to say that since the issue of my annual statement the price of sisal has improved by £7 per ton.

"The drought that affected output so seriously has been succeeded by extremely heavy rains, which, while of real benefit, have provided temporary setbacks. Production is being well maintained under the circumstances. It is early yet to forecast the results of the current year, but a more realistic selling price would help to offset the unavoidable increase in production costs."

The report was adopted, and the dividend of 5% for the year was approved.

Commercial Brevities

Under Eastern (Priv.) Ltd. has increased its nominal capital from £11m. to £24m.

Lincoln Investments (Priv.) Ltd., of Salisbury, has increased its nominal capital from £4,000 to £140,000.

About £150,000 is to be spent by Rhodesian Oxygen, Ltd., in doubling the size of its plant in Gwelo.

East Africa's sugar quota for 1962 under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is to be 5,225 tons. (Hitherto it has been 6,000 tons.)

Prices paid the growers higher than the world level, the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board had a deficit of £4.3m. in the year ended October 31.

N. Bedford & Co. (Priv.) Ltd., Salisbury, are to manufacture under licence office equipment hitherto imported from G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., of London.

An international tuna fishing organization, in which China Fisheries, Ltd., of Formosa, is concerned, is considering the extension of operations to Seychelles.

Two cotton ginning and baling factories are to be built at a cost of £1.3m. for the Sudan Gezira Board by Platt Brothers, Ltd., Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., and Marples Ridgway and Partners.

East Africa's only rayon spinning mill, at Thika, Kenya, plans expansion costing £700,000 in order to increase output to 100m. yards yearly within five years. Two Japanese textile companies are connected with the venture.

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. are to move their distillery from Umtali to Hippo Valley, where they are shareholders in the large sugar growing project. Removal of the plant and re-settlement of the employees is expected to cost about £75,000.

Chilanga Cement, Ltd. is to redeem all its outstanding 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares at 10% above the nominal value of £1. In January there were 150,000 such shares in issue. All the holders have agreed to the proposed redemption.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral production during the first nine months of this year was valued at just over £88m., compared with £101m. for the corresponding period of 1960. The main reasons for the reduction were the voluntary 10% cut in production by the copper mining companies and slightly lower prices for that metal.

The Uganda Lint Marketing Board expects to draw about £950,000 from its price assistance fund this season. Last year a drawing of about £14m. had been expected, but because the crop was larger than estimated and world prices improved there was a surplus about equivalent to what is thought likely to be lost in the current season. India took nearly half the 1959-60 crop.

Newsprint manufactured in Southern Rhodesia by Umtali Board and Paper Mills, Ltd., should be on the market within six months. The company, in which about £14m. has been invested, will have an initial production of rather more than 200 tons monthly. Within four years that output is expected to be doubled. Most of the newsprint will be used by printers in the Federation.

Purchases of United States goods are to be increased by the Congo Republic, in consequence of a recent contribution of 12.5m. dollars by the U.S. Government to the United Nations Fund for the Congo. The U.S. Department of Commerce has called attention to the fact that the licensing office in Leopoldville will now consider applications for the entry of consumer goods from the U.S.A.

In order to stimulate cotton growing in Southern Rhodesia, the Federal Government has agreed to offer 84d. per lb. for grade A seed cotton, 7d. for B, and 5d. for C, for the crop about to be planted. Last season's prices were 8d., 6d., and 3d. The higher prices have been made in agreement with the cotton spinners in Rhodesia, where two-thirds of the crop is normally of A grade.

The board of **Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd.** proposes to remove from its articles of association the stipulation that 75% of the directors must be British subjects and that the company shall not at any time be controlled by foreigners. This decision has been made because of the increasing withdrawal from the Commonwealth, the wider spread in the ownership of the shares, and the growing practice of nominee holdings.

Lewis and Peat, Ltd., produce brokers and merchants with a subsidiary company in East Africa, have arranged to acquire the equity share capital of Biddle Sugar, Ltd., an export and import merchants. Mr. E. R. S. FORBES will continue as chairman and managing director of Biddle Sugar, and Mr. A. H. GAVE will be assistant managing director. Both have joined the Boards of Lewis Peat (Overseas), Ltd., and its associated companies.

Kamma, Ltd., an investment company largely interested in East African sisal, reports profits after tax for the year to October 31 at £8,991, compared with £10,097 in 1960, the income from sisal shareholdings being somewhat lower at £17,370 (£18,744). A dividend of 30% and bonus of 34% take £9,147, leaving £10,078 to carry forward; in 1960 the dividend was 30% and the bonus 74%. The issued capital is £44,250 in 2s. shares. Holdings in Amboni Estates Holding, Ltd., and Kikuyu Estates Holding, Ltd., which stand in the books at £41,425, are considered by the board to be worth about £229,000. Other investments appear at £19,327, and gutted stock at £4,300. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £13,405. The directors are Messrs. H. Garton Ash (chairman), A. S. P. Neish, J. H. S. Tranter, and J. Garton Ash.



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