

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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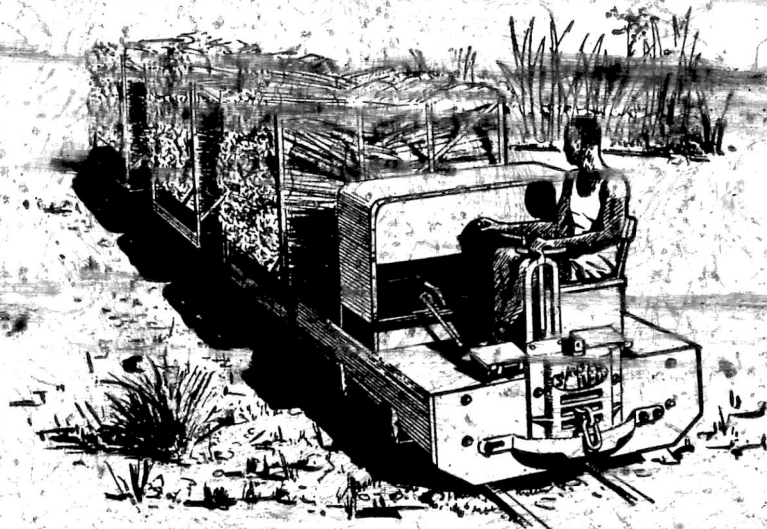
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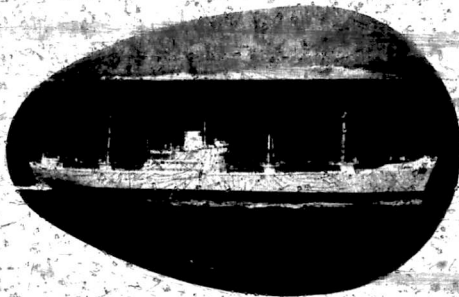
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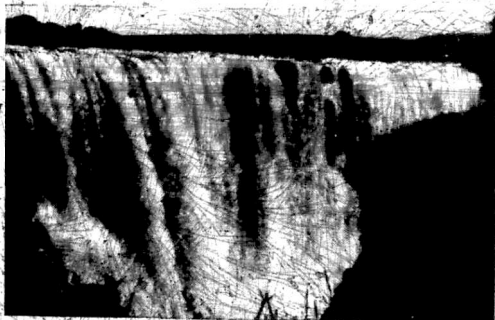


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## Principal Contents

	Page	Page	
Notes by the Way	687	Letter to the Editor	695
Sir Roy Welensky Resigns	688	U.N.I.P. Apologizes for Libelling Sir Roy	696
Kenya Coast Conference	690	Sir Edgar Whitehead's Plan	700
Cannibalism in Katanga	692	Federal Elections	701
Personalia	694	Company Meetings	706

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING PREDICTED the probability of a Federal general election, EAST AFRICA (RHODESIA) received with some surprise the news that Sir Roy Welensky and his Government had resigned. In almost all the leading United Kingdom newspapers that action has been misrepresented as the impetuous blunder of a normally shrewd politician who, under extreme stress, had landed himself and his party in a pointless predicament. Wide dissemination of that inspired fiction is obviously convenient to the Tory hierarchy. Far from sharing that construction, we are convinced that Sir Roy's decision to go to the country was designed as a protest against repeated breaches of faith towards the Federation by the United Kingdom Government; as a means of registering the Federal electorate's condemnation of such conduct; as a demonstration to the millions of politically moderate Africans (who distrust and despise most of the African extremists whom Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod have supported) that the Federal Government will not capitulate to noisy threats; and as a prelude to a demand for early independence for the Federation, in order that it may operate without hindrance its basic policy of advancement by merit, not by colour and violence. In short, the purpose is to check the erosion of confidence and buttress a positive faith.

If the people of the United Kingdom had any inkling of the shameful way in which the Federation has been treated by their two political parties there would be an angry outburst in support of Sir Roy

**What the Public Does Not Know.** Welensky and his Cabinet. They do not know because the Press in general has been as unreliable about East and Central Africa as it was about Germany during the thirties, with the consequence that the Nazis were able to commit iniquity after iniquity before they plunged the world into

war. Because the public has been similarly misled in recent years, small groups of Africans often copying Nazi and Communist techniques, have bluffed, lied, and bulldozed their way to power in one country after another. Not even Mau Mau, the foulest cult and conspiracy in all British African history, brought Westminster and Whitehall to their senses. Indeed, Mr. Macleod (who was to become the appropriate but not very apt apologist for the arch-appeaser Neville Chamberlain) opened his long political career as Colonial Secretary by taking the first step towards the rehabilitation of Mau Mau, and later he released from detention thousands of its thugs, and even altered the law so that some of the leaders might have a smooth passage into the Legislature. In Northern Rhodesia he scrapped overnight a Lennox-Boyd Constitution which was to have lasted for ten years, substituting what a fervent admirer, the Socialist Mr. Callaghan, labelled a "dog's breakfast". Rejecting the advice of the Governor of Nvasaland, he set free Dr. Banda and prepared the way for him to take charge of the Government. Small wonder that Lord Salisbury denounced Mr. Macleod as "unscrupulous", or that the then Archbishop of Canterbury testified after a visit to Central Africa that he had never known United Kingdom Ministers so universally mistrusted.

That is but part of the slide to catastrophe which Sir Roy Welensky has felt it essential to check. Instead of being given firm foundations, the Federation has had skids beneath it from the start nine years ago.

**Political Trickery.** Though Mr. Attlee then pledged the Labour Party to do all in its power to make the multi-racial experiment a success, the promise has been cynically disregarded by the Socialists from the day it was given. Far from trying to fulfil the undertaking, they have given comfort, advice, and funds to Africans bent on disrupting the Federation. Nor can the Conserva-

tives preen themselves, for the majority of their Parliamentary members have tolerated without effective protest the shillying and shallying, dillying and dallying which have marked the whole period since Mr. Lennox-Boyd resigned. An unequivocal promise to Sir Roy Welensky from the Prime Minister himself that the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission would preclude it from considering the dissolution of the Federation was broken. After Mr. Macleod's "dog's breakfast" botchery in Northern Rhodesia, a less dangerous and ostensibly "final" amendment negotiated between the Prime Minister and Sir Roy Welensky, but, because thousands of members of the United National Independence Party indulged in outrages of all kinds, the Cabinet went ignominiously back on his word in September, and Mr. Macleod's "meritorious" amendment of the Macmillan-Macleod casuistry, has therefore had to father a Constitution which is the product of abandoned principles. Even this brief retrospect shows why responsible people in the Federation speak of having been meanly and repeatedly tricked.

A fortnight ago Sir Roy Welensky found when in London that British Ministers had no idea of what to do next in Central Africa. Having floundered through self-opinionated

### U.K. Ministers at Their Wits' End.

folly, jettisoning principles and pledges under threats of violence, they have become bogged down in their own incompetence. They are still the arbiters of what passes for policy in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, two of the three States of the Federation, but, at their wits' end for a face-saver, they have suddenly decided to drop the initiative (which could not possibly have been more calamitous) and pretend that it is the Federal Government's responsibility to propound an acceptable plan for constitutional changes. This makeshift enables the bunglers to withdraw and rest awhile before reappearing in the guise of honest brokers. It is also calculated to absolve the United Kingdom Government from further liability when the pan-Africanists reject the new proposals, as they assuredly will whatever their nature, for their aim is domination, not equity or wisdom. In his speech announcing his Government's resignation, Sir Roy Welensky very properly emphasized the importance of early decisions. The Federal review conference has already been in abeyance for fifteen months, during which period confidence has receded so sharply that the economy has been greatly damaged and Federal Government loans

have lost a quarter of their value on the London market. Having shown remarkable forbearance under affliction, the Federal Cabinet can certainly not be blamed for resolving to call a halt at long last to the Westminster process of lurching from crisis to crisis.

Leading publications have suggested that the general election is mere shadow-boxing because the electorate is overwhelmingly white and the African nationalist parties have promptly declared that they will boycott it.

### Boycotts Not Important.

As to the electorate, it has been made much more liberal than was agreed by the United Kingdom when the Federation was founded; and since the very basis of the Federal Government's policy is to be elected by merit, the number of African voters will inevitably increase quickly and very substantially. Undue importance need not be attached to the boycott for they are endemic in African political movements and usually inefficacious. It has also been suggested that the right-wing Dominion Party may recommend its followers not to vote, whether they do or not, they assuredly agree with Sir Roy Welensky in his protest against breaches of faith by British Ministers and his determination that policy shall not be dictated by pan-Africanist violence. Indeed, if the Dominion Party does contest the election, its leaders would do well to declare that in these crucial matters they stand with the U.F.P.

Irrespective of the poll, the election will demonstrate that some three hundred thousand whites in the Federation, many of them fourth and some of them fifth generation

### Protecting the General Welfare.

Rhodesians, have faith in themselves, will not accept the disastrous Macmillan doctrine of submission to violence, and will not suffer a fate similar to that inflicted upon Europeans in Kenya. These white Rhodesian loyalists to a man, know that they have the trust and support of millions of Africans who want only the ordered progress which they see menaced by subversion—subversion financed by conspirators and cranks in Cairo, Accra, Moscow, and Peking, and by left-wing sentimentalists in the United Kingdom and United States. The cause of African moderates is far safer in the hands of locally resident Ministers, white and black, than in those of politicians in London who are nescient about Africa and eager only to be dishonourably rid of Britain's honourable responsibilities in that continent.



## Notes By The Way

### Condoning Crime

SUSPEND THE LAW, says Mr. Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, and we will do you the favour of participating in the general election under the new Constitution, though we strongly condemn the proposals and consider that they cannot work. His conditions for contesting the election include the removal of bans on political parties, the grant of amnesties to political prisoners and an assurance that there will be no further "political arrests". Acceptance of these proposals would mean suspension of laws which U.N.I.P., with its disgraceful record of violence, finds inconvenient. Those whom the party's leader calls "political prisoners" are officials and members of U.N.I.P. who have been tried by the courts for offences against law and order and sentenced to imprisonment for crimes ranging from intimidation and assault to arson (sometimes with people, black and white, were asleep within the building) and attempted murder on several occasions by setting people alight after soaking them with petrol or paraffin.

### Ominous Official Silence

TO GRANT AMNESTIES indiscriminately in such cases would be to make a mockery of the judiciary, the police, and the general well-being of the country. To utter a word that there shall be no future arrests of persons who dismiss arson and attempted murder as trivial "political" activities would be even worse, for the thugs in the Kaunda party would then consider themselves licensed to resume and extend their iniquities. Since these facts are self-evident, it is disquieting that the conditions publicly stipulated by Mr. Kaunda were not immediately and equally publicly rejected by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, which might have been expected to reply that it would not contemplate granting exemption from the country's laws to any section of the population, and that there could be no question of an amnesty for the two thousand and more members of U.N.I.P. now in jail for their subversive conduct during the widespread and dangerous disturbances last year. The official silence has an ominous resemblance to what happened in Kenya as the Government prepared to release thousands of Mau Mau scallywags. Northern Rhodesia, following the indecent Kenya precedent, is also preparing to change its laws in order to admit felons to the Legislature.

### Clotted Nonsense

ONE NEAR-CERTAINTY of the crisis in the Federation was that Mr. Fenner Brockway, the left-wing Socialist M.P., would describe the issue as that of democracy versus dictatorship, Messrs. Nkomo and Kaunda (whose parties have had to be proscribed by two Governments for subversion and violence) being presented as moderate democrats, and Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead, advocates for progressive political advancement for Africans in a multi-racial society, as dictators. The double-think and double-talk has duly appeared in *Tribune*—with the introductory assertion that "the Rhodesias are now the biggest challenge to British colonialism since the Boston Tea Party and Gandhi's Salt-making Party, an act of defiance by the Indian people to the British occupation". Then follows the customary suggestion that what has been unwisely or prematurely done in one part of Africa makes it essen-

tial that a similar or graver stupidity should be immediately committed in another area, where the circumstances are very different. Even the Congo is made a model! African politicians in the Rhodesias must, according to Mr. Brockway, be given all they ask because independent African Governments have been established (sic) in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, among other places.

### Building A Nation

THAT KIND OF SOPHISTRY suits the Movement for Colonial Freedom and all too many M.P.s. of both parties in the United Kingdom, but it appeals neither to white Rhodesians nor to a very large number of black Rhodesians. Of course Mr. Brockway made no mention of the fact that only a day or two before he wrote the *Liturge of Brotherhood* had made it clear that he wanted the territory to be given separate Protectorate status within the Federation precisely because he objects to Mr. Kaunda, his associates and all their works. The Member for Eton and Slough should also have known that Sir Edgar Whitehead had been telling London audiences of the striking way in which many Africans in Southern Rhodesia are giving voluntary help to the United Federal Party's "Build A Nation" campaign, in order to demonstrate their objection to the aims and methods of the party of the present Federation president. What really annoys United Kingdom politicians of both parties is that Sir Roy Welensky and other sensible leaders in the Federation will not sacrifice its future to their crazy theories and silly formulae. They intend to hold the ring so that Africans in the mass may be saved from the dictatorship which would be inflicted upon them if the small minority of extreme politicians had their way.

### Tribute to Tobacco Growers

TOBACCO GROWERS in Rhodesia have to their credit a somewhat surprising achievement to which, so far as I am aware, no publicity has yet been given. That the quality of Rhodesian leaf has been greatly improved in recent years, that the yield per acre has risen substantially, and that the Salisbury auction floors, now the largest tobacco market in the world, have attracted buyers from many countries is widely known; but I have only just learned that some United States exporters of tobacco to South America now find it advantageous to fly to Salisbury, buy Rhodesian-grown Virginia leaf at less than they would have to pay for the same quality product in their own country, and ship it from the Federation to their customers at the southern end of their own continent. This development has naturally given special pleasure to those growers who insisted in the industry's twilight years that Southern Rhodesia could in time match and even surpass the United States.

### Isms

WHEN MR. CHEME, an African member from Northern Rhodesia, said in the Federal Parliament that African countries ruled by Colonial Powers must be liberated and Mrs. Rosin inquired from what they were to be liberated, the answer was "from colonialism and capitalism and all other isms". "Including pan-Africanism?" asked ingeniously a Member whose name is not given in the official record.

# Sir Roy Welensky's Eve-of-Resignation Speech

## "U.K. Government's Abject Surrender to the Howls of Racialists"

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, went to Government House in Salisbury last Thursday evening to tender his resignation and that of his Government, and next day the Federal Assembly was dissolved by proclamation of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General. A general election in the Federation will be held on April 27.

On Saturday Sir Roy said that the attitude of the United Kingdom Government since Mr. Macmillan's "wind of change" speech in South Africa had made it necessary that whoever was to have discussions with the Government in the future should know precisely where he stood with the Federal electorate, "because the whole African scene has changed since 1958 when the present Federal Government was elected.

"The end of the year will almost certainly see two major political disturbances—one general in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the other more than probably a general election in Britain. We should find ourselves in a dangerous position if we did not have a general election soon, but were compelled instead by the Constitution to hold one at the height of external pressures that we can expect to build up during the next year.

"Discussions with Britain were foreshadowed in a reply given last week to a question in the House of Commons—that that the territorial Constitutions are settled, Britain will solve the problems of the Federation. When the last Parliament elected this year have meant to the electorate merely what it said. Now, after the experience of the past three years, there is understandable reluctance to take it at its face value.

"We have been put on guard against British interference in the rightful affairs of the Federation as much as against interference by the U.N. and other countries, which we see snowballing."

Last week EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published in full Sir Roy Welensky's report to a special session of the Federal Assembly on his London visit. Extracts from the debate which followed will appear in next week's issue.

### The Use of Force

Replying to the previous two days debate, Sir Roy Welensky said:

"If I deal mainly with the points raised by the Leader of the Opposition I will cover the contributions of a number of other members. To keep quiet when everyone else is presenting his case is merely to see one's own case go by default. This applies to almost every man in public life.

"He mentioned my reference in London to the use of force. He gave me credit for having clarified my statement in regard to law and order but he said that that was no explanation so far as he was concerned. I can understand the Press making as much play as possible on the use of these words by me on my arrival in London. I was asked a loaded question, 'would I use force to keep the Federation in being?' and I replied that I would. Each journalist put his own interpretation on my remarks, as I knew they would, and I was not of course given the opportunity to explain in what circumstances force would be used. I had to take other opportunities to put the matter into its proper perspective. I thought I had managed to achieve this and I believe I did in the United Kingdom.

"I now find it difficult to believe that the hon. gentleman would have seen fit to raise this issue once more. I would remind him that I dealt with this subject in some detail in the House well over a year ago. It was in the course of a debate on the report of the Monckton Commission, when the same question of holding the Federation together by force was in dis-

cussion. At that time I used these words: 'but lest there be any misunderstanding, I say clearly what I mean, that where there is dissatisfaction with the existing order of things, where there is a genuine demand for reform a supreme effort must be made to seek and find a solution by constitutional means with the agreement of all concerned; and if, but only if, such supreme effort has been made and has failed, this Government will be the first to recognize the inevitable consequences of that failure. It will not attempt to substitute force for agreement. There is no question of the Federation being run by dictatorship. Let no-one be misled into thinking that this means freedom for secession, and let no-one think he may with impunity threaten by subversion the institutions of this country established by the Constitution or foster a violent break-up of the Federation. The Federal Government, like any Government, has the supreme duty to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the State, and to maintain it if it will, if necessary, by force against any violent attempt which it may come from.'

### Movements Sworn to Destroy the Federation

"I never had any reason to depart from those words of mine. They interpret my mind completely and I have consistently stood by them. I still stand by them, and I venture to say that the hon. Member of this House in his heart of hearts fully endorses them.

"When questions are put to me by the Press I have to deal with the factual position in the Federation. I know that there are movements in this country which are sworn to dismantle and destroy the Federation, if necessary by force. There are movements outside the Federation associated with the organizations here which are equally sworn to destroy the Federation from within, if necessary by force.

"In this connection it might be interesting if I read a paragraph from the pamphlet entitled 'Bury The Hatchet' published by the Monday Club, which was formed in January last year by a group of younger members of the Conservative Party who were concerned at the tendencies shown by the Government to embark upon policies which in many respects appeared to depart from Conservative principles. The pamphlet says: 'Many Africans themselves do not want to see European influence destroyed in Northern Rhodesia. U.N.I.F. represents a small minority of Africans. The vast majority know nothing of politics. To create a U.N.I.F. majority in the Government would be to give vast power to people who are quite prepared to impose their will by force, as they have tried to impose that will on Government by the use of violence.'

### Mr. Chembe's Courage

"It is not often that I find myself in agreement with Mr. Chembe, but on this occasion I would like to commend him on his courage in criticizing and condemning the methods and techniques of U.N.I.F. in their threats of violence and general strikes. I also commend him for his courage in his endorsement that U.N.I.F. was responsible for the outbursts of violence in Northern Rhodesia last year. It takes courage to make a statement of this character under the distressing conditions as they exist in Mr. Chembe's country. I respect and commend the hon. Member for doing so. I am sure he will not expect me to agree with most of what he said, but nevertheless I was extremely pleased to hear him say he and his party were looking for political stability. That is a sentiment with which we can all agree and it is a state which I have been endeavouring to secure in all I have attempted over these months and months of haggling with the British Government.

"I believed that it was time those movements outside this country as well as those within which are determined to destroy the Federation by force if necessary, should receive a warning. If hon. Members doubt the determination of these movements, may I urge them to the terms of a resolu-

tion passed at the Pafmeca conference held at Mbale, Uganda, in 1960.

"This conference condemns the continued existence of the Central African Federation against the clearly expressed will of the African people and calls upon the British Government to dissolve it immediately, and appeals to all freedom loving people of the world to rise in condemnation of this undemocratically imposed Federation. The Conference rejects the recently published report of the Monckton Commission and declares it will have nothing to do with commissions or reports aimed at modifying the Federation, as it objects to the principle of federation as such and not merely to its form. Therefore we of the Pafmeca countries resolve that we shall devote all our material and moral resources to the immediate destruction of the Federation."

"A further resolution passed by the Pafmeca conference held at the beginning of February, 1962, in Addis Ababa was: 'The Federation can be dissolved immediately and the people of Central Africa exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. Pafmeca supports by all means at its disposal any actions which our brethren in Central Africa shall undertake to effect the dissolution of the Federation.'

"We must wake up to the fact that we are living in changed times, changed from the days of decent negotiation in the conduct of affairs to days in which force and the threat of force are almost habitual. I don't believe I need give further justification for my determination to maintain the Constitution and integrity of the Federation by force. I would not go forward, not in anticipation that force will be necessary to preserve our country, but in the face of force and the menace, but not the continuation of years of political and economic stability. Nevertheless that may not be in store for us through the action of others and we must be prepared to meet force with force and clearly make known our determination to do so.

#### Would Not Take it Lying Down

"I am aware that certain elements of the Press conveyed the impression that I directed a threat against the U.K. I know that interpretation was put on it by certain people who I thought would have known the better. What are the facts? I said in a television interview during my visit to London in 1961 that I do not believe for one moment that the British Government would resort to force to destroy the Federation.

"Whatever other feelings I may have against the British Government I do not believe they would be party to the destruction of the very thing which they see have built up here in the Federation. They would be destroying something they themselves have created, the very way of life they believe in. If they try to do that the people of this country would not take it lying down. But frankly it surprises me that any responsible individual either in the U.K. or in this country could really believe that I would have uttered any such threat.

"The hon. Member said he believed it is quite possible that Great Britain wants to hand over her responsibilities for Central Africa to the United Nations. I don't endorse this view. The hon. Member would probably not have made that judgment if he had studied Lord Home's U.N. speech on December 28, in which the Foreign Secretary delivered some sharp criticisms of the organization, or if he had studied Mr. Macmillan's defence of the speech in the House of Commons on February 5, when he made a particular point of the fact that it had been a major objective of British policy 'to prevent the U.N. being drawn into a position in which it will itself become a kind of new Colonial power with vast and increasing obligations for administration, finance and military operations far beyond its capacity'.

#### Southern Rhodesia Self-Governing

"Some credit is due to the British Government for the stand which their representative Sir Hugh Foot has taken on the Southern Rhodesian issue. Speaking to the Southern Rhodesia debate in the fourth committee on February 22, he referred to Britain's Colonial record and also her willingness to co-operate with the U.N. but this co-operation has been provided under the very clear condition that is that no attempt should be made to intervene in the administration of territories for which we have no responsibility. It is for that reason we completely disagree with this or any other move designed to lead to intervention in the affairs of any particular territory. Such intervention would be outside the competence of the U.N. It would be unwise because if it were pursued we should have to withdraw our co-operation which we have shown ourselves so ready and indeed anxious to provide."

"Sir Hugh made a full statement of Southern Rhodesia's self-governing status, pointing out that Southern Rhodesia had no obligation to provide information on its internal affairs to any British Minister or to the British Parliament, and that the British Government had no constitutional right or power to require such information to be provided. He said: 'The

U.K. Government could not and cannot give what it does not receive... on grounds of principle and fact and practice I submit that it would be wrong for this committee to seek to give directions to the special committee of 17 on this issue, as the resolution before us proposes, and I trust that having heard the explanation which I have made it will be agreed that we should not attempt to do so'.

#### Federation and United Nations

"Before leaving the subject of the U.N. I would like to deal with the hon. Member's reference to the possibility of U.N. officials coming here to inquire into Southern Rhodesia's status. I want to reject as totally unworthy the suggestion that Sir Edgar Whitehead had passed the buck to me. That is not true. What Sir Edgar did was state in clear terms the constitutional position, which is that the control of who comes into this country and who does not rests in the hands of the Federal Government. Final decision as to whether or not the U.N. would be allowed to send anyone into this country rests with the Federal Government. I can assure hon. Members that I would neither accept nor reject out of hand any suggestion of this nature without full consultation with the Government concerned, which in this case is the Government of Southern Rhodesia. As yet no request has been put either to the Government of Southern Rhodesia or to myself about such a mission from the U.N.; therefore the question is at this stage hypothetical.

"I want to refer to the attitude of the Federation to the U.N. Those hon. Members who attended the Press this morning will have seen a number of resolutions of the committee of 17 on U.N. responsible government is convenient on the basis of a referendum only, and what the people of this country have to do is if they support me, is that I do not accept universal adult suffrage as providing a suitable method of government for this country in its present state of affairs. I don't want to sound cynical or bitter, but when I look at the number of dictatorships represented at the U.N. I can't help but pose the question, 'how many of them are alleged to enjoy the protection of one-man-one-vote?' and on the other hand how many of the Southern States and the States of the United States practices?

"The hon. Leader of the Opposition made a statement on Sir Edgar Whitehead's U.N. speech, but he doesn't seem to defend Sir Edgar, he is quite capable of doing that himself, but I would like to say that Sir Edgar's statements about the future governments of the two Northern Territories have been clearly understood by the people of the Federation. They have been unequivocal and he has tried to pull the wool over no-one's eyes. He has said that in the event of the two Northern Territories falling into the hands of extremist governments it would be impossible to hold the Federation together. I myself have nothing to add to that statement.

#### Referendum Campaign

"I have no intention of trying to score a debating point, but I am bound to say I was more than surprised to hear the Leader of the Opposition suggest—perhaps it would be better to say try and pin on me the suggestion—that the referendum campaign had been fought on the question of Northern Rhodesia's Constitution. Of course I did nothing of the kind, and the hon. Member knows it. It has obviously escaped his attention that agreement had been entered into by the British Prime Minister and myself on the Northern Rhodesia Constitution, and that agreement was a vital factor in the referendum campaign. The hon. Member cannot dismiss it, and he cannot dismiss the fact that in many meetings which I addressed during the course of the campaign, supporters of his own Party questioned the effects the Northern Rhodesia Constitution could have on the Federation.

"The hon. Member said, and I can quote his words almost verbatim, 'I do not accept that the Southern Rhodesia referendum was fought on the Northern Rhodesia constitutional proposals'. The hon. Member reminds me that it is possible even today to play the old time-honoured parliamentary trick of setting up one's own nine-pins and then knocking them down.

"The electorate of Southern Rhodesia know full well the importance of Northern Rhodesia to the Federation. It would be a sad day if there was not some form of association between the three territories. I recognize the importance of the two Northern Territories in relation to the secondary industry already established in Southern Rhodesia, but the hon. Member made too much of the point that Northern Rhodesia has got no benefits out of Federation.

(Continued on page 691)



the more regrettable that at a conference at which the fate of the permanent residents of Mvumbao is being discussed adequate representation and assistance to the indigenous population of Mvumbao has been refused. We nevertheless hope that the deliberations of this conference will go a long way in solving the problems which have hitherto confronted the Protectorate, and that peace, progress and prosperity will be achieved."

MR. A. J. PANDYA, an elected member of the Legislature since 1956, an advocate, and chairman of a large Asian business group, said:—

"The fact that this conference is being held as a separate meeting from the conference for a Constitution leading to independence for Kenya, and that Sir James Robertson was sent out specially as a commissioner to consider the implications of the 1895 treaty and to ascertain if changes are required speaks for the importance attached to this knotty problem."

"Whereas there are those who feel that the Strip is a separate country, there are those who have stressed that it is an integral part of Kenya and it would be our endeavour to reconcile the widely differing views with the greatest of harmony."

"The Coastal peoples have long built a tradition for harmonious and amicable relations among themselves, and with this background and good will and determination to reach agreement I am confident we shall succeed and reach decisions of vital importance, not only for the future of the present Kenya and Colonies, but the territories with great interest in the port of Mombasa, which are Uganda and partly Tanganyika."

"We must examine the problems from the point of view of Kenya as a whole, where we are attempting to evolve a society based on freedom and economic opportunity for all citizens and for their happiness and prosperity."

#### Mr. Ngala's Views

R. G. NGALA, president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, and Leader of Government Business in the Legislature, said:—

"On behalf of the K.A.D.U. Parliamentary Group I must first and foremost be glad we are that the question of the Coastal Strip is now to be examined. The whole of Kenya is very tense at this moment and eager to know the type of Constitution which our country will have."

