

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 1, 1962

Vol. 38

No. 1947

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

42s. yearly post free

known by
this symbol
of efficient
service
throughout
the world



An organization skilled and experienced in the carriage of passengers and freight which has built up an unrivalled network of services between the busy seaports of the world. The continued addition of fast modern ships to the fleet provide a further reason why you can with confidence "Travel and Ship B.I."

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

One Aldgate, London, E.C.3. Tel. ROYal 4535 or Local Travel Agent.

B·I

What Readers Think Of Mr. Nyerere's Resignation

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement UJDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing Glasgow	*5th. Wales	8/head
† JOURNALIST			Feb. 7
† CLAN FORB	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	Feb. 21
† CITY OF GLENOW	Feb. 22	Feb. 26	Mar. 7

If inducement also PORT SUDAN
also by arrangement also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc. apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD. MOMBASA

Loading Brokers
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, EC2

TRANSZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provides the link between
Beira and Nyasaland*

(with connections at Dana Ang for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Motors) connect at Chipaka Harbour with the Railways N.Y. "Isle II" for all Lake Nyasa ports as Inang (for Mtwara), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House
129/139, Finsbury Pavement E.C.2

**SCANDINAVIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE
of OSLO**

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
Between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
MAURITIUS & Madagascar,
REUNION and
FRANCE

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
22 Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, SW-1

Telegrams: "NORRHODCON LEISURE LONDON"
Telephone: WYndham 8838 Cable: "NORRHODCON LONDON"

A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Trading Subsidiary

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

at

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu,
Kampala, Masaka, Mbale,
Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza

**Wholesale Stockists of
Building Materials
General Merchandise
Frozen Foods**

With cold storage facilities throughout East Africa.

Agents for:

A. F. Agnew & Sons (Pty.) Ltd.

A.N.C. Spa.

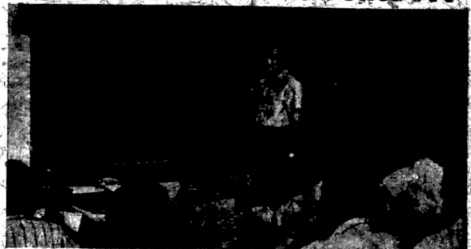
British Standard Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

British Plumber Ltd.

Shurdell Spence & Co. Ltd. (Industrial Division)

W. A. Baxter & Sons Ltd.

Focus on the Lobito route...



European and African students take part in one of the Benguela Railway's apprentice training courses. These apprentices will one day be responsible for the smooth running of the Benguela Railway's fast and efficient service which links the Atlantic Coast port of Lobito with Central Africa.

It is a further fact...

- That the Port of Lobito is served by more than 30 shipping lines and that goods sent via Lobito and the Benguela Railway are able to reach their destination in Central Africa only four to five weeks after despatch from European Ports.
- That quicker deliveries via Lobito and the Benguela Railway mean less capital tied-up in stocks.
- That the Benguela Railway has its own plants for the manufacture and supply of ice for use in refrigerator wagons.

Ship your goods *via* **LOBITO** and the

BENGUELA RAILWAY

FRANCIS AGENTS INC. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

160, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4

F.O. Box 1567, NDOLA N.E. Cabot: 'Walter'

and at Kitwe, Mufulla, Lusitania, Chingola and Bencoro.

41 St. Mary Ave, E.C.3, Cabot: 'Walter'

In Lobito: Manubito S.A.R.L. Caixa Postal 17, Cabot: 'Manubito'.

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

(M) (R) MORMACMAIL

Sail	S'v'n'h	Ch'ton
FEB. 8	FEB. 8	FEB. 9
FEB. 11	FEB. 11	FEB. 12

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.

(R) ROBIN SHERWOOD

Sail	Ch'ton	S'v'n'h
FEB. 23	FEB. 24	FEB. 25
FEB. 26	FEB. 28	MAR. 2

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, TAMATAVE (MADAGASCAR).

(M) (R) MORMACWAVE

Sail	S'v'n'h	Ch'ton
MAR. 8	MAR. 9	MAR. 10
MAR. 11	MAR. 13	MAR. 14

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.

(D) Deep Tank Space
(R) Refrigeration Space

NEW YORK, Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving all MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject to inducement)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

E. Africa S. Africa

ROBIN LOCKSLEY Mid Feb. Late Feb.

MORMACWIND Late Feb. Mid Mar.

ROBIN HOOD Mid Mar. Late Mar.

MORMACMAIL Late Mar. Early Apr

ROBIN SHERWOOD — Mid April

MORMACWAVE Late Apr. Early May

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.
Cotts House, Cannon Street,
London, E.C.3

Telephone: 2344 Cable: Mitcots London
Avenue 1234 Mitcots London

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.
Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira

W.R. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.
Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LTD.
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJI JIVANJI & CO. LTD.
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Pemba

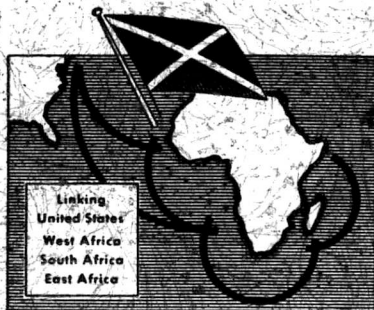
General Agents,
Madagascar P. & R. DUPONCEL & CO
Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports:

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and their Agents

2, BROADWAY
NEW YORK, 4

HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.



FAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents:

EAST AFRICA
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1016, Durban

EUROPE
JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 107, BULAWAYO

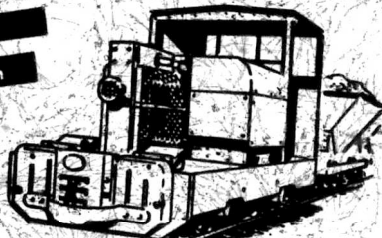
For prices of
18 to 36
and from
30 to 85 h.p.

- 2 ton
- 3 ton
- 4 ton
- 5 ton
- 6 ton
- 7 ton
- 9 ton
- 14 ton



diesel locos

The obvious choice
for economic and
dependable haulage.



Represented in TANGANYIKA • KENYA • UGANDA by

WIGGLESWORTH
& CO., (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGANYIKA ROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA
London Associates Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., prop. Mining Lines, London, E.C.1

*"I Read Each Issue
From Cover to Cover"*

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, *East Africa and Rhodesia* often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and read it as thoroughly.

Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs £5 the surface mail edition 4/- to any address.

East Africa and Rhodesia 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London Island Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westcott, London

Principal Contents

	Page	Page	
Notes By The Way	530	More Threats in Kenya	541
Views On Mr. Nyerere's Resignation	531	Nyasaland Needs Private Capital	542
Sir Roy Welensky Attacked and Defended	533	Monday Club Opposes Bow Group	543
Commerce Warns of Kenya Disaster	536	Developments in the Congo	544
Personalia	538	R.S.T./Roan Antelope Merger	547

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1962

Vol. 38

No. 1947

42s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ON THE DAY on which Mr. Nyerere felt compelled to resign the Prime Ministership of Tanganyika, Sir Abubakar Balewa, Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, was constrained to announce his country's defence pact with

Great Britain. This did the two outstanding moderates among African politicians in East Africa and West Africa simultaneously demonstrate their inability to withstand the pressures which they had been expected to control and divert into wise and constructive channels. It is perhaps fortunate that these widely-trusted leaders should have had to make concessions in extremity at the same time, for the double blow to unreliable but nonetheless influential Western theorists about Africa may check their dangerous exuberance for at least a while. Mr. Nyerere and Sir Abubakar have both had to bow to their pan-Africanist opponents, who may not be in the majority in their countries in general but are certainly prominent among the active politicians, nearly all of whom want all positions of power to pass forthwith into the hands of black Africans, however ill-qualified many of them may be for the responsibilities annexed to the appointments. The idea that selection should be on grounds of competence irrespective of race seems farcical to such people—who, be it remembered, have had the worst possible example from the British Prime Minister: for whereas in his Cape Town speech Mr. Macmillan declared that merit would be the criterion for political advancement in British Africa, he promptly allowed his then Secretary of State, Mr. Macleod, to break that pledge, and to continue to disregard it throughout the rest of his two disastrous years at the Colonial Office. In that sense Mr. Macmillan may be said to be another Prime Minister who could not or would not withstand pan-Africanism.

Sir Roy Welensky and all who support his policy in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are anathema to the Macmillan-Macleod faction precisely because they insist on treating Mr. Macmillan's words as valid. The only construction to be placed upon

Political Adventurers. Sir Roy Welensky and all who support his policy in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are anathema to the Macmillan-Macleod faction precisely because they insist on treating Mr. Macmillan's words as valid. The only construction to be placed upon Sir Roy Welensky's government must remain in responsible hands, and that is the policy of the United Federal Party. What happened last week in Tanganyika and Nigeria makes it more than ever important that the constitutional changes about to be announced for Northern Rhodesia shall not deprive the Federation of that experienced guidance, based on the principle of inter-racial partnership, which was implicit in the establishment of the Federation, and the maintenance of which is vital if millions of Africans are not to be made the serfs of political adventurers of their own race. It is significant that these extremists have been as bitterly critical of President Tshombe as of any European—merely because the Katanga leader has stood for a practical multi-racialism which, he is convinced, offers his country the only prospect of earning revenue adequate for the manifold needs of his people. Such realism naturally affronts racialists of the Nkrumah-Nehru school, who can always find in the United Kingdom, the United States, and the United Nations *cliques* as enthusiastic as they are dangerous.

BLAND MISREPRESENTATION runs through a new Bow Group pamphlet entitled "The New Africa". It has, of course been immediately commended by the *Guardian*, *Economist*, *Scotsman*, and *Observer*, which share the theoretical and defeatist opinions expressed in this ostensibly Conservative product, one

which is in fact indistinguishable from the kind of doctrinaire infallibility which marks much Socialist writing. The humourless thirteen whose names are listed as the originators of this tract would not be regarded by any responsible panel of authorities on Africa as knowledgeable and dependable guides to its past, present, and future. Indeed, we should have found it useful to be told what experience each is supposed to possess for the job in hand. Only five of this luckless baker's dozen are known to us even by name in connexion with Africa, and about all that can be said is that several have paid short visits to African territories in recent years and afterwards written and spoken a good deal about them. All might, we imagine, be fairly described as Macleod Tories. Whereas a year ago more than nine Conservatives in the House of Commons signed a motion which was highly critical of Macleodism, it is almost certain that, in consequence of what has happened meantime in Kenya, the Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and now Tanganyika, there would be considerable greater support today for a similar motion. That should mean a sceptical reception in Parliamentary circles for this sorry document.

Almost at the outset it urges the British Government to "face the inevitable storm and give — and show clearly that it is giving — Northern Rhodesia an African majority."

Sinister Record Not Mentioned.

and the first paragraph in the chapter on the Federation congratulates H.M. Government on having been able to manoeuvre in the direction of African political advancement "without considerable civil disturbance". Those in Central Africa who have had to suffer the consequences of the outrages organized by the Zambia Congress Party, the Malawi Congress Party, the United National Independence Party, and the National Democratic Party — and in particular the African victims — would assuredly denounce that statement as a downright lie. The first and last of the four African parties just mentioned had to be proscribed by the Governments because they had deliberately engaged in sedition and violence of all kinds, including murder and attempted murder, arson, and attacks with petrol bombs, explosives, bush-knives, bicycle-chains, and other weapons; and at this very moment more than two thousand members of U.N.I.P. are in jail in Northern Rhodesia after conviction for similar crimes. Yet the authors and sponsors of this piece of ostensible guidance for the public omit all

mention of this sinister record and suggest a situation which they know to be at variance with the facts.

A little later comes the statement that "the United Federal Party Governments [in the Federation and in Southern Rhodesia] need the stimulus of United Kingdom policy" —

Facts Stood on Their Head.

though for the past year the United Kingdom Government has dithered and dallied and contradicted itself in its search for a policy. The next sentence makes the Bow Groupers seem even sillier, for it reads: "The U.F.P. is without any specific plan for the future of Rhodesia". It would have been much nearer the truth to write: "The U.K. Government is without any specific plan for the future of Rhodesia". The U.K. Government needs the stimulus of Rhodesian policy." Overleaf is an assertion that "the constitutional consideration of the future of Rhodesia has been reduced to a mere slogan"; but the reason, believe it or not, is attributed to the public relations campaign conducted in London on behalf of the Federal Government! A more brazen transposition of cause and effect it would have been difficult to contrive. Had the Federal Government not been so shockingly treated by British Ministers, their campaign would never have been started. However, one charge which might be brought against the Federal authorities is that they were much too slow in deciding to tell their side of the story.

If these reckless pamphleteers reject U.F.P. leadership under Sir Roy Welensky in the Federation, they are emphatic that Kenyatta's leadership is needed in Kenya. Their confidence, however, is

Handsome and Out of the Wet.

apparently weaker than their words, for they almost immediately admit that "Mau Mau may be a potential threat that Kenya Governments will have to face for some considerable time," followed with the soporific recommendation that if the security situation should deteriorate seriously after independence the British Government should offer help. Could anything be more irresponsible than to rush Kenya into independence in such circumstances, counting that if things go badly wrong — or, rather, when they go badly wrong — law and order must be restored by Britain — who would then be assailed by every "anti-colonialist", no doubt including

some of the Bow Group, for intervening in what would be said to be none of our business. Britain's desertion of millions of Africans who have trusted this country and have no faith whatsoever in their own politicians brings not a word of criticism from these eccentric Tories, who, privately doubting the reliability of the African politicians and the measures in which they profess confidence, seek to cover themselves with the proviso that Britain "should offer help" if wholesale terrorism again stalks the land. How many of them would volunteer to take up arms? In the words of Kipling (whose ideas were the very antithesis of theirs), these theoreticians want to preach their doctrine "handsome and out of the wet". But what of the many thousands of Africans, Europeans, and Asians in a newly-stricken Kenya whose life and lives would be in dire danger? That is not considered a point worth mentioning.

Another instance of gross misrepresentation is the statement that some farmers in Kenya are very pessimistic about the future. Nobody knows how many of them would leave if they could, but some responsible people, including officials, put the figure as high as nine out of ten, and not one estimate which we have heard during the past year has been lower than six out of ten. Use of the word "some" in such circumstances is tantamount to *suggestio falsi*. On the next page appears the fatuous assumption that the anxieties of the farmers would disappear if K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. would issue joint or parallel statements about land and if Kenyatta would clarify his views. Could *naivete* go further? The answer must be "Yes", for the very next paragraph says: "To get the African nationalists to solve the land problem will be immensely difficult. To deal with the question of the [military] base at Kahawa realistically will not come easily. But at least the long-run objectives in this part of Africa should be clear. . . . As long as our own policies are forward-looking, as long as we show our strong sympathy in word and deed for the inspiring goal of a federation of independent States in East Africa, there is every chance that the future for these people may bring the stability and prosperity of which elsewhere on the continent there are still so few signs". "All done by mirrors", says the coniator to his audience. "All done by patter." should be the motto of these self-confident simpletons.

Throughout the booklet there are examples of the theoretical nonsense dressed up to look

like sagacity. "Change will have to be radical to secure African support", we are told. Has the radical change made prematurely in Tanganyika secured African support? On the contrary, what the Bow

Group would assuredly have described as the most stable territory in East or Central Africa has revealed the instability of the African politicians within six weeks of the grant of independence. "If the choice in Africa is between national government and dictatorship, the former is assuredly preferable", we read in another paragraph, which ignores, presumably deliberately, the fact that national government and dictatorship may be one and the same thing, as in Ghana; and even in Tanganyika Mr. Nyerere said on any number of occasions that his aim was a one-party State. "Our real friends in Africa are strong, healthy, and genuine independent African nations". That resonant generalization sounds splendid. But these "strong, healthy, genuine independent nations" are presumably not specified because to attempt to name them would reveal the hollowness of the affirmation. "There must be greater concern for private industrial development". Would these dispensers of advice invest their capital in a Kenyatta-dominated Kenya or a Banda-ridden Nyassaland? A sillier piece of political propoganda has not come our way for months.

Statements Worth Nothing

"Ethiopia and Somalia are a pair of tethered fighting-cocks, which might soon begin to draw blood".—*The Economist*.

"An African student with a Makerere degree may find himself a Cabinet Minister at the age of 25".—Mr. Paul Clairmonte.

"No country can be governed without an efficient and loyal civil service".—Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party in Nyassaland.

"The two most resolute and intelligent men of controlled liberalism in Southern Africa are Mr. Harry Oppenheimer and Sir Roy Welensky".—Mr. Barnett Potter.

"The United Nations now seems to be acting, however unwittingly, as the vehicle for pushing the Afro-Asian nations into the Communist camp".—Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P.

"Disunity and lack of co-operation could destroy Tanganyika. Given unity and co-operation there is nothing we cannot do".—Mr. Paul Bomani, Minister of Finance in Tanganyika.

"This House has power to levy only taxes on incomes and profits, sales taxes other than on motor spirit, and customs and excise duties. All other types of taxation are leviable by the territorial Governments, which must receive 38% of all revenue from taxes on income and profits and export duties and at least two-thirds of any sales tax".—Sir Donald Macintyre, Federal Finance Minister.

Notes By The Way

Double Discourtesy

UNITED KINGDOM MINISTERS have appointed themselves censors of communications from and to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Put thus bluntly, the charge appears incredible, but it is nevertheless strictly accurate. Because the Federation is not an independent sovereign State, conducting its own foreign policy and directly represented at the United Nations, the Federal Prime Minister's invitation to U Thant to visit Salisbury in connexion with Katanga affairs had to be sent through H.M. Government; and it is now widely known that the message was not transmitted in its full form, the Cabinet, or a Cabinet group, having arrogated to itself the prerogative of deciding against that course, lest the Acting Secretary-General in New York might be injured. At first, indeed, no written message was presented: the head of the U.N. Secretariat was merely told verbally by a United Kingdom representative that Sir Roy Welensky would be glad to see him in Africa.

Cabinet Censor

SIR ROY'S PROPOSAL, however, had been something very different — that U Thant should go to Central Africa in order to examine the situation for himself, with explicit regard to allegations made against the Federal authorities in connexion with mercenaries serving in Katanga, and, secondly, to study the evidence furnished by the Federal Government about the misconduct of U.N. forces, some of whom had committed atrocities upon civilians in Elisabethville and elsewhere. Though the latter part of the communication was referred to the Federal Prime Minister's suggestion, it has been officially admitted that, on instructions from London, no reference was made by Sir Patrick Dean when he called on U Thant. Fortunately, however, Sir Roy Welensky made a statement to the Press which gave the full truth to the public. Whitehall declines to state whether the full text of his letter has ever been sent to U.N.O., officially or privately, but what is certain is that U Thant replied to H.M. Government in terms which were considered too strong to pass on to the Federal Prime Minister lest he should explode. That absurd situation has continued for more than a fortnight.

Outrageous Interference

H.M. GOVERNMENT'S DUTY was surely to act merely as a postman, not as a censor, and still less as an interceptor. Now that Parliament has re-assembled, it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister will be pressed to explain such outrageous interference with communications from and to a Commonwealth Government. Those who decided upon such a course of evasion should have known that it could avail them nothing with a statesman of the stature of Sir Roy Welensky, who has learnt by bitter experience to beware of the Macmillan Ministry, which emerges with no credit from this latest in a long series of clashes with the spokesman for the Federation. He is not to be muzzled for the convenience of a Cabinet for which he, in company with almost all Rhodesians, has meagre respect, or for that of the United Nations, about which he unquestionably shares the robustly critical view of his friend Lord Home.

More Propaganda for Kaunda

THE WAY IN WHICH Mr. Kaunda has so far restrained his supporters from violence is remarkable. The *Spectator* has written in a leading article. Is the editor unaware that the official report published last month by the Government of Northern Rhodesia on the disturbances in that country between July and October puts the whole of the blame on the United National Independence Party, of which the man whom he praises is president? Of 2,691 Africans who had been convicted of offences arising out of rioting at the time that report went to the printers no fewer than 2,158 were known members of U.N.I.P. That anyone should misdescribe such facts as evidence of restraint is astonishing. Has the *Spectator* also forgotten that Mr. Kaunda's Zambia Congress Party was banned by the Government of this country because of its persistent violence? Zambia and U.N.I.P. had and have to their debit murder, attempted murder, arson, sedition, assaults on persons and property with petrol bombs, and a whole catalogue of other types of violence. Yet a weekly review which would resent the charge of gross irresponsibility on the part of the leader of two bodies with this disgraceful record has shown himself to possess remarkable influence in restraining his supporters. Can we be told what they might have been expected to do if he had not possessed these alleged

Mr. J. J. Swanson

MR. J. J. SWANSON, who in 1917 was in charge of the branch of the Standard Bank in Dar es Salaam, will be present on Saturday when the fine new multi-storeyed and air-conditioned building in that city is opened by the bank's chairman, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch. When Mr. Swanson — now 84, but still a capable golfer — was landed by the military authorities in what had been the capital of German East Africa, the campaign had still more than two years to run, and he and his accountant were two of the very few British civilians then at work in Dar es Salaam. So heavy was the pressure on accommodation that the work of the bank had to be conducted in one room until the war ended. Later Mr. Swanson became inspector of the bank's East African branches, an appointment which he held until 1938. When he was asked if he would care to re-visit East Africa, he jumped at the chance. What changes he will see! I first met him in Dar es Salaam in the latter part of 1917. He is not likely to meet many people there so long who can claim an acquaintance dating back over so long a period.

Kenyatta's Version

KENYATTA is reported from Nairobi to have said in Taveta on Sunday that an African Government in Kenya would have the Scriptures re-written so that white should no longer be the colour of virtue and black the colour of evil. His Mau Mau movement, it will be recalled, had a blasphemous "prayer book" and a sacrilegious "hymn-book", in both of which Christ's name was substituted by that of Kenyatta. Some of his associates had therefore considerable practice in the kind of profanity with which the Bible itself is now threatened.

What Readers Think About Mr. Nyerere's Resignation

Comments from Many with Real Knowledge of Tanganyika

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has received from numerous readers with considerable experience of Tanganyika, in some cases covering a period of well over 30 years, expressions of opinions about Mr. Nyerere's resignation of the Prime Ministership of that country. Businessmen, former officials, authors, journalists and politicians are among those who have been good enough to volunteer their views. The following extracts from such communications indicate their general tenor:—

"MR. NYERERE and Mr. Kawawa, the new Prime Minister, are close and loyal friends, and the latter, I do not doubt, will be ready to step down when he and his colleagues come to recognize the need for the resumption of leadership by the man who is unquestionably far more, trusted by the masses of the people than anyone else in the country. The assumption that Mr. Nyerere has 'fallen from power' is contradicted by his retention of the presidency of T.A.N.U. As he visits its branches throughout Tanganyika he will increase his strength so much that he will be able to choose his own time to take over the Government again."

President or Prime Minister?

"EARLY DECLARATION of a republic is quite likely to occur in connection with Mr. Nyerere's definitive Premiership in the Nyerere fashion (though without Nkrumah's worst failings) and Mr. Kawawa (or someone else) as Prime Minister. This would be somewhat ironical, for there has been much discussion in recent months (supposedly top secret) of the possibility of Mr. Nyerere becoming the first President of an East African Federation, with Kenyatta as Prime Minister without office, or alternatively, of Kenyatta as a figure-head President and Nyerere as P.M. with effective power."

"ADVANTAGES of the Nyerere — and I am among them — have given him high marks for capturing his critics and giving them responsibility in T.A.N.U. His two outstanding cases were those of Mr. Kawawa, the new P.M., and Mr. Kamboza, who moves up in the Cabinet. Now the manoeuvre does not seem to have been so clever after all. Yet we are told that the Cabinet changes were left to Mr. Nyerere's decision. What has been said is not nearly as interesting as what has been left unsaid."

"WATCH MR. KAMBOZA, a pan-African extremist and probably Mr. Nyerere's strongest rival. Now that he is Minister for Home Affairs, his influence will grow rapidly. Almost certainly the sharpest critic of his leader over the Citizenship Bill, he is popular with the people, exceptionally self-confident, and most ambitious."

Harmony ?

"MR. NYERERE and Mr. Kawawa protest rather too much, I think, that there is nothing but harmony in the Government and the party. If that were so, why these dramatic changes within six weeks of independence? The conflict of opinion may have been friendly, but it was certainly serious, for it would otherwise be unthinkable that the man who has been the personification of the new Tanganyika should have quit the Cabinet."

"After exhaustive discussion he must have said, in effect: 'As I cannot persuade you, I will leave you to discover whether your ideas are right. I don't believe they are, but I wish you well, and I will certainly not

increase your problems by going into opposition. To demonstrate that that is so, I will remain president of the party, and do all I can to strengthen it'. He will have realized that that will strengthen his own position. Perhaps his late colleagues did not reach that conclusion quickly enough."

"THE BASIC CAUSE of disagreement, I do not doubt, was the differing attitudes to race. Mr. Nyerere has been emphatic that the approach must be non-racial; and some members of the Cabinet have obviously pressed for much swifter Africanization than he and other responsible people consider desirable or safe. Sir Ernest Vasey's dismissal (or enforced resignation) as Finance Minister would, I am sure, not have been tolerated by Mr. Nyerere had he remained Prime Minister. Indeed, it may be that it was on that point that he broke with his friends."

"It was he who invited Sir Ernest to leave Kenya and take a portfolio in Tanganyika, and the suggestion that his withdrawal is satisfactorily explained by the fact that he is not a Tanganyika citizen is not convincing, for if that had been so great an obstacle he would obviously not have been invited by Mr. Nyerere to continue as a Minister in the Independent Government only a few weeks ago. As I see it, Sir Ernest is the first sacrifice to pan-African extremism among Ministers."

"We can now expect the replacement of senior civil servants to be considerably accelerated; and that will mean that many others will leave Tanganyika more quickly than had been expected. Great faith has been placed in Mr. Nyerere and Sir Ernest Vasey, and it has been expected that they will immensely spoken confidence in industrial quarters, African and among non-Africans in East Africa."

Sir Ernest Vasey's Position

"MR. NYERERE has played the game by declaring his attachment to the Government which he has just left, but disappointment, anxiety, and still stronger feelings are bound to spread. Left-wing politicians in Tanganyika are undoubtedly elated at the moment, but they will soon be faced with the need to re-evaluate their capabilities and cause waves of dissent in the country as things go wrong."

"WITH MR. NYERERE at the helm there would have been very serious problems, without him they become much more formidable, particularly as Sir Ernest Vasey is now out of the Cabinet. There is a world of difference between his influence while he was the most powerful Minister apart from Mr. Nyerere himself and his new position as financial and economic adviser. That he should act in that capacity is at least something, but there is no sort of guarantee that the Cabinet will accept unpalatable advice even from him."

"I have the feeling that the constant insistence by Mr. Nyerere and Sir Ernest on the importance of hard work by everybody if independence is to succeed has been greatly resented in various quarters, especially among trade unionists, and that their annoyance has had a great deal to do with developments which I consider tragic."

"I read in one newspaper report that at the time of the independence celebrations in Dar es Salaam Mr. Kawawa was more warmly cheered than Mr. Nyerere. How reliable that judgment may have been I do not know. If it was true on a particular occasion, perhaps ardent trade unionists were by accident or design bunched together, and they not unnaturally gave a special welcome to the man who was the real creator of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour. Now he is P.M.; but I should be astonished if, except in sectional circles, he becomes more popular than his predecessor."

"For Tanganyika's sake I hope that Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Kawawa will continue to co-operate closely and as friends, but there is the risk that having tasted the highest power Mr. Kawawa may be reluctant to forego it later, and also that he may be carried a good deal further to the left than Mr. Nyerere or he now expects."

"Knowing all the personalities involved in the Cabinet changes, I have no doubt that the Government has moved to the left. The new Prime Minister may sincerely believe that, as he has said publicly, there will be no change in Government policy, but if that is to be the case he will need to resist heavy pressure from some of his colleagues. There is probably relative harmony for the moment because of the

shock of Mr. Nyerere's departure but it would be unduly optimistic to expect it to last long. If real dissension develops on major points one must hope that Mr. Nyerere will be recalled by the Ministers with the greatest sense of responsibility. Some Ministers may act quite irresponsibly unless Mr. Kawawa gives them to understand that that will involve dismissal. His best service at this stage will be to show toughness with his Cabinet colleagues.

Not So Moderate

"MANY PEOPLE make the mistake of thinking Mr. Nyerere much more moderate in outlook than in fact he was, is, and will be. His ultimate aims differ very little, if at all, from those of the more impatient of his critics; but he is much more realistic and experienced than they about timing methods, and as a negotiator he has no equal in Tanganyika, or I think among African politicians anywhere else in East or Central Africa.

"Before T.A.N.U. swept the country in that memorable general election he had toured the country making extremist speeches, and scores of officials of the party had been jailed for subversion, breaches of law and order, and other serious offences, including deliberate trespass on European lands as a demonstration of what was intended when *Uhuru* came. All this is too often forgotten. Mr. Nyerere's aims have not changed; his methods have, for he now knows that subtlety is a stronger weapon than intimidation.

"One cannot tell what is in his mind, there are in T.A.N.U. nowadays. They may soon be serious; if so, he is the right man to bring unity. Suggestions of trouble in the party may, however, be greatly exaggerated. In that case his good humour and easy personal relations make him the ideal man to reinspire the masses."

"SOME AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS in Tanganyika have been decidedly vituperative of late, and the readiness of Africans to believe anything they read, together with the extreme statements of some trade unionists and others, may have caused much more trouble just below the surface in African politics than Europeans on the spot may have realized. Perhaps matters came to the boil so suddenly that Mr. Nyerere himself was taken unawares.

"I cannot think that he would have expelled five Europeans by Government order, or that he would have done so if he had felt it essential to demonstrate without delay that he could be tough with whites; and it ought not to be forgotten that other Ministers had repeatedly given very blunt hints of what would happen to Africans who obstructed their plans. Speeches of this kind must have aroused the ill-will and the thug element, especially in the towns.

"It is in the towns that political trouble nearly always breaks in Africa, and what some U.K. newspapers are describing as a Tanganyika move against Mr. Nyerere was probably not much more than co-ordinated pressure from a small number of extremists in Dar es Salaam. He will not have over-estimated its importance, but he may have thought it good tactics to withdraw for a while and allow the dissatisfied in T.A.N.U. to demonstrate what they can do—or, much more likely, what they cannot do. Meantime, however, the external confidence in an independent Tanganyika which was beginning to develop a little will have been sharply cut back. It could very easily be killed."

The Brand of Being Moderate

"IT MAY BE that Mr. Nyerere felt himself in real danger of being branded a moderate by ambitious African politicians who wanted him to act on Nkrumah lines, and that he calculated that the best course would be to leave them to push a T.A.N.U. Government without him—while he went quietly to work to increase his strength in the party.

"If he had had a violent quarrel with some of the impatient and angry young men about him and they had retaliated by stigmatizing him as a 'moderate', his hold on the people, which is very strong, would have been inevitably weakened, for no charge, however reckless, is more readily believed in Africa nowadays than that an African 'moderate' is almost the same thing as an 'imperialist stooge'. Silly labels of that kind stick. Mr. Nyerere was wise to quit before it could be pinned on him.

"I do not think it will be long before he is called back, but unfortunately great damage is bound to be done meantime. The politicians responsible for the break have robbed Tanganyika of the confidence which promised to grow quite quickly if sensible policies were followed. Now folly has forced out the best man at the very first trial of strength."

"THE SILLIEST COMMENT I have read—and in one of the most reputable daily newspapers in the country—is that Mr. Nyerere "did not have the demonstrable dynamism of a

nationalist leader". Yet the strongest political party in all East Africa, T.A.N.U., was his creation—from nothing; and it was quite certainly his dynamism which won for the party every seat in the country, except one at the first general election. (He was the personification of *Uhuru*. How could it have been won so rapidly from such unpromising beginnings if the leader had lacked dynamism?)

"TROUBLE HAS BEEN BREWING from the trade unions for months, and it has been postponed only because serious action would have been so bad an advertisement for the grant of independence. Once that was attained, it was expected, at least by the more extreme union men, that there would be a sharp increase in minimum wages, and that those politicians who had talked about *Uhuru na kazi* (freedom and work) would stop talking about *kazi*.

"Introduction of *kazi* into the slogan by Mr. Nyerere was not popular, but it was accepted—just as in the United Kingdom trade unionists grab the higher wages given on promises of 'increased productivity' without any intention on the part of the rank and file to work harder and better. The realization by union leaders that there was not to be at once much more money for their members quickly built up resentment—which had a great deal to do with the decision to run an anti-T.A.N.U. candidate against the mayor of Dar es Salaam, one of the T.A.N.U. stalwarts.

"I have been surprised not to see this significant move against Mr. Nyerere—for it was against him really—reported in any London daily paper which I have seen. I find it difficult to believe that their correspondents in Tanganyika all failed to telegraph the news and indicate its significance. Was it withheld from publicity because the British Press in general takes so optimistic a view of African nationalism?—as is especially marked in the case of such men as Dr. Banda and Messrs. Kaunda, Kenyatta, and the like."

No Cause for Optimism

"ONE PAPER has described Mr. Nyerere's resignation as one of the 'Ten Independent' and 'Ten' in recent weeks. Its argument being that he became too involved in the search for independence to keep adequate contact with his people, for whose needs and ideas he must now be seen to be not to be come another Nkrumah.

"That I consider absurd, for no African politician has ever been so natural, so unassuming and so closely in contact with his followers. Far from being out of touch with public feeling, it was because he knew it and its dangers that he always coupled warnings about the difficulties to be faced with his other statements about *Uhuru*. Excitable young men who have been

T.A.N.U. leadership have not liked the policy of change by stages, and it is they, I feel sure, and they, I believe, trade unionists who have caused the crisis.

"London journalists may find it very hopeful. We who have large business interests in Tanganyika cannot be so comfortably optimistic. Indeed, I should be quite pessimistic if I did not think that there is a good chance that Mr. Nyerere will soon be back at the helm. By that time there will be some very chastened and crestfallen politicians, who will either do his bidding or find themselves out of office."

"ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, I believe, there will be demands for unduly large wage increases, with the sisal and tea estates, the best producers and the richest (owned by the State) as the main targets. Mr. Nyerere's resignation, and the economic difficulties would result, but Mr. Kawawa, a former labour leader, is much less likely to stand firmly against this kind of pressure and the intransigence of the Kambona faction in the Cabinet. That he should now be Minister for Home Affairs is ominous. He stands for Africanization, almost without qualification. That is Tanganyika's great danger now."

"HOW QUICKLY the crisis developed is evident from the circumstance that Mr. Rashid, Kawawa, the new Prime Minister, was on his way to the Lagos conference and had to be called back to Dar es Salaam. That could not have been necessary if, as everyone now protests, all was peace and harmony within the party and the Government. After the row—and there must have been a real row—those African politicians to whom I have so far been able to talk are noticeably subdued. A realization is already beginning, I think, that confidence has been seriously shaken by the simultaneous dropping of Mr. Nyerere and Sir Ernest Vasey. This is the moment to be on guard against Communist blandishments."

"TANGANYIKA'S IMAGE has been broken, for to Europeans in the country and potential investors abroad it was the product of faith in three men—Sir Richard Turnbull, Sir Ernest Vasey, and Mr. Nyerere. (At independence Sir Richard, as Governor-General, inevitably lost part of his influence, which made it the more important that that of the other two should be seen to be decisive. Their sudden

departure from the Cabinet is nothing less than potentially catastrophic.