"Whatever may be resolved during these discussions on the Coastal Strip will affect all of us, and the fact that the port of Mombasa is the concern of everyone in our country and in Uganda must not be overlooked."

"For many years Africans, Arabs, Europeans, and Asians who live at the Coast have worked amicably side by side, and I feel sure that a way will be agreed in which this association can continue to their mutual benefit."

"We have before us Sir James Robertson's report, which in many aspects we think is a helpful document. K.A.D.U. as a party made their views very clear to Sir James Robertson, as did other political and social groups. We must remember that whatever solution is found must have the backing of the people who live at the Coast if it is to work properly."

"Whilst recognizing that there are historical arguments in connexion with this subject, it must nevertheless be accepted that we live in 1962, and not in 1895, and in a rapidly changing Africa, and so it is the present and the future that must be considered, and planned by those of us round this table. In putting forward our proposals at the Kenya Conference my party has constantly hoped that the people of the Coast could be joined together in one region, having exclusive powers in the way in which we have already indicated."

"I express my earnest wish for a happy and successful outcome to our deliberations."

#### International Obligations Rejected

On behalf of the Kenya African National Union, its president, J. Kenyatta, said:—

"Mr. Chairman, your excellencies, my lords, members of the Press, ladies and gentlemen. For many years the fate of millions of our fellow men have been in the hands of foreign Powers and interests, sometimes ruthless and at times benevolent. Today there is a drastic change and it is universally accepted that the fate of every man, poor or rich, educated or illiterate, must legitimately be his own concern. It is also universally conceded that the gross encroachment on the sovereignty of various nations through colonialism and other forms of imperialism must cease so that all nations, small or large, weak or powerful, shall enjoy the right to self-determination."

"We in K.A.N.U. are completely committed to Kenya's complete independence and African unity. We therefore approach this coastal strip problem in the spirit that others will come with us to affirm the integrity of what must logi-

cally be regarded as a geographical and historical unit, that is Kenya, and further that together we shall work for an East African Federation as the basis of our common interests and inter-dependence."

"Let me hasten to add that we consider ourselves privileged to have a good friend in the Sultan of Zanzibar and all the people of Zanzibar with whom fate has brought us together in the East African Common Services Organization."

"It is, however, necessary that I state right from the outset that the problem before us is not a mere matter of legal or international obligations—which in any case cannot bind a Kenya Government—but rather one of logic and what is practical."

#### Kenya is One

"To us Kenya is one, and no one can remove any part of it without encroaching seriously on our present nation. Such a move would be resisted without reservation by our people. I am glad, however, to know that all of us are committed to unity and pan-Africanism; and that therefore K.A.N.U.'s aim of creating a united and stable Kenya nation—in which there is respect for all men and their religions, regardless of race, colour or country of origin—must receive the support of all fellow nationalists in Zanzibar."

"Long live East African unity!"

#### Speakers from Zanzibar

SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ABU BAKAR, Chief Minister in the Zanzibar Government and leader of the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party, said:—

"Destiny has placed on the shoulders of those who are gathered here to-day a heavy burden of responsibility. The responsibility may be the lives of thousands, perhaps millions, of our brothers, sisters and children in East Africa are in our hands to make or mar."

"If we can solve the problem of the Coastal Strip amicably to the satisfaction of all concerned, we shall deserve the gratitude of humanity, but if we forget the vital interests of any section, or run roughshod over the rights of any section, as being of no account, we may well meet in Lancaster House."

"It is the view of the Government of Zanzibar that any decision arrived at should meet the approval of the people of the Coast. It is essential that they should feel that their vital interests are secured, that their sentiments are not likely to be outraged, and that their traditions are safeguarded."

"At the same time, His Highness's Government in Zanzibar would view with great disfavour any solution which would be detrimental to the vital interests of Kenya and the rest of East Africa, or prejudicial to the economic and political relationship of the Coast with the rest of Kenya."

"I would earnestly appeal for an objective discussion, free from all emotionalism, and I am sure if we join the task with sincerity and the desire to serve East Africa and the cause of humanity, we shall not fail to find a solution that will be of lasting benefit to everyone concerned. May God light the way for us!"

SHEIKH ABED KARUMB, president of the A.I.O. Shirazi Party of Zanzibar, said:—

"Mr. Secretary of State, on behalf of the Opposition side of the Zanzibar delegation to the Kenya Coastal Strip Conference I attempt to thank you for your opening address of welcome. I can assure you, sir, that my colleagues and I have come to attend this conference on behalf of our people with an open mind and with a large store of goodwill."

"We realize the great responsibility that has been placed upon us by those who have entrusted us with this important mission. We are, therefore, determined to make a full and fruitful contribution to this conference, so that, together with the other members, we may speedily find an acceptable solution and reach a successful conclusion on the question of the future of the Kenya Coastal Strip."

#### Sultan of Zanzibar's Statement

ALTHOUGH HIS SOVEREIGNTY over the Coastal Strip of Kenya is indisputable, the Sultan of Zanzibar "recognizes that the economic and political developments of the past 67 years cannot be ignored and that Kenya has been administered by the British as one country", his legal adviser, Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., told the Kenya Coastal Strip Conference at Lancaster House on Monday on behalf of His Highness.

He said:—

"There can be no doubt, as a matter of history and as a matter of law, that the Coastal Strip was before 1895 and has

since remained a part of territories reigned over by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. The 1895 Agreement in no way touched the question of sovereignty. Its only effect was to transfer to the British Government responsibility for the administration of the area. If the agreement were terminated such responsibility would revert to His Highness.

Nevertheless, His Highness recognizes that the economic and political developments of the past 67 years cannot be ignored and that Kenya has been administered by the British as one country.

"The period of colonial rule in Africa is rapidly drawing to an end—a development which His Highness entirely welcomes. The question arises, however, as to how in future the Coastal Strip is to be governed. His Highness's main concern is not with abstract juridical questions of with his own legal

rights, although these, he is advised, are beyond dispute.

"A large number of the people living in and around the Coastal Strip are his subjects. His Highness's sole concern is for the welfare of his people. Before he could agree to any arrangements for their future government he would wish to be satisfied that their institutions and way of life would be fully safeguarded. He has in mind, in particular, the matters referred to in paragraph 89 of Sir James Robertson's report."

Mr. O. S. Bassadiq, a Kenya M.L.C. who is representing the Mwambao People's Party in its demand for autonomy for the Strip, said that he was taken aback by the Sultan's statement. Sheikh Mohamed Alamoody, holder of the Arab National seat said that Kenya's constitution would have to be finalized before the coastal people decided on a link with Kenya. "I don't believe in blind dates", he added.

## Cannibalism in United Nations Camp in Katanga

### Compensation Demanded for British Sufferers from U.N. Activities

**CANNIBALISM DAY AFTER DAY** in the Baluba area of the United Nations in Katanga was mentioned by Sir William Whitely, Conservative Member for Brighton, Pavilion, when in the House of Commons last week he called upon the Government to obtain compensation from the United Nations for British subjects who had suffered from the activities of its forces in Elisabethville.

He said, *inter alia*:—

"After I left Katanga and got back to Rhodesia I was surprised to read in the newspapers that the Lord Privy Seal had stated that he was about to arrange for the British Government to invest in bonds for the United Nations. That was just when one had heard about British subjects having their property taken from them in Katanga.

"The consul had made application to the United Nations on that score, and the answer had been that the United Nations said that the war in Katanga is not their war, that the war in the Congo is not their war, and that therefore they are in no way responsible.

"If we are to give British money to help the United Nations, presumably because everybody in the Congo is almost bankrupt and in need of help to carry on there, surely we ought first to see that British subjects who have suffered there are compensated.

### Case of Mrs. Van Damme

"I will take the case of an old lady, Mrs. Van Damme, aged 72, a British subject who married a Belgian officer who was in Britain in the First World War. She went to Katanga and settled there with him. He is long since dead. She has been living by herself in a small house of her own. Her only means of support were the vegetables she sold.

"Whilst I was there Lord Russell of Liverpool was there making a study of the atrocities committed by the U.N. He has told me: 'I had a long talk to Mrs. Van Damme. She told me that on December 15 there had been a good deal of indiscriminate shelling of the town and M. Derricks, who lived next door, came down about 5.15 p.m. to see that she was all right and to tell her that if she was frightened to sleep in her own house she was welcome to go to his house at any time. The shelling increased so much that she was afraid to go out of doors and spent all night lying under her bed. Next day she remained indoors but was very worried because she had not seen M. Derricks who used to pass her house practically every morning.

"The firing went on most of the day and on Monday the 18th she decided that it was too dangerous to remain where she was and she quickly packed some clothes, intending to leave her house and find shelter somewhere else. As she was about to leave five Ethiopians came up the garden path. She tried to prevent them entering the house but they forced their way in. One slapped her several times on the face and another one kicked her. They then wantonly broke everything in the house, and after about half an hour left. Mrs. Van Damme then left in the direction of Elisabethville. On the way she was found by the head of the Red Cross Organization. She is now living in a convent school.

"I understand that the British Consul, who has been looking after her, has since offered her free passage back to England, to which the poor old lady not unnaturally replied:

"It is all very fine to be sent back to England, but what am I going to do when I get back—live on public assistance? I am not accustomed to the English system any longer. I have a perfectly good home in Elisabethville. If it were not for the United Nations—she is absolutely right about this—everything would be perfectly orderly in Elisabethville. Under Tshombe it is peaceful. It is only these U.N. people who are causing all this trouble. I want to stay here."

### Forty Deaths a Week

"Elisabethville is about the same size as my Brighton constituency. At one end of Elisabethville are some 30,000 native tribesmen, when the U.N. have pushed into the equivalent of a concentration camp. They are dying at the rate of about 40 a week and eating each other at the rate of about two or three a day. At the other side and in the middle there are the Swedes, Ethiopians, Indians, Ghanaians, and Irish. One does not know what any of them will do at any moment. In another corner of the town are Mr. Tshombe and his Government. It is difficult for any form of order to remain in a town like that.

"The town is only about 60 miles from the Rhodesian border, the same distance as from London to Brighton, and here are the Baluba eating each other. Frankenstein's monster is being done about it, because the heads of the different units—the Indians, Ghanaians, Ethiopians, Irish and Swedes—are in control of their own people. Therefore it is difficult to find who can be made responsible. The U.N. should be responsible, but they seem to have no super-organization over these people. They are like Frankenstein's who are not being stopped. Nothing can be done, whereas British subjects can be molested and attacked.

"I have the names of three Northern Rhodesians who were murdered by the Indians in mid-December. We have just had a report signed by 46 doctors from Elisabethville which has been sent to the U.N. and the Red Cross in Geneva. It states that a young Italian, his cousin, his chauffeur, and eight workers were travelling from Northern Rhodesia when they were attacked. No fighting was going on between the U.N. and the so-called mercenaries. These people were calmly travelling on their own when the Indian mercenaries advanced and shot down at close range all the workers. The three Northern Rhodesian British subjects were found two days afterwards. The only person remaining alive is a Mr. Tshifanda, who is in hospital at the Clinique Reine Elisabeth. I should like the Joint Under-Secretary to find out from him exactly what happened and to let us know what can be done for the families and relations of these people.

"I have spoken about M. Derricks, who was looking after Mrs. Van Damme. He was a director of the Union Minière mines and was aged 60. He was sitting in his house when the straight away. For no reason they shot him dead equally mutilated and beaten to death. These are the things that are happening all through that part of the world.

"We are sending money to the U.N.—presumably to help them carry on their fighting in Katanga and do all that they can to destroy the one and only Government there which is multi-racial, which is interested in linking up with Rhodesia, and which desires to keep the Europeans there."

MR. PETER THOMAS, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the course of his reply:—

"I must say how much we deplore the damage occasioned to British subjects and the deaths that have taken place. H.M. Consul has reported that 14 British subjects have had their properties pillaged. It is, however, by no means certain who was responsible in each case. Not only was Elisabethville fought over by U.N. troops and the Katanga goldfarmer, but there was also the complicating factor of the Baluba camp.

**Conditions of Appalling Squalor**

"This large refugee camp just outside Elisabethville contains about 45,000 Baluba tribesmen. They live in conditions of the most appalling squalor, and during the hostilities hundreds of these refugees left the camp and fled through the residential centres. A number of acts of pillage are believed to have been committed by them.

"In addition to properties of British subjects which have been pillaged, the owners of six British properties reported that their properties had been occupied by U.N. troops. H.M. Consul has reported that these houses are not in a good state, but it is not clear what proportion of the damage was received during the fighting or during their later occupation by U.N. forces.

"British subjects in Elisabethville consist of a large number of Rhodesians. In addition there are a number of British subjects of European descent who arrived there on December 1. Of the latter one, Mrs. Lynn, was killed by mortar fire; 25,000 lbs of material, three had expressed an intention of leaving; and the remainder, including the majority of the Rhodesian Africans, appeared to be prepared to carry on unless they were not in their own interests.

"Any British subject who so desires may apply through me for repatriation with the assistance of H.M. Consul, since July, 1960, between 50 and 60 British subjects have been repatriated.

"Your friend mentioned the death of certain Northern Rhodesians. We have only heard about this from the letter sent to the International Red Cross. That body is making inquiries.

"There appear to be three parties against whom claims might be for damage which has taken place in Katanga. By this I mean all Katanga, including the northern part, which is now under Central Government administration. These three parties are the Central Government, the Communist Government, and the United Nations.

"Where U.N. responsibility appears to be established, I certainly see no reason why the claims should not be taken up with them by the persons concerned. On the other hand, evidence in some incidents may indicate responsibility of the Katanga provincial authorities or of the Congolese Central Government. Here again appropriate action may, if considered useful, be taken.

**Many Claims Submitted**

"A large number of claims have already been submitted to the U.N. in Elisabethville and they are still coming in—not, of course, all from British subjects. Indeed, I would expect claims from British subjects to be very much in a minority. U.N. claims offices are to be established in Elisabethville. H.M. Ambassador in Leopoldville and H.M. Consul in Elisabethville were instructed some time ago to assist British subjects to record their losses, if they so wished, on a standard form.

"As soon as movement round the town was possible, two members of the consulate staff visited Mrs. Van Damme and 12 other British subjects. Mrs. Van Damme was then wearing a pair of borrowed tennis shoes and a thin cotton dress, which constituted her entire wardrobe. Two days later these members of the consulate took the British refugees extra food, and a mackintosh, dresses, shoes, a wool jacket and jersey suit, and dressing gown for Mrs. Van Damme. The British Vice-Consul visited Mrs. Van Damme several times during the fortnight after Christmas. The Red Cross declined to take her back to see her horse, however, as the area was still in the zone of occupation and considered dangerous.

"Her property consists of about 15 acres of what was valuable land on which Mrs. Van Damme's late husband had built a small house. The site is attractive and near the best residential quarter of Elisabethville. Beyond a few windows broken by rifle fire there was no sign of structural damage due to mortars or rockets and the doors were intact, but the interior of the house was in a state of considerable confusion. Most of the linen, cutlery, china and kitchen utensils had disappeared and electrical fittings had been torn out of the walls.

"Once she feels that her house is reasonably secure, Mrs. Van Damme wishes to leave for England. When H.M. Consul discussed her case very recently with the responsible officer, he

was told that there was no guarantee that she would receive satisfaction. I can only express the hope that in the end her claim will be satisfied, and I can assure the House that H.M. Consul will continue to give all assistance to this unfortunate lady.

"The case of Mr. Burton has also been drawn to the attention of the U.N. in writing. Mr. Burton, a British subject, is the managing director of the Société du Génie Civil in Katanga, whose private house was looted after it had been evacuated on U.N. instructions when it came into the line of fire during last December's fighting.

"H.M. Consul has now presented four other cases to the officer in charge of the U.N. administration in Elisabethville. These are the cases of Mr. Spurgin, a South African for whose interests as a British subject we are at present responsible, Mr. Pitchen, Mrs. Bewsher, and Mrs. Lejeune, all of whose houses were pillaged.

"Much as we deplore any possibility that these losses may have been due to actions by the U.N. forces, we do not believe that the interests of British subjects on the spot would be served either by refusing to buy bonds or by a withdrawal of the U.N. from the Congo, which might be the effect of a failure of the bond issue.

"A complete abandonment by the U.N. of the Congo, leading to possible civil war between the various contending factions, would constitute a very grave threat to British residents both in Katanga and in other parts of the country."

**High Appointment for Ghanaian**

Six Eastworth Davis, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission until it became the East Africa Common Services Authority, which he has served as its first general manager. He will be succeeded by Mr. A. L. Adu, secretary to the National Council for Higher Education and Research in Ghana, where he was until last year Secretary to the Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service. He presided over the East African Salaries Commission in Tanganyika and was a member of the Nyasaland Government on civil service matters.

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# PERSONALIA

EARL DE LA WARR is revisiting the Federation. MR. B. I. BARRY has resigned from the board of Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd.

SIR FRANK MEDLICOTT is now honorary treasurer to the Flying Doctor Service of Africa.

MR. W. P. TAMUKEDDE has been appointed district commissioner of the new Sebei district in Uganda.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WINDLEY have arrived in England. They are now at 62 Pont Street, London, S.W.1.

MR. T. P. B. DODD, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Nyasaland, has recently paid a short visit to Kenya.

DR. HRIDAY NATH KUNZRU, an Indian M.P., and president of the Servants of India Society, has been visiting East Africa.

THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR was the guest at dinner of H.M. Government on Tuesday night. MR. MAUDLING acted as host.

MR. H. HUGHESON, Deputy Educational Adviser in the Department of Technical Co-operation, has been visiting East Africa.

DR. STUART HALL, head of the East African branch of the Ross Institute, has recently visited the Comoros of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting British Guiana, Trinidad, and Barbados.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER arrived at London Airport on Wednesday last week from Kenya in an aircraft of B.O.A.C.

MR. CHAD CHIFUNZA and MR. J. A. CLARK, Federal M.P.s, recently attended a two-week Commonwealth study conference in Nigeria.

MR. A. J. WILSON, public relations officer to the Rhodesian Selection group of companies, is due in England in a few days from Salisbury.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, president of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club, presided at its annual general meeting in London yesterday.

MR. MIFWAJI KAMALI, president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, has been appointed Minister of Health and Labour in the Territory.

MAJOR-GENERAL and MRS. E. B. HAWKINS have sold their farm near Thomson's Falls after 50 years in Kenya. They will live in Le Touquet, France.

MR. DENIS WINCHESTER-GOULD, of Ndola, is chief organizer in Northern Rhodesia of the United Federal Party's "Build A Nation" campaign.

MR. J. H. HUIZUNGA is to address a lunch-time meeting of the Royal African Society in London on Thursday, March 22, on "Pan-Africanism".

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR and SEYYID MUHAMMAD bin ABDULLA were received by THE QUEEN at Buckingham Palace one day last week.

BRIGADIER A. C. BEDIN, Inspector of Physical Training in the British Army, has arrived in Kenya from Tripoli to inspect Army P.T. establishments.

HERR A. WELLENREITER has arrived in Nairobi to open a regional office for a German airline which will in May begin twice-weekly flights from and to Europe. Recent arrivals from the Federation include Mr. T. K. A. DOUGLAS, Mr. & Mrs. N. EWING, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. D. HENDERSON, and Mr. & Mrs. H. WULFSOHN.

SIR NIGEL GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Ichen Abbas, near Winchester, sometime Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government, left £3,003, on which £30 has been paid.

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, a member of the Federal Information Department since its establishment in 1953, and for seven years Information Attaché in London, has resigned. He will shortly leave Rhodesia for the U.K.

LORD COLYTON has returned from his visits to East and Central Africa.

PROFESSOR E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD, Professor of Social Anthropology at Oxford, has been awarded the Huxley Memorial Medal for his contributions to African anthropology.

THE REV. DEREK N. W. MATTEN has been inducted as chaplain of All Saints', Kampala, and St. John's, Entebbe, by the MOST REV. LESLIE BROWN, Archbishop of Uganda.

MR. EDWARD WAKEFIELD, Conservative M.P. for Derbyshire West, who has visited East Africa, has been appointed the first Commissioner for Malta. He has received a baronetcy.

MR. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON is to speak on "Agricultural Advances in Eastern Africa" at a lunch-time joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on April 5.

THE REV. E. C. POCKINGTON, who has served for some years in Nyasaland with the U.M.C.A. as rector of St. Paul's, Blantyre, is to go to British Guiana as vicar of St. Philip's, Georgetown.

DR. W. E. BARNES, who visited East and Central Africa some years ago in connection with pest control measures, has retired from the managing directorship of Dow Agrochemicals, Ltd.

MR. SAM NTIRO, Acting High Commissioner in Tanganyika and Malawi, gave a reception last week for delegates attending the Kenya and Zanzibar constitutional conference in London.

MR. CHRISTOPHER TUMBO, general secretary of the Tanganyika African Railway Union, is the Tanganyika's High Commissioner in London, a post created by the return to Dar es Salaam of Mr. Thomas UMANI.

SIR JOCELYN LUCAS, SIR LESLIE PLUMMER and DR. REGINALD BENNETT, who have shown special interest in East African affairs, are three of six M.P.s who are to visit Sweden as guests of the Riksdag from March 26 to April 4.

MR. W. G. E. PICKFORD has been elected chairman of the Kericho Club, Kenya, and MR. L. H. J. PRINCE honorary secretary. Both are founder members of the club, which has just rescinded the rule restricting membership to Europeans.

SIR JOHN PASCOE, chairman of Aberdare Holdings, Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, has been elected chairman of the Mecca Water Softener Co. Ltd. MR. A. J. NICHOLAS, joint managing director of Aberdare, has also joined the Mecca board.

SIR ROBERT TREGGOLD is in London for a few days on his way back to Salisbury from a visit to the United States to take part in a symposium at Chicago University. It was also attended by MR. H. CHITPEO, the Southern Rhodesian African barrister.

MR. G. READ, a past president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, has been elected president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Eastern Africa. The new senior vice-president is Mr. J. K. CHANDE, president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber.

SIR KEITH AGGUT, deputy chairman of Anglo American Corporation, and chairman of Consolidated Mine Selection Co., Ltd., and MR. MAURICE W. RUSH, a member of the Anglo American board, have been elected directors of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.

MR. MALUKI MWENDWA, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws and a Diploma in Public Administration from Exeter University, and a degree from Oxford University, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Communications on his return to Kenya. His wife is a German, whom he married while she was a nurse at a hospital in Exeter.



SIR RONALD PRAIN is due in London at the week-end from visits to North and South America.

SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVILAND, who has frequently visited East Africa, has resigned the presidency of the De Havilland Engine Co., Ltd.

After 36 years in Northern Rhodesia as a missionary of the U.M.C.A., the REV. JOHN MUNDAY has resigned. MRS. MUNDAY went out as a nurse in 1926 as Miss Muriel Wilton. They were for years at the Fwila mission, and for the past 16 years MR. MUNDAY has been Rector of Broken Hill.

MR. MUSA NYANDUSI, senior chief of the Kisii tribe, has been appointed the first African chairman of the newly-established Kisii African District Council. When he returns from a visit to the United States MR. ISAYA OWALA is to be the first African chairman of the district council at Homa Bay, Kenya.

MR. ANTONY COLE has joined the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies as its archivist. After four years of work in public libraries in London, he went to Southern Rhodesia in 1954 to join the Central African Archives in Salisbury, and has worked in all the territories of the Federation.

SIR RONALD CHAMBERLAIN, Director-General of the British Post Office, and formerly Postmaster-General in East Africa, will preside over a Commonwealth conference which will meet in London at the end of this month to consider the possible value of satellites in long-range communications. The Federation and Tanganyika are to send delegates.

MR. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON, lately Director of Agriculture in Kenya, and now Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Development Corporation, will speak on "Agricultural Advances in Eastern Africa" at a four lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on April 5. LORD HOWARD OF GLENDALE will preside. At 8 p.m. that evening COLONEL LAURENS VAN DER BEEK will show a film of the Kalahari. SIR JOHN MACPHERSON will take the chair.

## Obituary

MR. W. K. F. ("BUSTER") MORRICE died a few days ago near Endebess, Kenya.

MR. JOHN EDWARD McDONOUGH, formerly of Kenya, has died in Cambridge, aged 77.

THE REV. ARTHUR SAMUEL AUSTEN, who has died in Folkestone, Kent, was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland before the 1914-18 war. He was vicar of Filkins from 1915 to 1942.

MR. FRANK HORBAIN, the journalist, cartoonist, and cartographer, whose death is reported, was for some years chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, taking over the office when MR. CREECH JONES became Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR HUGH CHOLMONDELEY THORNTON, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., who has died at the age of 80, was private secretary to Lord Milner while he was Secretary for the Colonies, and was then appointed Second Crown Agent. He was Crown Agent for 23 years.

SIR GERALD GROVE, third baronet, who has died at the age of 75, joined the B.S.A.P. in Rhodesia in 1911 and served during the 1914-18 war in the campaign in German East Africa. Later he was A.D.C. to Lord Buxton while Governor-General of South Africa.

MR. CECIL CARSTENS, who has died suddenly in Cape Town, had retired only a fortnight earlier from the staff of the Mufulira mine in Northern Rhodesia, where he had served since 1939. He was for several years vice-chairman of the local branch of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union. As a young man he had served in the Merchant Navy for five years and then spent eight years in Australia.

## Letter to the Editor

### Callous Neglect of Colonial Pensioners

#### Discrimination Against Officials from Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Many elderly retired pensioners of H.M. Overseas (formerly Colonial) Service will be grateful for the attention you have drawn to their plight. The failure of H.M. Government for over a decade to ensure that their pensions, in default of adequate revision by the territories concerned, come under the same machinery for revision as has been provided for Home Civil Service pensioners illustrates only too clearly H.M. Government's callous neglect of those whose early endeavours first began to make it possible to contemplate the emergence of independent States.

The extent of this discrimination against them has been shown in more detail since the date of the circular letter to which you referred. On figures now provided from official sources it is estimated that the pensions of over 5,000 Service pensioners and widows are substantially less, perhaps by one or two pounds a week, than they would have been had the Government enquired that they were revised on the same basis as those of the Home Civil Service pensioners under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1959.

It is only the amount required to "top up" basic pensions in line with U.K. practice which is sought from H.M. Government, because of their ultimate responsibility for all Overseas Service conditions as re-emphasized in White Paper Col. 306 of 1954. This ultimate responsibility for topping up has been properly shouldered by H.M. Government in respect of pensioners who served the Crown in India, Pakistan, Burma and Palestine. How can it justifiably be refused in the case of others? The amount involved, according to the official figures now produced, is estimated at no more than £280,000.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.19, F. J. LAPPIN.

### Points from Letters

#### Black v. Black

"ONE THING which the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London should do is to make it quite clear to the small proportion of the British public which cares at all about Africa that the issue is not one of whites v. blacks, but one group of Africans against another group of Africans."

#### Uhuru Holiday

"THE FOUR-DAY HOLIDAY in celebration of Tanganyika's independence was a great mistake. Most of the African participants had pocket-money available for only two days' rejoicing at the most, and a lot of this was spent on flags, emblems, and other items which they quickly found to be useless and have since been forbidden to use as clothing."

#### "Empire" Decorations

"MR. IAIN MACLEOD was recently quoted as saying that 'many people do not seem to realize that there is no longer a British Empire'. Unfortunately, that is only too true, largely because Mr. Macleod has so ably aided and abetted Mr. Macmillan in his destructive work. Why then does the United Kingdom Government continue to award 'Empire' decorations and medals at the New Year and on the occasion of the Queen's birthday? (Incidentally, some of the recent recipients have been singularly inappropriate for such an award.) I suggest that the time has come to alter the title of what was originally an honourable recognition of service."

## U.N.I.P. Apology to Sir Roy Welensky

### Admission of Shameful Libels and Contemptible Lie

**AN ABJECT APOLOGY** to Sir Roy Welensky and an expression of gratitude for his generosity in not claiming heavy damages was made in the Queen's Bench Division yesterday on behalf of Commander Thomas Fox-Pitt and Messrs. Simon Ber Zukas, Chikako, Kamalondo, Fitzpatrick Chuula and John Papworth.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Sir Roy Welensky, said:—  
“The plaintiff in this action is the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The defendants are the London Committee of the Northern Rhodesian political party called the United Nations Independence Party, which publishes a monthly cyclostyled newsletter in the name of the party called *Voice of Zambia*. *Voice of Zambia* circulates both in England and in the Federation.

“The issue of *Voice of Zambia* dated September 1961 contained the monstrous libel that Sir Roy Welensky had invited Tshombe to Northern Rhodesia and hatched a conspiracy that shortly led to the ruthless murder of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the late Secretary-General of the United Nations.

“The paragraph complained of went on to state that there were a number of doubts as to whether the plane was hijacked and, referring to the fact that some of the bodies of those killed in the crash were subsequently found to have bullets in them, alleged that Sir Roy's Government as the guilty party to the murder had suppressed this fact.

### Sole Survivor “Murdered”

“In addition, the further accusation was made that Mr. Hammarskjöld's plane was compelled for want of landing facilities to circle Ndola Airport for two hours without help from the Rhodesian Air Force, although an escort had been previously provided for Mr. Tshombe's plane when it arrived, and that the plaintiff caused the sole survivor of the crash to be murdered in hospital so as to destroy the evidence of the alleged murder of Mr. Hammarskjöld.

“The plaintiff did not invite Mr. Tshombe to Northern Rhodesia. He had not met Mr. Tshombe before Mr. Hammarskjöld's death. He did not conspire with Mr. Tshombe against Mr. Hammarskjöld. The plaintiff and Mr. Tshombe met for the first time at the memorial ceremonial parade in honour of Mr. Hammarskjöld on September 26, 1961, after the crash. The Federal Government has not suppressed any information whatever in connexion with the disaster to Mr. Hammarskjöld's plane.

“On September 17 last the aircraft carrying Mr. Hammarskjöld from Leopoldville to Ndola in Northern Rhodesia crashed and burned out some five miles from Ndola Airfield. The aircraft hit the ground some three minutes after reporting its arrival over Ndola. Six crew members were found killed except Sergeant Julian, of the United Nations Forces, who was found alive but unconscious and died from third-degree burns in hospital. While in hospital he recovered consciousness only three, or four times when he made various statements, none of which, however, indicated that he knew the cause of the crash.

### Immediate Inquiry

“The Federal Government immediately set up an investigation board under the chairmanship of the Federal Director of Civil Aviation to inquire into the cause of the accident, and Mr. Landin, senior officer of the Swedish Royal Board of Aviation's accident investigation and operation branch, together with three other Swedish officials, were appointed by the Swedish Government to participate in the inquiry and did so.

“As has been announced to the Press by the Federal Government, the preliminary findings of the investigation board show that the aircraft was in touch with Ndola Tower, weather and landing information were given together with descent clearance from 16,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. and the aircraft was not kept circling the airport. The altimeter setting was confirmed by the aircraft, which was requested to report on reaching 6,000 ft. Its lights were seen to pass over the airport heading west, but no further radio communication was received.

“When the wreckage was found, damage to trees showed that the aircraft had crashed on a heading of 120° Magnetic at a shallow angle at a point where an aircraft making an instrument approach to the runway at Ndola Airport would have been completing a procedure turn. The undercarriage had been down and locked, the flaps partially extended, and examination of the propellers and engines indicated that all engines were operating under some power at the time of the impact.

“The bodies of the occupants of the plane who had been killed were examined by a medical team of pathologists. Their preliminary report stated that two of the bodies (those of Mr. Hammarskjöld's guards who were in the vicinity in the wreckage) had bullets, fragments of exploded cartridge cases, and percussion caps in the skin, subcutaneous tissues and muscles. In view of the lack of penetration and the presence of the fragmented cartridge cases and caps, the team considered that the cause of the presence of the bullets was the explosion of ammunition in the fire following the crash.

“All the facts above relating to the accident have now been duly confirmed by the findings of the official commission of inquiry, whose report has now been published. The commission, the members of which were Sir John Clayton, Chief Justice of the Federation (chairman), Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob, and Mr. J. Newton, head of the technical section of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Canada, came to the conclusion, after examining the various possible causes of the disaster including sabotage, attack from other aircraft, or attack from the ground, that the cause of the accident was that the aircraft was allowed by the pilots to descend too low, so that it struck the trees and was brought to the ground.

“The defendants by their solicitors have hastened to express their sincere regret, and have stated that they were unaware when the offending issue was published, that the words had been written, and that they completely dissociate themselves from the libels, for the publication of which they must accept responsibility. On this account they immediately offered to publish in the *Voice of Zambia* an apology in order to put the matter right and to vindicate the plaintiff's reputation, and an apology duly appeared in the December issue.

“It may be thought that a jury might have awarded damages of such a disgraceful amount on the plaintiff by the award of such heavy damages. In this respect, however, the plaintiff has been content to stipulate that he would not be paid to him by the defendants for distribution to such charity or charities as he may think fit, and that he should be fully indemnified against the legal costs which he incurred.

“Sir Roy Welensky is principally concerned that these lies should be exposed in a court of law by those who are not wilfully blind to the truth. He has agreed to accept the payment and indemnity referred to above and the abject apology which will now be made on behalf of the defendants in this court, which they have undertaken to publish together with this statement in the next issue of *Voice of Zambia*. I am accordingly instructed to say that, if these terms are carried out, the plaintiff would not wish to proceed further with this action.”

### Admission, and Apology

COUNSEL for the defendants said:—

“On behalf of the defendants I wish to state that they unreservedly accept everything my friend has said.

“My clients are glad of this opportunity to repeat to the plaintiff in public their profound and sincere apologies for these shameful libels for which they have to accept responsibility.

“In particular, they infinitely regret that their publication should have given currency to the lie that the plaintiff was responsible for Mr. Hammarskjöld's death, and the contemptible lie that he was responsible for the murder in hospital of the survivor of the crash.

“They appreciate that for such a libel they could expect no mercy at the hands of a jury, and are grateful for the plaintiff's generosity in accepting this public apology and agreeing to dispose of the matter in this way.”

“Till we can get our factories operating 24-hours a day our production costs will be high”—Mr. R. F. Halsted, addressing the Federal Parliament.

“Your modesty is mistaken. There is such a thing as the Rhodesian achievement, and the more the world knows about it the better it will be for all of us”—The Rev. Joseph Christie, S.J., addressing Salisbury Rotary Club.

“Denmark, one of the world's most highly developed countries, has an agricultural extension worker for every 250 farmers; in Africa, where the need is much greater, there is about one to 3,500 peasant cultivators”—Mr. J. de Geus.

# Sir Roy Welensky's Dissolution Speech

(Continued from page 689)

"As a Northern Rhodesian I personally would view the future with a great deal of alarm and concern if I thought there were no Federal armed forces to look after Northern Rhodesia. Secondly, it was always recognised that for a while Northern Rhodesia would carry most of the brunt of the financial drain; but already there are signs that that position is changing. As I have already pointed out on a former occasion, Kariba was built and tremendous responsibilities for engaging on this gigantic scheme assumed, mainly to provide power for the Copperbelt.

"I would ask members to think most seriously tonight about the real identity of interest which exists between the territories of the Federation.

## Visits to United Kingdom

The Leader of the Opposition questioned the value of my journeys to the U.K. He described them as sensational and even appeared to believe that I derived a certain amount of pleasure from them. Well, he is entitled to his opinion, though I can assure him that I go through no easy time making these visits to London; but I would like him to know that every single journey I have made has been solely in the interests of the benefit of the Federation. I firmly believe that these journeys in themselves have brought us together and has served the purpose and has brought us the knowledge and appreciation of our problems, and particularly of our aims and our determination to build up a multi-racial nation in this part of Africa, with traditions and standards of which any country could be proud.

It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure the constitutional rights which this Government has when changes are made in the territorial constitutions. I have pointed out that the Federal Government is entitled as a matter of course to be consulted on these changes. This position appears to be completely misunderstood, not only by the Leader of the Opposition, but by other members and in particular by Mr. Chambe and Mr. Mamba. They have tried to describe my interference in Northern Rhodesia's Constitution.

For their benefit and for the benefit of other members who may not be aware of the rights which the Federal Government has in regard to these changes, I would refer them to the actual provisions which reads as follows: "As regards amendments of the territorial constitutions, the existing machinery and responsibility of H.M. Ministers in the U.K. remain unchanged, but H.M. Ministers would naturally seek the views of the Federal Government before advising Her Majesty."

"I have no hesitation in saying that if my recent journeys had been made for the sake of endeavouring to get the British Government to respect and honour this obligation then my journeys have been well justified. I place the greatest importance on this right and I conceive it to be my duty to the citizens of the Federation that I should take every possible step to ensure its honouring and implementation.

## Northern Rhodesian Constitution

"But I would say further, that if members would care to make comparison between the scheme, as propounded by Mr. Jain Macleod in February last year, and the present one now formulated by Mr. Mauding, they will see that substantial changes have been made, and I claim in no boastful manner at all that changes would not have been achieved, without my proceeding to London on these so-called sensational visits. I believe very sincerely that had I not been determined to see that the rights given to the Federal Government were observed that the constitutional position in Rhodesia would have been very much worse than it is today.

"I have little to add to what I have already said on the new constitution for Northern Rhodesia. The statement I made in my opening remarks was exhaustive. But the Leader of the Opposition has said that I must reject the proposals, that they are very complicated and they won't work.

"But I must ask him where he believes the line he himself is following will take us. He knows the constitutional position as well as I do. Whilst we have the right to be consulted, the U.K. Government have the right to change the constitutions of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This he says I should resist. In what way and by what means? I will qualify that question and will say, by what constructive way and by what constructive means?

"His speech offered almost no solution or assistance in our difficulties. Criticism is easy enough and destructive criticism is even easier. What I had hoped to hear was some constructive proposal come from him.

"Whilst on this aspect, I cannot without comment and censure let Mr. Moffat's final remarks pass. He made the fantastic assertion that it is the duty of the U.K. under pre-

sumably the special protection which she accords to Barotseland to protect Barotseland from the oppression of their own rulers. He makes some extraordinary statements at times, but I think this is one of the most striking in its futility. It is rather in keeping with his approach to these matters and his lack of appreciation that the only publication he can find to prove his point that the Federation has failed is a publication which was published three years before Federation. It is quite obvious that he hasn't even taken the trouble to check the tremendous advances that have been made in eight years of Federation against the contents of the report from which he quoted.

"I share the view of the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia is complicated and ill-devised. How complicated it is is fully demonstrated by his statement that the Constitutions of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia are not dissimilar. Is the hon. Member suggesting that the Northern Rhodesia Constitution will give the electorate of Northern Rhodesia self-government? Is he suggesting that cross-voting is proposed for the new Constitution? I will not carry that further. I raised the relatively minor point of confusion in the mind of the hon. Member merely because I want to emphasize to this House what is itself emphasized by the hon. Member's own lack of clarity of thought and lack of constructive suggestions.

"I want now to turn to the future. The Leader of the Opposition has said he has always backed the Government in the national interest, and I have no hesitation in accepting and acknowledging that. I regret that on this vital issue now before the House, he has not put out more clearly what his view of the best interest of the nation has no right to pour scorn on the British Government for not laying down its policies for the new Northern Rhodesia on the Federal Government for lack of a plan, if he himself can produce only generalities.

"I would ask him for the next time his outright question. Would he explain to me exactly what he means when he says I should lay down a policy? Is he suggesting I should ignore the constitutional position? What exactly does he mean when he takes me to task for not producing a plan? The hon. Member has an obsession of some plan to break up the Federation and to share.

## British Government Has Lacked "Clair"

"The Federation today is a unit which has worked to improve the living standards of everyone in this country and has succeeded in doing so; if there had been the slightest show of guts on the part of the British Government, we would not be facing the difficulties we face today.

"The abject surrender to the howls of any racist who wants to gain power has gone on too long and a stop must be put to this by us because it is clear that we alone can do it.

"There is a basic difference between the hon. Member and myself when we look to the future. The hon. Member's faint hearts who see the salvation of Northern Rhodesia in lopping off Nyasaland are wrong. I believe plans of this nature will not work; but on the contrary, the Federation can work if the British Government, with the responsibilities it has for important functions within the country, and functions such as law and order and justice, will only make up its mind to make the Federation work.

"Even if they do not we can succeed where they have failed. But we cannot any longer afford to be on the defensive, and we need not. Federation itself is fundamentally a good plan, and it remains the best counter to that evil force — pan-Africanism, with its violence — which will threaten the Federation, or each territory alone, even more dangerously than it threatens the Federation today. It still remains the best means with which to eradicate poverty and ignorance, without which pan-Africanism would not thrive. Of course, some of the difficulties and dangers ahead for the Federation, but none will be overcome by surrendering.

"It is even possible today for the Federation to be legislated out of existence. Let's face that proposition right away. Whatever may have been said, I do not believe that the British Government would do it, and I am satisfied that one convention of 1957 is crystal clear in its meaning and in its implication. Let me remind members of it.

"H.M. Government negotiated an agreement with the Federal Government, and although I am aware that there are those who think it was merely a one-sided negotiation — that the Federal Government achieved a number of things and that the British Government did not get its way on others — that is not true. The convention of April, 1957, dealt specifically and unequivocally with such matters as the status of British protected persons and gave them political rights which they did not enjoy before. It dealt with other matters, and as part of the bargain; if I may call it that, it made it clearly understood that there would be no legislating by H.M. Government in the Federal field unless at the request of the Federal Government. That is fact and the convention

which has applied to us from that day is in fact the convention that applied to Dominions before the Statute of Westminster. It is now a fact that the British Government does not legislate for the Federation, except at the request of the Federal Government.

"If Britain were to break this convention, they would once again be dishonouring an agreement, but this time with consequences which I believe would be most serious to her as much as to us.

"When the member for Mrewa asked me whether I was prepared to consider the possibility of a general election, he gave me the impression that he thought it would be unnecessary to do this. He suggested that I already knew I would have the country behind me in my future dealings with the British Government. He asked what a general election would achieve. He suggested that all it would achieve would be to have three general elections in one year and crisis after crisis. I can only assume that he rejects the suggestion of a general election, but I am surprised at this attitude, for in the light of his remarks I would have thought that I had failed to achieve anything in the life of the present Government. I would have thought that he would have welcomed an election and the chance to put me to the test.

"Yet in this debate the Opposition have not called upon me and my Government to resign, even though they have implied that the Government has not performed its tasks in the best interests of the country. I am fully aware that a general election in the Federal Republic is not something to engage upon lightly, and that a general election must always serve the interests, not of politicians but of the people of the country.

"Nevertheless, if the Government is uncertain of its mandate or believes it has not fulfilled the charge given it at the last election, it is for the Government and especially for the Prime Minister to take the initiative and to recommend the solution.

Members will be aware that there is to be an election in Southern Rhodesia towards the end of the year, and we are told by the Government of Northern Rhodesia that there will be an election in that territory in October. Britain herself faces such problems as the Common Market and there may well have to be an election in the U.K. before the year is out. I am therefore not unmindful of the need not to add political disturbance if it can possibly be avoided.

#### Many Serious Changes

"But this Parliament has been officially in existence since April, 1959, and a general election was held in November the preceding year. In the intervening time there have been many and serious changes on the African scene. As I have said earlier, recent years have brought new and unsavoury facts into international dealings. There is a live physical threat to the integrity of the country from outside our borders, and within those borders a situation has been used and is being held in reserve by certain politicians determined to gain power.

"Whereas before we had reasonable grounds for believing that H.M. Government in her constitution making would take care to exclude forces of violence and to prevent their coming to power, now we finally know that she will not do so. Instead a series of broken promises has brought gain after gain to the men of violence, and disillusionment to us, in the policy H.M. Government are following.

"And in breaking these promises, the British Government has caused me to mislead the electorate of Southern Rhodesia.

"In the external field, pan-Africanism and its backing in the Afro-Asian bloc of the U.N. has assumed a more militant guise in almost every sense of the word, and the position today is totally different to that obtaining when this Parliament was elected in 1958.

"The future will demand of the Federal Government decisions and action unthought of by the electorate of four years ago.

"I have given what I consider cogent reasons why the Federal electorate should now claim its right to vote on the past conduct of the Federal Government. Just as important are the issues relating to our future course of action which, I will place squarely before them by recommending to His Excellency the Governor-General, as I intend to do tomorrow, that Parliament be dissolved.

"Mr. Speaker, hon. Members may not be aware that to a question in the Commons today, H.M. Government replied that now that the three territorial constitutions have been settled they are going to give their consideration to the problems of the Federation. With the experience we have had in recent years, the future Federal Government, however it may be constituted after the general election, will need the mandate of the electorate to negotiate.

"I was chosen to lead the Federation as it now is in 1958, and I do not consider that it is my rôle to make any suggestion whatsoever for its destruction. People talk glibly about changing the Federation—and this goes for Ministers, for

newspaper editors and others—but I wonder if they have ever considered for one single moment what this means.

"I myself have tried on a number of occasions to bring about a constructive approach to the problems of the Federation and constitutional changes which should be made, but I have failed in the face of British opposition. I have declared my willingness to help to improve the Federal Constitution but I have got nowhere in face of Britain's apparent determination to sacrifice a workable and working instrument to racial pressure.

#### U.K. Government Accused

"My accusation is one directed against the British Government. Because of their lack of faith in the child they have sired, because we have received from them no encouragement and no support of the Federal system, they have brought us to the point at which people are urging reconsideration of that whole system and are urging the excision of Nyasaland—by which would be established a precedent for Northern Rhodesia and from which would follow the break-up of our country.

"So it has been through the actions of others that we have today to decide, not as we should reasonably be required at this time to do, how to improve the Constitution and a country which has already brought benefit to millions, but whether or not that beneficial structure is to be broken up at a point at which millions will have to pay.

"Therefore, the first step up to us is to remain firm in support of the Federal Constitution. There must be no misunderstanding. So let me remind members, they may believe that they are letting Nyasaland and let the two Rhodesias continue together, that they are not going to act to remove Nyasaland from the Federation dissolves the Federation. Any such act breaks all contracts entered into by the Government at any time with those who have lent it money. All contracts with its civil servants, with its judges and with its statutory bodies.

"This members and the country must face up to, and I myself will put forward no suggestions whatsoever which will lead to the break-up of the Federal Republic. I must be qualified, but I have consistently indicated that I am prepared to look at any reasonable suggestions, I do not have a closed mind in trying to see the difficulties of others who feel that modifications to the Federal system are necessary. While therefore I will ask for a mandate to prevent break-up of the Federation, I will also ask the electorate to make it clear that I will have their permission to negotiate over a wide range within the Federal field in an endeavour to improve the Constitution to the utmost.

#### Must Stop Erosion of Federal Structure

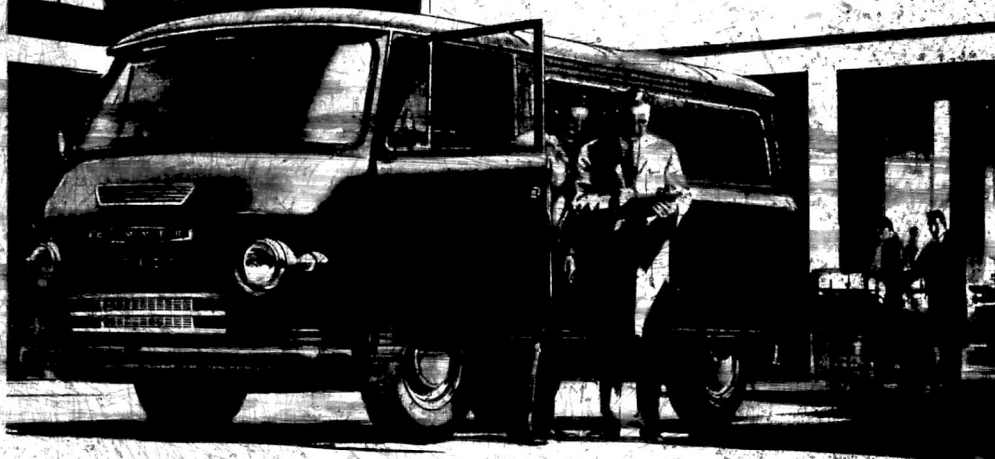
"In this I am ready to listen to the view of all men of good will who represent the real interests of the people of this country, and I have already tried in certain quarters to get leadership together, but failed. Nevertheless, these things are always a question of timing, and I will go on trying. But there is one condition I will make, and it is that any plan that is put forward, any scheme for changes in the Federal structure, must be submitted and considered soon, for I am determined to put a stop to what I called on Tuesday the 'erosion' of the Federal structure. If no such scheme is soon evolved and found acceptable to us in the Federation, then the Federation will go on as it is and it will be up to us to see that it does.

"And this is also part of the mandate I will seek. I believe that we have the strength to implement what I have proposed, both to hold our country together and to maintain our stand in Africa. We will surely not be deterred by wild accusations and resolutions, wherever they are made—here, in this country or abroad, whether by a committee of the U.N., by a meeting of African states or by a local politician. Nor will we be deterred by the effect these accusations and resolutions have upon the minds of the British Government.

"But our strength will also show in recognizing that this is to be no vote for entrenched privilege or for racial gain. This is to be a vote against these evils and in steady defiance of those who in their weakness or their blindness are seeking to thrust them on us. It will now be for the voter to decide whether my political opponents will lead this country in the most difficult years we will ever have faced, or whether he will entrust that charge to me."

# COMMER

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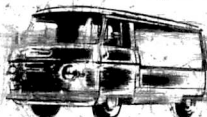
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## Sir Edgar Whitehead's Plan

### U.K. "Slipping" Towards African Racialists?

DELAY AND UNCERTAINTY in reaching a final decision about the Constitution of the Federation "are doing the utmost disservice to this country", Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told his Parliament last Friday on his return from London, where he had found practically no active proposals for the "new look" which he thought "absolutely vital".

"A political solution has got to be found, and found this year, so that people can see that it will be permanent. We cannot remain at the anachronism of the century, and the one country in Africa which is not independent. We cannot accept in any circumstances a racial solution, which would undo the work that generations of people have done in building us up to where we are today."

The Prime Minister said that he had submitted to the British and Federal Governments economic proposals for preserving the wealth of the whole area of the Federation in a form of the economically developed parts, and a "mixing" of the two parts, a "middle approach" based on non-racism and the doctrine of advancement by merit, not colour.

He had asked His Government if it would definitely back such a non-racial approach in a new Federation, or if it were really slipping towards support for an African nationalist solution.

Because he had hoped that talks on his plan might start this month, he regretted Sir Roy Welensky's decision to hold the general election. "It is not my place to criticize, but I know all the reasons, but I shall not cease from pleading week after week for a definite and positive solution to be found."

Action had to be taken by people in the Federation, and the British Government, which knew little about Central Africa. Things could not much longer remain as they were.

Sir Edgar declared himself opposed to the dissolution of the Federation "to form an iron curtain" along the Zambezi. He added: "Just imagine the passion which the Northern Rhodesian Government might prefer to give back lands sunk under Lake Kariba to the African people, and blow up its half of the dam wall!"

## Assurances to Sir Roy Welensky

THE PRIME MINISTER was asked in the House of Commons last week if he would publish the assurances he had given in writing to Sir Roy Welensky regarding the British Government's support for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. MACMILLAN: "I do not know to what assurances the hon. gentleman refers. No communication has been sent to Sir Roy Welensky which in any way conflicts with H.M. Government's public statements of their aims in Central Africa."

MR. DONNELLY: "I do not hold any brief for Sir Roy Welensky, but may I ask whether the Prime Minister is aware that there is a widespread feeling from the facts which are available that the British Government have betrayed him? At what point in time did the Government warn him of the prospect of his having to face the possibility of a black African majority in the Central African Federation?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "As the hon. gentleman knows, it is obligatory on us to consult the Federal Government about the Constitutions of the local Governments. This was carried out perfectly properly, both by the High Commissioner—we have a very able and experienced High Commissioner there—and by prolonged discussions between the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Sir Roy Welensky only a few weeks ago."

MR. BROS. DAVIDSON: "Have not charges of bad faith and the dishonouring of assurances been levelled against H.M. Government from Central Africa, and are not these damaging

to Britain's reputation? Therefore, will the Prime Minister consider consulting Sir Roy Welensky about the possibility of the publication of White Papers in London and Salisbury to clear the air and to get us on a better basis of understanding with this important Commonwealth country?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I should, of course, be ready to do that, but I do not think it would be right, and I do not think Sir Roy Welensky would wish, to destroy the long-established basis of confidential messages between Ministers."

MR. HEALEY: "While recognizing the obligation of H.M. Government to consult the Federal Government on constitutional changes, could the hon. gentleman make it clear that the ultimate right to decide what constitutional changes should be made rests unequivocally and exclusively with this House?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I thought that that was made clear by the Secretary of State for the Colonies a few days ago."

## Z.A.P.U. Operating in Tanganyika

### "Peace March" into N. Rhodesia Countermanded

POLICE IN DAR ES SALAAM had to cordon off streets in the city centre when hundreds of Africans gathered to watch a demonstration of members of the Zimbabwe African People's Union in Southern Rhodesia outside the office of the British High Commissioner.

Two men entered the office of the High Commissioner, transmitted to Mr. Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Minister, a demand that Britain should take over the Government of Rhodesia until a new constitution could be voted. The High Commissioner suggested that deterioration in relations threatened a Cyprus/Algeria situation; asserted that Sir Edgar Whitehead's "obstruction" of the entry of a United Nations commission meant "disaster for the white people"; warned him to "cease."

Massacre of innocent African demonstrators in the recent police action in Salisbury to disperse anti-union pickets in night schools where no more pupils could be admitted, asked the Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner to be altered immediately and threatened that unless the U.N. was allowed to investigate conditions in the Colony the Africans of Z.A.P.U. would declare a "war of liberation".

A broadcast on the next evening stated that "the Tanganyika Government has decided that methods of non-violence should be used in Rhodesia. Thousands of Tanganyikans are preparing to join in a peace march led by the Rev. Michael Scott across the border into Northern Rhodesia. They are prepared to face arrests, beatings, and even being fired upon."

The march was being organized by the World Peace Brigade as a demonstration of support for the African people for a six months' general strike in Northern Rhodesia, but Mr. Kaunda has since asked them to cancel it.

The Commissioner for Income Tax in East Africa had ruled that any East African demonstration with the World Peace Brigade who want to cross into Northern Rhodesia will have first to present their income tax clearance certificates.

## Election in October

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S GENERAL ELECTION under the new Constitution is expected by the Government of that Protectorate to take place in October. About 100,000 persons will qualify under the new franchise regulations, compared with 30,000 on the present rules. Vans carrying registering officers are to tour the country during a large-scale publicity campaign for the enrolment of the 70,000 new voters. A commission under the chairmanship of a judge and probably containing one other European and one African member will then delimit the constituencies, a task which is expected to end not later than September. For the election about 200 polling stations are planned.

## Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., reports an operating profit for the year to December 31 last of £678,671, compared with £1,156,958 in the previous year. No tax deduction has to be made for 1961, in 1960 the liability was £224,000. Net dividends totalled 6d. per 5s. making £325,000. In the previous year the net distribution was 9d.

## Nationalists Decry Federal Elections

### "U.F.P. Majority Will Rise": Sir Donald Macintyre

ALL THE FEDERATION'S African political parties have said that they will not participate in the Federal general election on April 27.

Sir Donald Macintyre, chairman of the United Federal Party, has announced that it will contest every seat. He was confident that it would be returned with an even bigger majority than its present 45 out of 59 seats.