"It is tragic, not merely symbolically, but actually, for nobody else can make the special contributions which were confidently expected of them. One, Mr. Nyerere, may come back, but he would certainly say in private, that, deprived of Sir Ernest's wise and experienced help in Cabinet, he and his Government would be weakened. London, Bonn, New York and Washington placed great reliance on Vasey. Now they will watch and wait warily."

"One STRANGE ASPECT of the quarrels in the two ranks of T.A.N.U. has been the liberty—or licence would be a better word—which Mr. Nyerere, the president, has allowed to the party journal. The editor, an extremist named Mwanjisi, is so uncontrollable a racistist that he has just asserted that Europeans and Asians are like different kinds of cattle ticks. How can that type of journalism contribute to the party's

declared policy of non-racialism, to confidence on the part of non-Africans, or to investment from other countries? This was not an isolated piece of offensiveness, but merely the latest in the series."

"If a SHOWDOWN had to come soon in Tanganyika, it is a good thing that it should have happened now, at least from the standpoint of the neighbouring territories of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, with whose constitutional problems the United Kingdom Government is on the point of dealing. The British Cabinet ought to be less disposed to take risks in either of those cases now that it has suffered the shock of finding that the most moderate African leader, with whom it has had to deal in East and Central Africa, has had to resign within six weeks of independence. That should prevent the folly of a decision which could put U.N.I.P. into power in Northern Rhodesia, or give the Kikuyu-Luo alliance domination over the other tribes in Kenya."

Excited Attack on Sir Roy Welensky by "The Economist"

Replies from High Commissioner, Mr. Goodhew, M.P., and Mr. John Connell

BY COURTESY of the *Economist*, we are able to publish hereunder the full text of a recent leading article in which, in effect, it called for the resignation of Sir Roy Welensky, and three forthright replies in its subsequent issue.

The original impetus was made when many publications in Africa and Rhodesia had just described as a concerted and inspired campaign of hostility to Sir Roy, waged with malice, because he is the outstanding critic of Britain's policy of surrender to extremists in Africa.

"Message for Sir Roy" was the title given to the *Economist's* leading article, which read as follows:

"Painfully, the British Government has its foot caught in the Central African trap. It cannot move without being torn by the sharp teeth of either Sir Roy Welensky or Messrs. Banda, Kaunda and Nkomo; it cannot stand still without suffering the tightening wrath of the anti-colonial world. It can do nothing without danger, for unless it treads carefully it may set off a bloody black-white war: the Federation of Rhodesia (and Nyasaland) is but a few shots away from an Algerian kind of tragedy.

Exacerbating Situation

"This is the excruciating situation in which the British Government finds itself after 15 years of decolonization. Since the second world war Britain has granted independence to 600 million people; now the independence of action of the British Government itself is compromised by fear of what the white Rhodesians—fewer people than there are in Nottingham—might do."

"It has been most severely compromised in Katanga. The declared policy of the British Government is to support the unity of the Congo and to oppose the secession of Katanga under Mr. Tshombe. This is also what the Federal Government says it wants. But the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, has thought of Katanga as a buffer State between the black nationalism of the north and his own white nationalists; if, as he says, he has not supported Mr. Tshombe, it is permissible to say that he has done little to oppose him."

"Indeed, in a statement issued on December 27, the Federal Government spoke of its policy of strict neutrality in regard to the provision of military supplies, equipment and personnel to Katanga; and on Tuesday, when it refused transit to 27 out of 36 recruits for Mr. Tshombe's army, it explained that this was because the 27 lacked visas. On Wednesday the Federal

Ministry for Home Affairs said that the country's immigration laws 'do not concern themselves with what the individual traveller intends to do when he reaches his country of destination'. No wonder the U.N. finds this kind of neutrality unhelpful.

"About Katanga the interests of the British Government and what Sir Roy and the *Economist* think are his Government's interests do not coincide. Just as in the case behind the humbug of 'multi-racial' Constitution in, say, Southern Rhodesia revealed all the British for retaining white control, so, now, a clearing away of part shows the African Government as an opponent of anything that might put a black nationalist Government in charge of parts of the Congo that touch its borders.

"Yet, although Northern Rhodesia is a British Protectorate, Britain has no control of the 1,200-mile border between Northern Rhodesia and Katanga. Sir Roy, by his own admission, has not much more, but the principal division of functions is apparent: the Federal Government has control of its own army and its own borders while Britain, for international purposes, takes the blame.

If H.M. Government Had More Backbone

"A fortnight ago the acting secretary-general of the United Nations, U Thant, asked Britain (not the Federal Government) for permission to station observers along this border. But it was the Federal Government that on January 4 said 'No'. London declined to transmit all of Sir Roy's comments to U Thant; instead the British Government invited U Thant to visit Salisbury, and on January 9 was turned down by him."

"A British Government possessed of more backbone would not need to be so deferential to Salisbury. According to the Monckton Report on the Federal Constitution, issued in October, 1960, the Federation cannot be a 'full international person' so long as Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland remain British Protectorates. In fact, the Federal Government can assume international commitments and participate in international negotiations only to the extent to which the United Kingdom Government are prepared to authorize them and other States are prepared to treat with them; and even in these circumstances it is the United Kingdom Government who remain ultimately responsible in international law.

"If the consequences of deference to the Federal Government were no more serious than an academic judgement that the British Government was letting a Dependency behave like a sovereign State, then things might not be so bad. The fact what is happening is that Britain is being branded as a scheming 'colonialist' Power in an age when neither quality is popular. There has been an embarrassing difference with the Americans over what to do about Katanga.

"In the eyes of most Africans and Asians, Mr. Macmillan has sometimes been seen as too closely friendly with Dr. Salazar, Dr. Verwoerd, and Sir Roy Welensky for comfort. It is manifestly unfair to link these four names—the four countries concerned—are run on different lines. But, fair or not, the names are linked, especially whenever the rearguard action of colonialism is spoken of. The name of the British Prime

Minister should not be on that list; only the Communists can be held that it is.

The difficulties also beset the British Government because of the arrangements within the Federation; here, too, the power is still in the hands of the white minority—a thing that in 1962 cannot persist. Here, it is altogether just that Britain should take the blame.

"Southern Rhodesia has, in fact, been in control of its own internal affairs since 1923. Its leaders have lately shown an admirable willingness to sweep away racial discriminations; at the same time they are apparently determined that power shall not be transferred to an African Government in the discernible future. Britain could not directly contest their determination unless it were willing in the last resort to send in troops, which it is not. Yet Southern Rhodesia is, in the eyes of the world, still Britain's responsibility—and it is Britain that will be arraigned when Southern Rhodesia's affairs come up before the United Nations next week.

Trouble Brewing in Nyasaland

"In Nyasaland, too, trouble is brewing. Dr. Banda and his Malawi Congress Party are in control, with 90% of the population behind them; since they came into office in June they have shown themselves to be intelligent, responsible men. They are biding their time, but sooner or later Dr. Banda will make a bid to take Nyasaland out of the Federation; and Sir Roy will doubtless decline to accept Katanga as a precedent for such a move. The British Government committed to holding the Federation together, and including Dr. Banda and seeing the sense of working with him, will be pulled two ways. Dr. Banda might join in a Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—but not while Sir Roy is Prime Minister, and not while the Federation is a white institution. From his point of view, only breaking up and starting again would do.

"Most amazing of all in Northern Rhodesia. In February, 1961, Mr. Macleod, then Colonial Secretary, designed a Constitution for Northern Rhodesia as if it might put the African nationalists and the Liberals into joint control of the Legislative Council. Sir Roy objected and managed to bully Mr. Macleod (or was it Mr. Macmillan?) into a deal, concluded in June; a Constitution giving Sir Roy's United Federal Party the better chance of winning control of the Legislature was to be put in place of the February Constitution; in return Sir Roy would withdraw his threats of withdrawing his support. He is said to have fallen to have threatened to declare the Federation independent and even, at one desperate stage, to have said he would march on Rhodesia and arrest the Governor.

"The new Constitution was soon seen to be a disaster. The international outcry apart, violence broke out in the Protectorate and it took until October to quell it. It became obvious that, in an age where it makes no political sense to put down colonial peoples by force, the least that could be done in Northern Rhodesia was to go back to the February Constitution. In September the British Government opened up the whole question again. Mr. Maudling's decision is awaited.

"Mr. Maudling, who has made a good start as Colonial Secretary, probably knows what he ought to do in Northern Rhodesia. He cannot be unaware of the difficulty of persuading some members of the Cabinet to brave the back benches and Sir Roy and go ahead. Mr. Maudling ought to be wished all courage in his attempt. Letting the United Federal Party down in Northern Rhodesia may, as Sir Roy fears, mean the end of the Federation he has built; but this Federation is, in any event, doomed.

Tory Sympathy for Sir Roy Welensky

"The trouble is that many members of the Conservative Party do not yet understand this. There is a deal of sympathy for Sir Roy among the middle-of-the-road Tories who think he is right both about the United Nations and about Katanga; others still about the belief that only he has enough stature to lead the white Rhodesians to a more liberal approach.

"But however true that was, Sir Roy has now done this job well enough. He has failed, however, to make any attempt at all to come to terms with the African nationalists—another thing that only he, by stature and personality, could have done. Now it is too late; any pacification of the black nationalists of Rhodesia will be prevented, not made more feasible, by Sir Roy's continued political leadership. The matter is one, of course, for Rhodesia's voters and Sir Roy (whose doctor has told him to rest) to decide. But it no longer makes sense for Whitehall to trim its policies to his bidding.

"It is important to say this because some Conservatives remain honestly convinced that Sir Roy is still the best, indeed the only, man for the job. He was, he is no longer. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that more Tories believe in Sir Roy than there could ever be in any Rhodesia lobby, or in any copper men's pockets. These are the men who, for the nation's sake, have to be persuaded that, frankly, the time has come to face the music in Central Africa.

"There is still an appalling danger that the whole thing might blow up this year. The British Government must find the courage to give a liberal Constitution to Northern Rhodesia and, as civilly as possible, to make plain to Sir Roy that his assistance in the international sphere is no longer required. It is sad, even tragic, but any other way might be disastrous.

Mischievous, Say Federal Citizens

Pride of place in the correspondence columns of the following issue was given to a telegram from the Federation. It said:—

"Your editorial on Sir Roy Welensky is ill conceived, inaccurate, and mischievous. Federation is only stable State in Central Africa, and continued application Western principles is enabling it to stay peaceful and steadily increase standards and responsibility of all people. This largely due to Sir Roy Welensky's leadership. Deplorable respected journal *Economist* publishes such irresponsible and damaging suppositions that cannot be substantiated."

The signatories were N. S. Ferris, chairman, United Federal Party; M. M. Hove, M.P.; S. S. Sawyer, M.P., chairman Southern Rhodesia U.F.P.; B. G. Sparrow; Tikili N. Nyangoni; J. W. Mills, chairman Northern Rhodesia, U.F.P.; G. A. Chaza; J. B. Patel; J. W. Swan, M.P.; G. Msumbulwa, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia; R. E. Sagar; M. Ayl; S. Udwin, M.P.; R. Rich, M.P.; G. Cuthbertson; and R. Allanson.

Then followed this letter from MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner in London for the Federation:

"Economist's" Cynical Exploitation

"Your 'Message to Sir Roy Welensky'—a revealing revelation of the expedience and cynicism which *Economist's* persistent hostility towards the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I cannot deplore too strongly your irresponsible advocacy of policies based neither on principle nor reality but on a desire to appease the anti-colonialist extremists. Equally deplorable is the encouragement of a mischievous analogy with Algeria which will give to the Federation's extremists.

"There may be—as the *Economist* seeks to remind its readers—fewer white Rhodesians than there are people in Nottingham. This does not make any less valid their determination to ensure, with the support of moderate Africans (whom we believe to be in the majority), that political power in the Federation shall remain in the hands of responsible men, black and white.

"One of the Federation's chief aims has been to foster partnership between the races. Yet the *Economist*, while acknowledging that under Sir Roy Welensky's leadership white Rhodesians have become more liberal and racial discrimination is being swept away, declares that Sir Roy is no longer the best man for the job of political leadership and that the Federation is doomed. This seems clear proof that the *Economist* now rejects the concept of multi-racialism in favour of support for the racialist policies of the African extremists.

"Your cynical and discourteous reference to 'the Federation of Rhodesia (and Nyasaland)' is in itself an interesting comment on the bias with which the *Economist* approaches the whole question of the Federation's future. Equally, responsible readers will question your motives in giving circulation—and attributing to Whitehall—the malicious nonsense that Sir Roy Welensky at one stage 'threatened to march into Northern Rhodesia and arrest the Governor'.

"Can the *Economist* substantiate its surprising contention that 'international outcry' followed the announcement of Northern Rhodesia's new Constitution last June? There was violence in certain rural areas of Northern Rhodesia and a few incidents in the urban areas, but the action taken to quell it can in no sense be interpreted as the 'putting down of colonial peoples by force', for it is important to remember that these disturbances were not spontaneous.

"As the recently published report of the Northern Rhodesian Government makes clear, this campaign of violence was organized by officials and members of Mr. Kaunda's United National Independence Party in an attempt to gain by violence what the party had failed to achieve by negotiation. In advocating the granting of constitutional concessions to

U.N.I.P., now, the *Economist* is apparently prepared to condone the use of violence as a political weapon.

"Your arbitrary statement that, in 1962, political power cannot remain in the hands of Europeans ignores the fact that in the Federation political power is increasingly being shared with Africans. We have set our face against the doctrine of the supremacy of one race over another; and surely it is as illogical for Africans to be granted political power simply because they are black as it is for Europeans to exercise power simply because they are white.

"I am sure your readers will agree that the deciding factors in determining the exercise of power should be merit and responsibility, not race. That this view may be unacceptable to the Afro-Asian block at the United Nations in no way undermines its validity, and we in the Federation believe that the British people—if not the *Economist*—would wish their Government's policy at the U.N. and elsewhere to be based on what is morally right, however unpopular it may be in some quarters. Sir Roy Welensky made clear in his recent address to the Institute of Directors' annual conference his belief that there is nothing wrong with the courage of the British people and their leaders, and Lord Home's recent speech on the United Nations is further evidence of this.

No Question of Precedent

"You refer to Sir Roy Welensky being unlikely to accept Katanga as a precedent for Nyasaland's withdrawal from the Federation. Since the Federal Government has never supported the secession of Katanga from the rest of the Congo, no question of 'precedent' arises. The Federal Prime Minister has constantly sought to encourage the re-integration of Katanga into the Congo by means of peaceful reconciliation between the Congolese leaders themselves, and all the Federal Government's influence has been exerted towards achieving this aim. The Federal Government has done everything legitimately possible to prevent the attempted solution of the Congo problem by the use of force.

"Contrary to the opinion of the *Economist*, the interests of the British and Federal Governments in Katanga do indeed coincide, for the stability of a large part of Western Government in Elisabethville is as vital to Britain and the Federation as it is to the Federation.

"Sir Roy Welensky does not regard Katanga as a buffer State between black and white nationalism, but welcomes having on the Federation's northern border a territory whose leaders share our belief in inter-racial co-operation and the maintenance of law and order, and with whom we can enjoy friendly relations.

"While control of the Federation's frontiers and immigration are Federal Government responsibilities, the joint statement on December 29 by the Premier of Northern Rhodesia and the Federal Prime Minister shows that there is the closest co-operation and agreement on these matters between the British and Federal Governments.

"The two Governments are also in complete agreement that the onus to establish a traveller's *bona fides* should be decided in the metropolitan countries concerned. Several weeks ago the Federal Government requested that this matter be examined by the British Government with those metropolitan countries mainly affected. This is now being done.

Partisan and Vindictive Attack

"I believe that confidence in the political, economic and indeed moral judgment of the *Economist* will be severely shaken by your partisan and vindictive attack on the Federal Prime Minister and all he stands for, and that your call to 'face the music' will be regarded as an invitation to surrender unconditionally to extremism. No one will deny your right to oppose the policies of Sir Roy Welensky, as indeed you have consistently done for a long period. Many who have disagreed with you have been permitted space to reply to your views. All of this is fair and proper.

"But when you take an obviously calculated step to besmirch the honour and purpose of a great Commonwealth statesman and encourage those who employ violence in pursuit of their political aims, I am bound to protest in the name of principle and fair dealing—which I now do with all the emphasis at my command".

MR. JOHN CONNELL wrote:—

"Your 'Message for Sir Roy' is clear, unequivocal, and potentially disastrous: 'Welensky Must Go'. Apart from the fact that, in the supposedly sober pages of the *Economist*, it is a surprising exercise of what Stanley Baldwin, similarly attacked by the newspapers, devastatingly described as 'power without responsibility—the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages', it is based on a profound misunderstanding of the situation in Central Africa.

"To what end is Sir Roy to be sacrificed? To the destruction of the Federation, of which your approval is explicit. To the establishment of (black) African domination, under the slogan 'One man, one vote', of which you approve by implication. In the international sphere, to the fall out support by Britain of the United Nations' effort and policies in the Congo.

"These aims—let us, as you urge, cut out cant—can only be fulfilled against the direct will of the majority of the white population of the Rhodesias. These white Rhodesians are not a scattered few, as were the Kenya settlers, to be dismissed at first contemptuously and then with a hideous crocodile pity.

"The policy which you demand can be imposed upon the Rhodesias only by force—force of the kind that was used to batter Katanga into submission, but of enormously greater weight and (it must be added) greater military efficiency. Whence is this force to come, and what will be its character?

"Are Salisbury and Bulawayo to be reduced to the present state of Elisabethville? Are we to see Indian Canberras (with or without British 1,000 lb. bombs) swooping merrily over the centres of these cities while Ethiopians winkle out the desperate resistance of old ladies and schoolchildren in the suburbs, and Swedish staff officers—relaxing after arduous duties—watch unmoved while colonialist vipers, such as bank managers, shop assistants and public relations consultants, are dragged off to summary execution?

"It is conceivable that you contemplate with equanimity the repetition, on territory for which Britain still holds responsibility, and where the majority of whites are of British stock, of episodes such as these, which have all occurred in Katanga recently? Of course not; yours is a liberal, humane journal, written and read by liberal, humane people, a long, long way away from central Africa. Those who will such an end as you desire shut your eyes to the means by which it is attained.

"It is time you were brought to understand what those means are. It is time you realized why, for example, a large part of the British electorate revolted against the proposal to supply British 1,000 lb. bombs for the attack on Elisabethville. However desirable or expedient the end, the means were morally shocking. Your end is evil because your means are evil.

Music of Violence

"You say that people like myself, who believe in and support Sir Roy, for the simple reason that we believe his policies are the right, have to be warned that frankly the music has come to face the music in Central Africa. Face the music is a brave enough phrase.

"Violence, murder, oppression, corruption, and the ruin of civilization are dismal, ugly words; but in them is contained the music which you say must be heard in London, but in Africa.

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW, M.P. for St. Albans wrote:

"We have had the United Nations in the Congo deciding that it must try to destroy President Tshombe because he is determined to protect the interests of his people from the excesses of racialism. Now we have the *Economist* deciding that Sir Roy Welensky must go, because he too appears equally determined to protect the interests of his people, African and European alike, from similar dangers.

"You seem surprised that Sir Roy should have done this to oppose Mr. Tshombe, and take him to task for this. But why should Sir Roy be expected to act in opposition to Mr. Tshombe's aims? Sir Roy has himself worked unceasingly for nearly a decade to build up a multi-racial partnership in the Federation—a partnership based on responsible citizenship and not racialism.

"Beyond the border in Katanga, President Tshombe has been administering this province by means of European and African co-operation—another multi-racial society. Why should Sir Roy want to destroy this administration?

"Is it really surprising, furthermore, that Sir Roy should prefer to have International Red Cross observers on his territory rather than representatives of the U.N.? He has seen the U.N. trying to impose a political solution upon Katanga by force. Who is to say that once on Rhodesia the U.N. would not interfere in the internal politics of northern Rhodesia?

"You say that 'except in Nyasaland the political power is still in the hands of the white minority—a thing that in 1962 cannot persist'. Are you suggesting that political power should be handed over to Africans regardless? If so, you forget that the majority of Africans in the Federation, like the majority of Europeans, look to the Federal Government and H.M.

(Concluded on page 546)

Kenya Threatened With Disaster

Nairobi Chamber's Blunt Warning

DISASTER THREATENS KENYA, MR. R. J. HILLARD, president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, says in a letter which he sent on Monday on behalf of the chamber to every member of the Legislative Council.

The text is as follows:—
 "On the eve of the Constitutional Conference to be held in London in February, we regard it as our duty to invite your urgent personal attention to the present serious economic circumstances of the country.

"The whole basis of a prosperous Kenya is an agricultural and pastoral industry. The farming community is well able to speak for itself without any prompting from us, but it is because the prosperity and advance of commerce and secondary industry depend on the prosperity and advance of the farmers that we feel compelled to underline the economic crisis which has been allowed to develop.

"Drought and flood have brought their share of disaster, but farmers are accustomed to meeting the hazards of nature. There has, however, also been a lack of confidence (both inside and outside Kenya) which has led to the withdrawal of local and overseas investment and the drying-up of sources of possible new investment.

Leading to National Bankruptcy

"This lack of confidence which, if continued, will rapidly lead to national bankruptcy, is due to the political instability under which men of all races have had to work since mid-1960. In these conditions it is impossible for the agricultural, commercial and industrial leaders to embark on that forward planning without which no country can achieve its full potential.

Attached to this letter is some statistical information based on the latest official figures in my possession. The picture is alarming, and clearly portrays the progressive deterioration of the economy. We urge you to study the figures most carefully.

"Companies with international connections and adequate reserves are accustomed to riding out political storms, but the backbone of commerce and secondary industry in Kenya is provided by the medium and small-sized firms (including professional firms), many of which are struggling in the face of appalling difficulties in the hope that political settlement will bring a return of confidence.

"But if these firms are to survive, the settlement must come quickly. The alternative is ruin, not only for themselves, but for the country as a whole. To cite just one aspect of that ruin, companies and individuals who hitherto have paid millions of pounds in income tax in the past may be paying far smaller sums in the future because of a catastrophic fall in their turnover and profits.

"There is also the important human element to be considered. Bankruptcy, the closing down of factories and firms, and the continued stagnation or further retraction of business can only add to the already large number of unemployed persons. Many firms are now employing, as a social palliative, more men and women than they need (we believe this to be true also of the agricultural industry), but they cannot go on doing so indefinitely as they have a duty to the investors who have risked their capital in the private sector of the economy. As a corollary, the raising of the standard of living of the average worker can only be further delayed.

"Moreover, the situation may eventually arise where there will be little hope of suitable employment outside Government for many men now taking advanced education—men who can never revert to a rural subsistence standard of living and who, bewildered and frustrated, will be stern critics of those who may be judged by them to have pursued politics at the expense of the economy.

"Our chamber is and always has been non-racial, and we represent all the leading firms of Kenya—many of them with wide interests throughout the whole of East Africa—and we know from their confidential representations to us how little time is left if ultimate disaster to Kenya is to be avoided. We ask you, therefore, to keep our submissions in the forefront of your mind at the forthcoming conference. The future

economic and social welfare of Kenya lies in the hands of all those who attend the conference—and in theirs alone.

We are sending copies of this letter to the Press of East Africa and the United Kingdom and to all representatives wherever situated, which are known to have the future interests of Kenya at heart."

The statistical annexures state:—

LOCAL COMPANIES REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	%
	1959	1960	1st 9mths. 1961	1st 9mths. 1961	decrease on col. C
Number	1959	1960	1960	1961	23%
Nominal Capital (£'000)	270	300	229	177	48%
	8,173	8,157	5,242	2,741	

BANKRUPTCIES

	A	B	C	D
	1959	1960	1st 9mths. 1961	1st 9mths. 1961
Number	111	122	76	93
Liabilities (£'000)	594	1,771	335	345
Assets (£'000)	234	887	84	166

COMMON SERVICES ORGANIZATION (EX-EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION) LOANS

Loans have been issued in East Africa and London to the extent of £50,239,000, guaranteed as to payment of interest and redemption of principal jointly and severally by all four Governments of East Africa. At December 31, 1961, these loans had fallen in value from the issued price of £50,239,000 to £34,838,000, a drop of 36%. Admittedly the interest factor also operates, but the main deterioration is due to lack of confidence and the stagnation of the economy.

KENYA GOVERNMENT LOANS

At December 31, 1961, outstanding loans had fallen in value from their issued price of £48,545,600 to £31,341,900, a drop of 35%.

KENYA POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The level of deposits fell sharply in 1961:

At 1/1/59	£5,000,000
1/1/60	£5,350,000
1/1/61	£6,974,000

In 31 months to November 30, 1961, withdrawals exceeded deposits by £571,000 (£1,722,000 to November 30, 1960). This big withdrawal of deposits entailed the selling of investments which owing to the drop in their market values caused big losses:—

Market value of investments	£7,094,000	£4,324,000
Accumulated losses	£1,442,000	£1,985,000

BUILDING SOCIETIES

It is common knowledge that since the Lancaster House Conference in 1960 withdrawals have greatly exceeded deposits to such an extent, indeed, that not only have the societies had to rely on support from the Colonial Development Corporation and various institutional sources but have also been unable for a long time to perform their normal lending function. No resumption of the function is in sight.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The equity of ordinary shares index, started in January, 1955, at 100 on the basis of the average of the middle share prices of 18 leading companies quoted on the Nairobi Stock Exchange, has fluctuated as follows:—

1/1/1955	100.00	27/4/1961	61.51
31/12/1955	136.40	29/6/1961	37.00
31/12/1956	127.80	3/8/1961	37.98
31/12/1957	116.00	5/10/1961	60.30
31/12/1958	98.20	30/11/1961	57.59
31/12/1959	96.20	4/1/1962	58.88
31/12/1960	61.30		

The capital value of these 18 companies to their shareholders has fluctuated as follows:—

4/1/55	£20,344,000
1/1/56	£27,750,000
1/1/62	£11,979,000

This is the measure of loss in 18 companies only, the total for East Africa could well be three times this figure.

NEW PRIVATE BUILDINGS COMPLETED

The following statistics cover the towns of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru and Kitale:—

	A	B	C	D	%
	1959	1960	1st half 1961	1st half 1961	decrease on col. C
Total all buildings	1959	1960	1960	1961	70%
Number	876	713	415	124	
Estimated cost (£'000)	7,665	5,625	2,822	1,145	60%

PRIVATE BUILDINGS PLANS (NAIROBI ONLY)

	A	B	C	D	%
	1959	1960	To end Oct. 1960	To end Oct. 1961	of col. D on col. C
Total add plans approved	2,032	1,530	1,426	609	57%
Estimated cost (£'000)	6,481	5,293	5,192	1,748	66%

PROPERTY MARKET

Urban: Transactions in developed commercial properties and building plots have shown a fall of 80% in value since 1959.

Recently a small hotel valued at £20,000 was put up for sale with a reserve of £5,000. The highest bid was £2,000.

Sale of a normal-sized residential property is not now generally possible except where it can be taken over at the existing mortgage figure plus a purely nominal cash consideration.

Rural: Large farms and ranches attract no buyers, even at half their 1959 value. Medium-sized and small mixed farms are saleable only in the areas in which the Land Development and Settlement Board is interested. In other areas there are no buyers.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TRACTORS (NET IMPORTS)

First seven months 1960	First seven months 1961	% decrease
£1,134,000	£85,000	58%

THE CORRUPTION, intimidation and fear which you see around you today will prove but a pale shadow of what lies ahead if the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London in mid-February is not a success. Mr. R. J. Hilliard, Secretary of the Kenya African National Union, said in Nairobi a few days earlier, adding that if agreement were not reached between the African political parties the choice before the business community would be that of leaving now and losing much or staying and losing more.

Open Letter Criticizes Kenyatta

"Very Bad Mistakes of the Kikuyu"

MR. TAITA TOWETT, one of the leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union, has written a very direct open letter to Kenyatta, president of the Kikuyu African National Union. Signing as "Taita Towett, an honest man," he wrote:—

"Dear Mr. Kenyatta—This is an open letter to you from me — an honest and brave man. I am brave even at the point of death. Therefore I am never afraid of what people may do against me.

"The truth of Kenya politics is this: there are two sorts of politicians in this country, i.e., those who are interested in their small selves and those who want to see Kenya prosper and its people attain proper standards of wealth and civilisation. There are more people about you who are interested in themselves than those who are interested in Kenya's well-being. This you must bear in mind all the time, because I have studied them and I do know them.

"The support you have in the country is nebulous indeed. 1962 is not 1952. The 10 years' difference is a great factor in your political career. Do not underrate such a period.

"Your people, the Kikuyu, who sent you to England a long time ago through the initiative of the Kikuyu Central Association, want you to give them land. Some people who were members of K.A.U., and I was one of them, want you to fulfil any part of your promises. Most of the things you were fighting for we have fought for and got them through peaceful and constitutional means, but some of the old guard do not know that we have achieved these things. Your duty now is to explain to them that we have got them. But you have not got them land. Where is the land from, anyway?

"If the Kikuyu want land that belonged to the Kalenjin in pre-European times they must bow to the Kalenjin and persuade them to listen to them and give them some bits of land. Without persuasion, you must take this land from me and remember it well. It is the truth and that is what my people say."

Not Fond of the Kikuyu

"I love all people in Kenya but will not rob land from the Masai and give it to other people. I must get Masai's agreement first. Tell your people therefore to beg for land and not to call every piece of land theirs in Kenya. As a black man I have no right to go and claim land in Ghana without the consent of the people of Ghana. This applies to Kenya.

"Lastly I want to tell your Kikuyu to come down to the level of the other Kenya people and not pride themselves that they are the only sons of God and as such they have the right to rule this country as such.

"They must be prepared to accept the fact that most people in Kenya are not fond of the Kikuyu because they are a secretive type of human being: they take baths in secret; a Kikuyu does not buy goods from a non-Kikuyu shop nearby; they do not favour marrying girls from other tribes if they can help it, although they give away their girls to be married by people of other tribes. A Kikuyu does not want to lose his Kikuyu identity; he is always a Kikuyu. A Kikuyu speaks of Kikuyuland as his home always and a Kikuyu prefers money to mankind in as far as other matters are concerned. These are their mistakes, very bad ones.

"I give the Kikuyu one remarkable credit which is motivated by the worship of money. This one credit is hardworkingness. They are hard workers; I praise them for that and I want them to keep it up.

"I should warn you about your future politics. You can only be my leaders with other leaders with my consent, and the only way to get this consent is through your honesty of purpose as well as intention, your co-operative attitude and spirit, your straightforwardness, your association with those with honest intentions and not with ruffians, your bravery no matter what they say against you so long as you are working for humanity, and your appreciation of what other people do and putting the value of mankind above everything else.

"My last word now is to ask you to read one book by Shakespeare. — Julius Caesar. You will enjoy it. Choose one of the characters to be yourself."

The
finest tobacco
perfectly packed

Substantial outside funds are needed to improve the "unsatisfactory" finances of the East African Railways and Harbours and the Posts and Telecommunications services in Tanganyika and to ensure their adequate maintenance and expansion, the Minister of Communications, Power and Works has stated.

PERSONALIA

MR. MARTIN WRAY, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, will retire in April.

MR. W. MCKENZIE MACKENZIE has been appointed a senior resident magistrate in Kenya.

MR. K. R. JOHNSTONE, deputy director of the British Council, has been visiting the Federation.

MR. PETER MCENTÉB is the principal of the newly-opened Kenya Institute of Administration.

MR. DAVID SMITH, from Uganda, has qualified as East Africa's first international boxing judge.

SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING has retired from the board of Automatic Telephone & Electrical Co., Ltd.

MR. C. C. DAVEY, of Felixstowe, has been appointed a master in the Education Department of Kenya.

MR. L. J. HOWE-ELY, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly is in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ABDOUL GHAYUR, Commissioner for Pakistan in East Africa, and the BEGUM GHAYUR have been touring Uganda.

MRS. FANNIE P. BYRD, an American social worker, has arrived in Uganda as advisory secretary to the Y.W.C.A.

MR. R. G. OTTER and MR. R. S. WINNER are now respectively district commissioners in Kenya for Kitale and Narok.

DR. N. S. BARRON, who for the past 25 years has lectured at Reading University on veterinary medicine, is visiting Kenya.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, is spending two days this week on an official visit to Brussels.

THE REV. D. N. W. MATHIAS, assistant curate of Holy Trinity, Aylesbury, Bucks., is to go to Uganda as chaplain in Kampala.

MR. K. MAYANJA, Minister of Education in the Uganda Government, has attended a World Muslim Congress in Jerusalem.

FRANCIS TRIMBOR hopes to visit the United States early in March, in order to clarify some of the basic issues concerning Katanga.

MR. A. F. GILES, who served in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika from 1946 to 1959, is to become Resident Commissioner in Basutoland.

MR. G. S. ROBERTS, chairman and managing director of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., and MRS. ROBERTS are spending three weeks in Kenya.

MR. K. R. GIRDWOOD, of the staff in Dar es Salaam of National & Grindley Bank, and MRS. GIRDWOOD are recent arrivals from Tanganyika.

MR. C. I. MEEK, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister's office in Tanganyika, is on leave. MR. J. T. A. PEARCE is acting for him.

THE REV. S. J. HARLAND, lately general secretary of the Commonwealth and Continental Church Society, is to be chaplain in Moshi, Tanganyika.

MR. ANDREW EARLEY, chief ports manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has been appointed assistant general manager in Tanganyika.

MR. PHINEAS QUASS, Q.C., who had repeatedly visited East Africa in connexion with legal cases, left £55,908, on which duty of £19,579 has been paid.

THE MARQUESS and MARCHIONESS OF NORTHAMPTON flew to Southern Rhodesia last week to visit their farm. They are due back in England about March 9.

DR. FRANKLIN CLARK FRY, president of the Lutheran World Federation, has laid the foundation-stone for a £100,000 headquarters in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

MR. HAROLD C. DRAYTON, chairman of the Mitchell Cotts Group and of many other companies, and MRS. DRAYTON left last Thursday in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

LADY DUFF-ASHETON-SMITH has left London this week to visit East Africa.

MR. G. CLAUD, manager in Beira of the East African Shipping Agency, and Consul for Belgium, has arrived in Europe on retirement.

MR. KENNETH OSMAN, the 35-year-old grandson of the first Somali to arrive in Nyasaland (with Sir Harry Johnston in 1891), has been installed as CHIEF MLUMBE.

MR. A. G. WOODCOCK, manager of the Mombasa branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., was a homeward passenger in the KENYA, which arrived in the Thames last Thursday.

COLONEL C. F. BIRNEY has resigned from the board of Assam Trading (Holdings), Ltd. He is a former general manager of Rhodesia Railways and of the Beira and Mashonaland Railway.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, sometime British Resident in Zanzibar, and previously for many years in the Colonial Service in Kenya and Tanganyika, left £9,509, on which duty of £140 has been paid.

A civic luncheon in honour of the DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER is to be given by Nairobi City Council on February 16. THE DUKE and DUCHESS will be in Kenya from mid-February until March 5.

MR. HERBERT BAXTER, for the past four years director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in London, who has been under treatment for jaundice and colitis, has entered a London hospital for an operation.

MR. S. C. A. HOGG, a consumer relationships and demonstration techniques specialist of the London Electricity Board, has been appointed to the Uganda Electricity Board for two years to head African staff.

MR. R. FOX, who was at one time United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Nairobi and has held a similar post in Montreal, is being transferred to Winnipeg as Trade Commissioner for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

MAJOR RICHARD LAWSON, who is serving with the Nigerian Brigade in Katanga and last week rescued a priest from murderous Congolese troops in Katanga, was A.D.C. to SIR KNOX HELM while he was General of the Sudan.