Mr. Kaunda, telling an estimated 20,000 Africans at Kitwe at the week-end to boycott the election, said that what was needed was a referendum on the Federation's future with votes based on adult suffrage. Otherwise Sir Roy Welensky would be asking for a mandate from a handful of Europeans.

Every eligible African should, however, register as a voter for the Northern Rhodesian election under the new constitution in which he was confident that U.N.I.P. would sweep the territory with its slogan "Africa with the Federation". Mr. Kaunda then said: "If that political idiot Welensky and his white parties think they can get away with it, they are in for a shock."

He had suspended all thought of strike action "until the party decided at the last moment whether or not to go to the polls", and he had telephoned the World Peace Brigade in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, to ask its members not to join the march against the border into Northern Rhodesia which had been planned to coincide with the expected strike call. All meetings or processions of more than three people in the Isaka and Abercorn districts on the border were proscribed for a month by the Government.

The party's public secretary, Mr. Sikuta Wina, said that the mandate which would be given by those on the United Federal electoral roll would in no way be representative of the people, since out of some 90,000 ordinary voters only about 10,000 were Africans.

The Liberal Party will also boycott the Federal election. Its chairman, Mr. Harry Franklin, described Sir Roy's election call as merely a ruse. In the Monckton Commission showed the great majority of people are against the Federation. An election will be no test at all.

The Rev. Colin Morris, who recently resigned from the Liberal Party because it had rejected the idea of an alliance with U.N.I.P. for the 45 national seats in the territorial election and because it cautioned him for negotiating privately with Mr. Kaunda without consulting the party leaders, may, it is thought, form a political group. At all costs U.N.I.P. must fight the election, he said last week.

The African National Congress has decided to sponsor candidates for all 45 seats in the Northern Rhodesian election; but will boycott the Federal election.

A merger between the Northern Rhodesian section of the Dominion Party and the recently formed Rhodesian Republican Party has been effected, with Dr. G. A. Smith of Lusaka as leader.

The vice-president of Z.A.F.U., Dr. T. S. Parirenyatwa, said at the week-end that his party would instruct all Africans in Southern Rhodesia not to take part in the Federal elections "because we are quite convinced that the Federation is meant to entrench the rights of the minority".

The *Daily News*, which has a mainly African readership, said that the decision to ask for the dissolution of Parliament was "as refreshing as it was welcome". It was, however, disturbed that only 11,000 Africans out of 115,000 electors would be eligible to vote in what was virtually a referendum on the entire future of the Federation.

The *Evening Standard* commented that a serious weakness in Sir Roy's platform was that the Federal franchise had been outstripped by the three member-territories' franchises, which meant that the Federal electorate asked to give him a mandate would be only a "white-dominated fraction" of those who had already voted territorially in Nyasaland and would be doing so in the next elections in both Rhodesias.

The Ndola correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled last week that it had been announced in Lusaka that the Government was considering relaxing the conditions that bar Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Harry Nkumbula, A.N.C. leader, from sitting in the Legislative Council. About half the members of the U.N.I.P. national council are similarly disqualified, having served prison sentences of more than six months during the past five years.

On Monday 14 African women, U.N.I.P. members, walked into the office of the "Build A Nation" campaign organizer in a shop in Lusaka and striped naked in protest. Police arrived with blankets and took the women away. They have been charged with criminal trespass.

Africans with clubs and spears went on guard outside the U.N.I.P. headquarters later that day, following a telephone call from a "furious European female" who had threatened that the building would be blown up because of the African women's "filthy behaviour".

Four Opposition parties in the Federal Assembly have merged under Mr. Winston Field, Leader of the Opposition, and will not contest the Federal election, mainly on the grounds that they feel it is unnecessary.

## "Freedom Fund" for U.N.I.P.

### British M.P.s. Aiding "Democratic Processes"

AN APPEAL was launched in London on Monday for a "Freedom fund" for the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, "so that it can make its voice heard by democratic operation through constitutional means" and in order to finance an electoral campaign.

The fund is sponsored by a group of M.P.s. and others, including Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., as chairman, Mr. David Ennals, vice-chairman, and Lord Listowel, honorary treasurer, as part of an overall plan for a political fund for Southern Rhodesia, generally supported by groups which include the Africa Bureau, the Government for Colonial Freedom, the Committee of African Organizations, the Anti Apartheid Organisation, and Christian Action.

The following statement has been issued:

The crisis in Central Africa intensifies. Threats of un-constitutional action create the danger of violence and bloodshed. Vital decisions about the future of the Central African Federation will soon be taken. The views of the Africans who outnumber the Europeans by 20 to 1 must be heard.

Despite their disappointment that the Government does not ensure an African majority, Mr. Kaunda and other African leaders have declared that, under certain reasonable conditions, they are prepared to participate in elections to show their belief in constitutional methods, and they welcome the co-operation of Europeans who support them in opposing underground government. Their attitude is in marked contrast to the statement of Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, that he will use force if necessary to maintain the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### "Gandhi of Africa"

"The British Government and people have a responsibility to see that democracy and not force prevails and to stand against those powerful interests in Central Africa which seek to protect privileged minorities regardless of consequence. We must help the Africans in solving the tremendous problems that face them because it is largely upon their shoulders that responsibility for the future will lie. They face great problems of organization in a country like Northern Rhodesia, which is more than three times the size of Britain: Failure to fulfil our rôle as protecting Power could lead to tragedies such as we have seen in other parts of Africa when all co-operation between the African people and Government has disappeared".

At a Press conference called to announce the appeal, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., said that unless British democrats gave the greatest possible assistance to Mr. Kaunda, whom he described as the Gandhi of Africa, Britain would face a situation as serious as the Boston Tea Party or the Chamberlain Party.

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who presided, was asked if the appeal meant that the sponsors dismissed the report of the Northern Rhodesian Government on the disturbances in the Protectorate last year, in which U.N.I.P. was held primarily responsible for them.

He replied that at the time U.N.I.P. had had no framework in which to make its influence felt. That was why an appeal was being made for funds to support the party's campaign for operating democratically. It was only natural that most of those people involved would have been party members, since almost every African in the country was a member.

As soon as Mr. Kaunda had been allowed to enter the troubled areas, he had succeeded in ending the violence. Had he been allowed there in the first place, it would not have occurred. The group supported his condition for fighting the elections that political prisoners should be released; and that, would presumably include many of those detained under the Government's emergency measures.

Mrs. Laura Grimond, wife of the Liberal Party Leader, said that electioneering and "using democratic processes" was an expensive business. The Africans were extremely badly off.

which put them at a disadvantage compared with the Europeans, who had the support of very strong interests in Britain.

Signatories to the above statement included Lord Listowel, Lord Hemingford, Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P., Mrs. Laura Grimond, Sir Jock Campbell, the Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, the Rt. Rev. F. D. Roberts, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Mr. George Thomson, M.P., Mr. William Yates, M.P., (Conservative), the Rev. Clifford Parsons, Canon L. John Collins, Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., Miss Jennie Lee, M.P., Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., Mr. David Ennals, Mr. Robert Edwards, M.P., Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, and the Rev. Michael Scott.

## Lancaster House Talks on Kenya

### Sir Ralph Hone Presents New Plan

A COMPROMISE between K.A.D.U.'s regional plan and the unitary structure envisaged by K.A.N.U. was circulated a few days ago to the Kenya Constitutional Conference, now in its fourth week of deliberation at Lancaster House, London, by Sir Ralph Hone, the constitutional adviser sent to Kenya by H.M. Government last year to assist the parties in preparing their proposals.

Sir Ralph suggested that three local government boards should be established to supervise, aid, and coordinate local authorities, each board to be responsible for groups roughly equivalent to two of the present provincial administrations and about a dozen of the local authorities. Since many of these latter are of different sizes of population with varied needs, resources and experience, a uniform devolution of power to them seemed to him impossible. Powers could, however, be vested in the boards for devolution to local authorities as they developed. The boards would be coordinating their work and holding executive powers in conjunction with the proposed second governmental chamber. Under a local government act the central authorities would have an appropriate but restricted role in local authorities.

Sir Ralph was at first understood to have gone a long way towards persuading K.A.D.U. that its plan for six regions

with extensive legislative powers, would not be practicable, and K.A.N.U. that the periodical assembly of local government representatives from some 30 units to decide on constitutional changes would not be an adequate safeguard because they would be too weak to stand alone (as K.A.D.U. had warned).

But on Monday K.A.D.U.'s leader, Mr. Ronald Ngala, rejected Sir Ralph's plan as "basically unacceptable", contending that this party's stand had still not been understood. His group called for an adjournment of the session, but on being overruled by Mr. Maudling in the chair, declined to take any further part in discussions. Mr. Mboya said that the proposals were "helpful". K.A.D.U.'s move was "sabotage".

During the past week discussions have dealt mainly with the relation of local governing authorities to a central government, and the committee on the structure of government appointed two sub-committees, one to consider a unicameral or bicameral system, and the other to study the number, size, composition and powers of governing authorities. Detailed examination has been made of the composition and method of election of both an upper and a lower house, of Parliamentary powers in general, of Parliamentary approval of judicial boards and agencies and a federal executive, and of federal committees, have discussed land and citizenship, a Bill of Rights, and the judiciary and public service.

The Zanzibar Constitutional Conference should have opened at Lancaster House, yesterday, but has been postponed until next Monday.

## Unemployment and Crime

### Gravest Concern in Kenya

GRAVE SECURITY RISKS will result from any large-scale laying off of African labour by European farmers, the African General Agricultural Workers' Union has stated in Kenya. It has asked the Government to give financial aid to farmers to prevent such dismissals.

But at a meeting at Mau Narok at which the union secretary, Mr. Oduor, gave a warning of increased lawlessness because of unemployment, the president, Mr. Kamya, said that although he knew that many European farmers were "broke", the union intended to press for substantial wage increases.

The official in charge of the Nairobi extra-provincial district, Mr. Downson, last week called a meeting of Government officials, city councillors, representatives of the chambers of commerce and others to discuss the increasing problem of hunger. He said that although the famine relief organizations had so far been able to see that no one died of starvation, the situation was deteriorating in consequence of spreading unemployment, though many employers were keeping on redundant staff.

An Education Department spokesman forecast that the unemployment problem would worsen rapidly during the next few years.

In London K.A.N.U.'s general secretary, Mr. T. J. Mboya, issued a statement expressing the party's "deep concern" at reports of rising violence in Kenya and of attacks on Europeans. "We want to say to our people that it is essential that they respect law and order now and after independence. Thuggery and violent elements must be halted. No useful contribution can be made by oath-taking and taking to the forest and K.A.N.U. neither condones nor sympathizes with this activity."

The Land Development Board of Kenya has issued a report on its work in the African areas from mid-1959 to the end of 1960!

When the tobacco auctions opened in Salisbury on Tuesday, prices were from 4d. to 10d. per lb. higher than at the opening auction last year.

Another 1,500 refugees from Ruanda, bringing the total to nearly 29,000, crossed into Uganda on Tuesday after further inter-tribal fighting.

The Union-Castle liner PRETORIA CASTLE rejoined the mail service last Thursday after a spell during which 21 single cabins without baths were converted into seven two-bath cabins with private baths and seven single cabins with private showers. The ship's present capacity is 154 first and 491 tourist class passengers. When the EDINBURGH CASTLE arrives back on March 30 she will be withdrawn for a similar refit. She is due to rejoin the service of June 7.



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**Parliament**

**No General Katanga Inquiry  
Considering Federal Future As A Whole**

MAKING OVER THE EMBERS of what took place in Katanga last September and December could do no good and must do harm, Mr. Peter Thomas, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons after Dr. Donald Johnson had asked for an inquiry into the behaviour and discipline of United Nations Forces in the Congo.

Dr. Johnson quoted a newspaper statement that at least ten Europeans had been wantonly killed in Elisabethville and some European women raped, and an admission by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs that there had been violence and looting and the raping of at least two European women.

The U.N. had followed the principle that troops should be drawn from nations untainted by imperialism or colonialism, and that they should supposedly derive their authority from such respectable things as the Charter of the United Nations.

Originally, Ethiopia, though a signatory to the 1948 Convention of 1949, which had been disregarded by the U.N. in Elisabethville, had never ratified that convention. Had that failure been brought to the notice of the Ethiopian Government?

He asked whether the Opposition benches were "entirely empty". Otherwise he would doubtless have been greeted with cries of "mercenaries", "Suez" and the like.

**No Power of Court Martial**

MR. THOMAS, replying for the Government, said that the difficulty was that the commander of the U.N. forces had no power of court martial over the troops under his military command. Matters of discipline

rested solely with the senior officers of each contingent. Thus any inquiry into the activities of a contingent would be entrusted by the U.N. to its own senior officers.

By a self-denying ordinance, it had been agreed that troops for the Congo should not be drawn from the Great Powers. Sixteen countries had sent contingents. Seven had sent more than 1,000 men, namely Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, and Tunisia. India, whose first contingent had been only a battalion, now had a full brigade in the Congo.

Smaller forces or technicians had come from Canada, Liberia, Malaya, Mali, Pakistan, Sudan, Norway, Sweden and the United Arab Republic. Later a Nigeria battalion was sent, and Italy had supplied 90 aviation personnel.

Some of those countries had subsequently withdrawn their forces for various reasons, but the following countries were still represented in the Congo: India, Pakistan, Canada, Nigeria, Ghana, Malaya, Sierra Leone—all these in the Commonwealth—and Ethiopia, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Liberia, and Tunisia.

H.M. Government deeply deplored the indiscipline and misbehaviour which had occurred in Katanga, but was not in a position to confirm or deny the accuracy of specific allegations. It had also to be remembered that small bodies of U.N. troops had been cut off and massacred, and that others were therefore likely to be in a similar position. There had been counter-allegations of misbehaviour by Katanga forces and European civilians, including misuse of the Red Cross.

An inquiry was continuing into the circumstances of the death of three Red Cross workers, but it would not be useful to call for a general inquiry into what had happened in the Congo since September. There had been a greatly improved spirit of co-operation between the U.N. and the Katanga Government, and that spirit might be imperilled by an inquiry.

The United Kingdom wanted to see peace, law, and order restored in the Congo, so that its people might "settle their own political problems for themselves without outside hindrance".

**Conversations Confidential**

Both MR. DENIS HEALEY and MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE asked the Prime Minister to tell the House of his conversations with Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead. The reply was that the whole basis of discussion with visiting Ministers from Commonwealth or other countries was that there should be no disclosure except in any agreed *communiqué*. If that condition were not observed discussions might as well be held in public.

MRS. CASTLE asked the Prime Minister if he would instruct the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Home Department to give the Secretary of State for Common Market negotiations to prepare plans for strengthening the U.K.'s ties with the Commonwealth in the event of the failure of the negotiations with the European Economic Community.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I hope that the United Kingdom's ties with other members of the Commonwealth will continue to become stronger whether or not the negotiations with the European Economic Community are successful".

MRS. CASTLE: "It is not a fact that H.M. Government have given the impression that we in Britain have to get into the Common Market at any price? Is not this an absurd way to negotiate? Would not the publication now of an alternative plan for a Commonwealth free trade area help us to get better terms by proving that we were going in as equals and not as supplicants?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, sir. The Government have given no such impression, either in the debate when the House authorized the negotiations to begin or at any subsequent time".

MR. DU CANN asked the Commonwealth Secretary for a further statement about the constitutional problems of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. SANDYS: "The Constitutions of the three component territories having now been settled, H.M. Government are giving consideration to the future problems of the Federation as a whole. In this connexion, they will be ready to receive proposals from the Federal Government or any of the territorial Governments or any interests concerned through the appropriate channels".

Two resounding slaps in the face have just been given to Kenya's white community — the knighting of Mr. Michael Blundell, who has done so much to further policies catastrophic to European interests, and, following the alteration of the rules debarring convicted felons from the Legislature, the admission to the Legislative Council of Kenya — Mr. A. T. Culwick.

**Roads and Road  
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Country**

A CASE STUDY OF UGANDA BY E. K. HAWKINS

One of the most difficult problems facing Governments and planners in under-developed countries concerns the right allocation of investment funds. Transport is always a big claimant, and it is particularly important to decide how developments are to be properly balanced between roads and railways. This study examines these problems as they affected Uganda, an African country which presents most of the features common to all under-developed countries.

Many of the issues dealt with in this study are of very general application, and the book claims the attention not only of those interested in transport, but of all those interested in economic development in general.

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## Kenya Coalition's Land Plan

### £30m. Wanted from Britain

A PROPOSED SOLUTION of the Kenya land problem has been presented to the Colonial Secretary by the Kenya Coalition delegation to the Lancaster House constitutional conference, whose members, Mr. L. R. Maconochie Welwood, Mr. David Cole, and Mr. Clive Salter, have prepared their proposals in consultation with Lord Delamere, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and Mr. C. O. Oates, chairman of the Convention of Associations.

The plan states that considerable reallocation of land must take place very quickly, to ensure that while the African farmer is establishing himself in the agricultural industry on which the economy of the country depends is not entirely disrupted. The existing resettlement schemes are dismissed as far too slow and cumbersome to be of immediate practical benefit.

It recommends the purchase of some 50% of the country's mixed farms over a maximum period of three years, involving the acquisition of approximately 1m. acres at £15 per acre, the value of the land to be disposed of to be the farmer's own responsibility.

To ensure that the remaining 50% of mixed farms are farmed in a fully productive manner and that the plan is not discriminatory, sufficient money must be provided to deal with all such land should the necessity arise after the initial three-year period. The settlement of about 100,000 African families on the 1m. acres would reduce the produce created by net employment.

H.M. Government would have to provide £6m. a year for five years, initially as an outright grant, which the farmer would have to pay back in instalments. Additionally loan money from outside sources, such as the World Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation of about £2,600,000 over the three-year period on the easiest possible terms, must be made available to the Kenya Government to provide subsistence during the first year of the new tenants' occupancy.

An independent Land Authority with maximum African participation is suggested. It would possess a clear charter of its responsibilities and be so constituted that its membership and management gave confidence locally and would also attract international finance. After ensuring that land in the Highlands was transferred under an orderly plan and on a sound financial basis to African farmers, it would become a National Land Council, which would have to continue and accept authority for undertaking the transfer of the remaining 50% of the mixed farming land.

It is only such a body as a National Land Council, constitutionally approved, that could provide some of the checks required to allay the suspicions and differences between the various tribal areas and so secure the development of the country as a whole. If the essentials given in the plan are accepted, it is thought that a number of the Europeans may be prepared to stay and give the new regime a trial. The 75% of Kenya's saleable agriculture now in European hands must be changed to a far greater dependence upon African ownership and effort before complete independence.

## Africans Slight Governor-General

ONLY TWO OF A DOZEN AFRICANS invited to tea with the Governor-General and Lady Dalhousie when they recently visited Highfield African township, Salisbury, put in an appearance.

Mr. Clement Moyo, chairman of the local school advisory board, said that the members would "very much have liked to meet Lord Dalhousie, but because of the situation in the village, when all the people are trying to get their children into school, we think his visit ill-timed. We should be greatly honoured to meet him at a later date."

Those who attended were Mr. Chad Chipunza, a U.F.P. Federal Assembly member, and Mr. Mukarakete, assistant manager of the beerhall, where tea was to have been served.

African children have demonstrated in the township in the past few weeks and their parents have stoned school officers when some of the children have been unable to gain school places. Police have had to be called in to disperse the mobs.

A spokesman for Highfield Board of Management said that the Governor-General had been advised against making the visit, because of the tension. Police patrolled the streets during his 34-hour call.

## Progress Away from Nationalism

MR. F. H. KEENLYSIDE, managing director of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., has written in the course of a letter to the *Economist*—

"Nationalism is the most dangerous, blind, and unreasonable force in the world. When combined with racialism it is even more blind, dangerous and unreasonable.

"Progress in civilization is progress away from nationalism. You are entitled to the view that the pace in the Federation should be faster, but not to throw mud at the objective of a non-racial society or to suggest that a man is better than his brother because his skin is black.

"Last year the then governing class, by a majority of some two-to-one in a referendum, voted away their existing privileged position. This was an act of political liberalism for which it would be hard to find a match in ancient or modern history. Yet this enlightened act received scant credit in your columns.


"Progress in Rhodesia has been astonishingly rapid; we all would prefer it to be faster, but progress in politics, education, responsibility, like progress in economics, depends on scarce resources. If some of the international aid now channelled into nationalistic societies were used for the disposal of Central Africa, progress would be accelerated.

"Force must be regarded with distaste by all civilized men, yet the total rejection of force in all circumstances is demanded only by pacifists. Force would be justified in Rhodesia, for example, where a small show of force could avoid widespread bloodshed. The policeman's iron heel is not wholly obsolete even in our advanced community.

"England and the United Kingdom were both held together by force during many centuries until a community of interest developed. Do you now deprecate the force that then held particularist nations in check? Many African politicians are no more than particularist nationalists who depend on money from Cairo rather than on resources and man-at-arms."

## Better Farming

RAPID STRIDES are being made in Southern Rhodesia in the direction of having every farm scientifically planned. Since intensive conservation area committees were set up in 1956, 1,357 properties covering 54m. acres have been planned, and another 429 plans for about 2m. acres, were under preparation at the end of 1960; says the annual report of the Natural Resources Board. Whereas at first there was an undercurrent of opposition by farmers to the new technique, there is now "universal enthusiasm", says Mr. P. Gordon Deedes, chairman of the board. Africans are becoming increasingly interested, and some in the Native purchase areas are now "as conservation-conscious as the majority of European farmers". Eighteen African young farmers' clubs were formed in 1960.

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

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## British South Africa Company

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY—the annual statement of whose president, Lord Robins, appeared last week—reports a consolidated profit for the year to September 30 of £13,570,871, a slight increase on the £13,548,928 for 1960, but higher liabilities to taxation reduce the profit after tax from £8,148,245 to £7,960,424.

Dividends of 7s. 6d. per 15s. share take £4.1m., leaving to be carried forward in the accounts of the Chartered Company £2,753,551. The issued capital is just under £134m. Fixed assets stand in the books at £5.6m. and investments at £44.1m. Current liabilities are £832,426 higher than current assets.

In order to qualify as an overseas trade corporation four years ago the Chartered Company transferred all its investments at current market prices to subsidiary companies, which at the end of September had quoted investments of a market value of £36.8m. and unquoted investments valued by the directors at £15.5m., including £8.1m. and £3.5m. respectively in Rhodesian mining companies and £1m. and £1.4m. respectively in other Rhodesian interests. Investments held by the Rhodesia Railways Trust had a net of £14m. Interests in other mining and finance companies totalled £9.8m. These investments were valued at £22m.

Shares were bought during the year by one of the subsidiaries—the group's holding in Border Forests (Rhodesia), Ltd., was increased; and the directors value the half-interest in New Rhodesian Investments, Ltd., at £4.6m., against a book value of £24m.

The company's Rhodesian royalties, after deduction of the 20% due to the Government of that country, amounted to £10.5m., or about £14m. under the previous years.

Companies registered in the United Kingdom are: British South Africa Company (Group) Products, Ltd., British South Africa Company Holdings, Ltd., British South Africa Company Investments, Ltd., British South Africa Company Management Services, Ltd., Cecil Holdings, Ltd., Cecil Investments, Ltd., and Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd.

Those registered in Southern Rhodesia are: Beit Holdings (Pvt.), Ltd., Charter Properties (Pvt.), Ltd., Indaba Investments (Pvt.), Ltd., Jameson Developments Holdings (Pvt.), Ltd., and Northern Mining Holdings (Pvt.), Ltd. In Canada there is one company, Coniaurum Holdings, Ltd.

Lord Robins is president and Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans vice-president of the company, whose other directors are Sir Keith Acutt, Mr. Robert Anson, Mr. M. F. Berry, Sir Frederick Crawford, Mr. L. F. A. Erlanger, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Sir Charles J. Hambro, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Vincent Malpas, and Mr. W. M. Robson.

## British India Steam Navigation Co.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., report that in the year to September 30 last there was a sharp fall in the consolidated operating profits—to £3,101,690, compared with £4,240,972 in the previous year. Just over £3m. needed to be charged for depreciation, bringing the group's net profit after tax to £325,049, compared with just over £1m. in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders, however, again received 10%.

The issued capital is £74m. in ordinary shares of £50, £2m. in 54% cumulative preference stock, and £706,000 in 5% such stock. There are capital reserves of £17.6m. and revenue reserves of £3.5m. Fixed assets stand in the books at just under £34.5m., interest in subsidiaries at £2.7m., and current assets less current liabilities at £2.9m.

Serious losses were incurred through the London dock strike, industrial and political unrest in some overseas areas disrupted the normal flow of traffic, and costs of operation and maintenance continued to rise, but the main handicap continued to be an amount of tonnage in excess of the needs of present trade levels. The directors do not expect appreciable improvement in the near future.

Mr. E. J. Pakes is chairman and managing director and the Earl of Incheape deputy chairman. The other directors are Sir Donald Anderson and Messrs. K. M. Campbell (managing), W. F. Campbell (managing), A. J. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, W. Dalgarro, J. W. Dixon, and G. B. Sibley.

Rhodesian Motor Assemblers, Ltd., is to be the title of the new jeep plant in Lusaka established by Willy Motors, Inc., of the U.S.A.

Katymba Gold Mining (Southern Rhodesia) had a mining profit of £2,123 in February (January £1,387) from milling 3,200 short tons of ore.

Rhodesian Anglo-Americans, Ltd., and Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., are maintaining their interim dividends for the year to June 30 next at last year's level of 1s. 6d. per £1 unit and 2s. per 10s. unit respectively after deduction of Rhodesian tax.

## London & Rhodesian Mining & Land Co.

LONDON & RHODESIAN MINING & LAND CO., LTD., report that in the year ended September 30 there was a profit after tax of £114,757, against £66,484 in the previous year. Dividends of 12% take £76,563, leaving a carry-forward in the parent company of £50,651 and in the subsidiaries of £51,979.

The issued capital was increased during the year from £1m. to £1,375,000 by the acquisition for fully-paid shares of substantial assets in Rhodesia controlled by Mr. R. W. Rowland, who was also granted a five-year option to acquire a further 2m. shares. He became a joint managing director, resident in Rhodesia.

Group fixed assets stand in the books at just over £1m. (against £838,077); town stands and building appear at £506,157; farms and ranches at £318,487; plant, equipment and vehicles at £158,710; and mining properties at £86,448. Quoted investments have risen to £1,024,040 from £778,395, and there are unquoted investments of £375,846. Current assets less current liabilities total £375,846.

As shareholders in the five companies controlled by Mr. Rowland were accounted only just before the end of the financial year, the accounts do not include profits from those sources. Ranches owned by Lourho total 694,594 acres in the Salisbury, Wiltshire, Bulawayo and Lochard areas, and 42,481 and 19,583 acres in two blocks near One Que. There was a £41,176 profit on ranching operations. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has agreed to buy the border with Mozambique at 3s. per acre.

Lourho holds 94% of the issued capital of Mazos Consolidated Mines, Ltd., all the capital of Mazos Gold Mining, Ltd., a substantial holding in Arcturus Mines, Ltd., and Homestake Gold Mining Co., Ltd.; 36% of the issued capital of the Gold Exploration Co. (Ltd.) and 384 gold-mining claims. It has a 90% interest in a motor company, a 90% interest in another business distributing motor spares, and a controlling interest in Associated Overland Pipelines, Ltd., which is negotiating for an oil pipeline from Beira to a terminal near Onnisi.

Lourho has just offered 12s. 2d. for £100 of the issued capital of Willoughby Consolidated Co., Ltd., which has in issue £1,846,908 units of 10s.

Directors from the annual statement of Mr. A. H. Hall, chairman and joint managing director of Lourho, appear on another page.

## Falcon Mines Higher Profit

FALCON MINES, LTD., report net profit for the year to September 30 last at £296,044 (£154,776 in 1960). Dividends of 20% on an issued capital of £499,293 take £99,858, leaving £196,186 (£34,376) to be carried forward. Fixed assets stand in the books at just under £14m., stores, etc., at £93,616, and current assets less current liabilities at £73,268. There is a capital reserve of £282,945.