MR. O. B. BENNETT, general manager of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed Minister in Washington for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in succession to MR. H. W. JEFFREYS. He will take up his duties in April.

HERR F. S. CASTENDYK, liaison officer of the Anglo-German committee of Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, is preparing a report on East African trading prospects, following discussions in London with members of the East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. R. J. HILLARD was on Monday unanimously elected president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. MR. E. C. FIELD, last year's vice-president, had been obliged to withdraw his name from nomination because he will be absent from Kenya for much of this year. MR. G. ST. L. D'ADHEMAR was elected vice-president for 1962.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY addressed Worthing Rotary Club on Monday. On February 14 he will speak on "East Africa in Transition" at a joint meeting of the Edinburgh African Students Association and the Scottish Council for African Questions, and on the following day he will show slides to Edinburgh University Jumbo Club.

PROFESSOR A. W. WOODRUFF, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, presided over the conference on disease of the blood in Africa which was held at Makerere College, Uganda, under the auspices of the East African Council for Medical Research. It was attended by leading specialists and research scholars from many countries.

THE REV. J. H. HODGINS, who has been in Uganda for 11 years, is to be C.M.S. secretary for Northern Ireland.

CHIEF WILSON IKAMBA has been appointed the first African chairman of Nyeri African District Council, Kenya.

MR. FREDERIC SERBOHM has been elected chairman of Friends' Provident and Century Life Office, Century Insurance Co., Ltd., and Century Insurance Trust, Ltd.

THE RT. REV. J. A. T. ROBINSON, Bishop of Woolwich, preached the annual sermon for the Church Missionary Society at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields on January 29.

THE REV. F. T. SILLETT, lately Rector of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, has succeeded the REV. J. CANNING as Anglican priest in Chingola. Before he was ordained in 1954 Mr. Sillett had been an actor and had served in the Army.

MR. H. W. WOODRUFF, British Trade Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Borneo, who was at one time Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, is to become Trade Commissioner in Canberra, Australia.

MR. ABDULLA KASSI HANGA, has been appointed deputy general secretary of the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar, to which he recently returned after spending three years in England and a year in Moscow, where he obtained a degree in international law and economics.

MR. WALTER HAYWARD, mayor of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, who was bitten in the hand by a cobra not long ago, was recently about to kick what the evening light looked like a stick when he realized that it was a snake. He killed it, and found it to be a black mamba.

MR. H. G. GRAHAM-JOLY, community development adviser to the Nyassaland Government, who has been making a study tour of East and West Africa, said when in Uganda that the African women there were much more advanced educationally than those he had met in other territories.

MR. WALTER MBOTELA, regional controller designate in Nairobi for the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, is representing that body at a fortnight's conference in Paris convened by UNESCO to discuss the development of information media in Africa. He was for 14 years a teacher in Kenya and for the past 11 years has been engaged in information and radio work.

MR. VICTOR WOKABI, the 43-year-old general secretary of the Nyeri branch of K.A.N.U., has been re-elected opposed to the Legislature in the by-election in that constituency. He was in the office of the East African Meteorological Service from 1939 to 1946 and was then for six years a journalist on various Kikuyu newspapers. During the Mau Mau rebellion he was detained, and was released only a few months ago.

MR. ANTHONY DARRY will leave London at the beginning of next week for Nairobi to take up duty as a senior press officer in the Information Department of Kenya. For the past three years he has been financial editor of *New Commonwealth*, for which he has twice visited East Africa. He had previously been a reporter on a Bristol evening newspaper and assistant editor of an export trade journal. A Bristolian, he graduated at the university in that city. During his National Service he was a Russian translator in the Royal Navy.

MRS. F. K. WILSON, founder of Wilson Airways, Kenya's pioneer civil aviation company, has unveiled at Wilson Airport, Nairobi, a plaque commemorating her services to flying in East Africa. MR. MASINDE-MULIRO, Minister for Commerce, Industry and Communications, said that by founding her company in 1927 and developing it so vigorously she had rendered great public service, and that on the outbreak of war in 1939 she had promptly offered her whole fleet of 17 aircraft and her flying training school to the Kenya Government.

MR. ARTHUR SHENFIELD, economic director of the Federation of British Industries, is chairman of a commission appointed to examine Uganda's cotton ginning industry. The other members are MAJOR HARRY BIGGS, marketing adviser to the Federal Government of the West Indies; MR. EDMUND CARNELLY, a partner in an accountancy firm connected with the industry; and MR. T. Y. WATSON, a former Director of Agriculture and afterwards Minister of Natural Resources in Uganda. The secretary is MR. A. J. DALLIMORE, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

DR. LEONARD HALL has been released by the Powell Duffryn group in order to take up an appointment in Washington with the International Finance Corporation, a subsidiary of the World Bank, as departmental director for investment in Africa, in which he expects to do a great deal of travelling. He is a son of VISCOUNT HALL, who as MR. GEORGE HALL was Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1945-46. DR. HALL, a qualified medical practitioner, joined Powell Duffryn after the war to review the medical organization in their coal mines, and later passed to the commercial side of technical companies in the group. In that capacity he has had many contacts with MR. EUGENE BLACK, governor of the World Bank.

Arrivals in London from the Federation include Mr. D. J. APPLETON, MR. & MRS. E. K. BENGE, MR. G. C. V. COPPEN, MR. D. W. COURTNEY, MR. & MRS. J. W. CRONIN, MR. B. H. COOPER, MR. M. J. COOPER, MR. J. W. CLAPPERTON, MR. H. M. CURRIE, MR. & MRS. T. P. DAVIS, MR. J. L. DAY, MR. R. N. GREY, MR. & MRS. L. HARRIES, AIR COMMANDOR H. HAWKINS, MR. T. D. KILN, MR. & MRS. W. D. LAMBERT, MR. & MRS. A. LIDDELL, MR. & MRS. J. M. LINDSAY, MR. & MRS. J. H. MARTIN, MR. & MRS. A. G. MCDONNAN, MR. M. W. MURPHY, MR. & MRS. W. H. S. CLAYTON, MR. P. D. PALMER, MR. J. A. C. PARKER, MR. M. H. RICHARDSON, MR. & MRS. T. RIGBY, MR. J. P. STEVENS, MR. & MRS. P. SWEATMAN, MAJOR N. S. THOMSON, MR. J. F. THOMSON, MR. D. W. TOMKINS, MR. & MRS. G. J. WISE, and MR. J. H. WYATT.

Obituary

The death is announced of MR. SEGAA SOTHEY BASTARD, of Manyuki, Kenya.

MAJOR J. H. DAVIS, formerly of Molo, Kenya, has died in Northern Ireland.

MR. HERBERT STRANACK (JACK) FISHER, of Nairobi, has died in hospital in Dorchester.

COMMANDER A. L. COKE, B.S.O., R.N. (Retd.) of Kithi, Kiganjo, Kenya, died a few days ago.

MR. GEOFFREY STEELE HENDERSON, C.I.E., late of Rongai, Kenya, has died in the Isle of Man.

MR. HUBERT MITTON BELL, who has died at the age of 65, was well-known to many readers of this paper as secretary for many years of the Reform Club, London, and previously as assistant secretary of the Devonshire Club.

THE REV. A. G. FRASER, C.B.E., who has died in St. Leonards-on-Sea at the age of 88, served the Church Missionary Society in Uganda from 1900 to 1903, and then went to Ceylon as principal of Trinity College, Kandy, holding that office for 20 years until he went to the Gold Coast to establish the Prince of Wales College, Achimota. In 1935 he returned to this country to become warden of Newbattle Abbey College, near Edinburgh. He was then principal of a Society of Friends college in Jamaica for several years, when he came back to England once more to become chaplain to the Outward Bound Sea School. From 1946 to 1951 he was assistant chaplain at Gordonstoun School.

Zanzibaris Reject Robertson Report Inaccurate and Biased, Say Z.N.P.-Z.P.P.P.

THE ZANZIBAR NATIONALIST PARTY and the Zanzibar and Pemba Peoples' Party, which form the governing Coalition, have issued the following statement on Sir James Robertson's recommendations concerning the Coastal Strip of Kenya.

"The Z.N.P./Z.P.P.P. have studied the Robertson Report on the Coastal Strip thoroughly and with great care, and have performed had to come to the conclusion that in its consideration and treatment of the major issues involved the report is conspicuously inaccurate and biased.

"The Z.N.P./Z.P.P.P., for instance, have noted with regret and disappointment the commissioner's deliberate misrepresentation not only of the facts of the case but of the true feelings of the people of Zanzibar in the matter of the suggested consummation of the dismemberment of the Sultan's dominions. At this point the Z.N.P./Z.P.P.P. would, therefore, wish to declare in clear and unequivocal terms that there is not an iota of truth in the allegations that the people of Zanzibar are not concerned in the fate of Mwanbao, their interest in the final outcome being strictly limited to the potential financial gains entailed in the changes which might be made in the 1895 Agreement.

"The Z.N.P./Z.P.P.P. would like to make it crystal clear that the future of the Coastal Strip is a matter of great concern for the people of Zanzibar, whose main wish is to see that whatever solution that was found would be agreeable to the Coastal people's hopes and aspirations and commensurate with the spiritual, cultural, and material wealth which is their undoubted heritage.

"Furthermore, to obviate any possible source of misunderstanding, the Z.N.P./Z.P.P.P. would like to announce as simply and clearly as possible that no bargain involving the partial or total surrender of the Coastal people's rights would be acceptable. No future negotiations are possible, consequently, unless they take this important fact into account.

"In conclusion, the Z.N.P./Z.P.P.P. consider it necessary to reiterate that the recommendations in the Robertson Report are not worth the paper they are written on and can in no sense therefore provide any fruitful basis for future discussion.

Mr. Nyerere Still the C-in-C

Foreign Money Causing Confusion

MR. JULIUS NYERERE is still the most important man in Tanganyika. "The commander in chief, the father of the nation, to whom we shall continue to go for advice", Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the new Prime Minister, said at a Press conference in Dar es Salaam last week.

Government policy had not changed, nor would Tanganyika drift away from the Commonwealth. "We became members of the Commonwealth because we thought it the right thing to do. We believe it is in our interests to continue.

It was Mr. Nyerere who had suggested the Cabinet changes.

"We were finally convinced after long consideration that this bold, challenging, and unusual step was in Tanganyika's best interest. The whole country will benefit, including the expatriate civil servants, whose services we still need. Everything will be done to encourage closer co-operation between the civil servants, the Government's operating machinery, and the people, for whom that machinery works.

No date had been fixed for Tanganyika to become a republic, but it would be as soon as possible. T.A.N.U. had asked the Government to see to this matter.

On the previous evening Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Kawawa had addressed a large crowd in the capital. The former Prime Minister said that he had resigned in order to rebuild T.A.N.U., and "fight the people who are going around spreading lies and discord".

He added that foreign money was flowing into the country from abroad and being used to cause confusion.

Tanganyika students in the United Kingdom university, professional or other higher technical courses number about 450. There are another 200 at Makerere College, Uganda.

Unique Arrangements for Television

MR. R. G. NGALA, Leader of the Kenya Legislative Council, said at the first meeting of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation:—

"Whatever good things Europe may have brought to Africa, the subsequent breaking down of our ancient society took a lot of the colour and fun out of life for the ordinary people. I hope that, in concentrating on more serious things, you will not overlook their need for simple enjoyment of life.

"The country is putting into your hands a new and very powerful instrument in television. We have all heard of its use elsewhere for cheap and unworthy ends, and in a country like this it could also be a very dangerous political weapon. But television in itself is neutral. It is your duty to ensure that it is used here for all the good it can do and that we are preserved from its abuse.

"The country has been fortunate in finding commercial interests prepared to provide, when the Government could not, the money needed to establish a television service, without asking for more than a minority voice in the policies of the corporation. The constitution of the board when the contractors' representatives have taken their seats is intended to prevent the domination of the corporation by the Government of the day or any political or commercial group.

"It is a novel and at present unique arrangement. When you have made this novel arrangement a success, as I confidently expect you will, other countries may learn from us how to run a successful broadcasting service for sound and television combined.

"The existing sound services of the Kenya Broadcasting Service for the time being remain under Government control, and are not being transferred to you immediately only because you must be given a fair chance to concentrate first of all on the new service, television. I hope that you will from the outset take a keen interest in sound broadcasting also, so that when the legal transfer takes place next year the transition will be smooth and effortless. Mr. Ngala, Director-General, will of course provide a vital link at all stages between the two sides of the organization.

"My Patience Has Been Tried Too Far"

THE FULL TEXT of the statement made by Mr. Nyerere, then Prime Minister of Tanganyika, on the Government order served on Mr. Nyerere, of the Palm Beach Hotel, Dar es Salaam, has been received in London. It reads as follows:—

"Neither I nor the Government as a whole have any doubt about the seriousness of this decision. It is a deliberate and carefully considered one.

"Our people have expected many things from independence which it is impossible to give them. But I am determined that they will get one thing, and that is personal respect. For many years we Africans have suffered humiliations in our country. We are not going to suffer them now. Neither can we allow Africans to be divided into categories of those who are entitled to respect and those who are not. The political position, the wealth, or the birth of an African is utterly irrelevant to his right to respect, and to the Government's determination that he shall get it.

"For many years I have been advocating a policy of non-racialism, demanding from the majority of the people of this country that they should accord respect to the members of the immigrant communities, and saying that colour is irrelevant to a man's human dignity. This remains my policy and that of the Government. But I will not allow this attitude to be exploited at the expense of the African community. The requirement of personal respect is not one-sided.

"We have been very patient. During the period of responsible government and since independence we have known that such incidents were continuing. In return for our efforts to develop a consciousness of the unity of the human race among our own people, and in recognition of the changed status of this country, we hoped for and expected a change of behaviour from those non-Africans who have in the past abused and humiliated our people on every possible occasion.

"But now my patience, and that of the Government, has been tried too far. Fine words of praise for myself and the members of the Government are themselves an insult when they are coupled with humiliation of the people we represent. This is not a Government elected simply to prevent the fury of the people from being directed against those who abuse the people. It is a Government determined to stop those abuses. And this we intend to do."

Threats and Counter-Threats in Kenya

KENYATTA, president of the Kenya African National Union, again attacked the opposing Kenya African Democratic Union at the week-end as "boot-lickers" whose demand for regional government would mean a continuance of "colonialist policy".

Speaking in the Taveta district, near the border with Tanganyika, Kenyatta referred again to his demand that Europeans, Asians, and Arabs must learn to call Africans "bwana". He was opposed, he insisted, not to Europeans as such, but to *ubwana*—which means mastership.

"Our time has come to be called 'bwana' at last. I want Europeans, Asians and Arabs to call Africans 'bwana'. Those who agree to do so will be free to stay."

Then he repeated his earlier statement that land lying idle should be given to Africans, not free, but on repayment within 20 or 30 years on easy terms.

At a K.A.D.U. rally at Kabarnet, in West Kenya, a resolution was passed stating that the tribes supporting the party would not allow themselves to be ruled by "former Mau Mau gangsters".

In the presence of about 25,000 Africans, Mr. William Murgor—who recently resigned the office of Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Defence after having referred publicly to the possibility of civil war if K.A.D.U.'s policy of regionalism was rejected—said again that the party's representatives would walk out of the Lancaster House Conference unless regionalism was adopted. If they did quit the talks, the leaders would fly back and ask their people what to do.

Mr. Daniel Moi, chairman of K.A.D.U., described Kenyatta as a complete failure as a leader and said that he had for 40 years deceived the Kikuyu into thinking that they would get free land. "Not an inch in the Highlands will be given to you."

At a meeting in Ndumu, Mr. Murgor said that the general secretary of the party, M. M. Mwangi, said that if the Kikuyu come to take our land by force they will meet our spears and Mr. William Wabura, another officer of the party, declared that he would protect his land with spear and poisoned arrows if the policy of regionalism was not adopted.

Mr. Bildad Kaggia, a member of the party, it is stated to have called upon Kenyatta to pay back £4,700 which he had spent on his new house or be evicted within a week.

Sharpening Spears

The chairman of the Masai United Front said in the course of his speech that he followed the Masai custom of sharpening his spears every morning, adding: "If regionalism is not accepted, spears and arrows will do their work."

Earlier last week, in what was described as a moderately worded maiden speech in the Legislative Council, Kenyatta had supported an Opposition motion asking the Government to find finance for the urgent settlement of the "landless, impoverished and unemployed".

K.A.N.U., he said, was not concerned with creating a class of African gentry and black settlers. "All the Government settlement schemes are doing at the moment is to make the rich richer. We are interested in helping the poor. If there is land available, it must go to those who need it. When the poor people start to produce, they will be able to pay. We do not believe in them being given land free."

The Minister of Agriculture replied that under the scheme for settling 12,000 African families an applicant needed only 50s. to start with; assistance would be given for erecting a house, a development loan would be granted for buying cattle, seed or equipment, and 30 years would be allowed for paying two-thirds of the cost of the land.

Financial arrangements for the settlement schemes had been completed in November. Already some 9,000 acres had been bought; offers for another 13,000 acres had been accepted, and 21,000 acres were being discussed. The solution of some problems by settlement in "neighbouring territories" was under examination.

It was essential that the White Highlands, supporting 250,000 families, should not be carved into mere subsistence holdings. If conservatism were overcome, the £12m. invested in the African areas could be used to increase the national income by £60m.

On the same day it was announced that a £3m. loan from Germany had been authorized, two-thirds of it for agricultural projects and the remainder for industrial and commercial work; and that the Land Development and Settlement Board, after seven months' deliberation had decided that it would not proceed with plans to buy 10 large European farms on the Kinangop for resettling more than 2,000 African smallholders. It was explained that, because of the high value of the land

involved, the cost of settling individual smallholders would be too high and that only some of them would have benefited.

European farmers who had expected to sell their land said angrily that the Board had depressed the market in its own favour by biding up their hopes of a ready cash sale and inducing some to cancel other arrangements which had been made or might have been made to dispose of their farms.

In a written statement distributed to the Press in Nairobi at the week-end, Mr. Bildad Kaggia, a former Mau Mau detainee who has become prominent in K.A.N.U. since his release, advised Africans not to buy land from Europeans until Kenya had become independent because they would then get free "that which is rightly theirs". Kenyatta, president of K.A.N.U., who was reported to have used almost exactly the same words when addressing a large Nairobi audience a few days earlier, has since asserted that he was innocently reported. When this issue went to press he had not denounced the Kaggia statement.

Kenyatta "A Spent Force"

Mr. Masinde Muliro, deputy leader of the Kenya African Democratic Union, and Minister of Commerce in Kenya, told a *Daily Express* reporter in London on Monday: "Kenyatta is a spent force in Kenya. He wants to lead the country back into the darkness of the early fifties. We in K.A.D.U. are well aware of this, and are proposing a Constitution for Kenya which would prevent the kind of rule demanded by Kenyatta and K.A.N.U."

Kenyatta Quarrels With Ngei

THE KAMBA extremist political leader, Paul Ngei, not being a member of the Legislative Council, would be able to attend the Lancaster House Conference in the middle of this month only if a member of his party, K.A.N.U., were willing to give the place for him.

On Friday he persuaded a Kamba member of the Legislature, Mr. Henry Mulli, to take that course, but Kenyatta promptly called a meeting of the Parliamentary Group of K.A.N.U., which resolved that Mulli should go to London and not give way to Ngei.

On Sunday Mr. Bildad Kaggia, another of Kenyatta's former fellow-prisoners, declared the decision to be "a great shock to all K.A.N.U. supporters".

Kamba support for K.A.N.U. has been almost entirely composed of Kikuyu and Luo, and depended primarily on the forceful activities of Ngei, who recently suggested that he might form a third African party, which would greatly weaken K.A.N.U.

As one of the Mau Mau "old guards" he has been close to Kenyatta since their release, and has repeatedly declared, more than once at public meetings in the presence of Kenyatta, that land must be taken from European settlers without compensation and given to Africans.

African Buys Farm for £9,000

MR. ATNAS KANDIE, a well known Elgeyo farmer, has bought an 866-acre farm including a 16-room house in the Uasin Gishu district of Kenya from Mr. C. H. Walters for £9,000. He has paid one-third of the price in cash. The farm contains 38 acres of pyrethrum sold by the former owner and 18 Guernsey cattle from his old 60-acre farm in the Elgeyo reserve. He has rented 100 acres to a neighbouring European farmer and 20 acres to another European on which to graze horses. Mr. Kandie, who owns another fully developed 60-acre farm run by a manager in the Elgeyo-Marakwet district, was recently adjudged the best farmer in that area by the African District Council on the advice of Mr. Peter Smith, of Kipkabus, who said, "I feel that it is difficult for the rest of the community to compete with this prosperous farmer, and suggest that he should not be allowed to enter any farmers' competition for a period of years".

Private Capital Badly Needed

Government Initiative No Substitute

PRIVATE CAPITAL and its complementary skills and expertise are badly needed by Nyasaland, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Henry Phillips, told the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

"If private capital is not forthcoming for establishing enterprises with favourable market prospects", he continued, "the Government will consider taking the initiative itself, insofar as its resources permit, but it can be no substitute for private enterprise in industrial development."

"We have a market here, by African standards a pretty concentrated one, and it would be surprising indeed if potential developers had not displayed an interest in the possibility of profitable investment. But positive action to establish new industry is at present confined to a small and select band, who, deriving confidence from an intimate local knowledge of our conditions, see the wisdom of getting in on the ground floor."

"For the rest, a display of interest is all that can be expected until the confidence of the investor in the African continent is restored. Nyasaland can do much towards this by solving its own political problems, but we must admit that much of the frustrating atmosphere of uncertainty is generated by conditions over which we have no control."

New industries which will be sustained by a progressive growth in the population standard of living would be encouraged, and special attention would be paid to cottage industries and stable distributive industries in rural areas. The United States Agency for International Development was expected to begin a survey before the end of the year of the prospects of such developments.

A new development plan, which would be ready by the end of the year, "shows even the possibility of leading one to the imaginative idea of requiring a volume of private and public investment much greater than this territory has ever known."

Mr. J. V. Raynes, president of the chamber, had called for a bold policy of tax reliefs and other short-term benefits which would be believed pay good dividends in the long run.

Coupled with such incentives to business and to help them establish themselves in the country, the Government should provide greater training facilities.

"Some of us", Mr. Raynes admitted, "are not sufficiently quick or adventurous in utilizing the opportunities and resources at hand. The difficulties of obtaining new capital in present times of change and uncertainty are well known to all. Enterprise is perhaps subdued by undue magnification of these difficulties, and originality is dulled by a failure to accept changing conditions as inevitable and to adapt our thinking accordingly."

"A cautious element of hope and confidence has gained strength since the new Constitution took shape last year—a year that cannot be regarded as one of momentous incident or spectacular progress, but which did not on the other hand produce some of the gloomier possibilities that seemed to be on the horizon a year ago."

Dr. Banda and the Civil Service

Promise Coupled With Warning

DR. BANDA, leader of the Malawi (majority) party in Nyasaland, has given the following statement of his views to the Governor of Nyasaland, who has issued it for publication:—

"I fully realize that political changes of the nature introduced recently in Nyasaland may create in the minds of civil servants, particularly expatriate officers, fears of insecurity regarding their future. I therefore wish to say at the outset that there is no need for such fears in Nyasaland."

"This being so, it may be asked why I have from time to time, publicly attacked civil servants. I have done this to illustrate my opposition to manifestations of the old form of government by civil servants."

"Now that the old system of government has been replaced, such manifestations will, I hope, disappear. I personally have travelled widely, and in fact spent a considerable portion of my lifetime overseas, and I am the first to realize that no country can be governed without an efficient and loyal civil service."

"If therefore ask all civil servants to accept the changes

which have taken place, and to give to the new Government the same loyalty which they have so clearly demonstrated to the old Government. If they do this, there is no reason whatsoever for them to have fears about the future."

"In any service there are some conservative members who are less adaptable to changes than others. I would give to them this advice—that if they make no genuine attempt to demonstrate to the people in the villages their realization of recent constitutional changes and their acceptance of them, then there is no likelihood of the past being forgotten or of their securing the confidence of the people with whom they have to work."

"I would add that I fully realize that I, my colleagues in Legislative Council, and my people have our own part to play in establishing a proper relationship between ourselves and the civil service. Given the full confidence and co-operation of the service, then we on our part will be fully prepared to do all that, we can to look after the interests of the service, to support them in their work, and ensure that when the time comes for an officer to retire that he will be able to look back with satisfaction on the results which he has achieved in furthering the welfare of the peoples of Nyasaland—which must be our common task."

Dr. Banda Threatens Planned Disorder

Disturbances Would be Worse Than in 1959

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, told a Press conference in Blantyre on Sunday that it was well organized to make trouble if Nyasaland were not soon allowed to secede from the Federation. He continued:—

"I hope that H.M. Government will let us out of this stupid Federation in peace without our having to resort to force; otherwise it will be 1959 all over again—only worse."

The Federation can be smashed and Nyasaland given secession by an Act of the British Parliament, and I am telling you that there is certainly going to be such an Act, and much sooner than some fools in Salisbury think. The British public does not want trouble. If there is trouble, there will be a general election in Britain."

The *Daily Mail* correspondent had cabled a few days earlier that chiefs in Nyasaland were saying that the Federation were being "pushed" on Dr. Banda's orders.

Double Standards of Behaviour

Lord Salisbury's Pertinent Comment

LORD SALISBURY has contrasted the presence of American mercenaries in Laos with American resentment at European help in Katanga. In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* he wrote:—

"A small paragraph in your issue of January 22 runs: 'Four American military advisers to Laos were reported in Vientiane yesterday to be safe and well. They disappeared on Thursday during a rebel attack in central Laos.'"

"I could not avoid reflecting that if the country providing the advisers had been Belgium instead of the United States of America, and the Government to which they had been lent had been that of Katanga instead of Laos, they would have been stigmatised as mercenaries, and we should have been told by the President and Government of the United States that it was our moral duty to see that they were removed as soon as possible."

"I am not suggesting that we ought to be opposed to the provision of foreign military advisers to Laos; but what there is morally so wrong about the provision of military advisers to Katanga? This item of news is surely a notable example of the double standard of behaviour to which Lord Home has recently—and very rightly—drawn attention."

"It is to be hoped that H.M. Government will not accept that double standard, but will make it abundantly clear that in their view what is permissible for Laos is permissible for Katanga, especially as it is surely becoming steadily more evident that any Central African troops without white officers run the danger of deteriorating into a savage and undisciplined rabble."

£10m. Oil Refinery for Federation

Consortium of Seven Large Companies

AN OIL REFINERY costing about £10m. is to be built at Feruka, four miles west of Umtali, the finance being provided by seven leading oil companies, namely, Amin-oil, British Petroleum, Caltex, Kuwait Oil Company, Shell, Total, and Vacuum.

An announcement in this sense was made in Salisbury last week by Mr. F. S. Owen, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, who said that an agreement for the construction of the refinery would be signed on February 15, but that work would not begin until arrangements in regard to transport of the crude oil through Portuguese East Africa had been completed.

After long negotiations an eventual rate of 785 pence per short ton has been agreed and the Portuguese Government and the Company which is to build the pipe-line are to sign an appropriate contract.

The seven participating companies will spend about £250,000 on preliminary work, and tenders will then be called for contracts amounting to £10m.

The refinery will be equipped to process an extremely wide range of imported crude oils. When in full operation it will save the Federation an annual expenditure of about £2m. in foreign exchange. Some 250 people will be directly employed, and the enterprise will produce substantial tax revenue.

Don't Underrate Roy Welensky

Lord Altrincham Compares Him with Disraeli

"WELENSKY IN FOCUS" was the title given to an interesting article in the *Guardian* by Lord Altrincham, who wrote, *inter alia*:

"Roy Welensky's physical appearance gives an entirely false impression of his character, which is sinuous, sensitive, and elusive. He is probably the most gifted leader of Jewish origin since Disraeli.

"Unlike most of his critics, Welensky is a realist: he understands power. He has to reckon with the black tribalism which is sweeping all Africa, and the white tribalism which has the Republic of South Africa in its grip and is still dominant among his own electors in the Federation. He is determined not to go the way of Blunden and others who have sought political survival in the context of African majority rule.

"Southern Rhodesia, with its mineral resources, is vital to him, and I believe he would go to all lengths to prevent its seceding. The British Government has no means of resisting him in the event of a showdown. Its military strength is so depleted that it cannot meet its obligation in Europe.

How, then, could it hope to be a match for Welensky, with his well-trained and well-equipped conscript army — even if British troops could be trusted to fire on white settlers in an emergency? Unfortunately, H. M. Government has no powers, only rights — a distinction which may be overlooked in Fleet Street, but not in Salisbury or Whitehall.

"Mr. Macleod ought, in conscience, to have resigned when Welensky called his bluff over the Northern Rhodesia Constitution. But Governments like to appear omnipotent as well as infallible. London is not to quarrel with Welensky: it is merely struggling to save face.

"His skill must never be underrated, nor must his character be ever simplified. He has amazing insight into human nature, individually and in the mass. Though not a demagogue in the ordinary sense — he does not rant, nor are his gestures theatrical — he can nearly always subvert, if not conquer, an audience; and the Parliamentary Labour Party is just as susceptible to him as the Institute of Directors."

Sir Edgar Whitehead Attacked

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was sharply attacked at the beginning of this week by the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, generally a strong supporter of the United Federal Party, of which Sir Edgar is the territorial leader in his own Colony. The leading article charged him with setting so sharp a pace of reform that disaster was threatened by allowing government to pass too quickly from the hands of white Rhodesians. Sir Edgar's "supreme over-confidence" was unfavourably contrasted with the realism and gradualism of Sir Roy Welensky.

Monday Club Discusses N. Rhodesia

Backing for Bow Group Critics

LORD SALISBURY has accepted the office of patron of the Monday Club, formed by young Conservatives in London to counter the influence of the Bow Group. First full particulars of the Monday Club were given in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on January 18.

Mr. Paul Bristol, the chairman, has since told the Press that "Mr. Macleod's African policies were the last straw for many of us. He seemed to have no interest in the European settlers in East and Central Africa. Our aim is to counter the influence of the Bow Group, whose airy-fairy nonsense is not representative of the Tory Party".

At a meeting held in London last week a message was read from Lord Salisbury, who, being confined to his home with influenza, had written: "There was never greater need for true Conservatism, the aim of which should be to keep alive the British tradition of steady evolutionary advance, not destroying the strong foundations of the past, but building on them a social and political system which takes account of changing conditions and times".

Lord and Lady Milverton, Miss Joan Vickers, M.P., Mr. Robin Turton, M.P., Mr. Victor Goodhew, M.P., Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P., and Mr. Norman Pannell, M.P., were among those present to hear Mr. Godwin Lewanika, a Federal M.P. from Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Hugh Mitchell, a barrister in that country, speak on present political conditions.

Mr. Lewanika expressed astonishment that the British Government should artificially have built up the importance of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, which had in its ranks many idlers and loafers and people of no achievement.

Instead of giving such a party undesired attention, the course would have been to work more closely with the chiefs, giving them more executive power in their own areas and offering Africans increasing opportunity and responsibilities in accordance with developing merit and experience.

Mr. Mitchell emphasized that the African politicians had no experience of the Westminster type of democracy, and that in Northern Rhodesia to grant every man a vote would be to enthrone dictatorship. The present attitudes of H.M. Government in Africa would, he believed, come to be regarded by history as the "Catherine wheel" policy, the faster it revolved downhill the greater the disaster.

Both speakers made the point that the State boundaries drawn in Africa at the end of the last century by the Great Powers had no relation to tribal frontiers, which were the real boundaries.

Mr. Ewanika described many of the tribes as small nations, differing from one another as much as Englishmen did from Italians. The Lozi, the people of Basotoland, he said emphatically, would never tolerate a Prime Minister from the Bemba tribe.

U.F.P. Petitions The Queen

British Government "Unethical and Unreliable"

A 20,000-SIGNATURE PETITION to the Queen, prepared by the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, has been handed to the Governor for transmission to Her Majesty through the Colonial Office.

Mr. Guy van Eeden, chairman of the organizing committee, has said that although there had been a change of Colonial Secretary, no visible step had been taken by H.M. Government to make amends for the serious damage that has been done to the country's prosperity, and so we still feel fully justified in dispatching the petition to the Queen in order to draw her attention to the unethical and unreliable methods of negotiation indulged in by her Government, upon whose shoulders the main responsibility for unnecessarily dragging out the period of uncertainty still rests squarely.

"Mr. Maudling, during his visit to this territory, left a very pleasant personal impression in the minds of those he met. He certainly appears to be gifted with those he met. He certainly appears to be gifted with more diplomatic charm than his predecessor. It is, however, too early to say whether or not the Colonial Office has repented of its predilection for weakness in the face of violence by the African nationalists. There is no evidence so far that Mr. Maudling will deal with our problems more courageously and more rationally than did Mr. Macleod."

Mr. Adoula For New York

Priests and Nuns Saved in Katanga

THE CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, who is on his way to New York to give the U.N. his assessment of the Congo situation and to outline development plans, has protested in a cable to the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, against Russia's demand for a Security Council meeting about the Congo. Such a meeting was unnecessary and could only harm the Congolese peoples' interests, he said.

Definite progress was being made towards the restoration of territorial unity. In northern Katanga and in the other five provinces order was being restored by the Central Government, and in southern Katanga President Tshombe was fulfilling most of the points of the Kitona agreement. The Russian request was a "manœuvre and unfriendly act, to say the least".

The Russian move has been interpreted as connected with the position of the closely guarded ex-deputy premier, Mr. Gizenga. An article in *Pravda* has said his life is in danger, and that the U.N., having helped in his arrest, handed him over to "the same people who bear responsibility for the death of Lumumba".

Mr. Adoula stated before leaving Leopoldville that Gizenga had been transferred to an army camp because he was in danger from the public in consequence of the incidents in Stanleyville. No charges had yet been laid; an inquiry was being made to establish whether he was responsible for rebel activities and crimes in the Orient Province.

The conference of African heads of State in Lagos, having been addressed by Mr. Adoula on Monday, cabled Sir Patrick Dean, this month's chairman of the Security Council, in support of Mr. Adoula's objections, stating that "in view of the welcome and encouraging developments at present leading to a satisfactory settlement and unification of the country, the conference considers it unwise and prejudicial to the interests of the Congo for the Security Council to disturb the present efforts of the Central Government by any uncalled for interference".

The special ambassador in Lagos of the Guardian, Miss Hella Pick, telegraphed: "This gesture by the 21 States represented here is unlikely to have much effect in stopping the Security Council meeting, especially as none of them have a seat on the council. They are anxiously watching the attitude to be taken by Ghana and Egypt, both of which have seats on the council and are members of the Committee of Four, which is not represented in Lagos. Though it now supports Mr. Adoula's Government, it has in the past also strongly supported Mr. Gizenga, whom Mr. Adoula may shortly bring

These Casablanca countries may well share the Soviet view that the Central Government is falling too strongly under American influence. Mr. Adoula appears to have impressed the conference today with his evident determination to leave his country out of the clutches of any Great Power. In private conversation he is said to agree that this is easier said than done: 'the trouble' is that the Congo is too rich in natural resources and everyone is after it.

As this issue went to press it was learned that Russia's demand for a debate had been indefinitely postponed by seven votes to two, with Ghana and Egypt abstaining.

After a week of anxiety over the lot of nuns and priests in the Kongolo area of northern Katanga — where, it was learned last week, 21 European Roman Catholic priests had been shot and mutilated by Congolese troops, with unconfirmed reports of further massacres of missionaries and civilians at Sola, Lubunda, Kasanga and others — it was announced by a British officer serving with Nigerian U.N. troops who had visited the area twice that all European nuns and missionaries had been evacuated without further losses.

Unarmed Rescue Bid

On Wednesday of last week the officer, Major Richard Lawson, of the Nigerian 3rd Brigade, flew to Kongolo unarmed and rescued the sole Belgian survivor of the New Year's Day massacre, Fr. Jules d'Armont. He arrived by air with a Congolese officer, who at once bolted leaving Major Lawson surrounded by hundreds of young troops who took up firing positions on the airfield.

"It was like landing on Mars — nothing at all at first, that all these chaps coming up out of the grass. I made for the largest group and started shaking hands with them. After I had done about 30 they got the idea that I was friendly and started smiling. But one chap with feathers in his hair stuck an arrow into me. I punched him on the nose. As he rolled on the ground all his friends roared with laughter.

"They took me through the town. It was absolutely ruined, all burned — nothing at all left. I met a Congolese Army major in his house. He was very frosty but correct. I learned later that there were only three officers to hundreds of troops. While officers are on the spot the troops obey, but there is no

question of punishing them for indiscipline: the officers would be shot.

"I worked hard on the major. Crowds of troops pushed into the room with us. I pulled out a bottle of gin and handed it round. Then a vacuum flask, but found it had been broken in my fall from the aircraft; so I threw that through the major's window, clonwing a bit. That went down very well. I was very frightened. We reckon we know the answer to dealing with these Congolese — going in unarmed and making friends. But I was more scared than I ever want to be again."

Major Lawson said that five soldiers who had been smoking doped cigarettes and were drunk had killed the priests, only two actually firing with their automatic rifles. Three more Europeans than at first thought were killed, including a French doctor who ran the mission hospital. Fr. d'Armont said that as the other priests were being led out to be shot a soldier had come to his cell and said that he would save him.

With a Nigerian U.N. major and a 17-year-old Congolese interpreter, Major Lawson returned to the region a few days later to check on the fate of the remaining missionaries and nuns believed to be still in hiding. All three were beaten up at Mbulula by Katangese soldiers and civilians who took the Nigerian officer for a Gizengist spy. They were eventually freed after the priests they had come to save arrived and explained their presence.

Katangese and Congolese troops had previously evacuated some priests and nuns to Baudouinville and Stanleyville respectively.

Terrorists Practising Cannibalism

Major Lawson has reported that the anti-Tshombe Baluba "cartel" youth group, whose members wear feathers and skins, was responsible for most of the terrorism in the district and was practising cannibalism.

Dr. Sturt Linner, officer in charge of U.N. operations in the Congo who has served there since independence in 1960, has retired for personal reasons. He is being temporarily replaced by Mr. Robert Gardiner, a Ghanaian official in the U.N. secretariat.

Mr. Constantin Stavropoulos, legal adviser to U Thant, has gone to Elisabethville to advise the Katanga Government on legal aspects of the Katanga agreement.

Sir William Deeling, Conservative M.P. for Brighton Pavilion, who has had two meetings with President Tshombe in Elisabethville, has said that the U.N. Ethiopian soldiers there are openly mutinous and have refused orders for a transfer to Stanleyville, "because they have settled in very comfortably".

COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE S.A.

"Belgian Line"

Managing Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE S.A.
1, Meir, Antwerp.

East Africa:

Regular fast service every four weeks between Antwerp and Mombasa, Tangar, Dar-es-Salaam, Beira. — Return via Suez.

Red Sea:

Regular liner service every four weeks out and homewards, between Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and the ports of the Red Sea: Port Said, Aqaba, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Massawa, Assab, Djibouti and Adan.

East Africa:

Mombasa: Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. P.O. Box 141.
Tanga: Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa) Ltd. P.O. Box 100.

Zanzibar: Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) P.O. Box 315.

Dar-es-Salaam: Messrs. Agence Belge de l'Est Africain S.A. P.O. Box 904.

Lindi: Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 1001.

Mtwara: Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 57.

Federation:

N'dola: Messrs. Leopold Walford (C.A.) Ltd. P.O. Box 1567.

Salisbury: Messrs. Miller, Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt) P.O. Box 2791.

Butawayo: Messrs. Miller Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt) Ltd. P.O. Box 932.

Beit Bridge: Messrs. Miller Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt) Ltd. P.O. Box Beit Bridge.

Mozambique:

Beira: Messrs. East African Shipping Agency, P.O. Box 72/82.

Parliament

Questions and Answers

THE PRIME MINISTER answered several questions about Northern Rhodesia when Parliament re-assembled last week.

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked what consultation he had had with the Prime Minister of the Federation of Central Africa regarding the stationing of United Nations observers on the frontier between Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, and **MR. STONEHOUSE** asked if the Prime Minister would invite Sir Roy Welensky to visit London to discuss such matters.

MR. MACMILLAN: "Our consultation with the Federal Government is close, but it is not our practice to reveal the nature of such confidential exchanges. Direct Ministerial discussions will be held whenever necessary, either in London or Salisbury as may be convenient."

MR. THOMSON: "Is the Prime Minister aware that it does a great deal of damage to Britain's reputation in the world to appear to be giving way to the obstinacy of Sir Roy Welensky over the issue of stationing U.N. observers on the border? Will he not make it clear that part of the foreign policy in Central Africa is in the hands of H.M. Government here, and will he not say unequivocally that we accept the request of the U.N. Secretary-General to station observers on the frontier to try to ease tensions there?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That we were hoping possibly to arrange was for useful discussions to take place in which some of these difficulties could be resolved."

MR. H. WILSON: "Would the Prime Minister say what there is to hide in this matter? Why does he not answer to this request? Will he not make it clear that the Government recognize that both constitutionally and in our foreign relations the Government in Whitehall, in Westminster, that the responsibility here is not consistent with very important powers in the matter? Would not the hon. gentleman agree that in the last two years of this Government it would be rather nice if we had the Prime Minister operating in Westminster and not delegating his responsibilities to another Prime Minister in Southern Rhodesia?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The constitutional position is that the British Government have entrusted responsibility for external affairs to the Federal Government to the fullest extent possible consistent with the responsibility that we have to have in international law so long as the Federation is not a separate entity."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Will the Prime Minister answer the second part of my question in order to conclude these useful discussions and to bring an end to the contradictions which have existed between pronouncements in Whitehall and pronouncements on the part of Sir Roy Welensky in Salisbury? What steps has the rt. hon. gentleman taken to check the very strong reports that mercenaries and arms have been allowed to cross Rhodesia into Kaunda?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I said: 'Direct Ministerial discussions will be held whenever necessary, either in London or in Salisbury as may be convenient'. That was intended to reply to the suggestion that there should be a meeting of Ministers on this matter."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Would the Prime Minister say whether or not in the opinion of H.M. Government it lies within the functions and powers of H.M. Government to agree to the request made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I would rather not get drawn into a constitutional discussion, but all history shows that there is a difference between constitutional rights and the wise way to exercise them."

MR. GAITSKELL: "That is really a most inadequate answer. This continual sheltering behind obscurity is doing the country no good at all. Why does not the rt. hon. gentleman give us an honest answer to the question whether the Government accept their responsibilities or not?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Had the rt. hon. gentleman lived at that time, he would have been a supporter of Mr. Grenville or Lord North."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON, MR. BROCKWAY, and MR. STONEHOUSE asked for a statement on the proposed new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: "I have nothing to add to the reply given by my rt. hon. friend on December 19."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Under-Secretary aware that there is great public dismay because this statement has been made as a result of a split between the Ministers responsible, which has now been revealed for the whole world to see? How long are the interests of Rhodesians to be sacrificed because of a feud in the Tory ranks? Does the Under-Secretary know that it now appears that his rt. hon. friends have lost control?"

MR. FRASER: "No; that is absolutely untrue. I read everything which is written, including some of the speeches made by my noble friend the Member for Berwick-upon-Tweed (Viscount Lambton). Of course, I recognize the need for an early decision on this matter. I am sure that there will be one available to the House and the country soon."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Did not the Government make what we and Northern Rhodesia were given to understand was their final decision in the summer of 1961? Has not the result of the Government's shilly-shallying since then and their apparent re-opening of that final decision been to lead extremists in Northern Rhodesia to believe that the Government can be blackmailed and to encourage them to resort to violence and terrorism?"

MR. FRASER: "No, sir; that simply is not true. What we said, and said quite correctly, in September was that we should review the situation, especially in certain sectors of what had been proposed by H.M. Government. I believe that that is perfectly proper, and the review has been carried out."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does the hon. gentleman recognize that this crisis in Northern Rhodesia may be determined upon issues between African and European populations over a large part of the Continent? Will he convey to his rt. hon. friend the desire of many of us in the House that the Northern Rhodesia issue may soon be settled and that the great African majority in that community will feel that it has been dealt with justly by the Government?"

MR. FRASER: "This will be settled, I believe, in the best interests of the communities as a whole and of the territory as a whole."

VISCOUNT LAMBTON: "Does my hon. friend agree that the fact that knowledge of what is happening in Africa is confined to this side of the House illustrates the extraordinary paucity of the Opposition?"

DR. DICKSON MABON asked what reply was sent to the recent letter from Mr. Kaunda, president of the Northern Rhodesian United Independence Party, urging an early announcement by H.M. Government of a revised plan for the Northern Rhodesian Constitution.

MR. H. FRASER: "No such letter has been received from Mr. Kaunda, but in reply to a letter from U.N.I.P. which in London, my rt. hon. friend has asked the Government to repeat to the secretary-general of the party his assurance that there will be no unnecessary delay in reaching a decision. It was emphasized that any move designed to bring pressure to bear on H.M. Government at the present moment could only make the constitutional difficulties greater."

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL told Mr. Longbottom that the question of military aid to the Government of the Somali Republic had been the subject of detailed discussion in the House of Government. A joint offer in respect of a first instalment of military aid had been made to the Somali authorities. The British share of the first instalment would amount to £150,000.

Extremists Threaten to Oust Kaunda Plans for Copperbelt Strikes

THE OVERTHROW OF MR. KAUNDA as president of U.N.I.P. because of his "softness" in dealing with Britain is said to have been planned by strong critics in the party. According to other observers, he will resign if the U.K. Cabinet agrees on a "pro-Welensky Constitution."

The *Daily Mail* correspondent in Lusaka called a few days ago that Mr. Kaunda was likely to resign in that event and hand over to men who were prepared to wage a campaign of violent resistance against such a Constitution. Mr. Kaunda had said: "Unless the Constitution is acceptable to Africans my policies will be proved a failure."

From Ndola and Luanshya it was reported that Mr. Kaunda and party officers had toured African mining townships telling the workers to store food and clothing and to save as much money as possible in preparation for the third stage of U.N.I.P.'s master plan, which is believed to call for mass strikes after February 20 in order to "paralyse" the mines.

The British Prime Minister received a telegram last week from Mr. Sikota Wina, publicity secretary of U.N.I.P., reading: "British 'No' must arouse itself or have tail bitten off by fury of oppressed population."

A National Trades Union Congress is being formed in Northern Rhodesia by Mr. Gordon Chindele as a non-political African labour group which "will not deny individuals the right to join whatever political party they wish."

Claiming the support of 18,000 workers in seven of the 11 unions composing the existing United Trades Union Congress, he accused that body of accepting money from Communist agents. He said that he would meet miners' representatives in connexion with the creation of a new African "Mineworkers' Union as the nucleus of his new T.U.C."

"Economist" and Sir Roy Welensky

(Concluded from page 535)

Government to protect them from exploitation by extreme racist elements of either colour, black or white, whilst the political advancement of the Africans is allowed to continue in a peaceful and orderly manner.

"Please do not refer me to Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party and its '90% of the population behind them'. When I was in Blantyre a year ago I saw the smouldering ruins of an African politician's home. His crime? He had dared to form a Christian Democrat Party instead of supporting Malawi, and had attended a reception for British M.P.s the night before.

"Whilst this form of intimidation is rife in Nyasaland, I do not doubt the ability of Dr. Banda's henchmen to secure him the support of 90% of the population at the polls, any more than I doubt the ability of Herr Ulbricht's henchmen to do the same for him in East Germany.

"Nothing I saw in the Federation, or have heard from those within it since, gives me the impression that 'the whole thing might blow up this year'. But all the achievements of the past will be destroyed instantly if power is handed over to an irresponsible racist regime."

Interfering Theorists

MR. ROY MASON, M.P. (Socialist), replied:—

Your message to Sir Roy Welensky is typical of the interfering theorist telling the practical man on the spot how best to do his job. These time-and-motion studies, designed to goad Africans on much faster towards Africanization of all Africa, have been responsible for much misery and loss of life on that vast continent.

Sir Roy wants to avoid Mau Mau, as happened in Kenya. He would avoid war, as happened in Congo, Algeria and Angola. Above all he wishes to avoid the growth of a black dictatorship suppressing the freedom of all races, as now in Ghana.

He is ploughing a difficult furrow between the nationalist Africans on the one side and members of the white Dominion Party who have a Fascist outlook on the other. His aim is a genuine partnership of black and white Rhodesians.

ally bowing to black rule as more gain experience and as leaders emerge.

"If, as you say, there is still an appalling danger that the whole thing might blow up this year', it is well to remember that articles condemning the white administration and praising African nationalism, tendering advice which is shortsighted, and playing on emotions instead of presenting a balanced appraisal, will have played their part in fostering the chaos that will follow."

There was no editorial comment on the correspondence.

African Unity Based on U.N. Charter Tanganyika and Ethiopia Represented

AFRICAN STATES should publicly declare their adherence to the policy of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and their scrupulous respect for the rights of all such States, large or small, to co-exist, Dr. N. Azikiwe, Governor-General of Nigeria, told the opening session in Lagos last week of a conference of African Heads of State.

Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and the United Arab Republic (the Casablanca group) did not send representatives. Neither did Libya or Tunisia. Sudanese delegates had arrived, but they absented themselves.

The 20 "Monrovia group" States had much in common technically and economically with the Casablanca group, said Dr. Azikiwe, the only speaker representing the "continental bloc" of a specific description by the Casablanca States of their inflexible belief in the fundamental principles enshrined at Monrovia (in May) regarding the inalienable right of African States, as at present constituted, to legal equality, irrespective of their area and population; safety from interference by any subversive activities engineered by supposedly friendly States; the right to self-determination; and inviolability from external aggression.

Those were principles of the United Nations Charter, in which the Casablanca group believed; "but it is very material to the object of African unity that the Charter be attacked publicly and repudiably by their laws and regulations," he said specifically to the principles made famous at the Monrovia conference. Otherwise these principles will become spears to wound the conscience of those who would rather pay lip service to the Charter while secretly nursing expansionist ambitions against their smaller and perhaps weaker neighbours.

"This conference does not seek unity based on regimented uniformity. Total unity is as impossible in Africa as in any other continent. But Africa can develop unity in diversity and channel diversity in unity."

Organization of African States

Haile Selassie of Ethiopia said that the absence of the Casablanca group, though causing difficulties, did not mean that there was a fundamental and irreparable rift between it and the nations present. "They would agree with much of what we shall say here, and we are persuaded that they will join in spirit and in future co-operation with the decisions we shall take. One of the most faithful means of furthering unity would be the creation of a permanent organization of African States as a clearing-house wherein Africans may consider a vast variety of political and economic problems."

A committee should be appointed to examine the economic recommendations of the experts who last year studied communications, education and labour in Dakar, with a view to reporting to the conference of independent African States in Tunis in April.

In the name of Africa and African unity, the Emperor called on the Casablanca group to be represented on the committee, which, he suggested, should also study the implications of the European Common Market, for it constituted both a great challenge and a grave danger to Africa.

Establishment of an African development bank was another proposal.

The seven States absent had withdrawn their delegations at a preliminary Foreign Ministers' meeting because the Algerian provisional (rebel) government had not been invited; a suggestion in that sense, having been opposed by the "Brazzaville group" of former French colonies.

Tanganyika, and the Central Congo Government were represented.

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS" SPIJK 10A AMSTERDAM
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA: MOHABBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA, DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN, and JOHANNESBURG

COASTAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

R.S.T. and Roan Antelope

Net Assets of Merged Companies £44m.

THE BOARDS of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and their financial advisers, N. M. Rothschild and Sons and Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers, Ltd., are unanimous that the terms proposed for a merger of Roan and R.S.T. are fair to the shareholders of both companies.

American Metal Climax, Inc. ("Amax"), which holds 50.6% of the issued capital of R.S.T. and 32.6% of the issued Roan shares, also favours the merger. When R.S.T. has taken over Roan Antelope, Amax will hold 43.5% of the enlarged capital of R.S.T.

A report to the shareholders of the two great Northern Rhodesian copper companies states, *inter alia*—

"The authorized share capital of R.S.T. will be increased from £12m. to £22m. R.S.T. will purchase the undertaking, property and assets of Roan in exchange for 8,088,920 fully-paid R.S.T. shares of £1; Roan will be put into liquidation, and the Roan shareholders will be entitled to receive one of each R.S.T. shares in respect of every eight Roan ordinary stock units or shares of 5s. each held by them. The agreement will be entered into only if holders of at least 97% of the shares of Roan, or such lesser percentage as the board of R.S.T. may agree, do not dissent.

Oldest Coppermine Mine

The Roan Antelope mine is the oldest copper mine working in the Rhodesian Copperbelt. The ore body was discovered in 1902. Development began in 1927, and copper production started four years later. The mine, the present published ore reserves of which stand at 94m. tons of an average grade of 3% copper, is equipped with a concentrator and smelter giving an annual capacity of 17,500 long tons of copper. All Roan output is now electrolytically refined at Mutlula Refineries, Ltd., in which Roan has a two-thirds interest.

"R.S.T. owns approximately two-thirds of the share capital of the following mines: Mutlula Copper Mines, Ltd., and Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., and of two undeveloped properties, Baluba Mines, Ltd., and Chambishi Mines, Ltd.

The Mutlula mine was developed just after the Roan mine and its first copper production was in 1931. Its ore reserves total 182m. tons with an average grade of 3.1% copper, having been augmented by recent discoveries of additional ore. These discoveries led to an expansion scheme which will be completed by mid-1963, at which time the mine will be capable of producing 150,000 long tons of copper per annum, of which more than two-thirds can be produced as electrolytic copper from Mutlula's own refinery.

"Chibuluma's copper cobalt mine was opened up in 1951 with the aid of a loan from the United States Government. Its ore reserves stand at present at 10m. tons with an average grade of 4.5% copper and 0.15% cobalt. An expansion scheme planned for completion in 1963 will enable the mine to produce at an annual rate of 3,000 long tons of copper in the form of concentrates which are smelted and refined by other companies in the group. The loan of £5m. from the United States Government will be wholly paid off by June, 1962.

Copper and Cobalt

"The undeveloped properties at Baluba and Chambishi are estimated to be capable of producing copper at annual rates of 50,000 and 30,000 long tons respectively. Published ore reserves of the two properties stand at 112m. and 35m. tons with average grades of 2.4% and 3.37% copper respectively. Baluba is also a potential producer of cobalt, its ore reserves containing 0.16% of that metal.

"Shareholders in R.S.T. have seen a steady increase in the productive capacity of the R.S.T. producing companies during the last few years with the bringing into production of Chibuluma and the development of Mutlula West, which is now nearing completion. In addition, studies continue on the mining and metallurgical aspects of the Baluba and Chambishi orebodies with a view to their exploitation in due course. Roan, on the other hand, has only one mine, the productive capacity of which cannot be increased.

"The development programmes of the R.S.T. companies, coupled in the case of Chibuluma with its debt repayment obligations, have affected the profits available for distribution, with the result that R.S.T. dividends have been restricted. This call on the finances of R.S.T.'s subsidiaries is now easing, and as production increases the situation should continue to

improve. It is with this in mind that the directors of R.S.T. have forecast an increase in dividend in respect of the current year. As a result of the merger the shareholders of Roan will participate in the immediate and potential growth of R.S.T. They will hold their investment in a more broadly based and growing company, and it is expected that they will at the outset receive dividends no smaller than they would have received from the Roan company in its present form, and that in future they will receive greater dividends than they would otherwise have had.

Greater Flexibility

"Roan has fairly substantial liquid resources, which while it operates as an independent enterprise are earmarked for present liabilities and future requirements. The merger will permit greater flexibility in the use of these resources, strengthen the financial position of the enlarged group as a whole, and facilitate the continuance of its programme of expansion and development. Some streamlining of the administrative organization will also be possible.

"The directors of R.S.T. estimate that on the basis of present copper prices and production rates, and assuming uninterrupted shipments, the consolidated profits attributable to R.S.T. for the year to June 30, 1962, should be approximately £3.4m. after taxation at present rates, compared with £3.3m. for the year to June 30, 1961. On this basis the board of R.S.T. would have recommended dividends for the current year of 1s. 3d. gross per share of 5s., compared with 1s. 11d. for the previous year.

"The directors of Roan estimate that on the same assumptions the consolidated profits attributable to Roan for the year to June 30, 1962, should be approximately £2m. after taxation at present rates, compared with £2.8m. for the year to June 30, 1961. On this basis the board of Roan would have recommended dividends for the current year of 9d. gross per share of 5s., compared with 1s. 6d. for the previous year.

"On the basis of the profit forecasts given above the board of R.S.T. intend to recommend a dividend of 10d. for the current year to June 30, 1962, of 6s. gross per £1 share. This is equivalent to 1s. 7d. on each existing R.S.T. share and 10d. on each share of the Roan share.

"The profits of R.S.T. in relation to those of Roan may be expected to rise from now on as Mutlula West and Chibuluma increasingly make their full contribution.

Meetings are to be held in Salisbury on February 14 to approve the proposals:

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST

Directors: Sir Ronald L. Prain, (chairman), T. H. Bradford (alt.), G. F. Haich, F. E. Bush, T. G. Finlay, J. T. Goudie, E. J. Tucker, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild, D. D. Iwain (alt.), T. Tucker, C. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles (alt.), A. M. Vere, A. B. Maclaren, Sir William L. Murphy, E. S. Newson (alt.), A. L. Austen, J. Payne, Jr. (alt.), T. G. Moore, and R. M. Pearson.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES

Directors: Sir Ronald L. Prain, (chairman), T. H. Bradford (alt.), G. F. Haich, F. E. Bush, T. G. Finlay, J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild (alt.), E. Coolman, W. Hochschild (alt.), I. Tucker, D. D. Iwain, C. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles (alt.), A. M. Vere, A. B. Maclaren, Sir William L. Murphy, E. S. Newson (alt.), A. L. Austen, J. Payne, Jr. (alt.), T. G. Moore, and R. M. Pearson.
Chief agent in Southern Rhodesia for both companies: R. H. Page.

The Hutrat El Nihaz copper mines in the Darfur province of the Sudan are to be worked by an Italian mining syndicate. Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., had an output in the October-December quarter of 3,722 long tons of lead and 7,514 of zinc. Total output for 1961 was 15,167 tons of lead and 29,860 of zinc, compared with 14,429 and 29,793 tons respectively in 1960.

Gelta Gold Mining Co., Ltd., produced 11,487 fine ozs. gold from 66,460 tons milled in the October-December quarter, compared with 11,088 ozs. and 67,560 tons in the previous quarter. There was, however, an exact balance between working revenue and expenditure. Expenditure on capital account in the quarter amounted to £3.15.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., reports that in the quarter to September 30, revenue less royalties and realization charges totalled 94,200 rands and working costs 80,656 rands. The largest diamond recovered from operations in Tanganyika was of 19.7 carats. Altogether 8,108 carats were recovered from 124,394 loads treated.

Shareholders of Géomines were told at the annual meeting in Brussels last week that because of attack by United Nations aircraft all work had stopped at its tin mines and industrial installations in the Manono area of Katanga. Production of tin ore since the beginning of the current financial year on July 1 was stated to have totalled 440 tons, compared with 735 tons in the previous 12 months, and 3,070 tons in the year 1959-60.

Hatred of U.N. Forces in Katanga Undisciplined, Says Captain Charles Waterhouse

CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., a company with great investments in the Congo through its large holding in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, says in his annual statement to the shareholders:—

"Katanga was at peace when the United Nations contingent were moved to that area. That those forces conducted themselves very much as units of an occupying army and thereby earned the resentment and even hatred of the civilian population, both African and European, is unhappily beyond dispute. This lack of understanding and accord was the root origin of the difficulties which led to the major offensive launched by the United Nations in December.

"The contest then joined was of a completely new order. Not only was the fighting severe and casualties comparatively heavy, but sections of the foreign troops at times threw aside discipline, and many innocent non-combatants lost their lives, including several senior members of the staff of the Union Minière.

"All this took place in the area around Elisabethville, and once battle had been joined the events can be understood; but it is difficult to find any reason or justification for the aerial bombardment of the railway sidings at Jadotville, 80 miles away. Much less can one understand the air attack on the Luluwa works and the destruction of the oil tanks at Kolwezi, some 200 miles to the west and completely outside the trouble area. Compensation should be paid for this wanton damage inflicted on those whose duty it was to preserve order and to continue rather than to spread it.

"Outside influences appear to have been at work, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that there are elements in the world today which are bent on the destruction of the Katanga under its present leadership and which would like to see it and its mines put out of action as a step towards the domination of Europe and especially of Western influences from Africa as a whole.

The full text of the statement is to be found in other columns.

* **Sisal rose £5 per ton in London last week, bringing it to**

S. H. Benson International, Ltd., has opened an office in Dar es Salaam. The resident director managing is Mr. Jeremy Caldwell.

Copper quotations on the London market have risen about £5 in the past week to just over £234 per ton, with a price £2 lower for three months' delivery.

In view of increased operating costs, the East African Conference Lines will increase outward rates of freight from United Kingdom/Continental ports to East Africa by about 5% from April.

Exceptionally heavy rains in the Southern Province of Tanganyika have done so much damage that the cashew nut crop is not now expected to exceed 25,000 tons against 42,000 tons last year.

Funds from Soviet Russia will provide for the Sudan a dried milk factory in Khartoum, two fish canneries in Port Sudan, a fruit canning factory somewhere in the Northern Province, and three grain warehouses.

Complete agreement has been reached on further measures for the advancement of Africans in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry, according to an announcement made in Kitwe at the beginning of this week.

Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which has two associated companies in Uganda, reports consolidated group profit after tax for 1961 at £384,727 (£363,640). Ordinary shareholders receive 10½d. per 5s. share, compared with 9d. for 1960.

Benguela Railway Company's earnings in 1961 totalled £7,438,220, compared with £7,185,370 in 1960, traffic having totalled 1,827,539 tons (1,822,555). Working expenses were up from £3,787,500 to £4,225,500, leaving net operating receipts lower at £3,212,730 (£3,397,860). All the debentures and 90% of the equity are owned by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, Ltd., is to be the name of a new company formed by the merger of Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., which has large interests in Northern Rhodesian copper mines and in mining in Spain, Canada, and Australia, and the Consolidated Zinc Corporation, Ltd., whose properties are principally in Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. The assets of the combined undertaking stand in the books at £874m.

News Items in Brief

Bulawayo has a new theatre, which cost £56,000, and a new luxury cinema.

The sixth member of the African gang which murdered Mrs. Nora Osborne in Kenya last May has been hanged in Nairobi. A deficit of about £70,000 is expected this year by Nairobi City Council, which is to increase the rate from 11% to 2%.

The serious rioting in Zanzibar last June at the time of the election will, it is now known, have cost the Government about £150,000.

Exemption from income tax of Africans in Uganda has ceased. Many Africans and Asians in that country earn far more than most Europeans.

Dar es Salaam has a new hotel, the Twiga, built by the African Trading Co., Ltd. It has 60 air-conditioned bedrooms, each with its own bathroom.

At the current training course for the Kenya Regiment at its camp at Lanet, near Nakuru, there are 58 Europeans, 14 Africans, and seven Asians.

About 8,000 Maasai, cut off by floods in the swampy Kibaya region of Tanganyika, have had a fortnight's supply of maize dropped to them by the B.A.F.

Kampala Municipal Council's compensation scheme for 26 expatriate officials, who will each receive an average payment exceeding £4,000, has been criticized by Councillor A. G. Mehta.

B.B.C. services in English to East Africa are to be increased. By building new transmitters at a cost of £44m. reception of B.B.C. programmes in Africa and Asia will be greatly improved.

The Trade School in Blantyre, Nyasaland, this month begins a new five-year course for students for City and Guilds craft certificates. Buildings are being erected and trainees currently enrolled.

The record fall of 10.1% in the annual rainfall measured in Kericho township, Kenya, in 1961. It was the highest annual total since regular measurement began in 1905. The next year's figure was 9.8%.

The King of Morocco has offered to provide a Muslim school in Dar es Salaam. If the Government of Tanganyika accepts the suggestion, he will provide the estimated cost of £60,000 and send out his own architect and surveyor.

A hermit bull elephant and a familiar sight in Wasingo Game Reserve, Northern Rhodesia, has been found dead. A rusted 3-ton bull's head found in its head is believed to have been lodged there for years.

Police had to open fire with tear gas and baton charges over a crowd of some 5,000 Africans in Highfield, Salisbury, on Sunday when they began throwing bottles and stones after an official of the Zimbabwe African People's Union had been arrested.

A member of the Kabaka Yekka group in Uganda has offered to wager his house and 10 acres, said to be worth £30,000, against the Chief Minister's former home at Nateete in a bet that the Democratic Party will not win the Lukiko elections in Buganda.

Only five Africans were selected for service with the 1st Bn. The King's African Rifles (Uganda Rifles) out of hundreds who recently presented themselves as volunteers in Kampala. Many Buganda applicants thought the recruits were wanted for the Kabaka's Army.

A Falls Protection Society has been formed in Southern Rhodesia to oppose the erection at the Eastern Cafragar of the Victoria Falls, of a multi-storey luxury hotel by a group headed by an American Senator. That would, it is felt, "vulgarize a peerless sight."

Four African poachers have been jailed for three years each for killing Gladys, a rhinoceros, with a broken horn, in Kenya's Amboseli game park, in which thousands of tourists had watched Gladys and her daughter, Gertie. The rhino's small rear horn, worth only a few shillings, had been hacked off.

East African Airways reports record figures for 1961. Passengers carried on scheduled services numbered 173,811, an increase of more than 16%, the number on local East African services being 121,245, or 15.4% above the 1960 total. There was an even larger increase in the international services—of 18.4% to 52,566. On domestic services the cargo figures were 2,499 tons, an improvement of 25%.

A Commissioner for Africanization is to advise the Uganda Government on what appointments should be quickly given to Africans and on the number and kinds of expatriate officials required in the future. The Government's intention is to issue individual invitations to those expatriate civil servants whom it wishes to retain. At present about 1,300 Europeans and Asians are in the Uganda Civil Service.

Company Report**Tanganyika Concessions, Limited****CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE'S REVIEW**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 25, 1962, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.L., the chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Your company's financial year which ended on July 31, 1961, yielded a consolidated profit after taxation of £3,296,325. This figure may be compared with that of £4,451,766 for the year to July 31, 1960, the decrease being due to the smaller dividend paid by the Union Minière for the year to December 31, 1960.

Dividend

"Last year the board recommended a final dividend of 2s. 3d., and I shall ask you to confirm their recommendation so that the final dividend should be reduced to 1s. 6d. for the year under review. Was the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. paid last June we arrive at a total dividend of 3s. 3d. for the year, as against 3s. 9d. for the preceding year. In making this recommendation the board, having regard to current events, are maintaining the conservative dividend policy which they have pursued in recent years.

"I addressed you at the annual meeting twelve months ago I stressed the overriding importance to our company of the maintenance of law and order in the Katanga and expressed the belief that, given a fair chance by the absence of hostile intervention from outside the Congo, the Katanga would continue its economic course.

"The belief I then expressed has, I think, been borne out by the event. In spite of troubles early in 1961 in other parts of the Congo, the southern areas of the Province of Katanga, in which your interests lie, remained virtually undisturbed, and production in the Union Minière mines and works continued according to schedule.

"Even the military operations by United Nations troops of August 28 and September 13 did not materially disturb mining routine, a clear proof, if proof were needed, that the local inhabitants are law-abiding citizens and that President Tshombe's Government was working efficiently. It was at this juncture, September 1961, that Mr. Hammarskjöld, unhappy at the course of events, decided to see for himself. He sacrificed his life while carrying out his duties. Had he survived and had an opportunity of personal contact with President Tshombe there is every reason to think that subsequent events would have been very different.

Intervention of U.N.O.

"This is not an occasion on which to attempt an assessment of the value of the intervention of the United Nations Organization in the Congo as a whole. It may be fairly argued that large areas of the northern and western districts have reaped material benefits and that the presence of United Nations representatives prevented the establishment in them of a Communist regime under Russian influence in 1960.

"It is, however, a fact that Katanga was at peace when the United Nations contingent were moved to that area. That those forces conducted themselves very much as units of an occupying army and thereby earned the resentment and even hatred of the civilian population both African and European is unhappily beyond dispute. This lack of understanding and accord was the root origin of the difficulties which led to the major offensive launched by the United Nations in December.

Fighting in Katanga

"The contest then joined was of a completely new order. Not only was the fighting severe and casualties comparatively heavy, but sections of the foreign troops at times threw aside discipline and many innocent non-combatants lost their lives, including several senior members of the staff of the Union Minière. I should like, on your behalf, to offer sincere sympathy to the relatives of those who died in our service.

"The fighting was specially fierce round the Lubumbashi smelter, and some damage was done to that installation, which has been occupied by Ethiopian troops, and consequently operations have been stopped there. The mine at Kipishi was out of action for some days, and the central block of Union Minière mines was also damaged.

"All this took place in and around Elisabethville and once battle had been joined such events can be understood; but it is difficult to find any reason or justification for the aerial bombardment of the railway sidings at Jadotville, 80 miles away. It is hard to understand the air attack on the Lubumbashi smelter, the destruction of the oil tanks at Kolwezi, some 200 miles to the west and completely outside the trouble area.

"Compensation should be paid for this wanton damage inflicted by those whose duty it was to preserve order and to confine, rather than to spread destruction.

Politics and Industry

"Our rôle is industrial and not political, but politics nowadays are so vital a factor in industry that they may become the controlling influence. Such matters are the case in the Congo to-day.

"Insofar as our advice has been sought, our representatives have consistently advocated discussion and conciliation as a preliminary to the formation of a State embracing all provinces of the Congo, including the Katanga. We welcome the friendly personal atmosphere in which the recent negotiations between Mr. Adoula and President Tshombe at Kitona are reported to have been conducted and hope a mutually satisfactory conclusion may be reached.

"Unfortunately, outside influences appear to have been at work, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that there are elements in the world to-day which are bent on the destruction of the Katanga under its present leadership, and which would like to see it and its mines put out of action as a step towards the ejection of Europeans and especially of Western influences from Africa as a whole.

"Neither your company nor the Union Minière have any reason to be ashamed of their record in Central Africa. Since the first decade of the century we have invested vast sums, and have a right to expect a fair return on the investment. Africa as a whole is crying

out for fresh capital, and all those truly interested in the continent must agree that such capital is less likely to be forthcoming if existing enterprises are to be put in jeopardy and pioneers of the past pilloried to-day as exploiters of a 'vested interest'.

"What of the future? The possibilities should be clearly envisaged, for the issue concerns not only the Katanga and the Congo but the world at large. It is reasonable to expect that the bitterness and dissemination of recent months may be allowed to cool and the political structure to adjust itself, that the Union Minière will continue its work, producing raw materials for world markets, providing new capital for development, furnishing the exchequer with a considerable proportion of the money necessary to run the country, and offering citizens of the Congo State opportunities to earn in healthy surroundings. This surely is a prospect for which all men of good will should work, and some events since Christmas give grounds for increasing confidence.