The company owns and operates the Dalny and Bay Horse mines in Southern Rhodesia and holds other claims in that Colony and Northern Rhodesia. At Dalny 52,103 oz. gold were recovered from 266,850 tons milled for a working profit of £221,239. The estimated ore reserves are 709,100 tons averaging 5.46 dwt. At Bay Horse there was a recovery of 1,404 oz. gold from 44,646 tons of sands treated from the tailings dumps. The working profit was £715.

The directors are Messrs. F. L. Wigley (chairman), G. Abdinor, T. C. O'Brien (appointed since the close of the financial year), S. F. Dench, J. F. Ince, L. A. Jones, and P. A. Jousse.

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., reports profit after tax for the year ended September 30 at £124,123, compared with £122,857 in 1960. A 20% dividend on the ordinary shares will take £55,125, and the carry-forward is then £41,378 (£41,761).

The issued capital is £450,000 in ordinary shares and £7,696 in 6% preference shares. Fixed assets stand in the books at £457,919 and current assets less current liabilities at £459,606. There is a capital reserve of £194,401 and a revenue reserve of £104,048. The issued capital was increased during the year from £380,000 by the free issue of 150,000 shares to holders in the proportion of one for two.

The directors are Messrs. Allan Ross Stark (chairman) and Messrs. John Alexander Weston, Alexander Brown, and Francis Henry Normand Walker. Mr. Stark has succeeded to the chair on the resignation of Major L. Errington.

Company Report

# The British Central Africa Company, Limited

## Impact of Lower Level of Tea Prices

MR. DONALD C. BROOK'S REVIEW

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 7 in London.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, F.C.A., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

The consolidated net profit for the year ended September 30, 1961, was £108,502, compared with the previous year's figure of £132,991, the reduction of £24,489 being mainly due to lower proceeds from tea.

Production for the year was 3,032,061 lb. of made tea compared with 2,792,781 lb. in the previous year. Rain-fall on our estates was considerably heavier than in 1959-60, at Chisunga we had 51.7 inches, as compared with 41.3 inches and at Mindali 56 inches, compared with 41.3 inches. Similar increases were also experienced on the other estates. This gave our bushes a chance to recover from the effect of the very dry conditions which I mentioned last year, and a modest increase in output of 84% was recorded.

Our young tea has made good growth, and we planted out a further 145 acres in December, 1961, and January, 1962.

### Other Activities

Our activities other than tea produced a revenue of £44,078, as compared with £49,416 in the previous year.

The profits have fluctuated between the various crops and activities but call for no particular comment other than the following points which I should like to mention.

Our African-grown cotton development for the past five years is as follows:—

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Acres planted	3,136	2,304	1,771	1,575	632
Seed cotton purchased in lbs. . . . .	1,051,109	1,067,143	1,270,516	896,712	332,052
Yield per acre: lb.	335	463	717	567	525
Paid to growers	£87,191	£36,808	£28,682	£16,594	£7,111
Number of growers	1,411	1,275	1,120	936	585

I regret to point out a reduction in cotton yield from 723 lb. per acre in the year ended September 30, 1960, to 526 lb. in the year under review, and to report that this is not entirely due to drought or other natural hazards. There has undoubtedly been some falling off in good husbandry, and as a result the average earnings per grower have fallen from £30 last year to £26.

We have increased the number of boreholes from five to seven in the year under review, making further land available for planting. It has been disappointing therefore, to find that many tenants, without adequate explanation, have become reluctant to sign the special tenancy agreements, the form of which was settled with Government and has worked well for at least six years. As I informed you previously, we have rendered considerable assistance to our tenants in this area, in times of drought and famine.

The coffee experiment, I regret to say, is not showing real promise, although we produced a crop of 17.6 tons this year against 7.4 tons last year.

### Livestock Project and Shal

The livestock project is being further developed, and at the end of the year we had 1,261 cattle and 395 sheep, as compared with our opening figures of 1,024 cattle and 356 sheep. We had a full year's experience of sales to the Cold Storage Commission and our cattle were awarded good quality grades. We consider, however, that the prices offered, which are based on Southern Rhodesian prices, are not such as to encourage breeders in the district to develop their herd. We are now in a position to assess the commercial prices of our stock and have adjusted our stock values at September 30, 1961 accordingly, but I fear it may be some time before our livestock becomes profitable.

The output of sisal and raw from our subsidiary company during the year was 379 tons, as compared with 134 tons during the previous year. The reduction in output, due to the difficulty in recruiting labour for cutting, combined with a drop in world sisal prices, reduced the profit for this year to £2,239, compared with £6,114 in the previous year.

### Land

I referred in my statement last year to the acquisition by Government of approximately 4,980 acres of land in the Lunzu district for African re-settlement, and am glad to report that the compensation then assessed at some £15,700 has recently been paid subject to survey.

### Accounts and Dividends

The consolidated profit from estates, plantations, etc., was £233,234, a reduction of £34,576 on the previous year's figure of £267,810. Dividends, interest and transfer fees of £14,670 bring our total income to £247,904, which compares with £280,357 last year. After deducting administrative expenditure, depreciation and taxation, the group profit becomes £198,502, compared with £132,991, a reduction of £24,489. From this sum of £198,502 your directors have provided £1,750 as further provision for writing off coffee estates expenditure, thus making the total reserve £10,000 and have allocated £25,000 to the reserve for contingencies. The balance after all allocations is £80,865, to which must be added the amount brought forward from the previous account of £48,240, making a total of £129,105 available for distribution.

The interim dividend of 10% paid in October, 1961, amounted to £27,471, and your directors recommend a final dividend of 10% and a bonus of 7½% absorbing together a further £48,074 and leaving £53,560 to be carried forward to next year. The total cash to be distributed in dividends and bonus for the year is therefore £75,545, against last year's total distribution of £80,122.

The consolidated balance sheet shows the issued capital at the new figure of £448,500 after adding the sum

of £74,750 capitalized at our last annual general meeting, and it will be noted that the total of capital and reserves stands at £941,733, or more than twice the nominal value of our issued capital.

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, the figure for buildings, plant and machinery has increased by £23,874 and that for estates expenditure by £18,633, a total of £42,507, compared with £71,243 last year. These figures show that expansion is being continued, although at a reduced rate until the political and economic outlook becomes clearer. Whilst the question of a new factory is still being considered, the additional plant we installed a year ago has enabled us temporarily to defer any active steps. We see what attitude the new Government adopts towards our industry.

Current assets stand at £701,477, compared with £670,977 last year, and call for no particular comment except to mention that they exceed current liabilities by £388,176, in comparison with an excess of £363,352 at the date of the previous balance sheet.

#### General

The company has capitalized £74,750 from its capital reserve in each of the past two years, and under existing circumstances the board considers it now desirable to have a period of consolidation before any further operation of this nature is undertaken.

As members are aware, the elections in August last

passed off quietly and resulted in the return of an African majority under the leadership of Dr. Hastings Banda. I was in Nyasaland in November, 1961, when the first meeting of the Legislative Council was held, and was glad that, following the example of their leader, the statesmanlike attitude adopted by the new Ministers was reflected generally in the conduct of the Members. The next meeting of the Legislative Council, which will be the Budget session, will not be held until the middle of this year. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult, until we know the economic policy of the new Government and can gauge the impact of the existing low level of tea prices on our sales, to make any reasonable forecast for the current year, except to say it is clear that, based on a continuance of the existing tea prices alone, our profits must inevitably be lower in comparison with those of the past few years.

Once again it is my pleasant duty to express our thanks to all our staff in Nyasaland, ably led by our general manager, Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, C.B.E., for the excellent work they have done on our behalf during the year. It is a pleasure to summarize our confidence following the manner in which the elections have been conducted and the new Legislative Council inaugurated.

We also pay tribute to our secretary and his staff in London for their continued good work.

The report and accounts were adopted.

### Company Report

## London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

### CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 29 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by Mr. A. H. BALL, chairman and joint managing director, which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

The net profit of the group for the year ended September 30, 1961, after taxation, amounted to £114,757, as compared with £66,484 for the previous year, and an interim dividend at the rate of 5% was paid in October last. Your directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 7½%. The two payments for the year will total 12½%, as compared with 8% for the preceding 12 months. It is worthy of note, I think, that this rate of dividend is not only the highest in the history of the company, but also that it is covered by net earnings amounting to 18%.

Our direct mining operations are carried on through Mazoe Consolidated Mines, Ltd., 94% of which company we have owned for some years, and through Mashaba Gold Mines, Ltd., in which we acquired a 100% interest in September last.

There are three other gold mines in which we hold substantial interests, either directly or indirectly, and they are the Marief, Arcturus and Kanyemba.

With regard to Kanyemba, in which we hold 550,000 shares and the administration of which we took over from November 7 last, I regret to say that certain

recent adverse factors have prompted the board of that company to impose a temporary restriction on the payment of dividends.

It would indeed be less than candid of me to deny that the question of the ore reserves has caused us concern. In the 1960 annual report of the Kanyemba Company the ore reserves were stated as 211,300 tons at 13 dwt. over 43 inches. In the 1961 Kanyemba report the proved ore reserves, which had been re-calculated at October 31, were shown as 68,890 tons at 8.3 dwt. over 38 inches.

Our own consulting engineers are firmly of the view that the type of orebody found at Kanyemba calls for conservative blocking out of ore reserves combined with development at a rate sufficient to ensure the availability of the maximum number of payable blocks; this in turn dictates the optimum steady rate of mining and profit declaration. I am hopeful that with the policy now being carried out the mine will show continuous improvement in respect of both ore reserves and operating results.

It is encouraging to know that primary development for the month of January disclosed 130 feet of strike, averaging 20.5 dwt. over 17 inches, which is equivalent to 1,538 lb. dwt., almost all of which occurred in an area which had previously been abandoned as unpayable.

The chairman then reviewed the Group's other wide-spread activities.

## Company Report

### Falcon Mines

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, will be held on March 30 in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement of the chairman, MR. F. L. WIGLEY, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1961:—

The net profit for the year was £206,044. After providing for dividends No. 15 and 16, totalling 1s. per share (20%), which amounts to £99,858, there remained a balance unappropriated of £64,848, compared with £24,376 brought forward from last year.

The total capital expenditure for the year, less recoupments, was £89,267.

At the Dalny Mine the tonnage milled increased by 20,450 tons and gold recovery was 3,905 dwt. per ton, compared with 3,850 dwt. for the previous year. Resulting from the higher recovery and a reduction in the milling costs of 1s. 6d. per ton milled the working profit at the mine rose by £31,239.

The ore reserve at September 30, 1961, justifies not only the maintenance of the present milling rate for the

current year but an increase in the average yield to a little over 4 dwt. This is somewhat below the maximum recovery which the ore reserve value would permit, as a substantial tonnage of above average grade ore located below 13 level will remain largely unavailable for stopping until the new subvertical shaft is commissioned.

The total development footage accomplished in the Dalny and Pixy sections at 14,330 feet was almost the same as that of the previous year, whilst percentage payability and values were slightly lower. Since the close of the year, development has encountered pay areas in most sections of the mine, and consequently the percentage payability for the quarter ended December 31, 1961, showed a marked increase.

The estimated ore reserve at September 30, 1961, was 709,100 tons valued at 5.46 dwt. over a width of 111 inches. The further rise of 0.42 dwt. per ton in ore reserve value is particularly satisfactory and arises mainly through the demarcation of the Dalny orebody by development work carried out between 13 and 15 levels, where higher than average values were encountered.

The relationship between management and labour at Dalny Mine is harmonious and we are continuing to expand the recreational and social amenities, including housing for all races.

**Falcon Mines, Ltd.**, have declared a dividend of 7½d. per share, to 1219.

**Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd.**, is to repay an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, equivalent to 7½%.

**East Fields Rhodesian Alluvials, Ltd.**, have been registered in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £300,000.

**Grain imports into East Africa** this year may, East African Railways and Harbours estimate, total 300,000 tons.

**Argus South African Newspapers** are building a five-storey office block in Salisbury at a cost of about £200,000.

There is now a monthly shipping service between East Africa and Elath, the Israeli port on the Gulf of Aden.

**Africa's largest pig meat processing factory**, costing £350,000, has been opened in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

**East Africa's sugar quota** under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been raised from 5,000 to 5,225 tons.

Recent drilling at Kamukohi, the Federation's only tin mine, has revealed a wide lode of some 10m. tons of gold grade ore.

The State-owned Rhodesian Railways report an operating surplus of £1.6m. for the past year, when revenue exceeded £33m.

The **Chubb Lock and Safe Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.**, has begun manufacture of security equipment in Salisbury.

**Rhodesian Castings, Ltd.**, of Gwelo, are the first Rhodesian manufacturers of porcelain enamelled baths, basins, and cisterns.

**Tanganyika's new Co-operative Union** consists of 34 units covering 760 registered societies with a total membership exceeding 327,000.

A **board of inquiry** is to consider a wage dispute between the Kenya Sisal Plantation Workers' Union and the Sisal Employers' Committee.

**Insurance of the current cotton crop** in the Sudan, valued at about £36½m., has been entrusted to the Sudan General Insurance Company, recently registered.

The **Mitchell Cotts Group** have proposed to the Ethiopian Government a plan for a consortium to export beef on a scale which might, it is hoped, reach £7m. a year.

The **United Africa Company's** farming operations in East Africa are to cease within a few months, releasing about £180,000, which will be redeployed in other ways in the territories.

Continuance of bad weather has reduced the estimate of the forthcoming Uganda cotton crop to 200,000 bales. Early in the season it had been hoped that a 500,000-bale crop would be harvested.

**Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.**, reports profit for the year ended September 30 after tax at £92,825 (£85,237 in 1960). A 10% dividend takes £66,203 and the carry-forward is £25,375 (£24,110).

£14,000 is to be paid over the next six years by the United Nations Special Fund for the establishment of new courses at Kampala Technical Institute in civil engineering, telecommunications, electrical engineering, draughtsmanship, laboratory techniques, and chemistry.

**European miners at Mulufra** have decided not to proceed with the postponed strike ballot in connexion with the dismissal of a European minor, who was dismissed after an official strike last month.

**Matze growers in the Federations** are in dispute between £10m. and £11m. overpaid to them, partly through a faulty estimate, from which cost of bags was omitted, and partly because of an unexpectedly low return on export.

**Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.**, publishers with an East African branch, report that in the year ended May 31 group profits were £843,911, compared with £673,948 in the previous year. The dividend is increased by 2½ to 25%.

**Amboni Estates Holding, Ltd.**, had a profit before taxation for the year ended March 31 of £348,670. The operating company, which produced 13,600 tons of sisal, had 10,700 head of cattle on its ranch. The aim is to increase the herd to 45,000 by 1965.

**Southern Rhodesia's mineral output in 1961** totalled £27,161,581, a record, and 3% more than in 1960. Asbestos contributed about £8m.; refined gold production was 73,16m.; chromite dropped 10% to £3.36m.; coal dropped 13% to £3.25m.; but copper rose 3% to £1.7m.

The **commission of inquiry** appointed to investigate the dispute between the employers and the European union on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia is to report on conditions of employment, shift differentials, training facilities, leave conditions, education, and the cause of the breakdown last year of conciliation proceedings in the industry.

**Northern Rhodesia's Industrial Development Corporation** helped 15 projects last year with loans totalling £303,892. Steel, engineering, and metal industries received £117,500; vehicle assembly, accessories and parts, £60,500; furniture and wood manufacture, £51,500; and transport and contracting, £50,000. Seven of the approved projects were in Luabula.

The **largest textile mill in the Middle East**, built at Khar-toum North by a British consortium, has just been opened by General Abboud, President of the Sudan Republic. The mill, which has cost about £6m., will ultimately employ approximately 3,000 people. Among the most prominent members of the consortium are the English Electric Co. Ltd., Platt Brothers (Sales) Ltd., and Marples Ridgeway & Partners Ltd.

**Mineral exports from Tanganyika** last year are provisionally estimated at £7,477,309. Diamonds accounted for £5,762,000 (£4,621,942); refined gold, £1,249,074 (£1,231,666); tin concentrates, £151,572 (£109,307); salt, £127,552 (£124,931); sheet mica, £87,805 (£70,709); lead concentrates, £63,772 (£4,015,338); and refined silver, £8,596 (£2,619). Three new items are crude ruby and ruby-bearing corundum, valued respectively at £2,000 and £6,982, and arstene worth £628.

The **London Coffee Trade Federation**, while welcoming the principle of an international coffee agreement, regards the present draft as too complicated. Consideration of various methods of evading the spirit of the agreement should be officially stopped, before the document is signed, and wants the quota system to provide for regular increases in consumption. The present proposals are criticized as encroaching on the right of producer countries to regulate their own economy.



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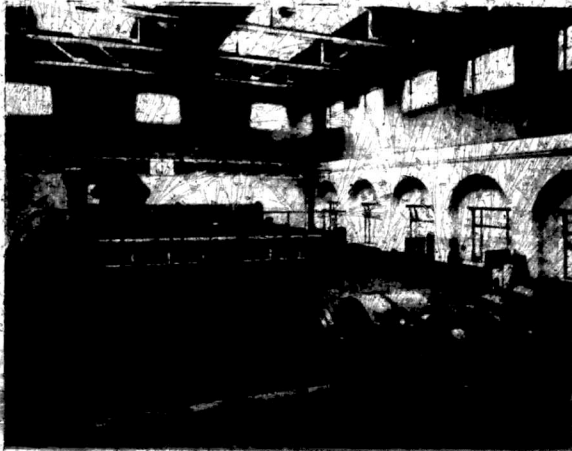
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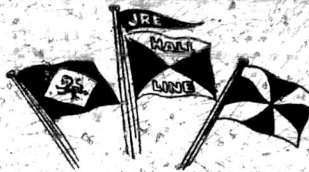
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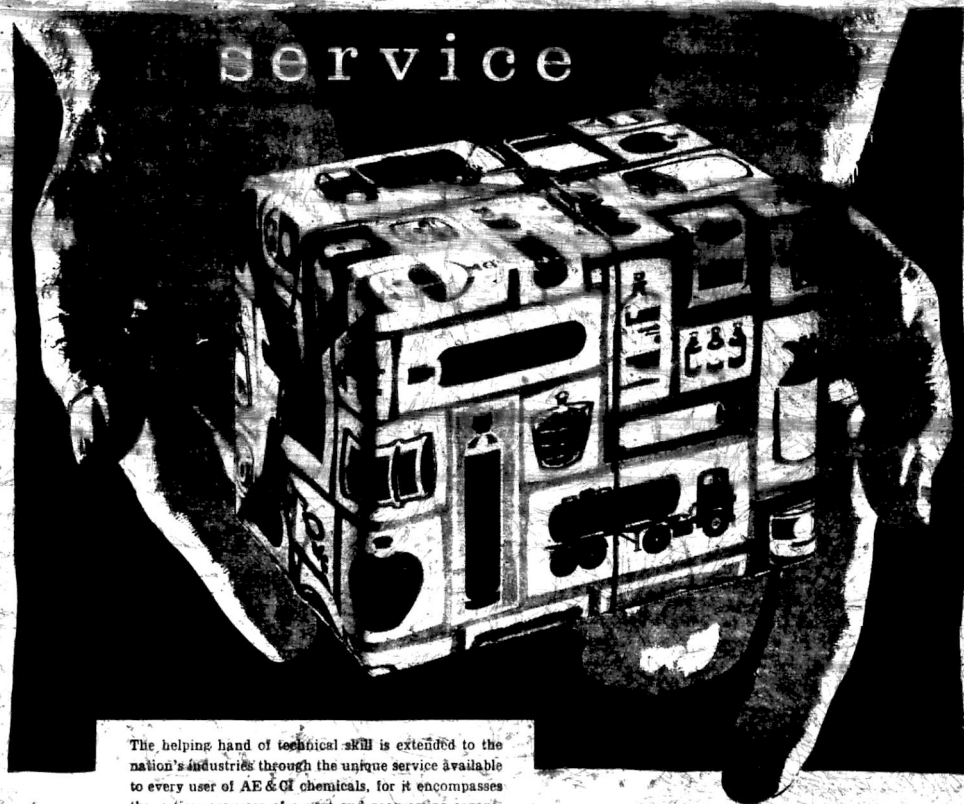
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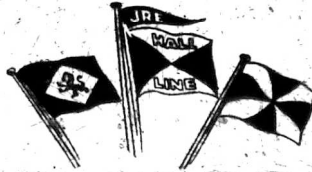


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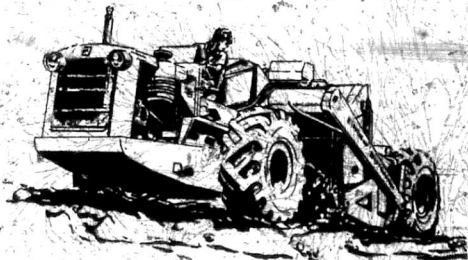
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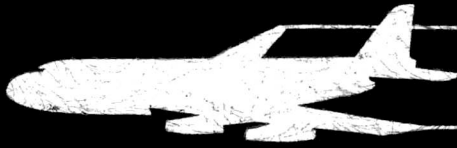


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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way .....	713	Kenya's Conference Ending .....	724
New Central African Office .....	714	Africans Strike in Nairobi .....	725
Zanzibar Constitutional Conference Opens .....	716	Council for Overseas Training .....	727
U.N. Atrocities in Katanga .....	718	Congo and Katanga Leaders Confer Again .....	728
Personalia .....	720	Questions and Answers in Parliament .....	730
Federal W.P.s. Denounce Britain's 'Parody' .....	722		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1962

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANY SECRETARY OF STATE is constitutionally authorized to perform any duty allotted to him, and, surprising though it may seem, it is therefore perfectly proper for the Prime Minister to have decided to entrust the Home Secretary with the responsibilities in Central Africa which have hitherto rested upon the Commonwealth and Colonial Secretaries. The decision, announced in the Commons last Thursday, certainly astonished both sides of the House, for few people outside the Cabinet had been privy to the secret. Moreover, it was so recent that the possibility of such a development was not, we have good reason to know, mentioned even tentatively by any Minister in his talks with Sir Roy Welensky or Sir Edgar Whitehead a few days earlier. If the United Kingdom Government has frequently been less than frank in its dealings with the Federal Prime Minister during the last two years, on this occasion there was no deliberate withholding of information which he and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia were entitled to receive at the earliest possible moment. They were not told while they were in London for the simple reason that Mr. Macmillan had not then made up his mind. For a year or so there has been desultory discussion of the prospect that the grant of independence to so many former Colonies would make it desirable to merge the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, but the time for that action is not yet considered to have come. Mr. Butler's appointment to deal with all Central African affairs may, however, be seen as the first step in that direction, for he has now relieved two Cabinet colleagues of the entire onus for the Federation, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

**Mr. Butler Responsible for Central Africa.** The Home Secretary with the responsibilities in Central Africa which have hitherto rested upon the Commonwealth and Colonial Secretaries. The decision, announced in the Commons last Thursday, certainly astonished both sides of the House, for few people outside the Cabinet had been privy to the secret. Moreover, it was so recent that the possibility of such a development was not, we have good reason to know, mentioned even tentatively by any Minister in his talks with Sir Roy Welensky or Sir Edgar Whitehead a few days earlier. If the United Kingdom Government has frequently been less than frank in its dealings with the Federal Prime Minister during the last two years, on this occasion there was no deliberate withholding of information which he and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia were entitled to receive at the earliest possible moment. They were not told while they were in London for the simple reason that Mr. Macmillan had not then made up his mind. For a year or so there has been desultory discussion of the prospect that the grant of independence to so many former Colonies would make it desirable to merge the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, but the time for that action is not yet considered to have come. Mr. Butler's appointment to deal with all Central African affairs may, however, be seen as the first step in that direction, for he has now relieved two Cabinet colleagues of the entire onus for the Federation, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

The Home Secretary—and one facetious member of the House of Lords promptly asked if he would be known as the Home and

Colonial Secretary. But, and Colonial Secretary, being the name of a grocery shops in the United Kingdom).

**Problems Aggravated By Tory Trifling.** can have no illusions about his new task. Neither can anybody else, for every newspaper has for weeks prominently reported the Government's perplexities. Friends must hope that by traversing the difficulties and dangers successfully he will undo at least some of the harm inflicted by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, and so impress his ability and courage upon his party as to make certain of the reversion of its leadership. His political enemies doubtless calculate that things have gone too far for a rescue operation, that his prestige will suffer severely from his belated embroilment, and that in consequence he will soon be out of the running for the Prime Ministership. Mr. Butler must himself recognize that he has to grapple with problems which have been enormously aggravated by the pusillanimity and vacillation of a Cabinet of which he is a leading member, but as he undoubtedly believes that a sound solution is still not impossible, he is more likely to act than to drift helplessly and hopelessly along in the gale which so quickly followed the Macmillan wind of change.

This prophecy of action does not of course imply that Mr. Butler can be counted upon to stand out for the kind of solution which will be acceptable to Rhodesians in general.

**One Minister Better Than Two.** They have never been enraptured by the Monckton Report, and are still amazed that some of their number can have imprudently signed a document so harmful to the Federation. It will be that report, we suspect, which will be Mr. Butler's guide. As if to focus attention on that probability, he has chosen as his chief official in the new Central African

Office the man from the Ministry of Labour who was secretary-general of the Monckton Commission. While some people will see in that choice a sinister start to the new departure, others will suspend judgment and give thanks that the basic problems are not *terra nova* to Mr. Tennant, who has travelled widely in Central Africa, which Mr. Butler visited a few years ago for a short holiday. With the principle of giving one Minister, not two, the day-to-day responsibility for dealing with the affairs of the territories there can be no quarrel. The pity is that so obviously desirable a change was not made long ago, when it could have been regarded as essentially constructive in intent.

Now it must appear to the well informed as a desperate eleventh-hour endeavour to save at least something from the destruction threatened by the Macmillan-Macleod policy of appeasing every clamant African racist who coupled the chanting of dramatic slogans with manifestations of violence. It has been that calamitous submission to subversion which has enabled the Kenyattas, Bandas, and Kaundas to thrust themselves into positions of power, to the incalculable detriment of millions of their own people. One of these rabble-rousers, Dr. Banda, will be among the first visitors from Africa to be received by Mr. Butler, who will therefore quickly discover for himself the depth of his insatiable hatred for a Federation from which his own country, Nyasaland, benefits far more than any other constituent State. Once the present general election in the Federation is over, Mr. Butler may be expected to visit all three territories, in which he will find that the bitter antagonism of the extremist African parties (all of which have discreditable records of intimidation and violence) is by no means universally approved by Africans, thousands of the best of whom place no trust whatsoever in the politicians of their race who have advertised themselves so successfully in the Western world.

Millions of Africans want only peace, progress, and prosperity in partnership with the Europeans who, they realize, can alone guide and sustain them in the long march forward. Their despair is that this-  
**Need for Faith And Principle.** leaders of the Macmillan-Macleod type have sacrificed their interests to the importunities of hasty hectoring, town-dwelling, and unrepresentative malcontents, most of them men of no achievement, little character, and even less standing in their

tribes. Britain's duty cannot be faithfully discharged until the manoeuvres and machinations of the tiny minority of trouble-makers are reduced in perspective to their true worth, and the decision is deliberately made to do justice to the mass of the people and judge all matters by principle. If that be Mr. Butler's determination, he will find strong allies, black and white, in the Federation, the existence of which has been jeopardized precisely because principle and faith have been absent from Britain's official attitude. Given firm faith, adherence to high principle, and resolution, the fundamentals of the Federation could still be saved.

### Statements Worth Noting

"A dinner of snake omelet is just as good as roast beef".—Dr. John Yudkin, Professor of Nutrition, Queen Elizabeth College, London.

"Southern Rhodesia needs five times as many secondary schools".—Mr. B. A. Fletcher, lately vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"The pendulum has swung from the June Constitution, but it has not swung back anywhere near Mr. Macleod's disastrous February proposals".—*Northern News*, Northern Rhodesia.