Union Minière

"Last October the board of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga decided that the results of operations during 1961 justified the payment of an interim dividend of 600 francs per *part sociale* during January 1962, but indicated that it was not possible then to name a date for payment. The foreign exchange required had not yet been made available. Moreover, the dislocation and damage arising from the December fighting have added fresh problems. The board of the Union Minière have therefore annulled the earlier resolution to pay the interim dividend to be paid by Tanganyika Concessions Limited, to which I shall ask you to agree to be amended on the company's results for the year ended July 31, 1961, and is therefore unaffected by this change.

"As I have already said, copper production for the year has been satisfactory. The preliminary figure of output to December 31, 1961, was 293,500 metric tons, as compared with an actual production of 300,675 metric tons for the year to December 31, 1960. Copper prices on the London Metal Market varied between £248 17s. 6d. per long ton on May 24, and £216 12s. 6d. on January 12, 1961, which again compare with a high of £279 10s. and a low of £218 during the year 1960.

The Benguela Railway Company

Let me now turn to the affairs of the Benguela Railway. During 1961 Angola had its major trials. Civil disturbances fostered by outside influences broke out in March, but the timely action of the Angolan Government confined the troubles to a comparatively small area in the north of the country. Throughout 1961 the operation of the Railway was uninterrupted, and the satisfactory results for the first nine months of the year tabulated in my review are a fair reflection of the workings for the whole year.

"Gross receipts are likely to be fully up to the 1960 level, but working expenses will be somewhat heavier. The actual profit earned during 1961 will, therefore, be less than that of 1960, but there is every reason to expect that the dividend of 12½% paid last year will be maintained.

"The chairman of the Benguela Railway Company, Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, visited the line last autumn, and the managing director, Dr. Manuel Fernandes, returned from a tour of inspection just before Christmas. Both were impressed by the work and spirit of the staff, were satisfied with general conditions, and noted that rolling stock, permanent way and workshops are being maintained in the high state of efficiency which is normal on the line.

Commonwealth Timber Industries Limited

"The box factory and saw-mills in the Port Elizabeth area of the Republic of South Africa owned by your subsidiary company, Commonwealth Timber Industries, Limited, continue to be well employed though profit margins remain small. An increase in the price of citrus boxes over the current season will be of assistance, as will the larger output of structural timber obtained as a result of the supply of a greater volume of larger diameter logs under the company's timber contract with the Forestry Department of the Republic Government.

"Work in connexion with the erection of the new particle board plant by Novobord (U.K.), Limited, at Theford in Norfolk is progressing satisfactorily.

"I should like on your behalf and on that of the board to express thanks for the loyal and admirable work carried out by the staffs of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, and of its associated companies.

"I think you would wish me to send a special message of appreciation to the staffs, European and African, of the Benguela Railway Company and of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, many of whom during the year have passed through periods of severe strain and of great anxiety in connexion with their duties to their respective companies."

The report and accounts were adopted and the payment of the final dividend was approved.

Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, Mr. Thomas James Murray Cochran, Sir Mark Turner and Mr. Harry Frederick Oppenheimer were re-elected to the Board.

It was decided that the place of Mr. Robert Clarke Hutchinson, who also retired by rotation, should remain vacant for the time being.

A £100,000 meat canning factory is to be built in Bulawayo, work is about to start.

More than £300,000 will be spent by Rhodesia Railways on new wagons and tank cars, mainly for additional tubular frame with flats.

Banana growing in Northern Rhodesia is being encouraged, with the aim of making the Federation independent of imports from Portuguese East Africa.

The Bank of Baroda, which has offices in East Africa, reports net profit for 1961 after tax at Rs.6,872,353. The dividend is 17% (the same).

The West German Trade Exhibition held in Khartoum attracted more than 100,000 visitors. The permanent buildings were presented to the Sudan Government.

Uganda's Lint and Coffee Marketing Boards have begun training schemes to enable well-educated Africans to become coffee grading inspectors, lint classifiers, and ginning inspectors.

The first unofficial estimate of Uganda's next coffee crop puts the output at about 120,000 tons. In the crop year which ended on October 9 the robusta production was about 95,000 tons.

The Beverley and Commonwealth Building Societies in Southern Rhodesia have arranged a £10m. merger, reducing the number of building societies from eight to three in less than a year.

A Yugoslav Trade Exhibition is being held in Khartoum.

An increase of 10 cents of a shilling per lb. in the price to be paid this year to African coffee growers in Uganda will bring the subsidy to 17 cents per lb.

The Southern Rhodesia Industrial Development Board has formed Southern Rhodesia Industrial Assets Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. with authorized capital of £500,000 to assist new industries by either renting out premises or helping to build factories.

Southern Rhodesia's brush-making industry has a new minimum wage of £10 10s. monthly, an increase of 23% on the previous minimum and of 60% on the figure of January 4, 1960, when the Industrial Conciliation Act came into force.

Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., a subsidiary of the U.D.C., proposes to build a tall block of offices on King George VI Way, Kampala. The building should be ready about the end of this year. Nine storeys high, it will provide 33,000 square feet of office space.

Official statistics of Tanganyika's agricultural exports in 1960 have just been issued. The total value was £40,979,597. Sisal headed the table with 204,868 tons, worth £15,441,631, followed by cotton lint worth £8,827,131 from 38,869 tons shipped. Coffee exports of 25,077 tons brought in £7,325,669. Then followed cashew nuts, 36,718 tons, £2,125,788; ground nuts, 14,839 tons, £1,052,733; and tea, 3,460 tons, £1,150,671.

Company Report

A YEAR OF SIGNIFICANT NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. R. G. Soothill, Chairman of Turner & Newall Limited

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER & NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on February 22, 1962, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that MR. R. G. SOOTHILL, the Chairman of the Company, will preside.

The consolidated trading profit for the year ended September 30, 1961, was £14,778,690 (including £1,074,343 in respect of British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., and Stilite Products, Ltd., acquired during the year), compared with £12,632,255 for the year ended September 30, 1960. The Board recommended a final dividend of 8%, making a total as for the previous year, of 12%.

Mr. Soothill's statement to the shareholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts. The following is a condensed version of the statement which began with an expression of regret at the death of Mr. C. H. Glassy, who had been appointed a director when British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., became a subsidiary.

The financial year under review opened with activity in general trading fully equal to that experienced in the preceding year. This satisfactory trading level continued until the summer of 1961, when the effects of recent Government policy began to make themselves felt. Overseas, the experience of our manufacturing companies as a whole was not unsatisfactory, while our mining operations yielded improved results.

The overall net result shows a slight increase in the profit level achieved by Turner & Newall, Ltd., without its recent acquisition of British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., and Stilite Products, Ltd., while the latter two companies have made an added contribution very much in line with what was anticipated.

The year has been unusually interesting in that it has seen the successful development of a number of significant schemes to the stage at which concrete results have been achieved. The following summary will illustrate the wide extent to which the financial resources of Turner & Newall, Ltd., are being further developed.

In the early part of 1961 we made an offer for the ordinary shares of British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., which was supported by the board of that company. The offer was accepted by the required majority of those to whom it was made, and British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., subsequently became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Turner & Newall, Ltd. In addition, during the past financial year, we purchased Stilite Products, Ltd., which manufactures mineral wool in various forms.

Looking overseas, a friction materials company has been formed in Australia to be known as Hardie-Ferodo Pty., Ltd., in which our good friends, James Hardie Asbestos, Ltd., will be majority shareholders, but in which we shall have a substantial minority interest.

After friendly and cordial discussions with the Premier of Eastern Nigeria, and members of his Government, we reached agreement with them leading to the formation of Turners Asbestos Cement (Nigeria), Ltd.,

which company's new factory near Enugu should come into operation before the end of 1962.

In South Africa we have recently announced our decision to expand our asbestos-cement manufacturing activities by transferring our operations to a new and larger factory in Durban. In conjunction with Cement, Ltd., of Dublin a plant to make asbestos-cement pipes is to be established in Eire. Turner & Newall, Ltd., will hold one-third of the capital of this newly-formed company, Asbestos Cement Pipes, Ltd.

I am sure that when you look at our new projects into consideration you will agree that during the past year your Company has achieved much to be proud of.

The establishment of new interests outside the United Kingdom does not diminish the Company's intention to play its part in increasing the export of British-made goods, and our export turnover this year has again shown an increase.

The combined results of our mining operations in Southern Africa were very satisfactory during the year ended March 31, 1961, both turnover and profit showing increases. At the present time there is no reason to expect any substantial change in our mining situation. Price competition has increased, but we are in a position to face this with reasonable equanimity.

In Canada price competition has intensified but operations continue on the enlarged scale referred to in my last statement.

Total production and sales of Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., again achieved new records and in the fields in which its specialized insulation materials are employed, J. W. Roberts, Ltd., achieved improved results. At Glass Fabric, Ltd., progress continued to be made in the technical problems relating to glass textile manufacture.

Ferodo, Ltd., achieved a small increase in turnover in the past year in spite of the reduced level of activity in the motor industry. The winning car, whether British or Continental, in every major international event but one through the season, was fitted with our brake linings, an achievement which helps to sustain "Ferodo" as the best-known lining in the world. The new factory for Ferodo, Ltd., at Caernarvon (costing approximately £2,500,000), is approaching completion.

During the year demand for industrial, domestic and agricultural building materials has been well maintained, and Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., has secured its full share of the market. Extensions are currently in hand at three of the company's factories and, construction has commenced of the company's seventh factory, a new £1,000,000 plant at Ditton in Lancashire.

Turnover in the chemical products of The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., did not quite reach the level of last year's record figures. Extensions to the factory at Washington, Co. Durham, were well advanced by the end of the year, while additions to the research block

will be completed in the current year, and, despite keen competition, the contract turnover of Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., differed little from last year's peak level. Progress with new insulations continues, including "Newtherm" calcium silicate, glass and Silite mineral wool.

British Industrial Plastics, Ltd.—This group of companies, which covers the broad field of the plastics industry, including chemicals, presses, tools and finished products, experienced a satisfactory year, in which, despite more difficult trading conditions at home and overseas, turnover was maintained although profits were somewhat lower than the record level of the previous year.

The Republic of South Africa.—I have referred earlier in this statement to our plans for the expansion of Turners Asbestos Products (Pty.), Ltd., and your board is confident that in years to come the decision to increase our investment in the Republic of South Africa will prove to have been amply justified. Inevitably the current political uncertainty has held back the general economic development of the country, and consequently

demand has been lower, competition greater, and the company's turnover and profit adversely affected—though only, I am glad to say, to a quite modest extent.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland.—During the early part of the year the turnover and profits of Turners Asbestos Products (Pvt.), Ltd., were tending to increase in comparison with those recorded during the previous year, but this phase passed, and currently the political uncertainty in the Federation is restricting the company's operations. Inevitably both turnover and profits have been reduced, but the company is in an excellent position to improve its results just as soon as the political problems are overcome.

The statement also referred to the varying trading conditions in the U.S.A. and Canada, to the results achieved by manufacturing subsidiaries in those countries and to the good results and further progress achieved by manufacturing subsidiaries in India.

Mr. Soothill emphasized the difficulty in forecasting future results but expressed confidence in the ability of the operating companies in the Group to meet all competition.

THE TURNER & NEWALL GROUP

Company Report

Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED, will be held on February 24 in Tanga, Tanganyika.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the chairman, Sir CHARLES PONSONBY, B.T.D., D.L.

The net profit before taxation is £210,486 compared with a profit of £393,879 for the previous year.

Dividends totalling 10% have been declared for 1960-61, compared with 17½% plus a bonus of 2½% for the previous year. There may be disappointment at the result for 1960-61, but it will be recalled that I sounded a note of warning with my last statement.

Drought conditions in late 1960 and early 1961 were serious, and crops fell short of estimates. In addition, since January 1961 prices have declined seriously and on average the company is receiving at the time of writing about £16 per ton less for sisal than at that time. Tea prices have also tended to fall.

Furthermore, in reducing the dividend, the directors considered it advisable to conserve cash resources as far as possible to cover normal rotational costs, replacement of machinery, and contingencies. This is especially necessary when there has so far been no sign of recovery in the price of sisal.

Sisal

At the beginning of 1961 the price of 3L sisal, now regarded as the standard grade, was quoted at £99 per ton, c.i.f. United Kingdom. Unfortunately it has declined steadily until the price at the time of writing is £78.

This has come at a time when growers' costs of pro-

duction have been steadily rising, and the sisal grower is not in the fortunate position of being able to pass on increased costs to buyers.

A consistent rainfall makes all the difference to production. As a result of the serious drought during the year, 18,105 tons were produced against the original estimate of 20,000 tons. A drought such as that recently experienced affects production for a year or two, and it would be optimistic to say that recovery will fully take place in 1962.

Whilst this statement was in preparation the news arrived of torrential rainfall throughout Tanga Province with a serious hold-up in production. It is hoped that the ultimate benefit of the rain will be to enable production to be stepped up to a more reasonable level in 1962.

Tea

The crop of made tea for the year was 482,956 lb. against an estimate of 500,000 lb. It is reasonable to estimate, a production of about 450,000 lb. for 1961-62, rising to over 600,000 lb. in 1962-1963, and about 1,000,000 lb. in 1963-64.

There is no reason to doubt the completion of our first objective of 2,000 acres of planted tea by 1964-65. This will require additional factory accommodation, but given stable prices and stable labour conditions we can look forward to Kwamkoro Estate being the valuable proposition that was originally envisaged.

Some reorganization of manufacturing methods has resulted in improved quality and consequently satisfactory sales prices in recent months; indeed they compare favourably with those of similar good types of Legg cut teas in South India.

UNION-CASTLE

PROUDLY ANNOUNCE
THE MAIDEN VOYAGE

OF THE TRANSSVAAL CASTLE

Fitted with stabilisers, and fully air conditioned



The Hotel Ship, "Transvaal Castle", 33,000 tons took her place in the Weekly Mail Service to South Africa when she sailed from Southampton at 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 18, 1962. This latest addition to the Union-Castle fleet takes passengers in hotel comfort and carries freight under the most modern conditions safely and punctually to its destination.

HEAD OFFICE AND CITY PASSENGER OFFICE:
Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3
Telephone: AVE 2010

FREIGHT DEPT:
Greenly House, 30 Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.3
Telephone: MAN 2550

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:
19/21 Old Bond Street, London, W.1
Telephone: HYD 8400

Union-Castle to South & East Africa

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co. (Overseas) Ltd.

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Buloba,
Mbele, Moshi, Lindi, Morwa, Mwanza

*A Well of Information
A Cornucopia of Cheerful
Assistance*

THE
EAST AFRICAN
OFFICE

can help you with:-

- ★ answers to your immigration problems
- ★ advice on investment and taxation
- ★ information on travel and tourism
- ★ details of living conditions
- ★ particulars of trade opportunities

The East African Office also offers a comfortable lounge where you may read yesterday's East African newspapers today:

an up-to-date reference library where you may browse;
staff with knowledge of the territories and their prospects.

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London,
W.C.2

WHItchall 5701

"Mercantile House", Mombasa

Steamship and Airline Agents

Importers and Distributors of all classes of merchandise, including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Africa AS A PRODUCER OF

TEA

This is one of the commodities brought to you with the help of the facilities provided by the Standard Bank

THE STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, EC4

Over 850 branches and agencies throughout South, Central and East Africa

JOINT SERVICE

**HALL LINE
HARRISON LINE**

LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
GOVERNOR	—	—	Feb. 6
CITY OF KARACHI	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 9

* Mossel Bay with or without transhipment. † Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
GOVERNOR	—	—	Feb. 6
CITY OF NEW YORK	—	Feb. 15	Feb. 23

* Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Shipping Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 8, 1962

Vol. 38

No. 1948

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
42s. yearly post free



New industries are taking shape in Africa's hinterland as farmers, engineers, miners and manufacturers spread a pattern of achievement over the land. AE & CI is privileged to serve them with research vital to development and hundreds of products used by the industries which contribute to a better life and economic progress.



AECI

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES (RHODESIA) LIMITED

Fateful Month for East and Central Africa

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing	Glasgow	*Sth. Wales	B'head
CLAN FORBES	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 21
CITY OF LUCKNOW	Feb. 22	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Mar. 7
PLAINSMAN	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 21

* also PORT SUDAN
also by arrangement
also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc. apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Leading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provides the link between
Beira and Nyasaland*

(with connections to Danga Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Selima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Isala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Itungi (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House
129/139, Finsbury Pavement E.C.2

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
Between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, MAURITIUS

Regular Sailings
MADAGASCAR, BURUNDI, FRANCE

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,

22 Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, E.W.1

Telegram: NORTHOCCON LEISURE LONDON
Telephone: 1 Whitehall 5554 Cable: "NORTHOCCON LONDON"

TRAVEL
INSURANCE
TRADE
Consult

**DALGETY AND
NEW ZEALAND
LOAN LIMITED**

Branches at
**NAIROBI · MOMBASA · NAKURU
TANGA · DAR ES SALEM · KAMPALA**
throughout
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

TRAVEL and INSURANCE
World-wide arrangements can be made
at any of our branches

PRODUCE MERCHANDISE LIVESTOCK
WOOL TEA & COFFEE
TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIP LAND & ESTATE

**DALGETY AND NEW ZEALAND
LOAN LIMITED**

Head Office: 65/66 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3
Telephone: 2041 6555

Established **1920...**



RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY opened
for business.

In the early years
of this country when the
new country of the now
Rhodesia was beginning
to make its way in the
world, the



GLORIA FLORE and **ROBERTA**
have become household names.

side by side with the
rapid development of the
colony into the
Federation of Rhodesia
and Nyasaland, the
**RHODESIAN MILLING
COMPANY** has
grown into the largest
organization of its kind
in Central Africa.

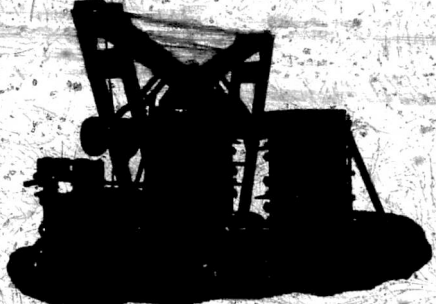
THE RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY (PVT) LTD
**BULAWAYO GWELO SALISBURY UMTALI
LIVINGSTONE SUSUNA KWE**

AN ATLAS PRODUCT

"BIJOLI"

BALING PRESS

HAND, POWER or ELECTRIC DRIVE
FOR MAKING COMPACT BALES IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation.

*Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating
and Brushing Machinery.*

*Complete Start and Similar Fibre
Factories supplied to order.*

*Special Machines supplied to
Clients' Own Requirements.*

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.
ENGINEERS
LEITCHWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LEITCHWORTH ENGLAND

MANUBITO S. A. R. L.

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables: Manubito

**STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS
LINER AGENTS**

LOBITO FOR

- | | |
|--|--|
| CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE | ROYAL INTEROCCIAN LINE |
| CLAN LINE | SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST |
| DAFRA LINE | SOUTH AFRICAN LINES |
| ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
S.S. Co., Ltd | SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE
SOUTH AMERICA |
| HALL LINE | WEST AFRICA LINE |
| HOLLAND WEST-AFRICA
LIJN N.V. | SPRINGBOX LINE
UNION CASTLE MAIL
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. |
| HOUSTON LINE
LLOYD TRIESTINO | |

Sub-Traffic Agents
**BENGUELA RAILWAY to KATANGA &
NORTHERN RHODESIA**
Through S/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA
LOBITO

Sub Agents, Congo — **Conswarran**: B.P. 1045,
Elsabethville, Katanga.

Traffic Agents, Northern Rhodesia — **Leopold Walford**
(C.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia
(And at Kitwe, Luanshya, Chingola, Bancroft), **Leopold
Walford, Brown, Alexander & Co. Ltd.**, Permanent House,
Main Street, (P.O. Box 325), Mufulira, N. Rhodesia.

London Office:
LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.
41, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3
London Telex: 28125 and 28126
Telephone: AVENUE 5212. Cables: Walfship, London.

Every 25 minutes... A PLANE LEAVES LONDON FOR A COUNTRY SERVED BY BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

To Africa, to the Caribbean, to the Mediterranean fly the planes. Some are direct, some connect with other smaller air lines which carry businessmen, tourists or government officials to little-known and far-off places.

It will be a small township indeed which does not contain a branch of our bank. From the mines of the Rand to the cocoa trees of Ghana, from the coffee plantations of Kenya to the oil wells of Trinidad the name of 'The D.C.O.' means modern banking service at its best.

All in all we have over 1,250 branches in 41 territories extending over half the width of the world.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., 54 Lombard Street, London E.C.3
BRITAIN'S LARGEST OVERSEAS BANK



EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC, London

Island Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	557	Congolese Premier in New York	570
Evil Pan-African Racism	558	Preparations for Kenya Conference	572
Britain Has 'Betrayed' Colonial Service	559	Organization of African States	573
Kenya's Last Chance	560	Uganda Coffee/Cotton Boards Going	574
Personalia	564		
Mr. Sandys in Rhodesia	567		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1962

Vol. 38

No. 1948

42s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

OPTIMISTIC and pessimistic by turns, and indecisive in between: that current criticism of the Prime Minister is certainly accurate concerning his attitude to the grave problems of East and Central Africa. During the past two years he has been allowed by a subdued and sycophantic Cabinet and a submissive party to adopt in the name of Britain courses which have made her more widely and deeply distrusted in the territories than ever before. Even the late Archbishop of Canterbury found himself driven to say publicly on returning from the Federation that wherever he had gone he had heard criticisms which justified Lord Salisbury's statement that the United Kingdom Government, and especially the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, were considered unscrupulous and regardless of the country's obligations. Not even that grave charge from such quarters put an end to the irresponsibility and criminal irresponsibility would not be too harsh a term considering the enormity of the offence and of the damage, moral, social, strategic, political, and economic.

If a Socialist Administration had acted as the Macmillan Government has done, especially in regard to Kenya and the Federation, every Conservative in the House of Commons would have joined

Churlish Cynicism. eagerly in the campaign of condemnation. Because the follies and crimes have been those of their own leaders, almost all condone them in public. In private many, perhaps even a majority — and assuredly a majority in the House of Lords — are bitterly resentful. Similar exasperation with Mr. Macleod during his disastrous term as Secretary of State for the Colonies was with great difficulty kept below flash-point, but nearly one-third of the Conservative M.P.s. put their names to a highly critical motion, which was

unfortunately not debated. The party's leaders are now apparently satisfied that they can ride a new wave of anxiety and anger. Perhaps they take too sanguine a view, for what has happened meantime in Kenya, the Congo, and the new Rhodesia, and at the United Nations, has increased both the apprehension and the comprehension of backbenchers. Africa — which he has treated with such cynicism — may yet bring down Mr. Macmillan, and though his surrender of power is scarcely likely to be imminent, the events of this month may be seen in retrospect as decisive.

Millions saw Mr. Macmillan's appearance on television last week. It was so trumphy that it was next day everywhere the subject of mirth rather than discussion. Responsive to the general mood,

Tory Criticisms of Prime Minister. but perhaps a little prematurely, Sir Harry Legge-Bourke,

a Tory stalwart and chairman of the party's Defence Committee, thereupon suggested in his constituency that the Prime Minister should make way for someone else. A few hours later Mr. Macmillan, who is Chancellor of the University of Oxford, made the worst of impressions when he addressed the University Conservative Association. In so staunch a Conservative journal as the *Sunday Telegraph* Mr. Peregrine Worlock wrote: "Mr. Macmillan seemed to lack all authority and conviction. The content of his speech was thin and old, and the delivery was painfully inept, positively inviting ribald interruptions. There were no grand themes for the undergraduates to remember, only the mournful picture of a rather old gentleman with nothing much to say and no particular interest in saying it well." That Conservative portrait of the Conservative Prime Minister can leave little room for doubt about his loss of grip, prestige, and trust.

Where shall a show of strength be made? the inner group of Ministers must have been asking themselves for months. Not against the United States over its Congo policy or other African frivolities.

Evasion of Great Issues. of course, not against United Nations incompetence, extravagance, and sophistry; not against Common Market pressures which the overseas Commonwealth (even including India) views with a sense of outrage; not against the ceaseless succession of unofficial strikes at home and other trade union weaknesses which imperil the country; not even against the indiscipline, laxity, and thuggery which are the result of the abandonment by misled millions of the qualities which made Britain great. To grapple with these and other vital matters would call for resolution and firm adherence to principle, and the distinguishing characteristics of this Government are lack of principle and lack of courage. So, leaving these pressing major problems on the boil, the Cabinet turns apathetically, and indeed pathetically, to constitutional matters in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia; and not one daily newspaper in the land condemns the evasions and weaknesses or the failure to deal with turmoil in Africa.

It is staggering that both parties in the United Kingdom should have drifted into the assumption that larger doses of politics, composed of amendment of voting systems and the distribution of **Larger Doses Of Politics.** more ministerial portfolios, can meet the needs of deeply divided African countries, countries now ruled by intimidation and violence, not by British law and British justice, countries in which groups of Africans say openly that there will be civil war if the proposals of other African political groups are accepted. In Kenya, for example, there is open bribery with Communist money, open preaching of sedition, open organization of subversion. Yet, instead of dealing with these affronts to the Queen's peace, the concern of the United Kingdom Government responsible (in both senses of the word) for this state of near-anarchy is to add another to the already long list of Constitutions which have been or will be torn up whenever it suits the signatories. The same supposed solvent of confusion is to be simultaneously applied in Northern Rhodesia, key territory of the Federation.

Is it surprising that Sir Roy Welensky, the Federation's incomparably robust champion, should refuse to share such defeatism or such

delusions? He and his supporters will not be the victims of fumbling, bumbling politicians in London who slide ever closer to catastrophe

Another Breach Of Faith.

because they have managed to brainwash so high a proportion of the United Kingdom Press and public that their recklessness is not recognized and resisted. While these words are being printed Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will hand to Sir Roy in Salisbury Mr. Maudling's revision of last July's Macmillan-Macleod revision of an earlier piece of Macleodism which was elegantly described in the House of Commons as a "dog's breakfast" and denounced even by the Tories as incomprehensible to them, let alone to the African masses. The midsummer revision was declared in Parliament by Mr. Macleod himself and in Lusaka by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to be the final word. Macleodism was in effect the basis of a referendum taken in Southern Rhodesia. Yet it is now to be faithfully scrapped. Why? Simply because the leader of the United Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia—more than two thousand of whose members are now in jail on charges of violence and sedition—has stated by the Government of that country to have been engaged in wholesale civil disturbances, including attempts at murder with petrol bombs and thuggery of all kinds—has threatened that it will stage a general strike and other outrages if what had been described as the British Government's last word is not now unsaid in its favour. Capitulation to such a challenge would have been unthinkable when principle prevailed in politics. In Northern Rhodesia it is the consummation of Macmillanism and Macleodism. In Kenya it is the inevitable consequence of Macblundellism.

Statements Worth Noting

"Not even the Chief Secretary, the Minister of Finance, or the Minister of Justice of Nyasaland can cheat themselves that they will stick on for another year".—The official organ of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland.

"I know of few countries either within or beyond Africa which have the means of providing so great a future as the Federation".—Sir Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, addressing Blantyre Rotary Club, Nyasaland.

"I don't believe that the British Government is even contemplating giving Northern Rhodesia the same sort of independence as Southern Rhodesia has. If such a situation arose it would bring about a most bloody civil war on the same lines as in the Congo".—Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Notes By The Way

Kenyatta's Version

KENYATTA'S STATEMENT that an independent African Government in Kenya will take prompt steps to have a new version of the Bible prepared and published has called to mind the visit paid to him less than a year ago by six African Church leaders, the Rt. Rev. O. Kariuki, Bishop of Fort Hall, the Rt. Rev. Charles M. Kareri, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, the Rev. John Gatui, of that church, Mr. A. Wambari, president of the African Inland Church, Senior Major J. Munyi, of the Salvation Army, and Mr. J. T. Mpaanyi, assistant secretary in Kenya of the British and Foreign Bible Society. According to a report then supplied to *Life and Work*, an official publication of the Church of Scotland, Kenyatta showed them a well-used Bible and said: "I am a Christian led by this book." The next sentence reads: "When we asked him the reason for his Christian belief some years ago, he said that he had had nothing to do with it, he reported that hymn tunes were the only music that many Kikuyu knew at the time and could use to express their nationalistic feelings." He was apparently not asked about the so-called Kikuyu "prayer book", in which, as in the hymn book, his name was repeatedly substituted for that of Christ. To that sacrilege he would now add a revised version of the Scriptures. If he had indicated to the six African Christian visitors that he had a plan to tamper with the universally accepted renderings of Holy Writ, they would doubtless have made a less enthusiastic assessment of the man whom the courts had convicted of organizing and managing the foul Mau Mau movement.

Kenyatta's Two Voices

LONDON NEWSPAPERS, and doubtless many in the provinces and in other countries, published last Friday an undertaking given in Nairobi by Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African National Union, that the African Government of an independent Kenya would preserve freedom of the Press: "no one publication in Britain, so far as I know, had recorded his assertion when addressing a great crowd of Africans in Nairobi a few days earlier that "newspapermen come to our meetings with their own ideas; we will put them in jail." They have started to say that Kenyatta has failed to do certain things, but I am not going to take the leavings from anyone's plate. They have soiled my name; They thought that after nine years in jail I would be a good boy. They have been surprised. They do not know that Kenyatta has not changed a bit." So ran the report sent by the Nairobi correspondent of the *Cape Times*. It was in that same speech that Kenyatta told an applauding crowd that Europeans who would not call Africans *Bwana* would have to leave the country.

Collective Responsibility

DURING THE MACLEOD REGIME at the Colonial Office, the Government of Nyasaland was obviously instructed not to cross Dr. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party, and nobody in or out of that Protectorate now doubts that the wishes of "Kamuzu" will prevail, at least in internal matters. It might have been expected, however, that the pretence of collective responsibility for Government policy would be maintained. Even the formality has been abandoned—

seemingly without protest. I have before me an official announcement from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government, over which he presides, stating: "The Minister, Dr. Hastings Banda, has decided to discontinue the present master farmers and smallholders bonus schemes, as he considers that these schemes have not gained the widespread support originally envisaged". Though they have been considered important for years, I do not presume to judge whether abandonment of the schemes is right or wrong, but I do suggest that their abolition, if it takes place, should have been by decision of the Council of Ministers, and that the public notice should have attributed the change in policy to the Government as a whole, not to one individual.

Moscow View of Kenya

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA in Kenya of restricted importance while kept behind the Iron Curtain, may be seen very ally when circulated among Kenyans, as happened last week on the eve of the opening of the Addis Ababa conference organized by the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa. Delegates to that gathering received from the Russian Embassy in Ethiopia a reprint of an article which had appeared in the Moscow newspaper *Izvestia*, allegedly from a correspondent in Nairobi, who stated that Kenya "is clamped in military and colonial shackles", that the prisons are unable to contain all the members of KANU, who have been arrested, that the number of executions is "tremendous", and that "Kenya patriots are waging a hard and bloody struggle for a united independent State". So knowledgeable is the writer that he described the Kikuyu as "residing on the Tanganyika border"; the body at which the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have conferred as "the South African High Commission"; and its Central Legislative Assembly as having "the sole design to safeguard British Colonial interests". Since most Africans have a real sense of humour, this production of the Communist propaganda machine is likely to have been treated with amused scorn by the delegates. It is safe to assume, however, that it will be circulated by Communists in many parts of the world, and that many thousands of credulous folk will believe this fantastic perversion of the facts.

Frivolity

THE KIND OF FOLLY from trade union quarters which Mr. Nyerere had to withstand while he was Prime Minister of Tanganyika may be judged from claims made on behalf of African workers on tea estates in that territory. The Plantation Workers' Union has demanded a 40-hour week, an increase in the number of recognized public holidays, and fantastic provisions for so-called "redundancy allowances". An estate which found it necessary to reduce its labour force would be expected to give three months' notice or cash in lieu, and (a) six months' pay for any period worked of less than a year; (b) in the case of long-term employees, one and a half times the salary paid during the number of years worked; and (c) a so-called residence allowance of £125. That is not the full tally of proposed exactions, which are scarcely likely to induce the external investment which is so greatly needed.

Sir Roy Welensky on the Results of Pan-Africanism

One of the World's Most Blatant Exercises in Racism

THE FEDERATION is being subjected to tremendous pressures, particularly by elements of the Afro-Asian bloc and those who stand behind them, and we can expect greater opposition in the months to come, said Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury last Friday when opening a new £2m. brewery, which was, he emphasized, a clear indication of Rhodesian Breweries' confidence in the future of the Federation, a confidence which Sir Roy believed was not misplaced. He continued:

"We are being opposed not because what we are striving to bring about in the Federation is impossible of achievement or unjust to the people of our country, nor because we are oppressors, but because this element and its *protege* movement on this continent, pan-Africanism, want Africa for the Africans and will not rest content until what the so-called European domination is swept away from the whole of the continent. It is one of the most blatant exercises of racism the world has ever seen, and has brought nothing but evil in its train.

"I speak for this country only, and here European leadership still predominates in Government, as it does in commerce and industry. But the test of time, of reason and experience, which is being shared in increasing measure between the races. Thousands of Africans are coming forward to join in a non-racial concept of society in which ability, not colour, counts.

"African labour is no longer in terms of numbers and long years of service alone, but in terms of grades and steadily growing skills. This is more and more the case in all walks of life in the Federation, and in terms of reason a policy was laid to this progress is the only policy to follow in a multi-racial society.

If Pan-Africanists Were Sincere

"If pan-Africanists were sincere in their concern for the welfare and the future of the individual African they would support, not oppose us in what we are doing, but they are not. It is power they are after, never mind the price. Never mind what is to take the place of established authority and law and order; never mind the cost in terms of corruption and lost efficiency or of suffering to the individual; never mind that civilization in Africa may well be slipping back into the darkness of the past. A man's race, not his ability, is to count.

"A new law of international conduct has appeared, a law which seems to provide that any so-called colonial area in the world can be 'liberated' by force of arms by a neighbour who wants that area and thinks he can get away with it.

"There is a clear warning to small nations of the danger in which they could stand. There is another warning to all nations, but to the Great Powers especially, of the price which will have to be paid later if they do not without delay face the evil thing which this tolerance of double standards has become.

"Already it has cost a great deal, not only in terms of honour but in lives and freedom as well. If it is left unchecked, the price will be much greater, and may well have to be paid by those very nations and people who today are prepared for one reason or another to accept lower standards of conduct and integrity in others.

"They may believe it is worth doing so if the allegiance of some new country can thereby be retained. They believe time will show these new countries the value of the higher standards which are a prized possession of the Western world; or they may believe the issue is remote from their own lives and cannot affect them. If so, how wrong they are! Already trade and business have been affected, not only

by increased costs of graft and inefficiency, but also by a re-orientation of allegiances; and this trend is developing.

"Much more serious are the developments in the United Nations, where the preponderance of votes now lies with the Soviet and Afro-Asian blocs combined. Once lower standards have been accepted in judging all world problems—and that judgement may in due time be turned against the Great Powers themselves: it has begun to happen: if a white policeman happens to tread accidentally on the toe of an African woman in Blantyre, this calls down more censure than the massacre of missionaries at Kongo in the Congo.

Debasement of International Morality

"My condemnation of this debasement of international morality of recent times has earned me the unbridled criticism of a certain class of newspaper and of men who have only one answer to Africa's problems—the abject surrender of ethics, standards, and of everything for which our way of life stands. It is time that the fibre and good sense of the West combined to stop this evil trend, and I believe that I have been right to do all in my power to make the dangers known. People are aware of the dangers, tomorrow they will threaten others.