"If Britain enters the Common Market with the Commonwealth, the Common Market is finished. If Britain enters without the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth is finished".—French Foreign Minister.

"The Scottishness of a Scotsman varies in inverse proportion to his distance from Scotland".—Mr. P. M. Thomson, Socialist M.P. for Dundee East, speaking in the House of Commons.

"The unemployment problem in Kenya is an explosive problem to which none of our legislators appears to have devoted any attention".—Mr. R. J. Hillard, president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

"I recollect the story of the Scots assistant who knocked on the window with a sponge because someone had gone away short of their change".—Sir Donald Macintyre, Federal Finance Minister, addressing Parliament.

"Mr. Iain Macleod would like to keep up the momentum which has brought the Conservatives to the very borders of Socialism, but it begins to look as though the party has had enough of the issues being Macleoded".—*Daily Mirror*.

"It does not matter what means we shall use, but Mozambique, Angola, and South-West Africa must be liberated".—Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, then Chief Minister of Uganda, and now Prime Minister, speaking at the Pafneca conference in Addis Ababa.

"The new constitutional plan for Northern Rhodesia remains basically bad. It is too complicated; it is racial in character and it includes and may produce some ugly anomalies. The whole election could be a farce".—*Evening Standard*, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

"Free universal primary education for poor countries in Africa is a myth. The emphasis must be on secondary education to provide candidates for higher education and the teachers who are needed so badly".—Mr. H. Houghton, Deputy Educational Adviser, Department of Technical Co-operation.

## Notes By The Way

### Resentment at Long Last

RESENTMENT at the lack of principle, lack of firmness, lack of competence, and, according even to *The Times*, "perplexed paralysis" shown by the Macmillan Government has suddenly crystallized in by-election after by-election, until it has at last brought the humiliating culmination of rejection by Orpington, considered one of the safest seats near London, of the director of the Conservative Political Centre, the very symbol of Macleodism, and a candidate hand-picked by Mr. Macleod. At the general election there had been a Conservative majority of 14,760. Now a Liberal candidate has topped home with a lead of 1,350, and within little more than two years the turnover in Conservative votes in that constituency, regarded as solidly Tory, was 22,615. There had been nothing like it for decades. Many thousands of former Conservatives had clearly determined to register their distrust of the present Government. Precisely similar action has quite recently been taken in three other by-elections—in Blackpool, where the Conservative vote was halved; in Middlesbrough East, where it was quartered and in Lincoln, where it was cut by two-fifths. In Blackpool North a Conservative majority of 15,857 fell to 973, and in Middlesbrough East, traditionally a Socialist seat, the Conservative contingent had only 4,613 supporters, as against 18,365 at the last general election.

### Anxieties About Africa

IF ONLY PROOFS as sensational as these of the country's discontent had been offered some months earlier, the effect upon African affairs might have been salutary. What influence has been exerted by anxieties over Africa cannot, possibly be assessed. Some reporters who covered the by-elections reported that there was almost complete indifference to Commonwealth and even Common Market matters; but the absence of questions on such issues at public meetings is not necessarily an index of public sentiment. My experience in recent years has been that all sorts of people with no special interest or particular knowledge of East and Central Africa have felt uneasy, and often angry, at what was being done in Britain's name. The release of Kenyatta seemed to large numbers of people to be an outrage; and his presence in London in recent weeks, and his appearances on television, are still the cause of bitterly caustic remarks in trains and wherever else people gather. In such places also there has been much criticism of the Government for its treatment of Sir Roy Welensky, whom people in general consider to be fighting fairly and valiantly for a cause which should have been the concern of the Conservative Government in this country. It would not be at all surprising if the decision of many thousands of people who normally vote Conservative to abstain from voting or to back a Liberal was due in part to sympathy with Sir Roy and distrust of the Macmillan Cabinet.

### Hold Fast or Let Go

A DELIGHTFUL PRODUCT of the Tory revolt was the recommendation of Mr. Macleod that the party should remember "the motto of Clan Macleod: 'Hold Fast'". Why did he not remember the family motto while he was Secretary of State for the Colonies? Throughout those disastrous two years his actions might have been

dictated by an injunction to "Let Go", for he let slip all that most mattered in Africa and held fast to none of the fundamentals. His very first act of any significance was to exclude from a Kenya Constitutional Conference in London in January 1960 a Kikuyu whom the Government of Kenya considered second only to Kenyatta in responsibility for Mau Mau. But Mr. Macleod could not hold fast even to that ruling of his own when, under the impulse of Mr. Mbóya (whom London newspapers now frequently describe as a moderate!), a boycott of the conference was staged. Nor, 18 months later, could Mr. Macleod hold fast to what was stated to be the "final" revision of his "dog's breakfast" version of a Constitution for Northern Rhodesia. One of his last acts was to announce that that pledge would be broken. Thus his career at the Colonial Office began and ended with a denial of the Macleod motto. The whole of it was marked by folly upon folly, scuttled upon scuttled. Yet he is so humourless that he can ask his party to act on his clan challenge to "Hold Fast".

### Political Prisoners

MR. KAUNDA, leader of the United National Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia, said the other day that when U.N.I.P. attained power all political prisoners would be released, "for they are honest and good men who were forced up against a wall and should be given a fresh start; we must look for the cause of their actions, not the effect". Like some of his supporters in the United Kingdom, Mr. Kaunda uses the term "political prisoners" as though it meant merely persons committed by the courts on political charges. The truth, of course, is that of the thousands of officials and members of the party who have been jailed, almost all have been tried and convicted for acts subversive of law and order, including intimidation, violence, arson (on several occasions while Africans and Europeans slept in the buildings which were set afire), dynamiting, and attempted murder, including the soaking of Africans with petrol and paraffin and setting them alight. To call the things who committed such crimes "political prisoners" is deliberately deceitful. But that U.N.I.P. should plan to release them as soon as it can is not surprising. Is that not what Macbhandellism did in Kenya with even the worst of the Mau Mau scoundrels?

### Politicians and Journalists

"THE PRESS have no inhibitions about saying what they think about us politicians, but we are careful not to say all we think about the Press", said Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, when he dined the other evening with journalists in London. Mr. Nehru, he recalled, had once said that politicians and journalists had one thing in common—that they required no qualifications for their jobs. Like many other people, he, Mr. Sandys, had at different times done both jobs. Since the feelings of people of one country for those of another were almost wholly determined by what they read in newspapers, international journalism was more than a profession; it was a diplomatic mission. If journalists could sometimes not avoid a little bias, it should be in the direction of promoting mutual understanding and good will.

# Mr. Butler Now Responsible for All British Central Africa

## Home Secretary Made Head of New Central Africa Office

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Home Secretary, is now the Cabinet Minister in charge of a new Central African Office.

On Monday all the responsibilities in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies passed to him.

This rearrangement of procedure does not imply any change in the United Kingdom Government policy towards the Federation or any of its constituent territories.

The Prime Minister told the House of Commons last Thursday afternoon:

"With permission, Mr. Speaker, I will now make a statement on the general responsibility for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and its constituent territories."

"When the Federal Review Conference was adjourned in December 1960 it was generally agreed that consideration of the future of the Federation should be deferred until further progress had been made with constitutional advance in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. New Constitutions have now been established for the three territories, and the time has come to take up again the problem of the future of the Federation and its relations with its constituent territories. The stage has now been reached when our relations with the Federation and with the Rhodesias and our responsibility for the two northern territories can appropriately be concentrated in the hands of a single Minister.

### Identified with Conflicting Interests

"While responsibility was divided between my right hon. friend the Commonwealth Secretary and my right hon. friend the Colonial Secretary, the two Ministers were apt to be regarded in some quarters as identified with conflicting sectional interests in the Federation; and for this reason it would not be practicable to secure the desired unification of ministerial responsibility by transferring the functions of either to the other. Therefore with the full agreement of the two Secretaries of State concerned, to whose patience and skill in dealing with the respective parts of this problem I would like to pay tribute, I have invited my right hon. friend the Home Secretary to undertake this responsibility. I am very grateful to him for agreeing to do so and for his readiness to add this task to the assistance he already gives me over a wide range of public duties.

"Accordingly, from March 19 all the existing responsibilities of the Commonwealth Secretary for the Federation and for Southern Rhodesia and those of the Colonial Secretary for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be exercised by the Home Secretary. The staffs directly concerned with these matters in the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office will be brought together in a single unit which will be wholly responsible to the Home Secretary.

"As part of his general responsibilities he will assume the ultimate responsibility at present exercised by the Colonial Secretary for members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service serving in the Protectorates. The undertakings given to these officers by H.M. Government will continue unchanged.

"I am confident that this adjustment of ministerial functions will improve our organization for dealing with the problems confronting us now and in the period ahead, and will serve the best interests of all the inhabitants of the territories concerned.

"In conclusion, I emphasize that this new organization does not imply any change in policy towards the Federation or any of its constituent territories. In particular, it does not affect in any way the constitutional status of the Federal Government or of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland; nor does it affect in any way the Government's pledge to the peoples in the northern territories as set forth in the Preamble to the Federal Constitution, which provided that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should continue, under the special protection of Her Majesty, to enjoy separate governments for so long as their respective peoples so desire. This was, and remains, a pledge binding on the Government as a whole."

### Nonsensical, Says Socialist Leader

MR. GAITSKELL (Leads South, Lab.) "This is one of the most extraordinary decisions that has ever been made in my recollection by any Government. (Opposi-

tion cheers). Can the Prime Minister think of any precedent where, to use his own words, because two Ministers were apt to be regarded in some quarters as identified with conflicting sectional interests, they are to have two important sections of their Ministries removed from them and handed over to a third Minister? What are these quarters where they are regarded as identified with conflicting sectional interests? (Opposition cheers).

### Astonishing Development

"Although we all recognize that Mr. Butler is the best Home Secretary we have, is the Prime Minister convinced that he is the best Colonial Secretary and the best Commonwealth Relations Secretary? Or would it not be a better course the best Minister in charge of the Common Market? (Opposition laughter).

"The House is entitled to rather greater explanation of this astonishing development. Is it not the case that, instead of building ground with ministerial responsibilities in this way, the Government is in a hurry to make up their minds about policy towards the Federation?

"Over and above all this, do not the Government still stand by the doctrine of collective Cabinet responsibility? If they do, what is the purpose of this ministerial shift by the Prime Minister? (Opposition laughter).

MR. MACMILLAN: "The right hon. gentleman chooses to be rather facetious over a decision which I believe to be sound from an administrative point of view, and a decision which will enormously simplify the work. (Opposition laughter).

"He asked what precedent there is. What precedent is there for an area being at the same time a member of a federation, with one of its territories, the responsibility of the Commonwealth Secretary and the other two the responsibility of the Colonial Office?

"It adds enormously to the work having two offices and two Ministers to deal with different territories in the same Federation. Following this decision there will be one Minister—the Home Secretary—and one department. It is proposed to take the appropriate organization out of the two present departments and to make them into a single department. I believe that it will be of enormous advantage to have this matter treated as a whole, from the ordinary administrative and policy point of view."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Will the Prime Minister at least attempt to answer some of my questions? Are we to understand that the two Ministers simply cannot agree with each other and that the Cabinet cannot impose its decision upon them? If the Cabinet can impose a decision, what is the ground for this extraordinary step of taking away ministerial responsibilities in this fashion? What quarters regard these two right hon. gentlemen as so identified with conflicting sectional interests? (Opposition cheers).

### Advantage of Single Control

MR. MACMILLAN: "What I had in mind was that it is a great advantage to have a whole territory, whether it happens to be part of a federation, under a single department as well as under a single Minister. Only when we have settled the constitutional advance for the three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, that is the moment to bring the whole matter under a single control and single administration.

"Had the territory been handed over to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations there might have been a feeling in some of the African colonies, where Africans predominate, that they would be somehow subordinated to the Commonwealth point of view. Alternatively, had it been handed over to the Colonial Secretary, such countries as the Federation itself and Southern Rhodesia, which have long been independent, would have resented being put back into a colonial status. By far the best way, therefore, if we are to take this single step, which I think is right, is to have a separate Minister.

"I frankly admit that the colonial territories, the Africans, up to now have regarded the Colonial Office as their protector—which is an interesting comment on those who talk so much about colonialism! But all the pledges remain, and all



the duties remain; all the duties of the Colonial Office in those territories will be part of the new department under the Home Secretary.

"I am certain that if we are to try to resolve these very difficult problems which lie before us, it is far better for the method of administration to be handled in this way. It is no reflection on Ministers concerned, who have other very heavy duties to perform. (Opposition laughter). It will be a better administration which will lead to better results."

—MR. TUNSTON (Thirsk and Malton, C.): "Estimates Committee in a previous session recommended the merging of these two offices under a single Minister. Will the Prime Minister regard this announcement as possibly the first stage towards the implementation of that recommendation? Secondly, will the Prime Minister tell us what will happen to the staff of the two ministries concerned? Will they be housed in the Home Office or will there be built up a separate department to deal with these territories?"

—MR. MACMILLAN: "The amalgamation referred to is a process which must inevitably come in the end. People have often talked of amalgamating the whole Colonial Office with the whole Commonwealth Relations Office. There are difficulties about that, as the House knows. So long as there are dependent territories there is always the danger that it might be possible to persuade members of the Commonwealth to bear the burden of the organization of this business."

"We have made a similar organization on this basis, setting up the Department of Technical Aid, where we took the appropriate parts of the Commonwealth Relations Office and other departments to perform a functional task. This is on the way to what ultimately will come—a single department with the departments themselves becoming very small and almost of minor importance."

"The staff of the Central African Office, as it will be called, will be composed of the administrative divisions now dealing with the subjects in the two departments. It will be responsible to the Secretary of State."

"It will have a deputy secretary. The Home Secretary, with my approval, has appointed to this office Mr. M. D. Parnham, secretary general to the Monckton Commission, and now Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Labour. There will be a separate vote. But of course it will not be necessary to build up a whole organization afresh, because they will draw on the existing departments for matters such as legal, financial, economic, and communications questions and other matters."

### Mr. Grimond's Questions

—MR. GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, L.): "Why does the Prime Minister consider that the creation of a third department or ministry will make it easier to merge the existing ones? Who is the Home Secretary chosen for this job? If there was confusion in Africa between the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office, will this confusion in African minds be cleared up by the knowledge that they are now to be under the Home Department? (Laughter.)"

—MR. MACMILLAN: "There are two reasons. First, the Home Secretary is, I believe, extremely able to perform this task, and he is willing to undertake it. As he has given up the leadership of the House and other functions, I believe that he can carry it within his stride. (Opposition laughter). The second reason is more technical. All Secretaries of State can carry out the functions of any. Consequently, this step requires neither legislation nor even an order in council."

—SIR ROLAND ROBINSON (Blackpool, South, C.): "White welcoming the Prime Minister's statement as an indication of unity and of purpose in this important sphere, will he clarify two points? First, what is the position of the Protectorates? Do they still look to the Colonial Office for their protection? Secondly, will the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have direct access to the Government through the Home Secretary?"

—MR. MACMILLAN: "All the pledges and all the duties towards the Africans and Protecting Power will be carried on through the new department. The answer to the second question is that the system will be as now. The Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be directly responsible to the Secretary of State."

—MR. DUDDALE (West Bromwich, Lab.): "While one realizes that the Prime Minister did not consult but merely ordered the acquiescence of his two reluctant colleagues, may we be told whether he consulted the Prime Ministers of the countries concerned, and, if he did, what exactly was their reaction in each case?"

—MR. MACMILLAN: "This is an administrative change within our own structure. All the Government's obligations of course are collective and this therefore makes no difference. It is a matter of organization."

—SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON (Farnham, C.): "By this gradual hijacking off of bits of the Colonial Office, much knowledge and expertise will be lost. Would it not be much wiser not to make so many bites at the cherry but to amalgamate the two departments as soon as possible?"

—MR. MACMILLAN: "I do not think the expertise will be lost because the assistant secretary, the two principals, the people now dealing with the two territories in the Colonial Office, will be part of the new department, and similarly from the Commonwealth Office."

"I think the day will come when these two departments will be amalgamated, but that at the present state of the development of the Commonwealth that would be misunderstood, and it might be resented by some of the countries that have just become independent if they felt they were being dealt with by a department which was operating direct rule of dependent territories."

—MR. GAITSKELL: "In view of the totally unsatisfactory answers given by the Prime Minister and the fact that the House clearly wishes to probe this matter, will the Government undertake to find an early day for debating this?" (Opposition cheers.)

—MR. MACMILLAN: "If that is put through the usual channels, no doubt time can be found for a debate."

### Discussion in House of Lords

—VISCOUNT HAILSHAM made in the House of Lords an announcement in the terms used by the Prime Minister in the Lower House.

—VISCOUNT ALEXANDER OF HILLSBOROUGH said *in alia* for the Opposition:

"This is one of the most extraordinary administrative decisions that I have ever known in my long Parliamentary career. I just do not understand it. I know that the language in the statement concerning the present functions of the Commonwealth Secretary and the Colonial Secretary is carefully drawn; but there are few people in this country at any rate, who will not consider that the Prime Minister has not been able to resolve difficulties between two of his Ministers at this crucial point."

"Certainly, having regard to the traditional history of the Colonial Office in relation to the Protectorates, which they are always mentioned in the documentary statements concerning the protection of Protectorates, there will be grave misgivings among the African population in the Federation in relation to all that has been going on out there for the last two or three years. From that point of view I regard this decision very much."

"I should have thought that if there were any question of difference between the Colonial and the Commonwealth Departments it would be for the Prime Minister, with the assistance of his Cabinet colleagues, to consider the matter; and if the Ministers cannot agree there is the usual course open for either of them to take."

"Was the Prime Minister's decision to make this change in any way talked over with or communicated to the representatives of the African interests in the Protectorates? It would be interesting to know, because we shall certainly hear a good deal more about it. I hope that I can be told about that."

"In so far as it seemed necessary in the view of the Prime Minister to make this change, I personally note with some relief that the Minister chosen is the Home Secretary, although his Department seems an extraordinary one to link to a Colonial and Commonwealth matter. The Home Secretary is held in high esteem for a certainly liberal mind in dealing with racial problems. He has a long tradition from his early connexion, through his father, with India and the like. I appreciate that point very much indeed. I hope this may bring some confidence to the Africans in the extraordinary circumstances. I hope that the kindness of the language about the Home Secretary in this statement may indicate that the Prime Minister is at last finding out upon whom his yoke will yet fall."

### Mistaken Apprehension and Surprise

—VISCOUNT HAILSHAM: "My lords, without seeking to pursue the noble viscount's last observation, which was hardly germane to this particular matter, I thank him for the courteous references to the Home Secretary, which appear to go far to mitigate what I think was a mistaken feeling of apprehension and surprise in the earlier part of what he said."

"This is primarily a convenience in relation to Government machinery, the reasons for which I should have thought would be abundantly apparent from the statement."

"I think the noble viscount was quite mistaken in referring to the difficulties between two individual members of the Government. Indeed, if there had been such difficulties, I would have

# Zanzibar Constitutional Conference Opened in London

## Government and Opposition Ask for Complete Independence This Year

**THE ZANZIBAR CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE** opened in Lancaster House, London, on Monday morning under the chairmanship of Mr. Reginald Maudling, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The official list of those attending is as follows:—

**UNITED KINGDOM:**

*Minister:* the Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth, and the Rt. Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.P.  
*Officials advising H.M. Government:* Sir John Martin and Messrs. J. C. McPetrie, W. G. Monson, A. N. Galsworthy, J. C. Morgan, A. R. Rushford, J. D. Highnam, P. R. Nokes, H. Steel, D. I. Derr, M. L. Woods, P. Rogers, M. G. Smith, J. E. Rednall, G. W. St. J. Chadwick, K. A. East, and C. E. Wool-Lewis.

**ZANZIBAR:**

*Officials:* Sir George Mooring, British Resident, and Messrs. P. N. Dutton, C. A. I.

*Guest Members:*

(a) *Government:* Sheikh Muhammad Shamie Hamadi (Chief Minister), Sheikh Ali Mustafa al-Barwani, Sheikh Imani Saleh, Sheikh Juma Aley Juma al-Barwani, Sheikh Ahmed Abdul-Rahman Baalawy, Mr. W. S. Sedley (adviser), Sheikh Abdulrahman Mubarek, Sheikh Abdulla bin Khalifa, and Razak Musa (observer).

(b) *Opposition:* Bwana Othman Shafiq, Bwana Abeid Mwanje, Bwana Aboud Jumbe, Mr. Rustom Sidhwa, Bwana Mwitia, Mr. W. C. Ekow Daniels (adviser), Mr. Hassan Hassan Moyo, and Mr. Rajab Saleh (observer).

Mr. A. M. MacKintosh is secretary-general and Mr. M. J. Wainwright is assistant secretary-general of the conference.

### Secretary of State's Address

MR. MAUDLING said in his introductory address:

"I welcome the Zanzibar delegation to the first constitutional conference on Zanzibar which has been held in London. This and the Coastal Strip Conference have provided the first opportunity that I and many of my officials have had to meet members of the Zanzibar Government and of the Opposition. I very much regret that when I undertook a visit to Kenya in November last I was unable to fit in a visit to Zanzibar.

"During the last week I have had the great pleasure of meeting your Sultan, Seyyid Sir Abdulla bin Khalifa. Your Sultan's late father had many friends in this country and we have long ties of friendship with the dynasty. I have been very glad to learn that it is the wish of all parties that his dynasty should continue and that the security of his throne and sovereignty should be safeguarded in the future Constitution of Zanzibar.

"H.M. Government fully recognize their obligations towards His Highness's dynasty so long as Zanzibar remains under their protection. The close and friendly ties that have linked His Highness's dynasty and the British Government for so many years are of course a symbol and reflection of the friendly relationship between the people of Zanzibar and the people of Britain which has marked both their histories.

"Since elections were first held in Zanzibar in 1957 Zanzibar's Constitution has evolved rapidly. The 1961 Constitution, based on the proposals of Sir Hilary Blood, produced a wide measure of responsible government. Although the present Zanzibar Government took office only in June, joint constitutional discussions were held in October and November last between the Government and the Opposition under the chairmanship of the British Resident, Sir George Mooring, whom I also welcome here to-day, and they reached substantial agreement about future constitutional progress.

"I know that there is substantial agreement in principle between all parties in Zanzibar on the steps which should be taken in the future. This is to the good, and I hope this will assist us in reaching agreement on the problems to be considered by this conference. On the other hand, the tensions in the island which resulted in the tragic events of last year cannot be overlooked, although I hope that the existence of general accord on so many matters of public policy will be a guarantee against any revival of those bitter antagonisms.

"I am sure I speak for all present in this room when I say that it is our earnest hope that such events will never be repeated, and I must make it clear that up to the time when Zanzibar becomes independent H.M. Government in the United Kingdom will not shrink from whatever steps may be required

to maintain internal order in the Protectorate.

"H.M. Government further recognizes its special responsibility arising from its position as protecting Power to ensure that orderly constitutional progress is made, so that when the time comes to hand over power we shall hand it over to a stable regime which offers proper safeguards to all the people of Zanzibar; and we shall do all that is necessary to discharge this responsibility.

"With these words of welcome, I therefore express my hopes for a successful outcome to this conference, and I now call upon the British Resident to speak."

### British Resident's Reply

SIR GEORGE MOORING replied:—

"I am glad of this opportunity to speak on behalf of the Zanzibar delegation and to thank you, sir, for your welcome to this, the first constitutional conference on Zanzibar to be held in London. I am very grateful for

this opportunity to discuss our affairs with you. We do thank you for the excellent arrangements which have been made for us by your officials. We are most appreciative of the courteous attention given by those here in London to our affairs.

"We have been much heartened and encouraged by your reference to His Highness the Sultan, and were gratified that the throne and dynasty of Zanzibar is recognized both as an indispensable part of any future Zanzibar Constitution and also as a symbol and reflection of the relationship between the people of Zanzibar and the people of Britain.

"The recent visit by the Sultan to London is an important event in British history and it is part of a long chain of visits by former Sultans, notably by his illustrious father, all of whose visits in this last one must be regarded as the most important and of far-reaching effect, and we all hope that His Highness's approach to the problem of the Coastal Strip and his argument thereon will contribute to a successful solution of that problem. All this reinforces what I have already said—that we regard His Highness and the dynasty as an indispensable part of any future Zanzibar Constitution.

"You referred to the substantial measure of agreement which exists between all parties in Zanzibar on a wide range of constitutional questions. The concept of nationality is very jealously guarded in Zanzibar. In other countries it is common to find that nationality is founded upon a common stock, an indigenous language, and other traditions and customs which are distinctive features of the country. Much of this is, of course, present in Zanzibar, but the remarkable and important aspect of Zanzibar nationality has been its exceptional capacity for absorbing other stock, other languages, and other cultures, and for producing out of this mixture the qualities embraced by the word 'Zanzibar'. A true Zanzibari, sir, is one who is ever courteous, tolerant of others, kindly, and friendly.

"To those who love Zanzibar the sad events of last June came as a very unpleasant shock—as when a close friend loses his mind and reason. We hope that at this conference you will find present those ancient and established characteristics of Zanzibar, in short, the desire to work for the country as a whole and not for any narrow sectional interest.

"We join with you in hoping that the outcome of this conference will be successful, and that Zanzibar will be able to look forward to a bright and hopeful future with a stable Government and with a Constitution in which the rights and interests of all will be respected."

### Chief Minister's Speech

SHEIKH MUHAMMAD SHAMIE HAMADI, the Chief Minister, said:—

"I start with an expression of gratitude to H.M. Government for the invitation extended to us to come here and hold this conference, which will herald independence for our country. I confess the great pride and pleasure to be standing here as Chief Minister of His Highness the Sultan, and, more particularly, as the chosen representative of my people, sent by them to discuss one matter—the devolution of power to the people of Zanzibar, so that they may, with Allah's grace, within this year be standing once again as a free and independent people, a nation in the society of nations.

"Joint discussions have been held between the representatives of the Opposition and the Government under the chairmanship of Sir George Mooring, and a large measure of agreement has been achieved.

"The spirit of friendship which is so characteristic of the people of Zanzibar and Pemba will, I am sure, pervade throughout this conference. We have come here seriously determined to serve the best interests of our people, and to that end we should do all that we can to see that this conference is a success.

"It is our earnest desire that we be allowed to make arrangements for internal self-government immediately, with all the powers such a Government legally enjoys. After internal self-government we shall seek complete independence at the earliest practicable moment within this year of 1962. October will be a most auspicious and convenient date for the celebration of the happy occasion. This conference will be a failure if we cannot go back to our people and tell them: 'You will have your *Uhuru* in 1962', thus fulfilling the mandate on which we were elected.

"Sir, I am sure that, in the words of your predecessor the Rt. Hon. Ian Macleod, we need not spend any time congratulating the Government for the need for independence. We are determined to accept the principle that is at issue is the transfer of power from the Government to the people.

"Although we, the people of Zanzibar, would have liked to come to an independent decision, circumstances have unhappily made its coming here in two delegations—Government and Opposition. However, I am not pessimistic. We all know that we have a common aim between ourselves and the Opposition that I am confident that we shall, at the conclusion of this conference, be returning home a united people setting ourselves new tasks of reconstruction in order to raise the living conditions of our people. Sir, George Mooring has entered our thoughts in Zanzibar through over 10 speeches. I am sure that under his chairmanship, we shall succeed in establishing total agreement.

"As at no time was unity more important than now, and the more we progress in the affairs of building our country, and the greater will be the need for a more lasting unity. It is with this spirit that I feel we shall throughout this conference utilize our energy and collective voices in finding solutions to the greater tasks of running a free state rather than putting ourselves bogged down to the minor details of procedure.

### Easy Road to Independence

"Our task of achieving independence this year is made easy because happily the foundation on which a nation is based is already there. As a constitutional monarchy we have our beloved Sultan as Head of State; we have our ancient national flag, and we have come to the bather of creating a national anthem, since we have one already; nor have we to worry our heads now to consider who is going to be the citizen and who not, since we have our well-established Nationality and Naturalization Law.

"We are all at one on the question of achieving independence this year. His Highness the Sultan agrees with it; the people of Zanzibar demand it; and H.M. Government I am sure, will have no objection to it.

"Already we have agreed on practically all the major constitutional aims. We have agreed on the question of Zanzibar's possible participation in the East African Common Services Organization; on the future Federation of East Africa; on overseas representation; on currency; on the position of aliens; on the Bill of Rights; on the abolition of dual jurisdictions; on the establishment of the police, the civil service and judicial services commissions.

"The people of Zanzibar have already provided enough evidence of their ability to govern themselves without fear or favour. They have convinced the world of their serious determination to tackle all the political, economic, and social problems which are confronting them. The last few months of our coming into power are referred to in Zanzibar as months of miraculous achievements. And this is not without reason.

"We came into office under exceptionally difficult conditions, almost unprecedented in colonial history. Political tension was at its highest, brought about by the strain of political campaigning for two successive elections within a matter of six months. In spite of these exceptional and difficult conditions, we promised our people nothing but independence, within five months of our forming a Government we passed through Legislative Council a Sessional Paper embodying the aims and policy of the new Government covering all aspects of our economic and social life. This was a challenge that my Government posed to itself.

"Three months later, as an earnest of our intention to implement those aims, we secured through the Council a revised development programme based on the Selwyn Watson Economic Report, which is calculated to improve our economic and social services, and so raise considerably the standard of living of the people of Zanzibar. A realistic

approach has been made by my Government to meet the difficult financial situation. Methods of raising additional revenue have been under constant consideration, some of them having already been implemented. At the same time, Government is considering every means of exercising the strictest economy in expenditure.

"I emphasize that the challenge posed to us by financial difficulties does not damp our enthusiasm for independence. On the contrary: for this is a challenge not only to ourselves but also to the whole world, and particularly to Great Britain, a challenge that we must accept knowing full well that this is no longer an era when the weak must go to the wall, but an era of international co-operation and mutual assistance, when it is not only the privilege but the duty of the strong to help the weak, the developed to help the under-developed, the rich to help the poor, so that peace and prosperity may pervade the earth.

### Present Leadership

"We, on our part, have been able to provide the kind of leadership which has aroused the enthusiasm of the people, who are determined to cooperate in order to fulfil our objectives. Through the help of a competent and just leadership, our people have conducted a struggle not only towards peace and justice but also towards freedom and progress.

"We have left them with a sense of purpose and determination to have an easy time. On the contrary, they are all imbued with a grim determination to toil, to sweat, and to sacrifice in order to raise their standard of living and live in freedom and women.

"I am glad to state that we have been able to provide the people of Zanzibar with a leadership and Government of which they can legitimately be proud.

"The energies of our people are at last beginning to find positive outlets, and we are determined to create conditions which will permit them to flourish. We know that this is a uphill task, but we are determined to succeed. Our people are willing to work on the tasks of a united people and it is our duty not to let them down. For our part, my colleagues and I will do all we can to bring about that unity which the people of Zanzibar expect us to bring at this conference.

"Finally, sir, I wish to bring the greetings of the people of Zanzibar to the people of Britain, for whom they have the greatest regard. We are appreciative of the part that Britain has played in the development of our country. It is not the wish of His Highness's Government and the people of Zanzibar that the friendship and co-operation between our respective countries should cease on our attainment of independence. Rather is it our wish that this relationship should be placed on a firmer and more honourable basis.

"Before 1890 Zanzibar was in the famous words of Professor Coupland, 'nobody's protectorate, and nobody's dependency': it was a nation in the society of nations. Happy relations between Zanzibar and Great Britain can be honourably established only when we are an independent Sovereign State.

### Opposition's Point of View

• BWANA OTHMAN SHARIEF, Leader of the Opposition, said:—

"The Afro-Shirazi Party delegation, on whose behalf I have the honour to address you, are grateful for the invitation from H.M. Government to come to this Conference, convened to take decisions which will greatly determine the destinies of our country.

"The policy of H.M. Government, as outlined by you, sir, proves undoubtedly that the people of Zanzibar, the majority of whom have put their faith in the Afro-Shirazi Party, are on the threshold of independence and that they are now about to attain the dignity and responsibility of a free nation. Let me say, sir, that we do not underestimate the fact that the change of heart in the counsels of British statesmen has rendered it possible for changes of this magnitude to be accomplished by peaceful and constitutional means.

"We fully realize that the constitutional advance which our country is in the course of making is not an isolated occurrence but forms a link in the chain of events which constitute the process of the awakening of the African peoples and of their determination to become the masters of their own fate. However, when the constitutional problems are closely examined, one must bear in mind that such as Zanzibar has in common with the neighbouring States on the East African mainland, our country and people have certain features of their own which call for special treatment.

"(1) Zanzibar is a small country which comprises the island of Zanzibar, the island of Pemba, and a great number of small islands scattered around them. (2) The population, which is somewhat over 300,000, consists of about 240,000

Africans, 45,000 Arabs, and 16,000 Indians and others. (3) Economically, socially and politically, the distribution is rather in the inverse proportion. Suffice it to mention that some 80% of the fertile land and the bulk of trade and industry are in the hands of the minority, and that practically all the administrative positions of importance are occupied by them. "This state of affairs calls for adjustment and change. We are aware that these matters will have to be handled gradually and mainly after the country will have attained her independence, and that even then care will have to be taken to cause as little hardship as possible to those who have been more fortunate than most of the people.

### Inadequate Afro-Shirazi Representation

"Let me now turn to our political set-up. Because of the limitations of the franchise and the inequitable demarcation of the constituencies, we are faced with this situation wherein the Africans are inadequately represented in the Legislative Council and the Afro-Shirazi Party, who secured a majority of the valid votes in the last elections, notwithstanding the existence of separate electorates and the resulting demarcation of the constituencies, will have only six members in the Government of the country on the eve of independence.

"It is with profound regret that we have to state that the position has not changed in this respect, and that it is now as it was after the first elections which were held in 1957. In those elections the Afro-Shirazi Party secured five out of the 16 seats on the Legislative Council. Yet upon the formation of the then Government we were left out. This present deplorable situation of the Legislative Council and the Government representing the minority of the people can no longer be tolerated.

"It is our aim, as indeed is the wish of the vast majority of the people of the country, that the Protectorate should become an independent State by early September, 1962. We are fully determined that Zanzibar should begin her independence as a democratic State with a preliminary system of government. Therefore, measures must be taken without delay for the correction of the register of voters so as to extend the franchise to all citizens of both sexes who have

attained the age of 18 years, and to do away with all discriminatory qualifications.

"Zanzibar is to be divided into 31 constituencies equal in proportion, and practices of adaption of constituencies for political considerations must no more be resorted to. If these steps are taken promptly and efficiently there is no reason whatsoever why they should cause any delay in the declaration of independence by early September, 1962.

"Let it be known, sir, that it is our policy that independent Zanzibar is to be a constitutional monarchy, governed by a Government responsible to and having the confidence of a freely-elected Parliament. His Highness the Sultan will be the Head of the State, and will exercise, under the advice of the Government, all such prerogatives as may be vested in him under the Constitution.

### Member of the Commonwealth

"It is our wish that Zanzibar should be a member of the Commonwealth and should participate in the formation of a Federation of P.A.R.M.E.C.S.A. countries and join its forces with those who strive for African unity and progress.

"Although the British Government in 1961, yet these elections were not based on universal adult suffrage, we would expect the British Government to hand over power to a popularly elected Government for the purpose of the purposes but also to avoid the risks involved in an unpopular minority Government. After all, it is universally admitted that the Government should be based on universal adult suffrage, and to depart from this principle is an infringement of the most fundamental principle of democracy. I am reluctant to believe that the British Government can even contemplate allowing any constitutional advancement at this stage without a general election based on universal adult suffrage, let alone the handing over of power to a Government of complete independence.

"The Afro-Shirazi Party delegation sincerely hope that on your guidance, sir, this conference will deal with the problems mentioned in a statesmanlike and responsible way, so as to make this day memorable in the history of Zanzibar."

## Atrocities by United Nations Forces in Katanga

### Lord Colyton's Detailed Indictment for Murder, Rape and Other Crimes

LORD COLYTON, who was in Katanga a month ago, asked in the House of Lords last week what steps were being taken to investigate allegations of atrocities committed by United Nations troops in Katanga, having regard in particular to the alleged killing, wounding, or maltreatment of British subjects and the looting of property.

In the course of his speech Lord Colyton said:—

"A month ago I visited Katanga. It was a tragic and harrowing experience. I do not own a copper share and I did not go to Elisabethville to collect horror stories; I went to inform myself on the political and military situation.

### Many Violations of Geneva Convention

"It was only when I and my wife, who accompanied me, met a number of people in Elisabethville and elsewhere, including clergymen, missionaries, Red Cross workers, and others who gave us first-hand information of United Nations atrocities and begged us to get them investigated, that I decided to report the facts to your Lordships and urge H.M. Government to press for a formal investigation. Our informants included Americans, British, Belgians, and Katangese.

"Many violations of the rules of war of the Geneva Convention occurred in September. None has been investigated. Although deliberate shooting of civilians certainly occurred, the incidents mainly related to the killing of prisoners of war or attacks on Red Cross ambulances. I propose to speak of individual or mass atrocities committed by the United Nations forces in the December fighting, including murder, rape, assault, and looting of property.

"After the December fighting and up to January 31 the medical officer of the legal department of the Katanga Government had examined 79 bodies, of which 27 were those of Europeans, including four women. Of these 27 Europeans not one was a so-called mercenary. Of the 52 Africans, 23 were civilians, including six Northern Rhodesians, who had long been resident in Katanga.

### One Elderly Lady Beaten; Another Killed

"Mrs. Van Damme, a British subject 72 years old, was beaten up and had her house looted on December 18 by a party of Ethiopian soldiers of the United Nations. She escaped only in her bare feet, and has lost most of her possessions. H.M. Consul, Mr. Dunnett—to whom I should like to pay the highest tribute for his conduct of affairs throughout this series of crises in Katanga—has been looking after her and supplying her essential needs.

"Mrs. Dyer, an elderly lady, a British subject and the wife of the representative in Elisabethville of Messrs. Cooper Brothers the London chartered accountants, was killed by mortar fire while in bed in a residential area.

"Then there is the case of Mr. James Biddulph, a British subject, and at the time the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's representative in Elisabethville. He is now employed by the *Africa News*, and I spoke with him in Salisbury. He and an American colleague were in the hotel in Elisabethville on December 18, and when the fighting appeared to be dying down decided to leave by car for Northern Rhodesia. They took with them Mr. Favre, a Swiss accountant.

"Mr. Biddulph was driving a civilian car with Northern Rhodesian markings. At 10 a.m. they approached an apparently unmarked road-block at the level crossing near Camp Maseru, on the Musama road. They slowed down to remove one of the empty car barrels which constituted the road-block, and were immediately fired upon by Swedish troops concealed off the road with a 15 millimetre cannon. Mr. Favre was killed, both journalists were wounded, and I understand that two Africans on bicycles were killed also.

"I asked Mr. Biddulph whether this could have been a mistake; he assured me that this was impossible as three other civilian cars coming along the road later while he was

waiting for transport to hospital were similarly attacked. That there was the case of Mr. de Deken, married to an English lady, who left the house of his cousin, Mr. Smith-Sheridan, during a lull in the fighting, taking some personal belongings with him. Eye-witnesses told us that they saw him shot in the back and killed by an Ethiopian soldier.

Again, there was the case of two Katanga African policemen who had United Nations passes to enable them to remove their families from the battle area. A clergyman and a missionary saw them fired upon in their car by troops using a U.N. bazooka and killed with their wives and seven children.

There is the case of Mr. Derricks, a civilian engineer 60 years old, who with his mother, aged 77, and his African cook were machine-gunned in their house by Ethiopian troops as they were having coffee after tea on December 16. The kitchen boy, who hid under a table, lived to tell the tale. I visited the house, which was exactly as it was two months earlier, when they died—sacked from top to bottom, every door and window broken, and the floor still covered with blood.

Like many other houses I saw in Elisabethville, all sacked and pillaged. It was worse than anything I saw during the Italian occupation.

**Rape by Armed Indian Officers**

A number of cases of rape have been reported, including one of a middle-aged Frenchwoman by Ethiopian troops and one of a Belgian lady by an Indian officer with pistol in hand. My informant, a doctor, saw that unfortunate lady immediately after the incident in a state of hysterics.

Just a few days before our arrival in Elisabethville, the bodies of two young European building contractors, missing for some time, were found in a shallow grave in the garden of their house in the U.N. area by Swedish police dogs and Red Cross investigators. They had been shot and mutilated, presumably by Ethiopians.

In addition to reckless and wholesale machine-gunning of civilians in the streets, mortar attacks were carried out on the main hospitals, the Church and mission of Saint James and the Leopold Stadium. It is impossible to understand, for example, how 22 mortar bombs could be lobbed into an enormous hospital covered with Red Crosses without the U.N. authorities knowing what they were doing. Indeed, one Red Cross worker told us that he had personally reported the attacks to the U.N. headquarters, but to no effect. In addition, there was the attack by Swedish jet fighters, using cannon, on the hospital of Shinkolobwe near Jadoville. This again was marked with a large Red Cross.

There were 14 cases of pillage of properties of British subjects, though not in all cases necessarily by U.N. troops.

The only contingent of U.N. troops in Elisabethville to emerge with clean hands are the Malaysians, to whom tribute was paid by all whom we met.

The only case of murder being investigated is that of M. Olive, the Swiss head of the International Red Cross in the Congo, his lady assistant, and his Dutch driver. M. Olive was in an ambulance and, with his companions, was kidnapped by Ethiopian troops. The ambulance was later shot up; M. Olive, the lady and the driver were murdered and buried in a ditch. This case is being investigated because the International Red Cross insisted that this should be done. But no formal inquiry is being held into any one of the cases of murder and assault to which I have referred, or many others, involving Italians, French, Greeks, as well as Belgian and Katangese civilians.

On March 2 in another place the Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs explained that the difficulty about an inquiry was that the commander of the U.N. Forces has military power but no power of court-martial, and consequently any question of discipline is a matter for inquiry by the senior officer of a particular contingent. On the other hand, Mr. Under, the Swedish Foreign Minister, said in February that accusations of attacks on civilians should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the U.N. What, then, is the real position?

**Tribute to President Tshombe**

I should have thought that there was every advantage in holding an inquiry into these and all other allegations of atrocities by an impartial judicial commission under a judge of the International Court at The Hague with two or four assessors.

Although the situation is now easier, I am convinced from the conditions which I saw in Elisabethville that a further set of such incidents could occur at any time. The town is virtually an occupied city. You are constantly faced with U.N. road-blocks, with a Tommy gun pointed at your stomach. So long as U.N. troops occupy Elisabethville an incident could occur any time. Having regard to the lack of discipline of some U.N. troops and the mentality of the U.N. commanders, a series of further atrocities and acts of pillage would follow. When I was in Elisabethville President Tshombe—who

incidentally, is one of the most outstanding African leaders I have ever met—received a demand for the dispatch of U.N. forces to the mining towns of Jadoville and Kolwezi, ostensibly to apprehend a few dozen mercenaries remaining in those districts—and this in spite of the fact that President Tshombe had already agreed to set up mixed commissions of U.N. and Katanga officers and officials for the same purpose which had already begun their work. These demands were later withdrawn but, having regard to the mood of the U.N. authorities in Elisabethville, such a situation could occur again.

"The only real solution is to withdraw the U.N. troops from the whole of Katanga, when I believe complete peace and quiet could be restored."

LORD HENDERSON said (in part): "We all deplore the loss of life, the atrocities, the damage to property, but the noble lord might have received much more sympathy if he had asked for an investigation into all alleged atrocities instead of singling out U.N. forces as alleged culprits. There has been an unrestrained campaign of hostile or tendentious propaganda against the U.N. Its representatives and forces, I should welcome the fullest inquiry into all allegations of atrocities by both sides."

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY supported the demand for an independent inquiry.

"Are our consciences so blunted that we should wish to ignore it? Is it not in the interests of the United Nations themselves that we should do so? It is not a matter of exaggerated, have not the U.N. more to gain than anybody else from an inquiry? Their good name would be cleared."

SIR HENDERSON, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs, said in his reply for the Government:

"We have always supported the U.N. operation in the Congo. We believe it was the right thing to do in order to prevent a kind of Spanish Civil War situation, in which large numbers of Communist weapons and personnel would have been there for the purpose of making trouble. The U.N. entry there has had the effect of stopping that. Naturally, we are anxious that the U.N. should accomplish its task and be able to withdraw from this complex operation as soon as possible.

"We have made no secret that we did not agree in certain respects with the judgment of those who are responsible for the conduct of the U.N. operation in what was done in Katanga. We have said that openly in Parliament and in New York to the Secretary-General.

**Ineffective Chain of Command**

"We have been worried about the effectiveness of the chain of command. It seemed to us that very few of the people on the spot had quite a different notion of what they were supposed to do from the people in New York. We also felt that the U.N. had made a mistake in appreciation of the situation in Katanga: that they had taken military action which ought not to have been taken. We are very glad that, partly owing to our efforts, a cease-fire has come about.

"We thought some of the people they removed were not mercenaries at all, but civilian advisers who ought not to have been removed and whose removal has been a great disadvantage to the general situation.

"There have been many breaches of the Geneva Convention about which H.M. Government have expressed their disquiet to the U.N. The noble lord has mentioned cases of rape, loot, and murder which appear to have been substantiated.

"When reports of misconduct by U.N. troops are received, the local commander promptly institutes an investigation. He then submits a report, with recommendations, to U.N. headquarters, on the basis of which a decision is made by U.N. headquarters as to whether a court of inquiry should be undertaken. There is no authority for court-martial by the U.N. Command as a whole. What they do is set up a court of inquiry, and if it establishes misconduct they refer the matter back to the officers of the contingent concerned, with a request for disciplinary action according to the military rules of the country to which the battalion belongs.

"In addition to whatever the military punishment may be, the offenders are always repatriated. They may be replaced by others, but they are not allowed to remain in Elisabethville. A considerable number have been disciplined and sent home, including some of the Ethiopian personnel.

"I cannot see any positive objection to a general judicial inquiry into the questions of atrocities on both sides, but I think it most unlikely that the U.N. would agree to it. I think that either the Security Council, or the Assembly, would say: 'No; we already have our machinery for dealing with breaches of the Geneva Convention. We do not want to have a general roving inquiry.' If they were to agree it, probably would not do much good. Imagine the vast number of unsubstantiated cases which would be brought. Think of the kind of evidence which in most cases is all they would have before them in conditions which prevail in the Congo at present."

# PERSONALIA

LORD RENNELL is to receive the LL.D. of Manchester University.

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX has returned from his visit to East Africa.

MR. NORMAN BERLIS is to be High Commissioner for Canada in Tanganyika.

SIR DENYS LOWSON has joined the board of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

MR. C. A. COLLARD, Commissioner for Labour in Nyasaland, is to retire.

COLONEL G. E. WELLS, Clerk of the Federal Assembly, will retire later this year.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS has returned to London from his visit to the Federation.

ARCHDEACON E. A. BAWTREE, a C.M.S. missionary in Uganda for 27 years, is to retire.

MR. MOHAMMED ISMAEL EGAL, Somali Minister of Education, has been visiting Britain.

MR. B. R. F. GREER has been appointed a managing director of Gray Dawes & Co., Ltd.

MR. A. J. CHUMBA has retired from the presidency of Tanga Chamber of Commerce, Tanganyika.

Kenya's Defence Minister has inherited the family name and is now SIR ANTHONY SWANN.

MR. L. SINDIGA has been appointed Southern Rhodesia's first African inspector of African schools.

SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, Educational Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, has been visiting schools in Nyasaland.

MR. JOSEPH STERNE, a special correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, will shortly spend several weeks in Kenya.

THE VEN. I. D. NEILE, Chaplain-General to the Forces, is on a three-weeks' visit to Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar.

MR. JOE MICHELLO, of the African National Congress, has been elected unopposed as M.P. for South-Western in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. E. STUBBERY has been elected a director of the Metal Box Co., Ltd. which has subsidiaries in East Africa and the Federation.

PROFESSOR ROEL ITALIAANDER, a Dutch lecturer and free-lance journalist now resident in the United States, is about to revisit East Africa.

MR. GUY HANNEN, a partner in Christie's, the London auctioneers, is visiting Kenya for a month to examine collections and give valuations.

SIR ERIC ASHBY has been appointed a member of the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London.

MR. EMEN JAMES MACKENZIE HAY, former deputy chairman of National and Grindlays Bank, left £144,212, on which duty of £72,541 has been paid.

SIR CYRIL HAWKER, the new chairman of the Standard Bank, who has been with the Bank of England for 40 years, has played cricket for Essex.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be the guest at luncheon of the Commonwealth Writers of Britain on April 11.

SIR WAYELL WAKEFIELD, Conservative M.P. for Marylebone, who has visited East and Central Africa, will not be a candidate at the next general election.

MR. TOM MBOYA, general secretary of the Kenya African National Union, was the guest of the Foreign Press Association at luncheon in London last week.

SIR GERARD D'ERLANGER has resigned from the chairmanship and the board of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., on account of ill-health. MR. G. F. TAYLOR, managing director and hitherto vice-chairman, has been elected chairman. LORD GLENCONNER has been elected deputy chairman.

PROFESSOR KENNETH INGHAM, of Makerere University College, Uganda, will in April take up duty as Director of Studies at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

MR. J. E. S. MGOONI, of the Southern Rhodesia Roads Services Board, will shortly assume duty as a Federal Assembly committee clerk at a salary of £1,300 a year.

DR. JAMES ANDES, of Knoxville University, U.S.A., is in Nyasaland to advise the Government on a programme for improving the quality of dark-fired tobacco.

THE REV. SHELDON JALASI, who has been a U.M.C.A. missionary on the Copperbelt since he was ordained in 1943, is going to St Peter's, Lusaka, as priest-in-charge.

MR. W. G. D. H. NGOL, who has farmed near Kipkabus since he retired from the board of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., has left Kenya to live in Natal.

MR. FREDERICK GOUGH, Conservative M.P. for Hordsham since 1951, has decided not to be a candidate at the next general election. He has visited the Federation.

THE REV. NDARANINGI SITHOLE, chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union of Southern Rhodesia, has resigned from the American Board Church at Mount Selinda.

MR. W. A. LLOYD, a chief executive of the United Kingdom Post Office, has been seconded to Tanganyika to advise on the organization of Africanization training schemes.

MR. WERNER KAPINGA, former general manager of of Matengo Native Co-operative Union, has been appointed secretary-general of the Co-operative Union of Tanganyika.

MR. MOSES SENEI, the Masai assistant warden of Amboseli Game Park, Kenya, has been in charge for some weeks while MAJOR W. M. TAHERER, the chief warden, has been in hospital.

When MR. R. O. HENNING, Kenya's Deputy Chief Secretary, opened the sixth Elgeyo-Marakwet agricultural show at Kamarin, he spoke in Kalenjin. He was district officer in that area in 1936-39.

MR. FREDERICK ALBERT BOREHAM has been appointed general manager (staff) of Barclays Bank D.C.O. He will take up the appointment at the end of this month when MR. G. N. MOLEOD LAW retires.

MR. W. DALGARNO, a director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. who spent some weeks in East Africa a few years ago, will retire from the board of the company at the end of this month.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, Nyasaland Minister of Finance, is flying here next week for talks on the territory's three-year development plan drawn up after his discussions last year with the British Government.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, who has been elected Socialist M.P. for Middlesbrough East, visited the Rhodesias while he was Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions in the Attlee Government.

MR. EVAN R. CAMPBELL, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is now chairman of the advisory council of Gwobi College of Agriculture. He succeeds LORD ACTON.

MR. ANDREW WEBB, son of SIR HENRY WEBB, a former Chief Justice of Tanganyika, has been appointed Attorney-General of Kenya, in succession to MR. ERIC GRIFFITH JONES, now Deputy Governor.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and a director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., left London at the weekend to spend about a month in Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya.

THE REV. MERFYN TEMPLE, a well-known Free Church missionary in Northern Rhodesia, aged 42, has declined to register for Federal defence training in an emergency, not because he objects to military service on principle, but because he considers the Federal Defence Act discriminatory by arming one section of the community against others.

MR. V. G. MILWARD, Federal M.P. for Zomba, who had been silent in the Federal Parliament since he joined it a couple of years ago, made his maiden speech just before the Assembly was dissolved.

An exhibition of 37 paintings by MRS. LEONARD MCKEON, who paints under her maiden name of KITTY BURNS, will be on show in the Sorsbie Gallery, Nairobi, for the next month or so. MRS. MCKEON will soon leave Kenya.

MR. VICTOR LESSIOVSKI, deputy director of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in New York, is visiting East Africa. So is DR. NORMAN WILLIAMS, of the World Health Organization's Regional Office for Africa.

DR. ROBERT MHALANGANI, who qualified in Glasgow and DR. DAVID LEBONA, from Basutoland, the two African doctors at present employed in Northern Rhodesia by the Federal Medical Service, have been posted to Lusaka Hospital.

For the second year running, COMMISSIONER P. C. BATE of the Uganda Police, has won the silver medal for the 1961 Batey individual pistol postal match between East and West African police. The rifle match was won by Uganda's Sergeant Parsons.

MR. KAMURAN ACET, director-general of the Africa Department of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was accompanied by representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry in visiting Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, and the Sudan.

MR. CARL LEVENBERG, after 11 years at the Mulidira mine, lately as senior metallurgist, is now assistant refinery superintendent at Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd. He joined the Rhodesian Selection Trust group 32 years ago as a chemist at BOSTON, Malawi.

SIR ANTHONY SWANN, Minister for Defence and Internal Security in Kenya, arrived in London by air last week, primarily on personal business, but also to be available for consultation during the latter stages of the constitutional conference at Lancaster House.

MR. DAVID HENRIKSSON has been elected chairman of the Bow Group of the Conservative Party, in succession to MR. DAVID HOWELL. Other appointments include: MR. TONY NEWTON, secretary; MR. MICHAEL TURNER, treasurer; and MR. JOHN MACGREGOR, librarian.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR left London Airport last Thursday after consultations with H.M. Government. He was accompanied to the airport by LORD ST. OSWALD, Lord-in-Waiting to THE QUEEN, and SIR GEORGE MOORING, British Resident in Zanzibar.

MR. REUBEN MWILU, of the Labour College in Kampala, and MR. J. C. RWEGASIRA, finance secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, were two of the I.C.F.T.U. representatives at the recent session in Addis Ababa of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

MR. A. CARNECKY, for the past 15 years managing director of the Bata Shoe Company in Kenya, is now in charge of the group's organization in the Federation. MR. B. J. STROM has been transferred from the Gweilo factory to become managing director in East Africa.

SAVED HAMZA MIRGHANI, Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance and Economics in the Sudan, has been appointed a director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Only one other African has been honoured in this way.

MR. LEONARD BASUDDE, former Minister of Natural Resources in the Kabaka's Government, has replaced MR. J. P. MUSOKE as Omuwami (Minister of the Judiciary), and MR. F. WALIGEMBE has become Minister of Natural Resources. MR. AMOS K. TEMPA and MR. ABU MAYANJA retain their portfolios as Omuwanjika (Minister of Finance) and Minister of Education respectively. A new Ministry of Local Government is headed by MR. A. D. LUBOWA, and DR. E. M. K. MUWAZI is Minister of Health and Works.

MR. KANYAMA CHUME, Nyasaland's Minister of Education, accompanied by the Permanent Secretary of his department, MR. I. C. H. FREEMAN, is due in Paris at the week-end for a four-day U.N.E.S.C.O. meeting of African Ministers of Education, who will discuss the aid needed to assist their countries in their national education programmes for the next five years.