"Therefore in this context, and in the context of the stand we have taken in the past, we must continue to make the Western world aware of the sorry history of recent times and of the dangers of today must be continued and redoubled. There are those who are complaining, but this struggle is not yet won, and support of the individual as well as of the community will be of even greater value in the coming months than it has been in the past.

"Finally, I want to say that there can be no compromise whatsoever in this struggle, and any compromise will mean defeat. The British and American people have been misled and believed that a compromise is possible with socialism and with this new form of racism, but they have been wrong. The allegiance of several of the new States they have sought to secure by turning a blind eye to their rottenness has already gone.

"In another field civil servants, after years of service during which they have been responsible for setting an example at the highest level, have had to adjust themselves to new regimes suddenly introduced above their heads and have tried to compromise with what the new order has brought. Now many are finding that impossible. Some have been summarily sacked in the blatant process of Africanization; others have found it impossible to preserve the integrity of their profession; but few have been secure in the work which has meant so much for the countries they have served. We should consider whether a businessman who thinks he can make a deal with the new order will not be proved wrong.

"What I am saying may not be palatable in some quarters, but the time has come to face the facts.

Disintegration of Law and Order

"It is all very well to say that a higher level of costs and a lower level of efficiency is an acceptable price to pay for being allowed to continue to manufacture or to trade. Whether it is or not is largely a matter of degree—by how much costs increase or efficiency goes down—but it should also be a matter of conscience. Even if it is not, there are other factors which must be taken into account.

"We have seen the trend towards nationalization in some of the new countries; and this should not be a surprising development, because the influence which stands behind the pan-African movement is not one which is wedded to free enterprises.

"We have seen the disintegration of law and order, and how rapidly and unexpectedly this can come about—and with it a loss of markets and of production and skilled resources.

"We have seen a growing reluctance in investors to accept the increasing risk of enterprise in countries in which race is to be the criterion in the place of efficiency, probity, and experience.

"I have said enough to make my point—that if business believes that it can compromise with the forces of pan-Africanism where others have failed, it too will be proved wrong."

"Are we really gutless like a kipper?"—Lord Graham, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

U.K. Government's "Flagrant Betrayal" of Colonial Service

Former Officials Penalized for "Inadequacies" of British Ministers

PENSIONERS of H.M. Overseas Civil Service, formerly known as the Colonial Service, are so dissatisfied with their treatment by the United Kingdom Government that the Overseas Service Pensioners' Association (comprising the separate associations which had represented East and Central Africa, West Africa, Ceylon and Malaya) has published statements highly critical of the Government and is seriously considering political action.

The current news letter issued by the association to its members states:—

"There was unanimous agreement amongst members of council that we have no longer any hope of redress except through political pressure on a much more extensive scale than hitherto. It was decided to pursue the strongest political action within our power."

Sir James Robertson, a former Governor-General of Nigeria, and previously Civil Secretary in the Sudan, is president of the association, whose secretary is Mr. S. A. Walker. In many years a provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, Mr. Walker has been a member of the association since its formation in 1950.

The following is a letter over the signatures of Mr. Walden and Michael Hilary, secretary of the Sudan Government British Pensioners' Association, was sent to Members of Parliament some time ago:

"I am pleased to accept the principle of paying pension increases to former members of the Indian, Burma and Palestine Civil Services, treating them in all respects on an equality with members of the Home Office and other Crown Services."

Contradiction

"It has denied that equality of treatment to members of the Colonial Civil Service and H.M.O.C.S., basing its refusal on the statement that 'the principle still remains that the responsibility for their pensions is due up to the Overseas Government', and has used this denial as a means of rebutting the claim of the Sudan Civil Service, using for the purpose a statement by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, when Chancellor of the Exchequer: 'In view of the fact that the Sudan was never a member of the Commonwealth and its officials were at no time in the service of the Crown, it would be impossible to argue that H.M. Government should accept responsibilities in regard to them whose direct responsibilities are not assumed in regard to those members of the Colonial and former Colonial Service'."

"Apart from the fact that this statement is a contradiction in terms, the so-called principle has proved in effect a flagrant betrayal of the many former officers of the Colonial Service who were assured, either by implication or written word, that, no matter where they were called upon to serve, their welfare on retirement would not be adversely affected. At no time has H.M. Government indicated the basis on which this principle is founded, nor were those affected apprised of it until after retirement, and then only in recent years."

"In any case, its application is entirely inconsistent with the arrangements, obviously laid down by the Colonial Office, for calculating pension increases in the case of officers who served in more than one territory, inasmuch as pensions derived from service in each Colony are aggregated for the purpose of calculating the proportion of pension increases payable under each territory's legislation. This aggregation could work fairly only if overseas pension increase provisions were uniform in every respect. Information given to Parliament by the responsible Ministers proves conclusively that this is far from being the case."

"It has been suggested that there are very real difficulties in the way of H.M. Governments accepting the principle of topping up increases paid by Overseas Governments in order to bring them up to the U.K. level, inasmuch as (a) the determination of the initial cost would be a much more involved operation than would appear at first sight; (b) the major problem would be not so much (a) as the ultimate cost since, once H.M. Government accepted the liability to top up, Overseas Governments would, it is officially feared, feel there was no cause for them to pay any further increases to expatriate pensioners; (c) they might even withdraw existing increases and land H.M. Government with the liability to make

good the gap; and (d) officially it is doubted whether any Overseas Government would go so far as to default on basic pensions awarded on retirement, but H.M. Government considers that even this drastic consequence should not be overlooked."

Pensioners Suffer for Inattention of Ministers

"These difficulties can stem only from the inadequacies of arrangements approved and/or concluded by Ministers of H.M. Government, and it is not strictly honourable to suggest that pensioners should continue to suffer the consequences."

"But in any case, our committees are of the opinion that there is adequate departmental machinery available to H.M. Government to cope with (a), that it is impossible for (b), (c) and (d) to happen in the case of territorial Governments still under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies inasmuch as, with the exception of Somaliland and the Sudan, Public Officers Agreements were concluded by them with H.M. Government at the time of independence to ensure the continued payment of pensions and increases as provided by legislation in force at that time. These agreements are by way of being international treaties, and it is for H.M. Government to see that they are observed. Where H.M. Government has failed to secure such an agreement as in the case of Somaliland and the Sudan, the primary cause and the responsibility for the consequences."

"Overseas Governments cannot reasonably be expected to assume liability for the pensions of their citizens in the United Kingdom, which erodes pensions by approximately 25% per annum, and which H.M. Government itself has so far been unable to meet."

"Another facet of this problem is the fact that pensioners who retired many years ago were in receipt of proportionately much smaller pensions than those who retired more recently; in particular, those who retired before any salaries revisions took place, and even where a final salary revision may be given, which is certainly true in the case of those pensioners who retired later, and are therefore the more in need of assistance."

"The above applies with equal, if not greater, force to the pensions of widows."

"The orderly hand-over of territories which are now independent is a tribute to the work done by those who are now pensioners, and it ill becomes H.M. Government now to count the cost of meeting its rightful obligation to them. It should do so with good grace and give retrospective benefit to those concerned at least from the date when the provisions of the U.K. Pensions (Increase) Act, 1959, came into force. The cost would be but a fraction of the amount of aid given annually to overseas territories, protected and independent."

Most Unsatisfactory Meeting with Lord Perth

A meeting with Lord Perth, Minister of State at the Colonial Office, the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, and Mr. Dennis Vosper, Secretary of the new Department of Technical Co-operation (which is now in charge of day-to-day pension matters of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices) is described as "most unsatisfactory, as, despite the optimistic note struck by Mr. Macleod at our previous meeting and at our annual general meeting, little or no progress could be reported."

"Lord Perth informed the meeting that the Crown Agents were undertaking an exercise to ascertain what the cost of pensions and 'topping' up might be. It is the opinion of the association that the cost of topping up pensions to the level of the 1959 U.K. Act would not exceed £750,000 per annum. The review being undertaken would, of course, include widows' and orphans' pensions. Particular emphasis was laid on the plight of widows from Malaya, who had received no increases in their pensions since 1947."

"The meeting closed with the promise of a further meeting in six months' time, when Lord Perth was sure his expectations of improvements would be realized. Your delegation left the Ministers in no doubt as to their disappointment at the unsatisfactory nature of the progress so far. A meeting of council felt that this interview was highly unsatisfactory."

"To turn to the brighter side of things, Northern Rhodesia has granted a 74% increase to all pensioners who retired on or before July 1, 1960, with effect from that date. The Government of Somalia has intimated to H.M. Government that it agrees to increases in the pensions of all those who served in the old Protectorate of Somaliland. These increases are designed to bring the pensions of their British expatriate pensioners more or less into line with the provisions of the U.K. Pensions Increase Act of 1959".

The news letter continues:—

"Any remaining illusions that H.M. Government might still be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the reasonable claims which have been put forward by the association through normal departmental channels, and which have also been referred to frequently in Parliament, were shattered when council considered the report of the deputation received by Lord Perth, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Vosper, M.P. After prolonged correspondence and discussion and after two meetings with Ministers, there remains on the part of H.M. Government complete refusal to accept any financial responsibility for ensuring that all pensioners granted to former members of the Colonial Service and the Crown are given, by way of increase to meet the burden imposed by inflation, not less than Parliament has approved for U.K. civil service pensioners under the 1959 Pensions Increase Act. These increases have been granted also by H.M. Government to those who served the Crown overseas in India, Pakistan and Burma but are denied to others who served elsewhere.

Some thousands of Overseas Service pensioners would be entitled to a week or thereabouts better off if they were receiving increments of the type given. These are mainly the older pensioners who retired on small pay rates and have consequently small pensions. Neither the justice of our claim nor the straits to which these pensioners or their widows are reduced make any impression on H.M. Government's rigid attitude that both basic pensions and increases alike are the responsibility entirely of the individual territories.

Driven to Political Pressure

From recruitment to retirement the Colonial civil servant is selected, directed and controlled under Colonial Regulations laid down by H.M. Secretary of State. But as a pensioner H.M. Government has both refused to accord him the consideration given to U.K. civil service pensioners and has singularly displayed for more than a decade its unwillingness or inability over wide areas of the overseas territories to ensure that those Governments give treatment corresponding to the U.K. standard.

"There was unanimous agreement amongst members of council that we have no longer any hope of redress except through political pressure on a much more extensive scale than hitherto. It was decided to pursue, wherever we can find any opportunity to do so, the strongest political action within our power. Although such an idea may no doubt be distasteful to many, there is no alternative course open to us.

Executive committees are now considering various methods of procedure, but they are hampered a good deal by the lack of information about the possibilities existing amongst our own members to exert influence in the various parliamentary constituencies in which they live. Some of our members are not only members of political organizations in their areas but hold influential offices there. If others are considering whether they should join the local political organization of their choice, they can be assured that this is a course which commends itself to council and would certainly offer opportunities to press our case.

"Members are invited to write to the secretary and place their names on record if they fulfil any of the following conditions: (1) are members of the local political organization of any party, indicating which party and constituency and whether they hold any office and whether they have their member in the present Parliament; (2) are personally and well known to any M.P., either for their own constituency or another, giving his name and whether they would be prepared to seek an opportunity of speaking to him on our case; (3) are prepared to seek an interview locally in their own constituency with their M.P. to press our case, giving the name of the constituency and the member."

"On two matters we met with complete failure—the exemption of Government servants from taxation in respect of termination payments or loss of office from constitutional changes, and, secondly, a similar exemption from taxation in respect of education allowances. Our argument that this action turned the civil servant into a privileged member of the taxable community was destroyed by the simple statement that the measures had been introduced on the orders of H.M. Government."

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has now 382 members.

Kenya's Irresponsible Politicians

Mr. R. J. Hillard's Candid Criticisms

KENYA'S LAST CHANCE will be offered by next week's Lancaster House Constitutional Conference in London, and unless it results in a political settlement the choice before businessmen in the Colony may be that of leaving now and losing much or staying and losing more.

Mr. R. J. Hillard, president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, expressed that view at the annual general meeting last week. He said, *inter alia*:—

"Mr. Maudling, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who inherited a hideous legacy in regard to Kenya, received your vice-president and myself on his recent visit. We put to him your fears and anxieties and some constructive suggestions, and it was a pleasure to have someone actually listening instead of treating the whole thing as a boring formality.

"We shall send to the Colonial Secretary and to selected bodies which can influence opinion in responsible circles in the United Kingdom copies of a letter which, with the unanimous approval of your management committee, I shall address at the end of this week to every member of the Legislative Council individually. [The full text appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of February 1.]

"We have waited till now in order to give the African leaders every chance to show their readiness to sink personal animosities and lust for power in the interests of the peoples of Kenya as a whole. There are unfortunately very few signs of such an intention—indeed, there have been too many signs to the contrary—and an objective presentation of the stark economic truth can no longer be delayed.

Dire Choice before Businessmen

"The coming conference in London has, I think, I wish I could give you a confident assurance that our politicians will seize it but I should be false to myself and to you if I did so.

"Unless there is a political settlement which every party will pledge itself to honour in word and deed, and unless the Government or successive Government over the next 10 years will put the facts of economic life before the mirages of politics, my assessment is that many of you—commercial men, professional men and industrialists—will be placed in an even more impossible position than you are today.

"The choice may be that between leaving and losing much or staying and losing more; for if things do not go to the Lancaster House, the unemployment, corruption, intimidation and fear which you see around you today will prove but a pale shadow of what lies ahead.

"We know that the African leaders do not in their hearts wish Kenya to revert to the bush and the barbarities of inter-tribal war, but they can blame only themselves if some of us are left wondering whether they realize to what risks their present immoderate language and behaviour are laying them open, and what the ultimate reactions may be of a largely unsophisticated and disillusioned populace.

"The main overseas missions with whom we have had discussions were the trade mission of the Federal Republic of Germany, the economic mission of the Republic of China, a Japanese trade mission, a Formosan delegation, and the World Bank mission which was here for the last part of three months.

"Any mission from the United Kingdom was conspicuous by its absence—no doubt a further sign from the United Kingdom of officially inspired disengagement. We said much the same to all these visiting missions, for the economic truth did not vary throughout the year. It was consistently bleak.

"Some of the members of the missions hinted that we might be selling Kenya short. Anyone who shares that criticism is no more than a deluded partner in the issue of a false prospectus.

"Owing to the revolting Mau Mau rebellion, the suppression of which drained her resources, Kenya today cannot pay a tithe of what she owes and is living on charity. Drought and flood have added their own brand of havoc, but it has mainly been the irresponsible behaviour and outrageous speeches of some politicians which have not only led to the flight of capital but have also put an end to any further substantial investment.

(Concluded at foot of previous column)

Violence in Northern Rhodesia

Acts Incited and Committed by U.N.I.P.

VIOLENCE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA between

July and October of last year is attributed entirely to the United National Independence Party by the Government's report on the widespread disturbances.

Extracts from that document have appeared in recent issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Hereunder are further quotations:—

"Luwingu District.—When security patrols arrived at Neombo on the evening of August 17 it was found that mobs had run riot and much damage had been done. The post office and Government boat store had been burnt, three shops had been looted, Government and mission boats in the anchorage had been cut adrift and sunk, and one man had been murdered.

"At about the same time the Roman Catholic Fathers at Luena Mission were threatened by crowds but were not physically harmed. On Chilubi Island on Lake Bangweulu three schools and seven churches were destroyed by fire, and a dormitory, which was occupied at the time by children, was set alight and burnt. The children escaped. At the request of the Bishop, the Catholic Sisters at Santa Maria Mission were evacuated from Chilubi Island by security patrol, which was not molested by the islanders. There have been previous riots on Chilubi Island which had to be suppressed by force.

"Aldrich District.—On several occasions in the past eight years the people have stated that since an operation of racial provocation and the Native Authorities have been subjected to considerable pressure from political parties and one particular caste.

"Senior Chief Tafana will not permit Mr. Kaunda to enter his area, and in July this ban led to two excited assemblies held by the people. Mr. Kaunda's non-attendance at publicized meetings.

Europeans Attacked

"On July 30 members of U.N.I.P. began to collect identity certificates in Chief Nondo's area and intimidated persons who were unwilling to surrender their documents. The chief was threatened and his *kapuzis* were frightened. On August 2 the house of an African who was suspected of helping the U.N.I.P. was burnt and a second dip tank was destroyed by fire.

"On August 3 a vehicle carrying a Federal Government immigration officer and a subordinate police officer and his wife and child, was attacked on the road to Nakonde by a gang of about 80 Africans armed with spears and axes. The party managed to get through, but one passenger and the child were cut by splintered glass from a shattered window. The police patrol which went to investigate was stoned but the mob ran off into the bush.

"On August 4 a party of eight district messengers in Nondo's area was attacked by a mob of 400 and was forced to fire with shotguns to defend themselves. The mob had threatened to kill them and burn their vehicle. One rioter was killed. At Senga Hill a second gang of about 1,000 attacked a police patrol consisting of one assistant inspector and seven constables. The patrol was stoned and would have been overwhelmed if the subordinate officer had not opened fire. One rioter was killed and another wounded.

"On August 11 a patrol led by the district officer was threatened by a group of 50 men at Kasakalabwe and forced to withdraw after making two arrests. A stronger party returned and was met by a crowd of 100. Stones were thrown at the D.C. and a drum was sounded. Two other mobs gathered, and, although a section of soldiers which was also attacked fired and inflicted casualties, the mobs dispersed only with the greatest difficulty and after heavy stoning had been endured.

"The people of the Luapula Province are noted for their fierce independence, and volatile nature. Disturbances have occurred on a number of occasions during the past eight years and culminated in the declaration of Zambia Congress as an unlawful society and in the restriction of its leaders. When these leaders were released they resumed activities as the United National Independence Party, and in March 1960, when the Monckton Commission visited the province, they induced people to withhold their evidence. Thereafter steadily increasing disrespect and defiance were shown to the Native Authorities and a number of schools were burnt.

"The same group of provincial leaders have maintained their position in the dominant political party, despite the changes of title which were adopted, and by the middle of the year 345 branches of U.N.I.P. had been registered. Women's and Youth Leagues were formed, and the party's activities were directed by about 2,000 minor officials, most of whom had learned the art of agitation.

"When delegates to the Mulungushi conference returned to the province during the second half of July 1961 tension increased and a number of unlawful processions and meetings were organized. Prompt action was taken and ringleaders were prosecuted and convicted. If these measures had not been successful the campaign of disorder which was launched in the middle of August would have been more serious and prolonged.

Intimidation

"Disorders mainly took the form of intimidating loyal or neutral members of the public, destroying marriage and identity certificates, closing schools, persuading employed labour to withhold their services, and obstructing Government servants. So far as it is known, premeditated attacks upon *bomas* or mission stations on a similar pattern to the action in the Northern Province were not contemplated.

"In the latter part of July members of U.N.I.P. collected and destroyed marriage and identity certificates throughout the district, groups formed unlawful processions through Fort Rosebery township carrying banners, and the ashes of burnt certificates were left at the provincial commissioner's office. Approximately 200 members and officials of U.N.I.P. were arrested for offences committed during the demonstration. The party then called upon all Africans in both the European and African townships to strike on August 18, and very early that morning pickets prevented employees from attending work, while other small gangs secured the European townships, exhorting domestic servants to strike. Prisoners in the local goal refused to obey orders, sang songs, and created an uproar.

"Gang this riot in the *bomas* southwards of Fort Rosebery. The *boma* was surrounded by blacks created a Central African Road Services bus was stopped and the bus was set on fire. The windows were smashed, the tyres slashed, and paraffin was poured over the bus. An attempt made to set him alight. The life of the bus driver was saved and further destruction prevented by the arrival of a police patrol.

"In the outlying districts widespread rioting and intimidation occurred; roads were blocked and bridges were destroyed and damaged. At the Catholic mission at Kabunda the White Fathers and Sisters were threatened, the mission water pump was smashed, the orchard was destroyed. Chief Kalaba's court was burnt and the local school was menaced. Chief Kalaba was threatened with death if he interfered.

"After the Mulungushi conference all delegates returned to the Samiya district and spread news of the 'master plan'. The people became increasingly excited, and 250 members of U.N.I.P. formed an unlawful procession through the township on July 27, singing and shouting. Five ringleaders were arrested and prosecuted. U.N.I.P. officials then began to collect identity and marriage certificates for destruction, and on August 14 a sack of burnt certificates was deposited at the *boma* as an act of defiance. Intimidation became increasingly commonplace, and in Ngumbo area the house of one court officer was burnt and another was threatened with arson if he refused to buy a U.N.I.P. membership card.

General Strike Called

"On August 18 an effective general strike was called in accordance with instructions received from U.N.I.P. provincial headquarters at Fort Rosebery. Almost all employed Africans stayed away from work except members of the pensionable establishment of Government. The strike was imposed with pickets and intimidation. All shops were closed and all schools ceased to function. The strike was short-lived.

"On August 23 the police were attacked by a mob of about 150 armed villagers at Bwambi, and one villager was killed and two wounded when the police opened fire. Two Watch Tower churches and one school was burnt.

"On July 23 a U.N.I.P. meeting of approximately 400 people was convened at Munkanta village near Kawambwa after permission to hold it had been refused by the D.C. Four subordinate police officers and 16 other ranks went to the scene, followed immediately by the D.C., who walked into the crowd and arrested the speaker and the constituency chairman. The speaker shouted: 'Don't run away, now to start cha oha cha'. There was an immediate uproar and an attempt was made to rescue the prisoners. This was repulsed by the police. When the Government party reached their vehicles scuffles continued and stones began to be thrown; the windscreen of a Land Rover was smashed and some police were struck by stones. The officer in charge then fired several tear-gas shells and the mob moved away, but retaliated with a shower of stones. Police baton charges were made.

"The road between Kawambwa and Munkanta was blocked with trees and trenches, and groups of men armed with spears and knobkerries and equipped with petrol bombs issued by the U.N.I.P. constituency official stood by the barricades.

Bush-knives were also issued from the village more. Shortly before midnight two senior divisional officials of U.N.I.P. arrived at Munkanta from Fort Rosebery and congratulated members on their action, but told them that it was premature and that further resistance should not be offered for the time being. Nevertheless, U.N.I.P. guards remained at the blocks throughout the night and eight bridges in the vicinity were destroyed or damaged.

Four hundred members of U.N.I.P. attended an unauthorized meeting at Shamukangi village on July 26. They were dispersed by a platoon of the Mobile Unit without casualties, although a small band of U.N.I.P. 'policemen' offered resistance. During that afternoon and night 11 bridges were destroyed or damaged and 12 road-blocks were erected across the valley road.

Arson at Mission Stations

The second phase of disorder began on August 9, when the pump-house at Kabompo Mission was destroyed by arson. Three days later a cattle kraal at Mbereshi Mission was burnt, causing the death of the head of cattle. On August 14 the ashes of burnt certificates were deposited at Nchelelunga sub-boma by seven or eight juveniles carrying U.N.I.P. banners.

Later a large mob assembled. The use of tear-smoke and baton charges only resulted in the mob splitting up and then reforming in groups which persistently stoned and threw spears at the police. After about a half-hour of continuous action, during which the supply of tear-smoke was exhausted, the party continued a further 15 minutes, people carrying spears, axes, and knives, and shouting. Three times through a loud-hailer at 10 minute intervals and the rioters then rushed the patrol, which opened fire, injuring four rioters in the leg.

At Kawambwa on August 10 U.N.I.P. pickets prevented African servants from going to work, and simultaneously picketed the school out of the district were closed by gangs of U.N.I.P. members. A number of missionaries were visited and threatened. The strike did not last long, but during the next few days the whole of the western half of the district became disordered. Unlawful meetings were held, identity certificates were collected and destroyed, houses were burnt, bridges were damaged or destroyed, and schools were kept closed, but only three other attacks were made on the security forces.

At Musanda village a patrol of six police and messengers was set upon by 20 pickets who were besetting the village school. The pickets were armed with clubs, hoes, and flails made with bicycle chains, and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. A constable, who had been knocked down and struck with a club on the head, fired from the ground, wounding his assailant in the thighs. The pickets ran off.

Preaching and Planning Violence

Over several months individual members of the Western Province provincial executive and the lower formations of U.N.I.P. were preaching and planning violence. Europeans were threatened with physical violence, and Government servants, members of the police, and political opponents were designated as targets for attack. References were made to killing and bloodshed and the adoption of Mau-Mau methods in the territory. Instruction was also given in the manufacture of petrol bombs and the use of explosives.

On July 17 boycotts were enforced at all beerhalls in the Kitwe area and soon spread to other districts on the Copperbelt. Though not of long duration, the boycotts resulted in numerous incidents; unauthorized meetings were held, police vehicles stoned, beer-hall shelters were burnt, and various acts of intimidation were committed against political opponents and other Africans who refused to support the party's tactics.

Meanwhile the Youth League formations at all the main Copperbelt centres held a series of meetings at which sabotage operations were planned and teams of saboteurs were selected. In pursuance of the plans made at these meetings nine explosions occurred on the nights of August 4 to 6.

These explosions, spread throughout the various districts, damaged the urban Native court in the Mufulira Mine African Township, Kitwe Girls' High School, the Kafue road bridge on the Ndola road, an electric supply cable at Nehanga, a personnel manager's office in the Mufulira Mine African Township, the Hippo Pools bridge on the Chingola-Bancroft road, the Chibuba sub-boma at Ndola, the railway track near Kitwe, and a sub-post office. An attempt was made to burn an African personnel manager's office at the Chibubwa mine by using inflammable spirit, and the Universal Store at Bancroft was completely gutted by the same method, causing a loss of approximately £25,000. A public service bus was burnt out at Konkola. Most of the officials and members of U.N.I.P. who had planned and committed the arsons and caused explosions were identified, arrested and prosecuted.

U.N.I.P. influence in the North-Western Province is not

extensive, although it has been growing recently and branches have been formed in each district. Signs of trouble began to appear by August 8, when a store at Kabompo was burnt. Five days later a shop at Chavuma in the Balovale district was burnt, and on August 17 an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Mutanda bridge in the Solwezi district. On August 19 a telephone line was pulled down near Solwezi and an attempt was made to burn a building at the sub-boma at Chavuma.

During the night of August 23 two thatched houses occupied by missionaries were set on fire at Matanda Mission. The two ladies who were sleeping inside escaped without injury. The collection and destruction of identity certificates then began, a coloured man was molested at Kabompo, and a Government boat on the Zambezi River was burnt. Increasing hostility was shown towards the district officer at the sub-boma at Chavuma.

There were no serious disturbances in the Southern Province, which is an African National Congress stronghold. Members of U.N.I.P. had frequently discussed violence and sabotage to support the 'master plan', but in the event activities were restricted to boycotts of beer-halls and a number of futile acts of arson and malicious damage.

The mail train was stoned on July 29 as it was pulling out of Choma station, and an electrical transformer shed and a thatched shelter were set on fire in the Maramba location at Livingstone. Towards the end of August petrol was poured through a window of the European high school at Livingstone and ignited, causing approximately £250 worth of damage. On the same night an attempt was made to burn an electrical sub-station in the township. Two days later an explosive charge was detonated in a petrol storage tank, but little material damage was done.

Motorists Stoned

The Eastern Province was not seriously affected. U.N.I.P. is not generally popular in the chiefs and Native Authorities and the party's activities are overshadowed by the African National Congress, which has a comparatively large following.

There was no general disturbance and, although a considerable number of buildings were burnt in the Lundazi and Pekaue districts, the normal life of the province was never interrupted. The only serious damage was a dormitory, a dispensary, a hospital, a store, a court, and several huts. A substantial proportion of these buildings were destroyed and the persons responsible were prosecuted.

In the Central Province disorder consisted largely of arson and damage by explosives of unattended buildings and property; sporadic attacks were made upon police and passing motorists were stoned. Tension was built up by intimidation, hoodliganism, and the damage caused to property, but there was little mob activity and most of the crimes were committed by individuals or groups of two to six extremists working under cover of darkness.

Throughout the province 25 buildings were burnt, property was attacked with explosives on eight occasions, petrol bombs were used four times, and vehicles of motorists were set on fire at eight different places. Six attacks were made upon the police, and there were a few other malicious acts such as obstruction of roads and the railway track.

On July 17 members of the Women's League of U.N.I.P. spread the word at Lusaka that drinking beer should cease, and pickets appeared near the beer-halls the following day. The boycott was generally effective.

Sporadic acts of arson using petrol occurred in the Lusaka and Broken Hill districts, and two U.N.I.P. officials were arrested carrying petrol bombs. By the second half of July the rural district of Serenje was affected and a cattle kraal was burnt, killing 40 head of cattle and goats.

Explosives were first used in Lusaka on August 19. That night part of the office of the Department of Lands and Surveys was gutted by fire. Between August 21 and 31 explosives were used on four more occasions in Lusaka, causing damage to buildings and twice cutting the main electric supply cable. At about this time a U.N.I.P. official was arrested in possession of a primed charge of gelignite.

Sporadic acts of terrorism continued during September. At Kapir Mposhi a school dormitory occupied by 22 sleeping children was burnt, a number of cars were stoned on the Great North Road, houses and buildings were attacked with petrol bombs at several centres, logs were placed across the railway track near Lilayi, and two more explosions occurred in Lusaka. These were an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the welfare hall in Matero township and the explosion of a charge in the middle of the day inside the petrol tank of a motor car which was standing in a side yard in the centre of the city. The last outrages occurred on October 23 when Chief Chippepo's house in the Broken Hill rural district was burnt and his car was sprinkled with petrol and set on fire, and October 28 when a school dormitory in the M'kashi district was set on fire at a time when the children were sleeping inside. No one was injured.

Kenyatta Attacked by Mr. Muliro

Personality Cult Is Kenya's Curse

MR. MASINDE MULIRO, Minister of Commerce in the Government of Kenya, and deputy leader of the Kenya African Democratic Union, said in London on Sunday:—

"The most tragic development in African politics has been the emergence of a personality cult. For this the British and American attitudes and techniques have been largely responsible.

"In many African countries leaders have been the creation of an overseas propaganda machine. They have been able to trifle with the rights of individuals and to crush constitutional opposition because they have been virtually deified—not so much by their own people as by a world opinion which has little or no knowledge of conditions in Africa or the wishes of the African people.

"In Kenya democracy is indigenous. Our people were led and advised by councils of elders, who maintained their influence through the will of the people.

"Kenyatta is not Kenya; he is a demagogue who managed to make an impact on the world public because he was a trouble-maker—who was convicted of managing the Mau Mau movement which brought down the lives of 10,000 Africans and misery and death to countless other Kenyans.

"K.A.D.U. rejects the personality cult, which is the curse of African politics. We believe in a team of public-spirited people, who can lead our nation to peace and unity. It must be a team representative of all races and all interests in our country.

"The cult of personality, the worship of the individual, given leader, is the curse of the African people and could lead them to dictatorship and tyranny. Our commitment is to our people, not to any individual."

Kenyatta, speaking in his East Hill constituency at the week-end denounced thieving, drinking, gang warfare, illicit brewing, cash-taking, and "a return to the forests" as a euphemism for Mau Mau terrorists.

In the course of his speech Kenyatta said: "The thieves tell us that they steal only from non-Africans. From whom will they steal when they have driven away the foreigners? Africans, of course. In the old days we burnt and killed thieves. It might be nice if we could go back to those old days."

Mr. Mboya asked Europeans and Asians to understand that "gangster government" was not wanted in Kenya.

One settler commented: "Kenyatta is pussy-footing in preparation for the constitutional talks in London this month. When he gets Uhuru he will be the same old Kenyatta again."

Tanganyika Changes Not Sinister

Mr. Kawawa on Recent Expulsions

TANGANYIKA'S RECENT EXPULSIONS of three Africans and five Europeans for racialism or incitement to racialism had been made under an ordinance introduced years ago, by the British authorities, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, said in Dar es Salaam last week. The ordinance, which allowed the Government to expel people arbitrarily and without appeal to the courts, would remain unchanged. "Anyone—African, Asian, or European—who does the same will get the same treatment. If people try to make racial trouble here, they will have to suffer."

Outside investors had, he was certain, not lost confidence because of Mr. Nyerere's resignation. "It is unfortunate if the world has misunderstood our position and the reasons for the change, for I can give an assurance that there is nothing sinister about it. The country is in no difficulty or crisis. The Government has no strong left-wing or Communist leanings. Our foreign policy will be uncommitted. We decide foreign issues on merit as we see them and act accordingly."

Fears of Law-Abiding Africans

Checks Needed to Kikuyu Ambitions

THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA GROUP of the Conservative Commonwealth Council has issued the following statement:—

"In a few days the Kenya Constitutional Conference will open in London. Before it starts, it would be well to review the situation.

"In the latter half of 1961 talks were held in Nairobi between the Governor and the main political parties in Kenya with the object of finding a *modus vivendi* between K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U., so that an interim Coalition Government could be formed. These talks ended in a deadlock; their failure was in a large measure due to fear in the minds of some tribal groups of domination by the numerically larger ones.

"This fear was recognized and voiced by the Governor himself. The actions at that time and since in Kikuyu areas have only aggravated the situation. There have been continual reports of intimidation and oath-taking, lack of discipline by youth groups, robbery with violence, and corruption of funds. Nor have the speeches of African politicians done anything to lessen the fears of the thousands of law-abiding Africans.

"The need to root out this fear is obvious, but it will not be achieved unless it can be shown that neither of the main groups seeks solely to dominate the country. The Westminster pattern of democracy will not provide the answer at this stage in Kenya. It has failed elsewhere because it has been used not for democratic purposes but as a vehicle to achieve dictatorship by the leadership. At the time of independence, and who wield this power to suppress minorities.

"Some other form of government with checks and balances at the centre and a wide degree of local autonomy at the periphery must be found if harmony and political freedom are to be achieved in Kenya. If this is not achieved, agreement on these lines, Kenya has some prospect of a bright future. It could also provide a possible solution elsewhere."

Tanganyika Will Soon Be A Republic

Connexion with Monarchy Embarrassing

SHOULD TANGANYIKA'S MEMBERSHIP of the British Commonwealth conflict with an African ideal such as a similar grouping of African States? Tanganyika would have to withdraw from the Commonwealth, Mr. Julius Nyerere, the former Prime Minister and president of the Tanganyika African National Union, said in Dar es Salaam last week.

"I see this as a possibility rather than as a probability. Any form of association with an ex-Colonial Power is an embarrassment for an African nation, but our association with the Commonwealth is less embarrassing for us because we know what it is and what it stands for. Our connexion with the monarchy is another embarrassment. We cannot make our people understand that they have a Queen who lives in London. Therefore we are to cut our ties with the monarchy soon by the creation of a republic within the Commonwealth."

Referring to his resignation, Mr. Nyerere said that there had been apathy and dissension in his T.A.N.U. party. "It is necessary to turn the energy of the people from the quest for freedom to nation-building. Their minds must be conditioned to work—and I mean really hard work. T.A.N.U. has the machinery for telling them this and showing them how. "I am not going to allow it to degenerate into a mere vote-catching machine for future elections, but will use it for the speediest possible development of Tanganyika. This means that I must have all my time free to direct T.A.N.U. That is why I resigned."

Another reason was that he wanted to stop the world thinking of Tanganyika in terms of his own person. The attitude that he and Tanganyika were synonymous was a false basis for a new country. "I could not build on such a foundation. Tanganyika can exist without me."

Asked about the recent expulsion of five Europeans, he said: "We may have chosen the wrong incidents, but we did not choose the wrong persons. These people have been known to us for a long time."

PERSONALIA

MR. L. P. MOSDELL, a judge in Tanganyika, is on holiday in this country.

SIR RALPH and LADY HONE have returned to London from their visit to Kenya.

MR. and MRS. TOM MBOYA were received by the POPE one evening last week.

SIR MATTHEW SLATTERY, chairman of B.O.A.C., has been visiting the Federation.

LORD SALISBURY has had to cancel his engagements because of bronchitis following influenza.

MR. R. C. CATLING, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, has returned to Nairobi from leave.

MR. E. J. JEFFREYS, of Darwendale, has been elected president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association.

MR. EDWARD THOMPSON, chairman of Ind Coope, Tetley and Ansell, Ltd., has just paid a week's visit to Kenya.

MR. J. J. B. SOMERVILLE is on long leave pending resignation from the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. KENNETH W. S. MACKENZIE, Finance Minister in Kenya, is on leave for routine financial administration at the Colonial Office.

MR. LIONEL PUGH, until recently A.A.A. coach for the Midlands, is to visit Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the British Council.

LADY EDMUND, who visited East Africa some time ago, and LADY POLWARTH are on their way to the Cape in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

GENERAL GENSKY flew to Lourenço Marques on Monday to pay a two-day official visit to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOZAMBIQUE.

CHIEF ABDULLAH FUNDIKIRA, Minister for Legal Affairs, was Tanganyika's representative at the Lagos conference of heads of African States.

MR. OKURUT has won the South Teso by-election for the Democratic Party of Uganda with a lead of nearly 6,000 votes over his U.P.C. opponent.

MR. S. G. CHANDLER, of the British Information Service in the Federation, has returned to the United Kingdom on completion of a four-year tour.

MR. ENOCH MULIRA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Uganda, has returned from a visit to the United States.

MR. MUSA AMALEMBA, one of the Parliamentary Secretaries in the Government of Kenya, is now responsible for Broadcasting and Information Services.

MR. H. G. S. HARRISON, a social welfare officer in Mombasa, has become the first African chairman of an African district council at the Coast, that in Kilifi.

MR. PHILIP GOODHART, Conservative M.P. for Beckenham, who recently revisited Kenya, was one of the guests of the Bow Group at its annual dinner in London last week.

MR. Y. K. LULE has taken up duty as chairman of the Uganda Public Service Commission, in succession to SIR PETER GUNNING, who has just arrived back in England.

MR. MALCOLM ARCHER, public relations officer in London for Kenya, who has been Acting Kenya Agent, returned at the beginning of the week from a short visit to the Colony.

MR. ROLAND MWANJISI, formerly editor of the T.A.N.U. newspaper *Uhuru*, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Information in Tanganyika.

MR. PERCY LITETE, an assistant information officer in Nyasaland, who has written several vernacular books, will arrive shortly for a staff course at the Central Office of Information.

SIR EDWARD FIELDEN, who has visited East and Central Africa as captain of the Queen's Flight, has been appointed to be Senior Air Equerry to HER MAJESTY. He was last week promoted Air-Vice-Marshal.

MR. W. TABLER, the New York architect who is to plan the new hotel at the Eastern Cataract of the Victoria Falls for an American group headed by SENATOR R. MABEY, has recently visited Rhodesia.

MR. J. D. McVOY, housing adviser to the United States Agency for International Development, has advised Bulawayo City Council on its plan for a low-cost housing scheme for 2,000 to 3,000 African families.

Before coming to London at the beginning of this week for talks at the Colonial Office on financial and other matters, MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA, Chief Minister in Uganda, had attended the Pan-African Conference in Addis Ababa.

AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES ELWORTHY, Commander-in-Chief British Middle East Command (Aden), and LADY ELWORTHY are on a week's visit to Addis Ababa as the guests of SIR DENIS WRIGHT, the British Ambassador, and LADY WRIGHT.

MR. J. S. KASAMBALA, who attended a locust conference in Addis Ababa in October, was Tanganyika's representative at the recent conference under F.A.O. auspices which considered the establishment of a desert locust organization for East Africa.

THE EARL OF OXFORD and COUNTESS OXFORD, due in Seychelles on January 26 to take up the office of Governor in succession to the late SIR JOHN THORNTON, MR. WOODROOFE, who has administered the Government since his death, sailed on January 21.

MR. J. J. MBOYA, general secretary of K.A.N.U., passed through London at the week-end on his way to Germany. He told journalists at the airport that he was "extremely optimistic" about the outcome of this month's constitutional conference.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, addressed Cambridge University United Nations Association last night. MRS. ROBINSON and he are giving a reception at Rhodesia House tomorrow evening for students from the Federation.

MR. D. H. R. KILLICK, of Trinity College, Oxford, has arrived in Salisbury on a James and George Whitehead travelling studentship to spend three months examining the Federation's racial and political problems. A condition of the award is a report on his findings to the trustees.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS, public relations officer for the British South Africa Company, will be in the Federation until early March. He left Salisbury on Monday to spend three weeks in Lusaka and on the Copperbelt, from which he will return via Livingstonia and Bulawayo to the headquarters in Salisbury.

MR. KANYAMA CHUMBE, Nyasaland's Minister of Education, has arrived in this country for a fortnight's tour of British universities and for discussions on teacher training and education generally with the Department of Technical Co-operation. He is accompanied by his Ministry's Permanent Secretary, MR. IVAN FREEMAN.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, who has been chosen to fight the Middlesbrough East by-election as the Socialist candidate, visited East, Central and South Africa some years ago while a member of the Attlee Government. He was Labour M.P. for Chatham from 1945 until he was defeated at the last general election.

LIEUT.-COLONEL NEIL McLEAN, Conservative M.P. for Inverness, who is secretary for the Anglo-Ethiopian Parliamentary Group, is spending a few days in Addis Ababa as the guest of DEJAZMATCH ASRATE KASSA, president of the Ethiopian Senate. COLONEL McLEAN served in Force Gideon, which in 1941 escorted the Emperor on his re-entry to his country after spending his years of exile in England.

MR. GEORGE IVAN SMITH, lately one of the senior representatives in Katanga of the United Nations, spent a few days in London last week before flying to Dar es Salaam to take charge of the U.N. Technical Assistance Bureau recently established in that city.

SIR SAVILLE GARNER, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, LADY GARNER, and LIBUT-COLONEL and Mrs. J. M. HUGO were the guests at luncheon a few days ago of SIR ANGUS GILLAN, chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League, and other members of its central council.

Arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. J. M. ARKWRIGHT, DR. & MRS. J. D. BURROWS, MR. W. A. D. DOUGLAS, MR. & MRS. D. DUNN, MR. & MRS. E. C. GREENALL, MR. & MRS. P. A. RICHARDSON, MR. & MRS. E. M. RIDOUT, MR. & MRS. J. WADDACOR, and MR. R. E. WALKER.

MR. ABDI RASHID KHALIF, a 23-year-old Somali teacher, who has just been elected to the Legislative Council of Kenya in a selection as Independent for Northern Province, campaigned in favour of secession of the province in order to join Somalia. He will shortly arrive in London with a Somali delegation.

MR. JOHN VAN DER MEERSCH, president of the American Euro-Africa Development Corporation, who has been invited to advise the Central Congolese Government on attracting private American investment, will visit Northern Rhodesia and East Africa on behalf of the corporation after leaving Leopoldville.

Passengers for East Africa in the KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last week include MR. & MRS. L. P. ADAMS, MR. J. ARROWSMITH, MR. & MRS. D. BEADWELL, MR. & MRS. J. BURNETT, MR. & MRS. I. W. CAMERON, MR. & MRS. C. G. CATON, MR. & MRS. I. W. CUTBERT, MR. & MRS. J. R. DOBSON, MR. T. W. H. DUNN, MR. & MRS. F. GREEN, MR. T. H. HARRISON, MR. & MRS. R. E. HAYES, MR. & MRS. F. J. M. HAYWARD, CAPTAIN & MRS. G. E. JOHNSON, MR. & MRS. H. R. LEVY, MR. & MRS. E. R. MACKAY, MR. & MRS. J. C. McLOUGHLIN, MR. & MRS. G. E. MEADOWS, MR. & MRS. P. W. MITCHELL, MR. S. J. OAKLEY, MR. & MRS. R. S. PANGBORN, MR. & MRS. F. READER, MR. R. A. C. REYNOLDS, MR. & MRS. G. H. SIMMONS, THE REV. & MRS. H. B. SQUIRE, MR. & MRS. M. J. STANWORTH, and MR. G. E. TREADAWAY.

Obituary

MR. MAURICE GILBERT CLARKE is reported to have died in Nakuru, Kenya.

MR. R. W. M. ARBUTHNOT, formerly of Kenya, has died in Somerset.

MAJOR PAUL METCALFE LARKEN, O.B.E., sometime a district commissioner in the Sudan Political Service, has died suddenly in the United States.

THE REV. HERBERT BASIL RIVINGTON, whose death is reported in Horley, Surrey, was chaplain in Kharطوم from 1906 to 1920 and then a C.M.S. missionary in Omdurman and afterwards in Egypt.

DR. ALEXANDER MUIR, deputy director of the Rockhamstead Experimental Station, who has died at the age of 55, was a leading authority on soil classification. He had visited East and Central Africa.

DR. PERCY BADEN-POWELL MELLOWS, who has died suddenly in Northern Rhodesia, aged 61, served in the 1914-18 war in the Royal Navy and went to the Copperbelt to practise medicine in 1943. He was a founder member of the Nkana branch of the Northern Rhodesian Flying Club. Because he wore a carnation button-hole each day, he was widely known as "Carnation Charlie".

Tanganyika's New Cabinet

THE NEW TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT consists of Mr. Rashidi Kawawa as Prime Minister; Chief Abdullah Fundikira, Minister for Legal Affairs; Mr. Derek Bryce, Minister for Agriculture; Mr. George Kahama, Minister for Commerce and Industry; Mr. Amir Jamal, Minister for Communications, Power and Works; Mr. Paul Bomani, Minister for Finance; Mr. Nsiko Swai, Minister for Health and Labour; Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. Tewa Saidi Tewa, Minister for Lands, Forests and Wildlife; Mr. Job Lusinde, Minister for Local Government and Administration; Mr. Jerry Kasambala, Minister for Co-operative and Community Development; Mr. Solomon Eliufoo, Minister for Education and Information Services; and Mr. Saidi Maswanya, Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Kasambala and Mr. Maswanya had not previously held office. Mr. Eliufoo was Minister for Health from June 1959 to December 1960, when he was installed as first president of the Chagga tribe.

The reconstruction followed the resignations of Mr. Nyerere, Prime Minister, and Sir Ernest Vasey, Finance Minister, who has agreed to remain as Government Adviser on Finance and Economic Development.

Mr. J. K. Chande, president of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, has said:

Members of the Chamber of Commerce viewed with ever-increasing interest the resignation of Mr. Nyerere and over the reins of Government to his close colleagues and friend Mr. Kawawa. The country's transition to independent status could not have been inspired by more complete leadership than that provided by Mr. Nyerere, and therefore we in commercial and industrial spheres knew that, whatever our personal feelings, it was in the best national interest.

"We certainly support Mr. Nyerere in his condemnation of those persons responsible for wild rumours that threaten the economic goodwill of Tanganyika. Speaking for ourselves as representatives of the business community in Tanganyika, we shall be happy to continue to play a positive part in building up the country's trade, commerce and agriculture through the combined efforts of the business community."

Mr. Dunstan Omari

MR. DUNSTAN OMARI, who became Tanganyika's first High Commissioner in London when that country attained independence in December, has been recalled to Dar es Salaam to become Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister, Secretary to the Cabinet, and head of the Civil Service. Mr. Omari, who has been in charge of the Prime Minister's Office, has agreed to retire from H.M. Overseas Civil Service in order to facilitate "this important measure of Africanization". Mr. Ntiro is Acting High Commissioner in London.

Kenya Land Board

MR. JOHN W. HOWARD, district commissioner in Nakuru, has been appointed chairman of the Land Development and Settlement Board of Kenya. He first went to Kenya in 1939 as a cadet in the administration and during the war saw service with the 5th Buffs in Ethiopia and Madagascar. After serving as D.C. in Mandera and Machakos, he was for two years a supervisor of Colonial Service courses at Cambridge University, from which he returned at the end of 1935 to be D.C. at Kericho. Three years later he took over the duties of executive officer of the African Land and Development Board, with responsibility for settlement, grazing, and irrigation schemes. Last year he acted as P.C. of the Rift Valley Province.

"The Peking Government is now probably more interested in Africa than in its own continent of Asia".
— Mr. Vernon Bartlett.

Thirty Pieces of Silver

Taunt and Reply in Federal House

MR. JOHN GAUNT, M.P. for Lusaka West, said when he called the attention of the Federal Parliament to the Malawi Congress Party's determination to secure the secession of Nyasaland from the Federation that that party had obtained more than 94% of the votes cast at last year's general election by intimidation, at least in part.

Even if Dr. Banda, the party leader, were brought by the responsibilities of office to wish to drop the demand for secession, his lieutenants and African extremists in other countries would bring such pressure upon him that he would be unable to change his policy.

In fact, Dr. Banda had said last August: "The sweets of office will not induce me to be reconciled to their stupid Federation", and quite recently he had said over the Nkula Falls scheme: "I would rather see the whole of Nyasaland starve to death than accept charity from Welensky".

Sir Glyn Jones Criticized

Mr. Gaunt continued (in part):—

"The provincial administration in Nyasaland has virtually been handed to the Government. Some district commissioners how just in the *domini*, they do not go to the tax books, but they have been told to go and themselves in any trouble with the people over whom they once ruled."

"The Governor has shown quite clearly the stand he has taken for Dr. Banda and the U.K. Government. He was in Northern Rhodesia for many years and I knew him very well. He had no illusions. He has been bitterly disappointed. We thought that he had more backbone and would not be so ready to expediently."

Mr. Speaker: "The Governor of a territory should not be criticized in this House."

Mr. Gaunt: "When I refer to the Governor of Nyasaland I am not referring to the representative, but to the politician who presides over the Executive Council. That politician is playing politics."

Mr. Greenfield, Minister of Law, having submitted that a distinction could not be drawn between the two alleged activities of the Governor, Mr. Gaunt asked the Speaker to consider before giving his ruling that in the Northern Rhodesian

Legislature the distinction had been accepted because half the debates could not take place if it was impossible to criticize the Governor in his political capacity.

The Speaker ruled that to criticize the Governor of a territory of the Federation was out of order. The fact that the Governors of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia had other work did not affect the position that it was territorial and therefore out of order in the Federal Parliament.

Mr. Gaunt hoped that the Governments of the Federation, Nyasaland, and the United Kingdom would reach a reasonable compromise, so that if a parting had to be accepted it should be on a friendly basis. Perhaps those in power in Nyasaland would agree to a customs and economic union.

Speech Denounced As Mischievous

Mr. R. C. Bucquet (Shire, Nyasaland) described Mr. Gaunt's speech as entirely mischievous. "I am not indebted to him for his crocodile tears about Nyasaland. I trust that he has safely invested his 30 pieces of silver."

When Mr. Gaunt asked for withdrawal of that "extremely offensive remark", Mr. Bucquet said that he would do that only if instructed by the Speaker. Told that that would be left to his own decision, Mr. Bucquet proceeded to criticize Mr. Gaunt for the evil assumption that all Dr. Banda had to do was to walk round the walls, blow his trumpet, and see the Federation collapse.

He ended by saying that he did not regret certain expressions which he had used earlier, for the mover had tried to sell Nyasaland down the river, and any man who did not resent that kind of thing had neither spirit nor soul.

Mr. F. B. Chembe, an African member from Northern Rhodesia, said that his country and Nyasaland would undoubtedly walk out of the Federation.

Mr. J. G. S. Chisanga, M.P. for Nyasaland North, regretted that the United Kingdom Government had played a double game.

"An African spear cuts both sides. It is not good to go to the United Kingdom, they say: 'Yes, we are with you'. If you go to the U.K. they say: 'No, we are not with you'. We do not know which are genuine. U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia, I think, quite prepared to play ball, but they are much confused because they do not know what way the U.K. Government is siding."

Mr. T. J. Simukonda (Kafue) said that Mr. Williams, an official of U.N.I.P., had praised in an address a man who had been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Burton. Another man who had praised those murderers was said to be a Christian.

"African nationalists do not take account of any other person. To them a death of its political opponents is like a dog's death. I want a nation in which all races will come to know, understand, and respect one another, where political murders, riots, and petrol-bomb throwing would never happen."

Mrs. Rosin (Salisbury West) emphasized the importance of doing everything possible to hold the Federation together.

Benefits of Determined Leadership

Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Law, said that the Federal Government was absolutely opposed to any secession, and that there was no constitutional means whereby the Federalism could be brought to an end save by an Act of the British Parliament, and in that regard there was the convention under which Federal matters were not dealt with by United Kingdom legislation without the consent of the Federal Government.

The Federal Prime Minister's determined leadership had brought him into the category of world statesmen, and under that determined leadership the Federation could succeed where lesser people might fail. Constant repetition of doubts was reprehensible, and he deplored a debate which threw doubt on the continuity of the Federation. It had already brought great benefits to Nyasaland, which, because it was entitled to progress in the constitutional field, was at the moment offered great scope to the nationalist leaders, whose thoughts and activities would be increasingly absorbed by the duties of their ministerial offices.

Mr. Gaunt said in replying to the debate: "I take the gravest exception to the comparison that was made with one Blendell, who has since received his reward. Outside this House at all events it is known that I have fought and fought and fought for those who have a stake throughout the Federation, and if inside the House for political purposes certain hon. Members stoop so low as to try and deny it by uttering calumnies against myself, there is little I can do, sir, except appeal to your protection."

"I will end this distasteful matter by merely saying that my pieces of silver are invested in Northern Rhodesia. I have a little bit of land, a house, four children and seven grandchildren, and I will fight with those who will fight for it. I will have no truck with the Quislings."

FEDERATION

the great
investment

THE BRITISH MOTOR CORPORATION
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE LTD.
DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD.
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
J. LYONS & CO. LTD.
PILKINGTON BROTHERS & CO. LTD.
ROOTES GROUP
ROTHMANS
ROVER COMPANY LTD.
DAVID WHITEHEAD & SONS LTD.

The race is quickening in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. An immense market exists there awaiting further development. Some far-sighted British manufacturers of world renown (we name only a few) have already established their factories in the Federation.

Now is the time to join them.

For up-to-date and accurate information on business conditions and prospects in the Federation consult—

The Office of the High Commissioner
Rhodesia House, 428 Strand, W.C.2



FEDERATION OF
RHODESIA
& NYASALAND

Repeal of Land Apportionment Act "Grave But Right Change": No Party Split

REPEAL OF THE LAND APPORTIONMENT ACT of Southern Rhodesia by November this year was promised last week by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, if the United Federal Party congress in May endorses the proposal and the party wins the general election in October — "which I am completely confident will be the case".

A select committee of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last year recommended the abolition of the Act and that there should be only free land and national land, the latter consisting of game and forest reserves. In October the U.F.P. congress appointed a rural and an urban committee to consider the implications of calling on the Government to give the highest priority to the removal of restrictions preventing the acquisition of land by any race.

The urban committee has recommended that before the Act is repealed laws should be enacted to prevent the growth of slums; overcrowding and nuisance, and in the last category for the eviction of offenders and the forced sale of their property. Restrictive clauses in title-deeds excluding non-Europeans should be annulled, and African and European commercial areas should be open to all races.

The rural committee recommended a "far more flexible approach" for subdivision of land in European areas, with the possibility of "bringing as much land into production as possible without creating artificial barriers of excessive fragmentation, and to ensure proper use of the land to preserve the soil for posterity. A rural land development board would, it is suggested, approve all subdivisions, with viability as the criterion, and subsequent sales and leases; in certain areas it would limit the number of people occupying a farm and the number of buildings on the premises. It is in rural areas protected in the Constitution.

Sir Edgar describes the committee's recommendations as the "right" arbitrary division of land between Africans and Europeans through the Act (passed in 1931 and also excluding Africans from the bulk of town property) is having the effects of leaving land unused when there is a land hunger in the country. For this reason, if no other, it must go.

No Differences on Fundamental Policy

The Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, accompanied Sir Edgar to the Press conference called to announce the proposed repeal — "in order to give the lie to the belief that there is a division developing in the party". Speaking as U.F.P. president, he said: "I am not at all afraid of the outcome of the repeal. Although it is a grave and fundamental change with far-reaching effects, it is the right change. All I have insisted upon is that we should frankly tell the electorate what we intend to do, and that we should get a mandate from the country at the general election for the repeal of the Act.

Sometimes Sir Edgar and I differ on details, but on fundamental policy there is no difference. We shall fight the election in double harness. There are no divisions within the party, though a lot of people would like to see them develop".

The correspondent of *The Times* cabled, however, that the "right wing of the U.F.P. is critical of the speed at which Sir Edgar Whitehead is moving towards the removal of all racially discriminatory legislation. Sir Edgar is under fire from the other wing of his party as well, the liberals, who say that even now he is not going fast enough; they would like to see the Act repealed before the general election. It is obviously this section with whom Sir Roy Welensky has clashed".

A double-column leading article in the *Sunday Mail*, now said to be the Federation's most widely read newspaper, said: "We do not believe white Rhodesians are prepared to see responsible government pass out of their hands at the speed Sir Edgar Whitehead's behaviour, in our opinion, makes inevitable. But we believe this need not happen if the broad principles of the U.F.P., as seen by Sir Roy Welensky, are adhered to."

Sir Edgar Whitehead later stated that a plan had been prepared to give each of 50,000 African families six acres of arable land this year.

Mr. H. J. Quinton, Minister of Native Affairs, had said earlier that between 400 and 600 African farmers would be able to apply within about a month for farms made available by the Government. There was not enough land to go round, and Africans, like Europeans, would have to fall back on secondary industry. Almost 2m. acres had been granted from Crown land and another 3m. from Native Reserves for 35,000 families, and the Prime Minister had promised the African Farmers' Union that he would try to make another 3,000 farms available.

Mr. Sandys to Meet Sir Roy Welensky Mr. Kaunda Threatens General Strike

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, flew to Salisbury on Tuesday for consultations with the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky.

A few days earlier he had said: "There is no vestige of truth in the story that there is a row between Mr. Maudling and myself or that there is a clash within the Cabinet over the question of Rhodesia. We are all of us completely agreed on the course to be followed".

No time limit has been set for the visit. Mr. Sandys is understood to be prepared to stay in the Federation from one week to three weeks. While the first purpose of his journey is to see Sir Roy about the Cabinet's intentions in regard to Northern Rhodesia, the British Government's general attitude to the Federation is certain to come under discussion.

In Lusaka Sir John Moffat, leader of the Northern Rhodesian Liberal Party, said that if Britain gave that territory an African majority there would be a better chance "of saving something from the wreckage of the Federation. Any hope of maintaining a political Federation is gone. Any weakness by H.M. Government now will be costly for all races here, because the African leaders will have no alternative but to act outside an unsatisfactory Constitution."

Asked if he thought that the Federation was therefore a "dead duck", he replied: "I won't believe it until I see it served up with sauce. Sir Roy Welensky will fight very hard to save his Federation."

U.N.I.P. Leader in Tears

Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United Northern Rhodesian African Freedom Movement, broke down in tears at the conference in Addis Ababa of the African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa while speaking about Northern Rhodesia. Delegates sang "God Bless Africa" until he had regained sufficient composure to continue.

Saying that his party was awaiting the promulgation of a new Constitution for the Federation, he said he would like to make it abundantly clear that if it is unacceptable we shall call a general strike that will paralyse the country.

He condemned Sir Roy Welensky as "self-styled Prime Minister of the so-called Federation" and alleged that Britain had permitted the Federal Premier to use Northern Rhodesia as a route for "evil forces" to enter Katanga in support of Mr. Tshombe against the Central Congo Government and the U.N.

Mr. Robert Jenkins, Conservative M.P. for Dulwich, said on Sunday: "If the United Kingdom Government hands over control of Northern Rhodesia to the Africans after having offered last June a new Constitution to which Sir Roy Welensky agreed, it would be the biggest sell-out of the British Empire and the biggest double-cross by any British Government since the Boston tea party."

Another Tory M.P. estimated on Monday that at least 100 Conservative M.P.s. would publicly declare their opposition to the Government if it were to enforce a plan for constitutional change in Northern Rhodesia to which the Federal Government objected, since that Government had been led to believe in June of last year that a final settlement had been reached.

Zimbabwe African People's Union

THE INTERIM EXECUTIVE of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, formed in Southern Rhodesia as soon as the National Democratic Party had been proscribed, is composed as follows: president, Mr. Joshua N. Nkomo; vice-president, Dr. S. Parerenyatwa; treasurer, Mr. J. Z. Moyo; financial secretary, Mr. George B. Nyandoro; national chairman, the Rev. Njabangani Sithole; national secretary, Mr. Washington Malinga; deputy national secretary, Mr. Agrippa Mukhahlara; national organizing secretary, Mr. Clement Muchachi; publicity and information secretary, Mr. Robert Mugabe; deputy publicity secretary, Mr. Dan Ncube; secretary for public relations, Mr. James Chikereza; secretary for youth affairs, Mr. Joseph Msiska; secretary for external and pan-African affairs, Mr. Leopold Takawira; secretary for women's affairs, Miss Jane Ngunjiri.

U.N. Useless Unless Opposed to Force

Lord Home's Warning on Double Standards

UNLESS THE UNITED NATIONS stands against the use of force it will be useless to the civilized and free world, Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, told King's College Conservative Association in London last week.

In his recent address to the U.N. Association at Berwick-on-Tweed (reported in our issue of January 4) he had, he said, not attacked the U.N. as such. "I am a strong supporter of the U.N. Charter, which the U.N. exists to operate, and our hopes are rightly centred in its success, but just because it reflects the state of the world it is full of imperfections.

Insularity is a luxury which this island cannot afford, and we must live and work with the U.N. as we find it. But if it is to command confidence an international organization must act within its rules. It is when I see breaches of the rules of the Charter which if allowed to persist would destroy the U.N., and when I find that abuse and misuse of the rules legitimate British interests are being damaged, that I must say so, and say so plainly.

"I did so in the U.N. Assembly in September because the only way to halt the adoption of double standards was to bring the practice into the open. I think that intervention was widely accepted as timely.

Unless the U.N. stands against the use of force, it will be useless to the civilized and free world. Britain is respected when she refuses to comply at word and fearlessly and constructively declares what she believes to be right.

"In N.A.T.O. we are one of 15 allies in the Commonwealth, one of 23 partners in the U.N., one of 104 members, and in Europe we shall be one of seven of more nations. So do not let us pine nostalgically for bygone power and unfettered action. It is far better to go into the world in co-operative efforts wholeheartedly and reap the rewards of co-operation and exploit the art of the possible."

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce

Full List of New Officers

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has appointed the following standing committees:

Communications: Messrs. G. C. Reed (chairman), J. R. Boyd, F. J. Clarke, J. G. Francis, and M. C. Ruben.

Development: Messrs. F. T. Henson (chairman), Eric Baumann, J. H. van Dijk, I. S. Eddie, and P. Platt.

Finance: Messrs. J. P. Ord (chairman), P. J. Gill, P. Katzler, B. H. Kyle-Bowyer, and P. B. Leahy.

General Purposes: Messrs. B. Kampf (chairman), A. O. Cosgrove, E. C. Jessop, B. S. Mohindra, and R. J. Tuck.

Legislation: Messrs. F. B. D. Moger (chairman), E. P. Johnson, D. I. King, R. A. L. Lightbody, and J. K. Simpson.

Statistics: Messrs. D. M. Goldstein (chairman), R. C. N. Carne, L. J. Deacon, A. D. B. Watney, and G. A. H. Watts. Also on the management committee are Messrs. J. A. Jones (representing motor vehicle importers), P. J. Gill (professional and financial), T. G. Dumper (local industries and export merchants), F. Salzer (transport, travel, tourism and entertainment), and A. W. Henry (importers, wholesale distributors, and agents).

Mr. R. J. Hillard, president last year, has been re-elected to that office. The new vice-president is Mr. G. St. L. d'Adhemar.

Kenya's First African D.Cs.

KENYA'S FIRST FOUR AFRICAN district commissioners designate took up their posts last week, and are expected to assume complete control of their areas within three months. They are Messrs. Isaac Okwirry, Egeyo Marakwet; P. O. Josiah Nyeri; Geoffrey K. Karithi, Taita; and JUXON L. M. SHAKO.

MR. ISAAC OKWIRRY, a Luo, aged 46, was Kenya's first African district officer. He was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, visited England in 1952, and three years later spent three months in the U.S.A.

He was a clerk in the K.A.R. from 1931 to the outbreak of the last war, when he enlisted for active service. He was the first African in Kenya to reach the rank of P.O.M.S. and when the war ended he was appointed a P.O.M.S. After demobilization he was appointed an assistant administrative officer, and in 1952 he was the first African to be nominated an official member of the Legislative Council. In 1960 he came to London as information officer in the Kenya Public Relations Office, and he was afterwards made Assistant Kenya Agent.

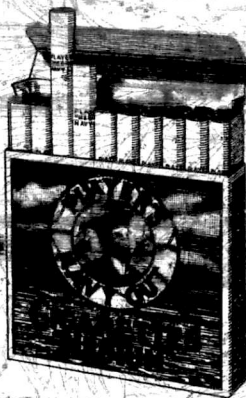
His wife is the daughter of the late Chief Opolo, one of the best-known Africans in Central Nyanza, and Mr. Joel Ominio, chairman of the Central Nyanza African District Council, is a brother-in-law.

MR. E. O. JOSIAH, aged 50, became a clerk in the F.W.D. on leaving school, and 16 years later was appointed one of the first African assistant administrative officers. He became a district assistant in 1956 and a district officer (cadet) in 1958, when he was given charge of the Gichugu division of Embu. He had been in England in 1954 on a British Council scholarship, and in 1957-58 attended the Overseas Service senior course at Oxford University.

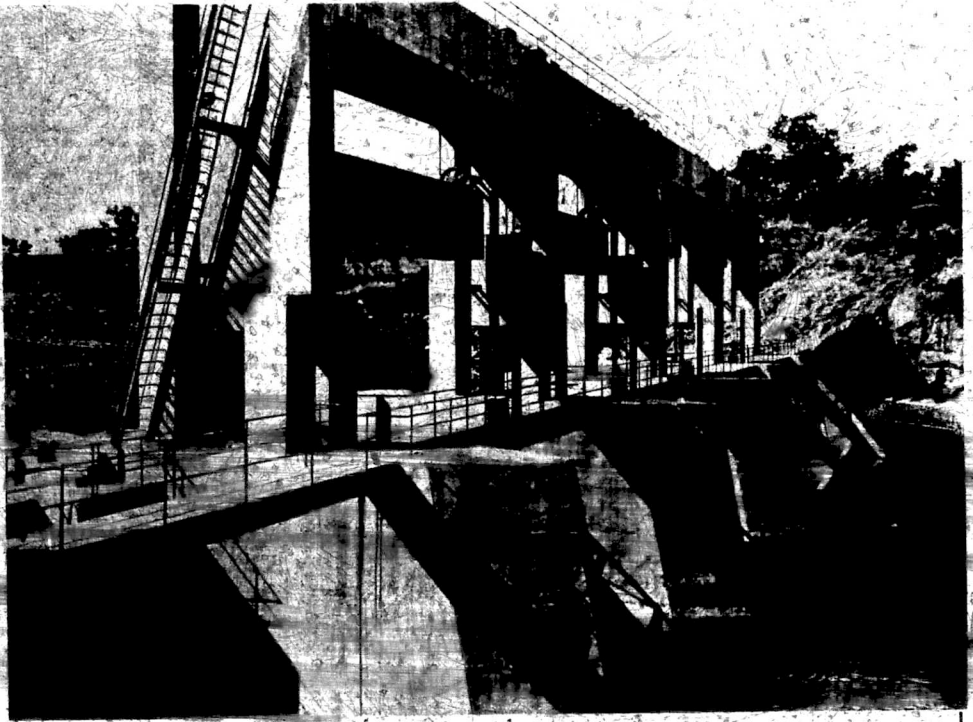
MR. G. K. KARITHI, who was born in 1925, was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Makerere College, Uganda, and the Jeanes School near Nairobi, and in the academic year 1959-60 he attended the Overseas Service course at Oxford University. He had become an assistant district commissioner in 1953, being stationed at his home district of Embu. In 1959 he was promoted a district officer (cadet), in which capacity he served at Nakuru and Fort Hall.

MR. JUXON L. M. SHAKO, aged 43, a Taita from the Coast Province, was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and after qualifying as a teacher was employed at the Teacher Training Centre in Machakos and afterwards as headmaster of various intermediate schools. He was appointed an assistant district officer in 1952 and a district officer (cadet) eight years later. He has recently studied in the United Kingdom, where he took the Overseas Service course at Oxford.

"Education in Africa, particularly for girls, is an emancipating influence before which old shibboleths melt away — but many of these old customs were excellent, forming the cement and mortar that held our people together, and it is vital that those that disappear should be replaced by other influences strong enough to protect and hold together our essential human relationships" — Mr. A. W. Bwamausi, Minister of Labour and Social Development in Nyasaland.



The
finest tobacco
perfectly packed



Power in East Africa

In both Kenya and Tanganyika the East African Power and Lighting Group of Companies have harnessed the natural water power of the territories to meet man's growing need for electrical energy. Power for industry, power for agriculture, power in the home.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nairobi, Nyera.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 8024, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Bukoba, Dodoma, Freetown, Kismayu, Lindi, Mtwara.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

LONDON OFFICE:

HOWE BILLS BUREAU, BREAD STREET, LONDON E.C.4. TELEPHONE CITY 2048.



U.N. Has Trouble Outside Katanga Now

Mr. Adoula Visits U.N.

AGREEMENT WAS REACHED last week with President Tshombe for the appointment of one or more joint U.N.-Katanga commissions to deal with the speedy removal of mercenaries, U.N. headquarters in New York has announced.

Among those reported to have left already are Colonel René Faulques and his deputies, Major de la Bordonnaye and Commandant Protein, all said to be French O.A.S. (Secret Army) sympathizers, who as leaders of the mercenaries had advocated a scorched earth policy and guerilla warfare against the U.N.

President Tshombe has said that so far as he is concerned the problem of mercenaries has ended; there are no longer any foreign officers in positions of command in the Katanga Army.

A sign of the improved situation in Katanga has been the re-employment of U.N. Ethiopian, Swedish and Nigerian troops in the Kindu, Konga and Kasai areas respectively, where terrorists have been on a rampage and have killed 22 European missionaries and numerous villagers.

Major Richard Lawson has made two more sorties into the bush, this time to the Kasai Province, to bring out four priests and three nuns.

Malayan troops have been moved in scout cars to Kama in Kivu Province to protect eight American missionaries and their four children.

When the deposed vice-premier has been moved to Kasai, at the cost of U.N. officers and soldiers have said that he had previously rejected offers of protection and had given them a letter making it clear that he had asked to be released from U.N. hands soon after his arrival three weeks ago. A pro-Gizenga youth group had threatened demonstrations if he were not released by today by the Central Government and that the Katanga troops has been moved from Thysville into the capital.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom has cabled the

Congolese Minister of the Interior, Mr. Christophe Gbenye, asking on what legal basis Gizenga is being detained.

Mr. John Bulloch, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, cabled from Elisabethville last Friday: "Eight of us sat down to dinner in a private house last night. Soon after coffee was served we were wiping the blood off the veranda floor. That is Elisabethville now that the U.N. has restored order.

"The Baluba chief of the area walked in and complained that there was no chair for him. Our host's houseboy told him and his lieutenants to go, so they immediately tried to beat him up. Men of the party bundled out the intruders, who had been joined by more Baluba. They went off shouting that they would return and kill the owner.

"We telephoned the police, who said that they could do nothing because any police patrol would be arrested by Indian U.N. troops in the area. So we called the U.N., who said it was a matter for the civilian police. At an Indian strong-point 50 yards from our host's door I was told that a detachment there could not move out. Eventually at the U.N. headquarters a security officer promised to arrange patrols."

Swedish soldiers have reported finding four waggons on a railway siding in Elisabethville containing aircraft spare parts from America, some of recent origin, others dated 1942 and 1944.

Despite vaccination campaigns, smallpox is increasing in Leopoldville. Since last September at least 71 people have died out of about 300 cases.

Conciliation Says Mr. Adoula

M. Edgar van der Straeten, vice-governor of the Belgian Société Generale, which has large interests in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, has been in Leopoldville for discussions with Central Government Ministers for the purpose of arranging for the Katanga Government to pay once more to the Central Congo Government's mines through export duties, income tax and dividends on that Government's shares. Katanga hanceforth entitled to pay the central government only to mining royalties.

In New York the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, told the U.N. General Assembly that his Government was determined to settle the country's problems by negotiation and negotiation. He appealed for more military aid to help in the re-establishment of national unity.

"Our wish for peace by no means indicates that we are ready to compromise on the principle of national unity," he said.

"We shall make no war on Katanga, but we shall have the right to defend our unity and integrity from secessionist minorities who receive their orders from abroad and are led by a handful of mercenaries who endeavor to make life for their failure in other parts of Africa at the expense of the Congolese people."

Mr. Adoula has met President Kinnedy and other U.S. officials; the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Spaak, who said that Mr. Adoula "seems to be very wise and knows the problems very well"; and Mr. Valerian Zorin, the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister and permanent delegate to the U.N. — who had unsuccessfully called for a Security Council debate on the Congo, against which proposal Mr. Adoula had protested.

Two modern prison camps costing £40,000 each are under construction in Kenya at Nakuru and Eldoret.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has decided to drop the last two words of its previous title — "and Agriculture".

High priority is to be given by the Kenya Government to training African girls as stenographers. Thirteen have so far asked to be considered for training.

Uganda is one of six African countries in which the World Health Organization plans this year to introduce "pre-eradication programmes" to prepare for future full-scale malaria eradication which present conditions would render inadequate.

Kenya's civil service training programme has 120 courses, lasting from a week to five years. Nearly 300 Africans now taking such courses will be ready for new appointments by July—57 of them as district officers. Then 95 of the 249 district officers in Kenya will be Africans.

Recent archeological discoveries at Buhen, near Wadi Halfa, in the Sudan may mean that "the whole history of Nubia has to be rewritten", according to Professor Walter Emery, Professor Egyptology at London University. In his view they indicate that the Sudan has copper deposits.

Kenya's restrictions on trade with the Soviet bloc countries have been relaxed to bring the policy of the Colony into line with that of the U.K. Applications for import licences for goods from behind the Iron Curtain will be considered on their merits by the Department of Commerce and Industry.

LE TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE



FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER-TYRED
EARTH-MOVING
EQUIPMENT



WIGGLESWORTH

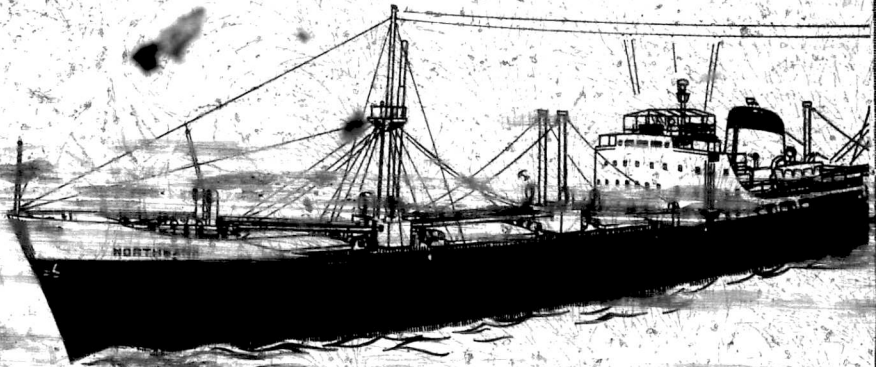
& CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 36-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

THE BANK LINE LIMITED



INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PAKISTAN AFRICA LINE

INDIA NATAL LINE

PAKISTAN NATAL LINE

Carrying passengers and cargo from:

**RANGOON · CHITTAGONG · CHALNA,
CALCUTTA, other Indian ports and COLOMBO**

To: **EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN ports
and vice versa.**

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

Carrying cargo from:

**JAPAN · CHINA · HONG KONG
PHILIPPINES · BORNEO
SAIGON · BANGKOK & MALAYA**

To: **MAURITIUS · REUNION
& EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
and vice versa.**

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES

Details of freight from Managers:

ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED, BALTIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

or from any Shipping Agent.

Arrangements for Kenya Conference

KENYA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE, due to be opened in Lancaster House, London, next Tuesday, is to be attended by all constituency and national members of the Legislative Council — with the proviso that any one of them not wishing to be present may nominate a substitute.

In addition to the two M.L.C.s from the Northern Province, a Northern Frontier district delegation will present its views to the conference or a committee of the conference and will hold itself available for consultation. The Government of Kenya has offered to meet the expenses of up to five persons, who have been asked to reach London by March 1 and to remain for so long as may be thought necessary.

A delegation of two Masai, in addition to the Masai M.L.C.s, have also been invited to arrive in London by March 1 in order to take part in discussions about the agreements with their tribe.

The Kenya National Farmers' Union has been told that, while its views on other subjects will be conveyed to the conference through members of the Legislature, its submissions on land and property rights may be made to the conference or a committee through its own representatives, whose expenses, however, must be met by the K.N.F.U.

No persons from the Coast, additional to Members of the Legislative Council are to be invited to take part in discussions of the question of the Coastal Strip, but the Liwali for the Coast, Sheikh Salim Mubashayi, while not attending the conference, will be present as a member of the Governor's staff when the Coastal Strip is discussed.

Sir Patrick Renshaw, the Governor, will be accompanied by the temporary Minister for Legal Affairs, Mr. A. M. F. Wood, and the Permanent Secretary to the Governor's Office, Mr. J. G. G. O'Connell. Other officials may attend from time to time.

It is expected that the conference will be held in a neutral atmosphere. It is expected that the conference will be held in a neutral atmosphere. It is expected that the conference will be held in a neutral atmosphere. It is expected that the conference will be held in a neutral atmosphere. It is expected that the conference will be held in a neutral atmosphere.

Non-transferable passes will be provided for a maximum of five named persons for each political group, so that they may be taken to the group offices in Lancaster House, but not to the conference itself. Passes in these cases also must be met by the groups concerned.

All air travel, including that of Ministers, has been booked in the ordinary class.

K.A.N.U.'s Draft Constitution

K.A.N.U. HAS PREPARED a draft Constitution for Kenya which is understood to provide for Kenya to become a republic within the Commonwealth.

"Balkanization" of the country—K.A.N.U.'s term for the K.A.D.U. plan of regionalism—is denounced as certain to weaken the body politic, help entrenched interests, and deny equal opportunity to the people. The Coastal Strip must be part of new "United Democratic" Kenya, which would co-operate with other East and Central African countries in forming a federation.

An assurance is believed to be included that no developed land would be taken over, and that expropriation of undeveloped land would be accompanied by fair compensation. [This provision was at once denounced by a Mr. Kihara, secretary of the Kikuyu Landless Union, as "a trick to make the Africans stop their demands for free land owned by Europeans".]

Individual freedom of expression and worship, the protection of basic human rights, and freedom of the Press would be guaranteed.

Coalition Policy

THE KENYA COALITION has stated that at the Lancaster House Conference it will plead that those who wish to stay in Kenya will be secure in their persons and their titles to property, and that those who wish to leave may realize the fruits of their labours and their capital outlay in building Kenya. Three members of the party, Mr. Clive Salter, Mr. Maconochie Welwood, and Mr. David Cole, will attend the conference. The party leader, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, not being a member of the Legislature, will not be present, but he is expected in London shortly.

U.N.I.P.'s Guilt Accepted by H.M.G.

MR. MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said last week in the House of Commons:—

"The report of the Government of Northern Rhodesia on the recent disturbances is the result of thorough inquiries set on hand by the Governor in view of the serious allegations made about the conduct of security operations.

"I accept its main conclusions, which are that the extent of the disturbances—for which responsibility is placed clearly on adherents of the United National Independence Party—fully justified the measures taken to restore law and order; that in general the security forces acted with commendable restraint; and that the accusations of misconduct are either without foundation or grossly exaggerated. I am satisfied that no further action is necessary."

Miss Vickers asked, in view of the fact that the Royal East African Navy was to be disbanded, whether those at present serving in it would be given the opportunity of joining the Royal Navy or would be adequately compensated on the termination of their service.

MR. MAUDLING: "There are 12 officers and petty officers serving in the Royal East African Navy, who have had previous service in the Royal Navy or Royal Navy Reserve. Seven are now over age for service in the Royal Navy. The other five have withdrawn from British service at their own request. The question of some of them joining other services in East Africa, and of compensation for those whose service is terminated, is under consideration in East Africa."

Future of Contract Staff

MR. MAUDLING said in the House of Commons that the Government was considering what plans he had for safeguarding the interests of the service designated contract staff who in many instances had more service than the permanent staff and had not yet agreed to compensate.

MR. MAUDLING: "I know of no reason why contract officers serving in the Government of Kenya should be provided compensation schemes for permanent officers should be unable to complete their contracts. I could not therefore recommend special safeguards for them or the payment of compensation. The general benefits due to designated officers, both contract and permanent, under the Overseas Service Act, such as inducement allowance, education allowance, and so on, are safeguarded by formal agreements concluded between H.M. Government and the overseas Governments concerned."

MR. MAUDLING asked what assistance H.M. Government would give to contract agreement staff still employed by East African Railways and Harbours who might wish to return to Great Britain but lacked the means to pay their way, especially those who would be liable to repayment of income tax, which was usually one and a half years in arrears.

MR. MAUDLING: "Contract staff recruited from overseas are entitled to return passages by their terms of contract. Staff recruited in East Africa on local terms are not so entitled, and neither the British Government nor East African Railways and Harbours have under their terms of employment any responsibility for providing them with overseas passages."

Eleven Mini-buses, worth about £10,000, have been presented by the Nuffield Trust to British Army units in Kenya.

A new Sunday newspaper, called the *Sunday Mirror*, is about to be started in Southern Rhodesia. Aimed primarily at the African market, all but three of the staff will be Africans. The editor will be Mr. A. J. Levin.

Twenty-one African and Asian boys and girls have been admitted to the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Kenya High School for Girls, Government secondary schools in Nairobi which hitherto catered only for Europeans.

Royal Air Force planes are now ferrying food to flooded areas of Tanganyika, especially in the Rufiji Valley and the southern parts of the Masai country. The transport is being provided free of charge by H.M. Government.

When the Tanganyika Parliament reassembles next week nine members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly are to be elected. Though only M.P.s. may vote, anyone qualified to be a candidate for the National Assembly is entitled to stand.

An international agricultural conference, meeting in Arusha from February 6 to 16, is being attended by about 80 delegates from more than 20 African countries, including Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ruanda Urundi, Zanzibar, the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Mozambique, Bechuanaland, Somalia, and Ethiopia.

Inter-African States Organization

A CHARTER proposed by Liberia for an Inter-African and Malagasy States Organization was adopted last week in Lagos by the conference of African heads of state.

A permanent secretariat based in Nigeria is envisaged, with a supreme assembly of heads of state which would meet at least every two years, and a council of ministers, meeting annually, empowered to establish commissions on economics, health, transport, education, labour, co-operatives, the Press and broadcasting. A conciliation commission and a scientific organization are also planned.

A committee of Finance Ministers would be responsible for pooling statistics, creating regional customs unions, regulating currency exchange and the stabilization of the prices of basic products through national funds, and for the specific allotment of regional funds and a common fund. The prospects for a private investment guarantee fund and an African development bank are to be studied.

A secretary-general would be elected every three years. If English-speaking he would be assisted by a French-speaking deputy, and vice versa.

It will be a year before the proposed organization can come into being. The 20 States represented at the conference have to ratify their acceptance and submit detailed comments for incorporation in the revised charter by a committee which will meet within three months and make recommendations to a further conference of heads of state.

Objections to certain clauses included one from the Tanganyika delegation on a section which was, it felt, designed to exclude all non-Africans from the Governments.

President Senghor of Senegal said that the former French colonies of the Brazzaville group would not disband their secretariats until it was clear that the proposed organization would be a success. He believed in the retention of special links with France, and in similar ties for Commonwealth countries.

Reconciliation Not Achieved

Other resolutions dealt with a common external tariff protecting national industries and leading gradually to an African market; the formation of a "distinct and independent group of African representatives in the U.N., and revision of the U.N. Charter to allow "fair and equitable" representation in the Security Council and other bodies; diplomatic and economic boycotts of those countries which do not agree that "all their colonial dependencies be allowed to attain independence at the earliest possible date in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the territories' peoples"; the rejection of any foreign Power's claim that any territory in Africa or elsewhere is an integral part of its homeland; and political and economic sanctions against South Africa with offers of support for the African and Asian communities there.

Sudan, Tunisia, and Libya, which did not participate because an Algerian Provisional (rebel) Government delegation had not been invited, are understood to agree with the principles of the new charter. Efforts are to be made to gain support for it from the Casablanca group—Ghana, Mali, Egypt, Guinea, and Morocco.

Dr. Momo Azikiwe, Governor-General of Nigeria, who was chairman of the conference, said that the Casablanca group would be welcomed "with open arms whenever they find it possible to rejoin us."

The correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed: "The conference has not only failed to bring about a reconciliation; it has made a reconciliation incalculably more difficult. Lagos was to have been the scene of a reconciliation; but it is clear now that Ghana, which holds a dominant position among the Casablanca states, intended to prevent this objective from being reached. The Nigerians were utterly disappointed, as they had been convinced that they were well on the way to detaching Guinea, Mali and Egypt from Ghana."

Nigeria had not considered the implications of inviting the Casablanca states, and the Algerian dispute showed up the fundamental weakness of the Monrovia states—the "moderate" label and the crippling stigma of too much praise from the West. Dr. Azikiwe saved the situation only by uniting the conference in hostility to the Casablanca group, giving them pride in themselves at the expense of any chance of a reconciliation with the others."

The new Imperial Smelting furnace plant at the lead and zinc mine of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., was started under test conditions last week. It is expected to raise the average annual output of zinc from about 30,000 to 55,000 tons and of lead from 14,400 to 28,000 tons.

The British South

Africa Company

Mining in

Northern Rhodesia

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

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

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

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

Coffee and Cotton Boards to Go

UGANDA'S COTTON AND COFFEE price assistance funds are being run down, and the Coffee and Lint Marketing Boards are to be dissolved within the next five years, the Chief Minister, Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, has announced.

"Africanized" co-operative marketing organizations formed by the cotton and coffee growers themselves will take their place, effecting a saving on the high salaries paid to board officials and also doing away with the middlemen who sell and buy several times.

Present circumstances made it impossible to reduce the subsidized price to coffee growers. "I would rather put up the price 60 cents a pound and help the farmers, who are very hard up at the moment: they owe money to the banks and are likely to lose their land. When this money is all spent they will realize that the fund is exhausted and that they will have to rely on world market prices."

"Because the growers are probably in need of cash, I cannot accept the argument of opinion that Uganda should pay world coffee prices and not its subsidized prices, which they say encourage over-production." The Government would not encourage more coffee growing or allow the money to stay untouched for years in the price assistance fund.

The Chief Minister disagreed with Mr. Cyr Spencer, former chairman of the Cotton Marketing Board, and now general manager of the Inter-African Coffee Organization, who had suggested that the price assistance fund be conserved for other marketing boards and pay world prices to growers.

Mr. Spencer had pointed out that the world's annual exportable coffee production was 65m. bags and was increasing at between 8% and 12% annually, while consumption, increasing by only 3%, accounted for 45m. bags. Already some 50m. bags surplus to requirements were in store.

African producers elsewhere criticized the fact that only 60% of Uganda's coffee market was controlled, and Inter-African Coffee Agreement members were against the country's marketing systems because it led to over-production. "If everything did this there would be no hope for the future."

Production of low-grade robusia had to be discontinued, with alternative crops found for those parts of the country in which yields were marginal or quality poor.

During the same week the chairman of the Lint and Coffee Marketing Boards, Mr. D. R. N. Brown, told the annual meeting of the Uganda Agricultural Association that the two boards were needed more than ever as stabilizers during the country's transition to independence; they handled more than 80% of export income, and were essential because of their large financial backing and their ability to guarantee quality and delivery.

The coffee fund now has about £4.8m., and the cotton assistance fund £11.8m.

Buganda's Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. I. Basudde, has described the Chief Minister's pronouncement of the "doom" of the marketing boards as a direct violation of the new Buganda Agreement, which specifically provided that neither Government would introduce legislation affecting the marketing or control of coffee or cotton without consultation with the other.

Report of Bird & Co., (Africa) Ltd.

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA), LTD., the largest sisal-growing group in the Commonwealth, reports a net profit for the year ended June 30, 1961, after charging £385,966 for the maintenance of immature sisal areas, depreciation and obsolescence, of £210,486, compared with £393,879 in the previous year. Owing to drought the output of sisal was down from 21,711 to 18,105 tons and the average selling price of the fibre was £16 per ton lower than in the previous year. An interim dividend of 10% on the £1,129,500 of ordinary stock was paid, but no final distribution for the year is recommended.

Fixed assets stand in the books at £4,582,488 of which nearly £1m. represents investments in tea estates. There are also two subsidiary tea growing companies, Zilal, in which £120,475 had been invested, and Ndola, the interest in which stands at £63,266. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £326,852. Outstanding debenture stock totals £618,802. Provision of £675,000 has been made for land and land development. The group has 15,692 hectares of mature and 6,572 hectares of immature sisal.

Production of tea amounted to 482,956 lb., compared with 358,609 lb. in 1959-60, but a survey of the tea gardens disclosed serious shortages in planned and cleared areas at Kwamkoro. The estates are now under new management and investigation continues. The area of mature and immature tea is now provisionally estimated at 1,655 acres. There are another 30 acres of nurseries and 6,540 acres of cleared or partially cleared land for tea growing. The objective of 2,000 acres of planted tea by 1964-65 is still considered capable of attainment.

Colonel Sir Charles Ponsoby in chairman and Mr. J. F. Lloyd managing director of the company. The other members of the board are Messrs R. Gray, C. L. Woolveridge, P. M. Wise, E. J. Milton, and V. S. Makame. The secretary is Mr. B. S. Williams.

Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd. has published its annual statement in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week. The annual general meeting will be held in Tanga, Tanganyika, on February 24.

East and Central African Tea Crops

OWING TO DROUGHT, tea production has suffered in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland, but the 1960 crops were nevertheless higher than in the previous year.

Kenya's output was up from 27,9m. lb. to 30.4m. lb., Nyasaland's from 25.3m. to 26.1m.; Uganda's from 9.7m. to 10.3m.; and Tanganyika's from 8.1m. to 8.2m.

In the January-March quarter offerings at auction in Nairobi were down from 3,765,898 lb. to 3,357,834 lb. In the case of Kenya there was a drop from over 1.5m. to just under 1.3m. lb.; in that of Uganda from nearly 1.4m. to 867,843; and in that of Tanganyika from 362,036 lb. to 283,432 lb. In the case of Nyasaland, however, offerings rose from 361,314 lb. to 601,879 lb.

The Congo, Portuguese East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Mauritius now also sell tea on the Nairobi market.

Prohibition by New Zealand of the use on livestock of preparations containing certain chemical insecticides is expected to open up in that country a large new market for Kenya pyrethrum.



N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON Yusen Kaisha)

Fast monthly service between
JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE
and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

Homeward cargo can be accepted direct to other Far Eastern destinations (if sufficient inducement) or with transhipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply:

N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:
104-4 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Phone: AVE 1234
Telegraphic Address: Yusen, London.

London Agents: MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.
Cotto House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.3
Phone: AVE 1234
Telegraphic Address: COTTANR, London.

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: MITCHELL COTTS GROUP

Chartered's Dividend Maintained

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (CHARTERED) COMPANY reports group profits for the year to September 30 last at £13,548,928, which is only slightly below the 1960 figure of £13,570,871. Owing to increased tax charges, however, the net profit after tax is down from £8,148,245 to £7,960,412.

The net profit has been arrived at after crediting profits, less losses, on realization of investments of £1.8m. and providing for depreciation of investments and sums written off of £1.7m.

The dividend of 7s. 6d. per 15s. share is maintained, costing £4,128,963.

For the October-December quarter mineral royalty income in Northern Rhodesia amounted to £2,882,000, compared with £2,607,000 in the previous quarter, £2,413,000 in the December quarter of 1960, and a quarterly average of £2,580,000 in the financial year ended September 30 last. These figures are net of the 20% payment due to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Turner and Newall Report

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., a group with two subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia, engaged in asbestos mining and the other in the manufacture of asbestos cement products, reports profit after tax for the year ended September 30 last of £8,046m., compared with £7,855m. in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders receive 12%, and the general reserve is increased by £2m.

The consolidated capital is £49,292,135, capital reserves exceed £8.6m., and revenue reserves total almost £25.8m. Fixed assets and reserves to nearly £83.7m. Fixed assets listed in the books of £40.0m. are less current liabilities at £42.0m. Shareholdings in subsidiaries are valued rather more than £50m.

Extracts from the statement of the chairman, Mr. R. G. Southill, appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week. He is chairman of a number of the subsidiary and associated companies, including Zambian and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd., of which the other directors are Mr. H. Dugmore (managing), G. W. A. Chubb, A. O. G. le Roux, J. Reid and E. G. Harding. Mr. R. M. Bateman is chairman of Turner's Asbestos Products (Pvt.) Ltd., which has factories in Salisbury, Harare and Umtali; his colleagues are Mr. L. B. Petters (managing), D. S. Collinge, Mr. J. H. Wailor, and R. T. Watson.

R.S.T. Quarterly Reports

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., announces that estimated profit before tax in the December quarter was £1,230,000, compared with £1,163,000 in the September quarter. For the first six months of the current financial year profit before tax is £2,393,000, compared with £2,817,000 for the corresponding period of 1960.

Mutlira Copper Mines Ltd., in which R.S.T. has a holding of 64.7%, sold 27,222 long tons in the six months to December 31, compared with 21,490 tons in the corresponding period of 1960. The estimated profit before tax being £3,549,000, compared with £3,871,000 in 1960. The average price per long ton sold was down from £75.2 to £68.4.

Chibuluna Mines, Ltd., in which R.S.T. has a 64.98% holding, sold 4,198 long tons in the December quarter and 8,050 in the half-year (against 9,326 long tons). The estimated profit before tax for the half-year is £221,000, against £575,000, the profit on the average selling price being £27.5, as against £51.7.

Rogan Antelope Copper Mine, Ltd.—which are shortly to be merged with R.S.T.—sold 19,622 tons in December and 39,261 tons in the half-year, compared with 41,518 in the last two quarters of 1960. The estimated profit before tax for the half-year was £1,960,000, against £2,668,000, the profit per ton sold being down from £64.3 to £49.9.

S. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT in 1961 had an at-mine value of £27,161,581, beating the 1960 record by nearly 3%. Asbestos topped the list at £8.1m. Gold, at £7.16m., reached another record, and the production at 370,095oz. was the highest for 17 years. Chromite, third in the table at £3.36m., showed a drop of 10%, and coal at £3,259m., one of 13%. Copper at £2.64m. was up 3% and tin, higher by 70%, passed the £500,000 mark. Owing mainly to its use in local manufacture, iron ore production rose no less than 243% to 427,692 tons.

Cash on all tea manufactured in Nyasaland is to be 2s. 3d. per 100 lb.

The estimated yield of Egyptian-type cotton in the Sudan's current season is about 900,000 bales.

Six 350 h.p. diesel hydraulic shunting locomotives have been ordered by Sudan Government Railways from a Darlington company.

Southern Rhodesia Industrial Assets Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd., has been registered in the Colony with a nominal capital of £500,000.

Divide Chrome Mines, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, are on a caretaking basis pending the success of efforts to dispose of a stockpile of about 2,000 tons of chrome ore.

Industrialists and stockists who have risked their capital in Nyasaland are to be given preference in future when the Government calls for tenders.

On Monday and Tuesday next a conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa will be held in Nakuru.

An electricity consumers' consultative council set up to represent consumers' interests to the Uganda Electricity Board has had its first meeting. The chairman is Mrs. Barbara Saben.

In the quarter to December 31 Falcon Mines, Ltd., had a working profit of £56,898, on which no tax liability arises. Capital expenditure on the property in Southern Rhodesia totalled £18,782.

A loan of between £10,000 and £14,000 to build Anko's first coffee pulper at Nyabukurungu is to be made by the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank to a local African co-operative society.

Uganda's current cotton crop is now estimated at only 225,000 bales, the smallest since 1948. Unusually heavy rains have destroyed hopes of a record 500,000 bales. The quality of the output will also suffer.

A publicity campaign to increase the demand for cloves and research into the possibilities of introducing cloves and other products to the zone under the newly-formed Zanzibar/Madagascar Clove Promotion Council.

M.T.D. (Mawanga), Ltd., a company incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, recovered 3,133 tons of copper in the December quarter from 298,200 tons milled. The parent company produced 3,745 tons from 265,040 tons milled.

Kaimosi Tea Estates, Ltd., Kenya, report that output for the season to November last totalled 290,313lb., compared with 248,238lb. in the previous year. So far 123,720lb. have been sold in London at an average of 10.71s. per lb. and 107,789lb. in Nairobi at 10.71s. per lb.

That Zanzibar will have a deficit this year of not less than £30,000 has been predicted by Mr. Abbas Adamu, Wallingford president of Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce. His estimate, he said, took no account of the compensation payable to expatriate officials who would leave the Protectorate.

Song Sugar Estates will pay no interim dividend in consequence of a serious reduction in profits and of legislation introduced in Mozambique which will substantially increase the tax on the profits for 1960 and 1961. Last year's distribution was 24% as an interim and 64% as a final dividend.

Of 130 cotton ginneries in Uganda only 13 are owned by Africans. A commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Shenfield which is inquiring into the economy of the cotton industry has been asked to consider the interests of growers and African co-operatives to increase their participation in all branches of the industry.

Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia, has had to retrench 450 Africans and 18 Europeans because, in the words of the general manager, production has been "depressed to the bottom of the trough by fighting in Katanga, the increased supply of power from Kariba, and a two-month gap in orders for coke for the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation".

Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd., reports earnings after tax for the year ended December 31 last of £1,161,000, compared with £1,022,000 in the previous year. The final dividend of 5% makes 10% for the year, in which there was a one-for-five scrip issue. At the end of the year the book value of the investments was £25,360,000, compared with a market value in excess of £49m.

The sisal factory at Machakos, Kenya, operated by the local African district council is now managed by a 32-year-old Kamba, Mr. Pius Kioko Mutiso, who served in Somaliland, Ethiopia, and many parts of East Africa in the King's African Rifles during the last war. He went to India for further education in 1951, and later obtained the Diploma in Commerce of Mysore State University.

The copper mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union are willing that their dispute should be referred to a commission of inquiry. The union president, Mr. John Chisita, said at the week-end: "The men want a 12.5% rise on their present pay of 8s. to 9s. a shift, 36 days' annual holiday instead of 14, and an increase in the bonus called shift-differential from 1s. to 11s. 6d."

Company Report**F. W. Woolworth & Company,
Limited**

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the statement by MR. F. L. CHAPLIN (Chairman) circulated to stockholders:

Consolidated Profit and Loss

The consolidated net profit before taxation amounted to £32,586,783, as compared with £31,303,554 for 1960, an increase of £1,283,229 or 4.1%. The increase in taxation of £1,296,745 is greater than the increase in profits before tax, mainly as a result of the further rise of 24% in the rate of profits tax over the full year.

The profit after taxation at £14,984,734 shows a slight reduction of £13,516, but the net surplus for the year at £15,184,181 is £519,412 more than in 1960.

The directors have transferred £2,500,000 (as against £2,000,000 in 1960) to general reserve, and the balance carried forward has been increased by £2,130,041 to £7,609,548. The proposed final dividend at 3s. 3d. per unit is the same as for 1960.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

The value of fixed assets before provision for depreciation has increased over 1960 by £8,566,938 and net income after depreciation amounted to £6,907,093.

Net current assets at £14,765,904 show a reduction of £1,167,934.

Sales

During the early part of 1961 sales were disappointing compared with 1960 but they gradually improved, and with a satisfactory Christmas trade, having regard to the weather conditions in certain parts of the country, turnover for the year proved to be a new record in the history of the Company, despite the fact that there were two less shopping days in 1961 as compared with 1960.

Advertising

During the year we continued advertising in the Press and on Television. We believe that this service has been of benefit to our customers, and we are promoting a similar campaign during the current year.

Food Buying Facilities

It is our belief that as far as possible the housewife likes to do all her shopping under one roof, and with this in mind we have in recent years extended facilities for buying food in our stores. We now have twenty-four stores equipped with the latest refrigeration machinery for handling and retailing fresh meat under the most hygienic conditions. From its inception this service has been well received, and ever-increasing sales testify to the appreciation shown by our customers. Delicatessen also is an important factor of our food service, and in the grocery sections of our stores we have increased and are increasing the range to cater adequately for the public's requirements.

Development Programme

During the year, your directors approved development projects the total cost of which, together with projects previously approved and not yet completed, will amount to approximately £28,000,000 which will be spread over the next few years.

Staff

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to all employees of the Company our sincere appreciation of their loyal and devoted service throughout the year.

The Future

We know that we are going to be faced with a material increase in overhead expenses and that the constant squeeze on profit margins is likely to persist. We also know that we shall have to meet more and more intensive competition. Our future profits depend on the extent to which we can continue to increase our turnover.

Our ambitious programme for the future will be implemented when completed will enable us to provide better service to more customers, and I have every confidence in the ability of our team of buyers to continue to put on our counters first-class merchandise at competitive prices. We are keeping abreast of the constant changes in consumer demand brought about by social changes and higher average incomes and we are continually striving to upgrade as well as improve the quality and presentation of the items in our vast range.

Company Report**Central Line Sisal Estates**

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES LIMITED, was held on January 29, 1962.

The chairman, MR. E. W. BOVILL, stated that the price of sisal had risen to £95 per ton for No. 1 grade since his statement had been issued. This increase in price was partly due to the abnormal continuance of rains, which were causing lower production. It was hoped to make good the shortfall later in the year.

With regard to the recent political changes in Tanganyika, and in particular the resignation of Mr. Nyerere, the Prime Minister, the general feeling was that it was a *reculer pour mieux sauter*—that he would return in a stronger position. These changes had a disturbing effect, however.

In reply to a question, a shareholder was informed that the new subsidiary company, F. & G. Sykes (Wessex), Limited, was engaged in the highly specialized business of breeding and producing day-old chicks in England and had made a very good start.

Tear gas was used by Kenyan police in Nairobi on Sunday night to disperse about 500 Asians. Described as "a lynch mob after blood", they were trying to catch an African suspected of stealing a car radio.

Civil servants in Kenya who will not receive compensation for loss of employment after independence marched through Nairobi on Sunday with their wives and children to present petitions to the Queen at Government House.

The U.N. has opened its own inquiry in the Federation into the air crash near Ndola last September in which the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, was killed. A Federal inquiry commission has just ended its inquiry.

The Lukiko of Buganda has declared that it will not agree to surrender any part of its territory to Bunyoro, whatever the recommendations of the Privy Council Commission which has just ended its inquiry into the subject of the "lost counties".

A traditional rulers' conference held in Fort Portugal last week, representative of the kingdoms of Toro, Bunyoro and Ankole and the district of Busoga, insisted that those areas of Uganda must be placed in the same federal relationship with the country as a whole as is proposed for Buganda. The Kabaka of Buganda did not attend.

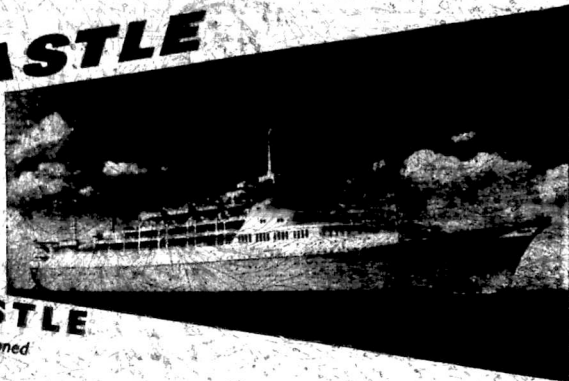
Kenya police have arrested four Africans suspected of being members of a Land Freedom Army gang which exchanged shots with a patrol last week in a forest about five miles from Gatundu, where Kenyatta lives. After an air and ground search had been mounted; home-made guns, food, clothing and blankets were discovered in two tents in a hideout. Some of the 30-strong band were thought to have been wounded.

UNION-CASTLE

PROUDLY ANNOUNCE
THE MAIDEN VOYAGE

OF THE
TRANSVAAL CASTLE

Fitted with stabilisers, and fully air conditioned



The Hotel Ship, "Transvaal Castle", 33,000 tons took her place in the Weekly Mail Service to South Africa when she sailed from Southampton at 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 18, 1962. This latest addition to the Union-Castle fleet takes passengers in hotel comfort and carries freight under the most modern conditions safely and punctually to its destination.

HEAD OFFICE AND CITY PASSENGER OFFICE:
Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3
Telephone: AVE 2010

FREIGHT DEPT.:
Greenly House, 30 Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.3
Telephone: MAN 2930

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:
19/21 Old Bond Street, London, W.1
Telephone: HYD 8400

Union-Castle to South & East Africa

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD.

65-66 LEADENHALL STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3

Branches

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba,
Mbale, Moshi, Lindi/Mtwara, Mwanza



"Mercantile House", Mombasa

Steamship and Airline Agents

Importers and Distributors of all classes
of merchandise, including Building
Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc

*A Well of Information
A Cornucopia of Cheerful
Assistance*

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE

can help you with:-

- ★ answers to your immigration problems
- ★ advice on investment and taxation
- ★ information on travel and tourism
- ★ details of living conditions
- ★ particulars of trade opportunities

The East African Office also offers a comfortable lounge where you may read yesterday's East African newspapers today:

an up-to-date reference library where you may browse;

staff with knowledge of the territories and their prospects.

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London,
W.C.2

Whitehall 5701

Over 850 offices in Africa

We provide an expert and comprehensive banking service throughout South, Central and East Africa.

Anyone with interests in these areas — whether resident or traveller, businessman or tourist — is invited to consult us.



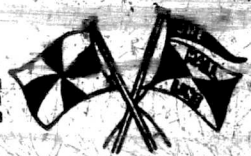
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 55, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

Agents and correspondents throughout the world.

JOINT SERVICE

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and MAURITIUS (also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF KARACHI		Mar. 1	Mar. 9
†HARRISON VESSEL	Mar. 31		April 10

* Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. † Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF NEW YORK		Feb. 15	Feb. 23
WANDERER	Mar. 19		Mar. 27

* Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to: —
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool & London.