MR. H. SHEDDEN will on April 1 take up duty as a deputy chairman of Inchcape & Co., Ltd., in succession to MR. A. T. ORR DEAS, who has reached the normal retirement age for full executive duties but will remain on the board, which MESSRS. J. H. SIM, R. E. CASTELL, and H. C. BANNERMAN are to join. MR. SIM has been appointed chairman and managing director.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor-General of Tanganyika, was received by THE QUEEN one day last week and invested with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. SIR RICHARD and LADY TURNBULL had the honour of lunching with THE KING.

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, Executive Director of Colonial Studies at the University of St. Andrews, made short stays in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam on his way in March to receive an honorary degree from the University of Natal. He had a further short stay in Kenya on his way back to England just before Easter.

MR. GRAHAM TILLESLEY, a technical officer in the Overseas Information Department, has been sent to film television pictures from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for special aerial equipment set up in Southern Province, between Ilmorog and Zomba, some 130 miles from the transmitter. The normal service range for TV reception is 40 to 50 miles.

When H.M. Government gave a dinner party last week for the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, with MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, acting as host, the other guests were SEYYID MOHAMED, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. C. ALEXANDER, SIR GEORGE MOORING, MR. P. N. DALTON, MR. MUHAMMED SHAMIE, MR. ALI MUHSIN EL BAKHSHI, MR. SAID KARUME, MR. OTHMAN SHARIF, THE EARL OF PERTH, SIR HILTON POYNTON, SIR JOHN MARTIN, MR. W. B. MONSON, MR. A. N. GALSWORDY, MR. I. A. HOWARD DRAKE, and BRIGADIER SIR GEOFFREY MACNAB.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, arrived in England last week and will be here until April 28, partly for discussions at the War Office and to attend the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, and an Infantry Commanders Conference to be held in Warminster. Last Friday GENERAL GOODWIN visited East African officer cadets at the R.M.A., Sandhurst, and Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot. The Chief of Staff in East Africa, BRIGADIER M. W. BIGGS, is discharging the G.O.C.'s duties during his absence.

MR. C. AGATE, southern regional manager and at one time last year acting general manager of the Grain Marketing Board in the Federation, has been relieved of his duties, and MR. K. L. MEDCALFE, chief accountant, has resigned. MR. D. A. B. WOOLDRIDGE, assistant general manager, has taken over MR. AGATE'S duties. The Minister of Agriculture, MR. J. C. GRAYLEN, gave these facts to the Federal Assembly during a debate on the overpayment to maize farmers on their 1961/62 crop of £1.1m., which it has since been decided they will have to repay.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE was held in Westminster Abbey last week for the EMPRESS OF ETHIOPIA. Part of the service was conducted in the Ethiopian and Armenian languages.

## "Perfidy Unmatched in British History"

### Indictment of Macmillan Government

**SHARP ATTACKS ON H.M. GOVERNMENT** were made in the Federal Parliament in the special three-day session called to hear and discuss Sir Roy Welensky's report on his recent visit to London. [His speech has already been reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA].

MR. H. D. WIGHTWICK said that Africans who had criticized the Prime Minister for flying to London to make representations to the United Kingdom Government should think of the almost permanent Cook's tours undertaken by African politicians with money wrung by intimidation from their followers.

Mr. Macmillan and his Cabinet had shown that an African Minister, once his bond of the negotiations is the interests of British Government policy. It was shocking that the high reputation for fair dealing and honesty built over the centuries by the British people should be destroyed by a band of men without political morality. He continued, in part:—

"I feel utter contempt for men who, with a central unmatched in the honourable history of Britain, are bringing the reputation of their country down into the mire of political chicanery. With unbelievable cynicism these people are prepared to hand over the law-abiding, decent, moderate people, both black and white, of African countries to whatever gang of political thugs happens to do the greatest amount of intimidation and win the greatest support and publicity from the most extreme leftist elements outside of their particular country.

### Tell the British Public the Truth

"We are not going to let them do that in the Federation as a whole. Whatever damage the British Government may be able to do in the northern territories, we are not willing to let them do it in the Federation as a whole. So long as this House has control over the essential functions of government there is a strict limit to the amount of damage which the British Government can do; there is a strict limit to the amount of damage which we are going to permit these treacherous, renegade politicians to carry out in our country.

"Perhaps our Prime Minister, out of a mistaken sense of decency, has not yet told us the full story of the duplicity and double-dealing of these people. It is time that someone, perhaps some honourable journalist with no axe to grind, if such a person exists, exposed these people to the British public. Let the British public know what sort of people rule them to-day. Let them know in what contempt these people are held in the Commonwealth. Let them know that the deserved reputation of the British people for fair play and straight dealing is being torn in shreds by these men. I still have sufficient faith in the inherent decency of the British people to believe that if they were told the truth they would rise in their wrath and destroy these people, who have sullied their good name.

"We are going to maintain the Federation. All we have to think about is improving it. I suggest that a Council of Ministers, composed of two Ministers from the Federation and two from each of the territories should hold the minimum of three meetings, one in each territory, under the chairmanship of the Governor-General. No subject should be excluded.

There should be a conference, representative of commerce, industry, mining, and agriculture in all the territories to discuss economic planning and policy, sitting for a whole week if necessary. A drive for increased production and export was likewise necessary, and it would be wise to have a firm announcement that the Federal legislative capital, not necessarily the administrative capital, would be moved at least 30 miles from Salisbury.

MR. J. P. G. DUNCAN said that the United Kingdom Government had shown reckless racist African politicians that if they mounted campaigns of violence they would get their way. The Federal Government should make it quite clear to such people that there would be no changes in the Federal Constitution except by consent.

CAPTAIN E. B. ROBERTSON suggested that the super-racists and anti-bomb squatters in the United Kingdom

who thought it an offence for any man to stand up and defend his own hearth, and the British people in general, must learn that Rhodesians were still fired with the old British determination to defend their homes at all costs.

To the instability and insecurity caused by the vacillations and "double" dealing of the U.K. Government had now been added insults to the Federal Government. The United Kingdom Government had shown nothing less than perfidy towards the Federation.

### Malawi Party's Presidium

The Government in Nyasaland had been brought to contempt by its deplorable weakness. It was a mistake to think that Dr. Banda and his Cabinet made the decisions in that country. They were made by a presidium of the Malawi Congress Party.

Of all possible methods of government in Africa, none were so vile and so detrimental to the happiness, security and stability of the people as indecision and pusillanimity.

MR. E. M. N. HODGSON said that the fallacies of pan-Africanism greatly damaged the Federation's worst enemy that the United Kingdom Government was a heinous foreign intervention in the affairs of Africa, which was being perverted by Communism through the organizations attended by delegates from African nationalist groups.

Some African nationalist leaders showed a complete callousness towards the African people in general. A Minister in Nyasaland, to give a small example, had just stated that people from that country were not wanted at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland because it was a Federal concern. In fact, the Federal Government did not run the University College, which was established by Royal Charter and beyond interference by any Government and quite above politics.

MR. JOHN GAUNT added that Mr. Hodgson had had a school speaker in Nyasaland, had told publishers who had applied for a school speaker to all three territories for many years that he had decided that no more should be bought for Nyasaland because they had been printed in South Africa. Henceforth they would be printed and published in Nairobi.

He criticized Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, for having made in London suggestions about changes in the Federal Constitution, saying: "What an uproar there would have been if Dr. Banda had publicly announced that he had a new scheme for the Federation!"

LORD GRAHAM attributed much of the harm done in the world today to political dogma based on entirely fallacious theories which were often promulgated with the deliberate intention of misleading, perhaps that was true in more than anywhere else. Because the prizes to be won were so great the forces of disruption were assailing the minds of men throughout the world with lies, half-truths, and the suppression of truth, with the consequence that large numbers of honest men followed policies which were doomed to failure.

### Fabric of Lies

Across Africa were being woven a fabric and a web of lies, and it was fashionable to sweep truth under the carpet. The fact was not faced that there were greater antipathies between many groups of Africans than between Africans and Europeans. Another was that boundaries drawn arbitrarily a century or so ago divided men of close kinship from one another.

It would be sensible, for instance, to incorporate in Nyasaland areas of Northern Rhodesia, peopled by the same greater part of which tribes lived in Nyasaland. Other tribes were cut in two by the border between Kwana and Northern Rhodesia. "My long shot suggestion would be that the whole of that Copperbelt area on both sides of the frontier should become an international territory, which should pay royalties both to the Congo and Central Africa."

MR. I. H. SAMURIBWO criticized Dr. Banda for reinstating chiefs who had been deposed because they were extremists and for his intention to depose about 70 whom he did not like.

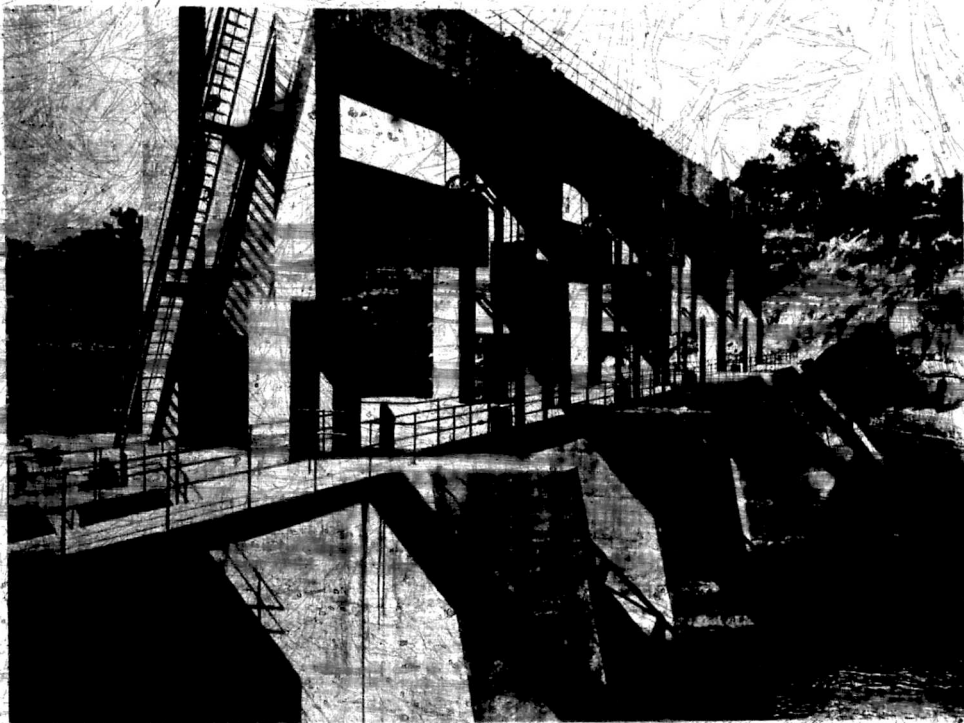
MR. J. J. SIMUKONDA declared that moderate Africans in Northern Rhodesia were shocked that the Government of that country should be preparing to lift the ban on certain criminals so that they might sit in the Legislative Council, which would thus become another prison aid society.

MR. J. D. SMITH said that British Ministers, having a long history of double-dealing and broken promises in connexion with the Federation, had latterly not shown even elementary courtesy.

MR. M. M. HOVE, African M.P. for Gwelo Southern Rhodesia, explained that he supported the United Federal Party because it was determined to work out an inter-racial partnership without regard to colour or creed.

He believed that the great majority of Africans, Asians, Europeans, and Coloureds, and also the great majority of Europeans, fully supported the policy of partnership. Moreover, he was convinced that the great majority of all races favoured the continuance of the Federation. It rested with the European leaders to take the initiative.





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## Kenya Conference at Crisis Point

### Mr. Maudling to Submit a Plan

MR. MAUDLING, having shown exemplary patience as chairman of the Kenya Constitutional Conference for five weeks, will have presented to the delegates before this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA comes from the printers his own ideas of what should be done to prepare for internal self-government as the next step towards independence.

At a plenary session of the conference on Monday afternoon the Secretary of State summarized the differences between K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. as revealed in the meetings of the 12-member working party. Since no real progress had been made in the direction of a workable compromise, he would, he said, make proposals of his own on Wednesday.

Mr. Odunga Odunga then proposed to argue once more for a unitary State. This led to a short but heated argument with Mr. Njala, K.A.N.U. leader, and to Mr. Odunga stating that the conference's room in Kenya allegedly protesting against 'British imperialism'. Later he attended another meeting of delegates.

### Would Prevent A 'Congo' Uproar

While no hint was given of the nature of the proposals to be made by Mr. Maudling, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns from reports specifically that H.M. Government would not shift its responsibilities in Kenya and that a "Congo situation" would not be allowed to develop.

It is thought that delegates will be given a couple of days to study and discuss the Colonial Office proposals, and that by the end of the conference will be faced with the decision of accepting the plan, even if with reservations, or of being brought to an end as a failure.

Mr. Njala and other K.A.D.U. spokesmen have said ever since their arrival in London that they would prefer failure to compromise on their insistence on a federal system for

Kenya, with strong powers reserved to the regions and an Upper House. K.A.N.U. leaders have appeared much less willing to admit failure to attain their aims, which have been resisted by K.A.D.U. primarily because of its determination that Kenya shall not become subject to domination by the Kikuyu or by the Kikuyu in alliance with substantial groups of Luo and Kamba.

The 12-member working party—five K.A.D.U., five K.A.N.U. and two Kenya Coalition delegates—had worked until after midnight on Thursday and Friday. Sir Anthony Swann, Minister of Defence, flew to London and reported to the working party on the Colony's security situation.

### Mwambao United Front "Would Use Force"

On Friday Northern Frontier District delegates presented their views to a group specially appointed by the conference. Discussions on Kenya's Coastal Strip are proceeding in a parallel conference. Sheikh Abdilahi Nassir, an Arab delegate, told a Press conference that his party, the Mwambao United Front, wanted the area to be rejoined to Zanzibar so as to form one unit in a future East African Federation. He found it hard to believe that the Sultan of Zanzibar would be party to the Robertson Report recommendation that he should sell the Strip for £750,000.

A referendum among the peninsula's inhabitants would show that there was overwhelming support for independence from Kenya, but the party would be prepared to be related to a federal Kenya rather than with a separate Kenya. Were no solution forthcoming which was agreeable to all at the coast, "we would certainly resist without hesitation with force if necessary."

## "For All the Froth and Make"

### Current Delusions About Africanization

MR. E. N. GRIBBINS-JONES, Acting Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the third annual conference of the Kenya Civil Servants' Union that, "for all the froth and fashionable make of our times", the services of a long line of Colonial officials would be recorded with honour in the history of Africa. Present and future generations of officials would sneer if they remained true to the great traditions of service, honesty, and integrity thus provided for them as an inheritance.


He warned his audience against the delusion that what Kenya needed was Africanization of the civil service, saying:

"Africanization is not what this country needs. Nor would it be practicable. Kenya has human talents of many races and colours, and she must use all those talents. She cannot afford to spurn educated, trained, and competent man-power simply because it is not black-skinned. These are the reasons why the Government's policy is and will continue to be localization, not Africanization—though localization involves Africanization to a very large percentage.

"It is very tempting to say: 'Put Africans into the top posts', but those who say it do not realize how totally unfair it would be to put an African officer into a job for which he is by knowledge, training and experience wholly unfitted. He would be certain to fail, and he would be disgraced and probably dismissed.

Moreover, few officers at the lower levels have any real conception of the duties which fall to officers even two or three ranks above them; nor are many of them familiar with the complexities of the Government machine, and if they were placed in positions of responsibility without any proper preparatory training, that machine would be in danger of breaking down.

"We of the public service must all remember always that our job is to serve the public, not just to try and get 'jobs for the boys', be they African, Asian or European."



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### Standard Bank

SHAREHOLDERS of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., met in extraordinary general meeting in London yesterday to authorize the change in the name to The Standard Bank Ltd. It was also decided to form a wholly-owned subsidiary with a head office in South Africa, such subsidiary to retain the name The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.

## Serious Strikes by Nairobi Africans Want "Black-Listed" Europeans Dismissed

HUNDREDS of European and Asian volunteers are maintaining essential services in Nairobi, where some 6,000 African city and county council workers have been on strike for more than a week in support of demands made by the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union for increased pay, better housing, and the dismissal of European officials who have been named in a "black list".

African hospital nurses who have said that they were intimidated, other hospital and clinic workers, grave-diggers, street cleaners, dustmen, sewage disposal workers, and firemen have struck. The medical authorities have given warnings of the danger of typhoid and bubonic plague outbreaks. Gangs of prisoners have been brought into the African locations to do sanitary work.

Efforts at providing escorts for African women who have offered to replace the indispensable regular staff in the African maternity wards, dispensaries and clinics. They are also mounting guard on important buildings, following threats from the general secretary of the Kenya African Civil Servants' Union, Mr. Mangeli, that a master plan of revolutionary activities was being prepared to force the Government to change its policy towards African civil servants; the plan would include industrial strikes, civil disobedience, processions, and demands for black-listed European officials and civil servants to be compulsorily retired.

The city council has stated that no use was made by the union of the machinery for consultation, and that it had not given the required 21 days' notice before calling the strike.

### "Let The Rabbits Die"

Mr. Gordon Nyawade, general secretary of the Local Government Workers' Union, was charged at the week-end on four counts of instigating an illegal strike in the water, fire, sanitary, and transport services. The organizing secretary, Mr. Isaac Ochino Ogunju, has been charged with incitement to violence. It being alleged that he had called for an African woman to be taken to the city hall, where she was being held in custody.

Mr. Ochino had earlier stated that a black list of council officials had been compiled because some of them had intimidated African workers. A separate list of Africans and Asians who had spied for the council had been prepared.

Mr. Nyawade was stated to have told the European matron of Punwani African maternity home when she pointed out that babies might die if nurses were called out on strike: "Let the babies die. We are on strike and intend to go on striking, babies or no babies".

When the union's president, Mr. J. Karebe, later appealed to the nursing staff to return to work, he was shouted down by angry strikers. A correspondent cabled: "Another union official was better received when he told them that African women used to bear their children in the fields and forests and could do so again".

Meetings were held at the week-end between the union, the city council, the Kenya Federation of Labour, the Federation of Kenya Employers, and Ministry of Labour officials, and on Monday it was announced that a formula to end the dispute had been accepted with reservations by the union and the council—the union stating that it wanted to be represented by the two officials then in prison; and the council expecting the strikers to return to work first.

On the same day African teachers in Nairobi and five other towns came out in the first of a proposed series of two-day strikes to demand salary increases which were recommended by a recent inquiry.

Heading the black list of European city council officials is the transport manager, Mr. Jack Butcher. Another given prominence is Mr. Gordon Perrin, who is in charge of the fire brigade. Mr. Robert Lunn, the town clerk, has stated that he has investigated charges of intimidation made against the listed men by the union and found the complaints either trivial or unfounded.

On the first day of the strike, Mr. A. J. Dyer, a district highways superintendent, was thrown into a ditch by a group of strikers, but was not hurt. Police rescued him.

Black lists have also been prepared by trade union officials in respect of East African Railways and Harbours, Govern-

ment departments, other local authorities and councils, oil companies, and commercial and business houses. Strike action is threatened if the listed people are not dismissed.

The special correspondent in Kenya of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Eric Downton, has cabled that a brewery has dismissed two of its senior European staff because they were blacklisted by the Brewery Workers' Union. Legal action for wrongful dismissal has been taken by the two men, who received full payment up to the end of their contracts; "but they have lost their jobs, although nothing derogatory was proved against them".

Mr. Downton added that most of the unions operating this "blackmail" are affiliated to the Kenya Federation of Labour, whose officials have expressed support for the city council strike. The K.F.L. is led by Mr. T. J. Mboya, secretary-general of K.A.N.U.

Fred Kubai, one of Kenyatta's Mau Mau associates, and now director of organization of the K.F.L., said on Monday that the strike was "just a small pointer" to what might happen in Kenya if the London constitutional talks failed to set a date for the Colony's independence.

With increasing unemployment, business stagnation, dismissal of farm labour, and the after-effects of drought and floods, an explosive situation is building up. Unless the British Government takes a just decision, it will be held responsible for the consequences which will follow a breakdown of the conference.

## Kenya No Longer Safe: Mr. Macroby

MR. "BILLY" MACROBY, who has lived in Kenya for 33 years, and was for 14 of them the Colony's leading lawyer, said at London on returning to England for the first time since he left as a young man: "We shall never go back, for Kenya is now a terrible place, getting worse every day. It is not a safe country in which to bring up a family. There are now attacks somewhere nearly every day".

He spoke of the day on which his wife, he and four children, two boys aged 14 and 11 and girls aged nine and eight, were ambushed in their car by a gang of five Kenyans as they were driving to their dairy farm some six miles from Nairobi three days before Christmas.

He was knocked down and stabbed in the head, his wife was struck unconscious, the youngest girl was savagely lashed with a whip; and the other children were told that they would be killed if they screamed. The eldest boy managed to run away and call for help, with the consequence that the attackers were caught and later jailed.

Mr. Macroby, who was under treatment in hospital for two weeks, now deaf in one ear, has lost his sense of smell and taste, and the sight of one eye has been affected.

## Fisheries Research Ending

BECAUSE ITS WORK is unlikely to produce immediate economic advantages for East Africa, the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, based on Zanzibar, is to be closed in June. Its recent undertakings have included experimental long-line tuna fishing; an investigation of prawn fishing off Tanganyika; a survey of the North Kenya banks, and a hydrological study of sea productivity. Mr. D. N. F. Hall has been director since 1959. Of the four other scientists on the staff, Mr. E. Williams has been associated with the organization since 1951.

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## New Central African Office

(Concluded from page 715)

agreed with the noble viscount that this would not have been an appropriate way to solve it.

But, quite clearly, as the statement says, the respective responsibilities of the two departments are difficult to justify at the present time, and I am sure that not only the Africans, for whom the noble viscount quite rightly expressed concern, but all the inhabitants of the territories will gain from an improvement in administration. I do not think anybody, of any colour or race, need be apprehensive about this. This is an internal matter of the Government machine.

As the statement says, the most implicit pledge is contained in it. It contains no difference in policy, and sets out explicitly the pledge of protection which was contained in the Preamble to the Constitution. Being an internal matter and not a matter of policy, it was not discussed either with Sir Roy Welensky or with the African leaders.

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER OF HILLSBOROUGH: "I do not yet understand what is meant by saying that it is convenient at present. Could anything be more inconvenient than suddenly to change the Minister in the middle of these negotiations?"

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM: "I should have thought nothing could be more inconvenient than having to deal with two departments at once."

### Extremely Seizable Action

THE EARL OF SWINTON: "This appears to me an extremely practical and sensible action on the part of the Government. I am not without some experience in dealing with both the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Office and also with all the problems of the House, which I had the honour of piloting through this House."

LORD MORRISON OF LAMBETH: "In the Home Office."

THE EARL OF SWINTON: "I have acted as Home Secretary in the Home Office and was away on some other enterprise. Let me remind the noble lord who has been a Home Secretary that there is nothing in this unconstitutional and improper in this action."

LORD MORRISON OF LAMBETH: "I agree."

THE EARL OF SWINTON: "I would think that there was every advantage in having the Secretary of State who can take charge of all these matters and look at all the problems of the Federation and of each of these territories as a whole."

I am sure there is nothing whatever to do with any differences between colleagues. It was quite plain when the last announcement was made that the Government were unanimous about it. I should have thought that there was every practical convenience in having one Minister dealing with all the aspects of this matter. If we are going to have that situation, it must be a very senior Minister in whom the Prime Minister and his colleagues—and I think all of us—have great confidence. It is characteristic of the great sense of public duty of the Home Secretary that he has been able to undertake this very onerous and responsible task.

LORD STONHAM: "Will Mr. Butler now be known as Home and Colonial Secretary?"

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL: "Our misgivings are not based primarily on the practical convenience of this change in ministerial responsibility. We feel that this is going to administer a shock to the Africans in the two Protectorates, which have always regarded the Colonial Secretary as their champion. This is most unfortunate at a moment when we need the co-operation of the African parties and the African population both in the Federation and the Protectorates."

### Lord Listowel's Criticism

"We all admire Mr. Butler's ability, but to put a Minister who has never had any personal experience or special knowledge of Central Africa in charge of Central African affairs at a moment when important and urgent decisions have to be taken about the future of the Federation is obviously going to handicap him, as compared with Ministers who have already had much experience of Central African affairs."

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM: "I know that in most parts of Africa the Colonial Office is recognized as a symbol of protection. It is even so among people who sometimes attack colonialism. The special protection which H.M. Government give to the people of the two northern territories is exercised by the Government as a whole, and will become the special responsibility of the Home Secretary, who will become their sheet anchor."

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER: "Who will now instruct the Minister for the Colonies in this House?"

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM: "Lord Perth will deal with Colonial Office matters, and the spokesman for the new department will in due course be allocated by the Leader of the House."

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER: "You had better get a new set of lessons in noughts and crosses, and see which is going to work out."

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM: "The noble viscount is not being his usual courteous self in that last observation."

LORD MORRISON OF LAMBETH: "Do not be so touchy."

In Africa Sir Roy Welensky described Mr. Butler's appointment as a major change of great significance, which would lead to increased administrative efficiency and "might result in a better appreciation in Whitehall of the special problems of the Federation."

Sir Edgar Whitehead thought that better understanding would be achieved by dealing through one Minister, and he was happy that the choice should have fallen on Mr. Butler.

The U.N.I.P. leader in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Kaunda, expressed pleasure that Mr. Sandys, the Commonwealth Secretary, could no longer "meddle" in the affairs of the Federation, but regret that Mr. Maudling should move from the scene. He would not like to pass judgment on Mr. Butler because he did not know him.

Mr. John Banda, deputy leader of the African National Congress, said the move was a blunder which made his party highly suspicious that Northern Rhodesia was to be treated as part of Southern Rhodesia in an attempt to maintain the Federation.

Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party, also thought the change unfortunate.

The *Central African Post*, Lusaka, was editorially enthusiastic, saying that the appointment "breaks a long, dreary deadlock and opens the way to new thinking for which this country has been clamouring."

Mr. Mark Tennant, who has been appointed secretary to the Central African Office, has been a specialist in the industrial relations branch of the Ministry of Labour. When Lord Monckton, Secretary of State of Labour, he was impressed by Mr. Tennant's capacity and negotiating ability, and therefore asked for him as secretary-general of his commission on Central Africa. Mr. Butler also knew Mr. Tennant when he was Minister of Labour.

Mr. J. W. Miller, chief information officer to the Central African Office, was until he was transferred to the Colonial Office until he was transferred as deputy public relations adviser to the Prime Minister.

## F.M. Has Open Mind on Federal Format European Miners May Leave Copperbelt

WERE A BROADER PLAN EVOLVED, one which would be workable and generally acceptable, he would not reject it simply because it might radically change the face of the Federation. Sir Roy Welensky said in an interview in Salisbury on Sunday. He wanted a strengthening of Government machinery but had still an open mind about the structural modifications.

Britain had, he emphasized, never fully considered the effects of a dissolution of the Federation.

As to the proposed abstention from the election by the Opposition parties, he did not believe that the average elector would allow himself to be deprived of his vote merely because political party leaders had decided on a boycott.

Sir Donald Macintyre, chairman of the United Federal Party, has described the decision of the "Rhodesian Front"—the merger made last week of four Opposition parties under Mr. Winston Field, Dominion Party leader and Federal leader of the Opposition—to boycott the election as an act of irresponsibility "hard to match even in the ranks of African extremist parties". He denied the new group's suggestion that a Federal election was unnecessary.

### Would Leave Now

Mr. Emrys Williams, president of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union, said a few days ago that if currency restrictions were removed many European miners would leave the country now: "If an African nationalist Government comes into power I am afraid a great many of them will leave even if it means losing a major part of their savings."

U.N.I.P.'s publicity secretary, Mr. Sikota Wina, has announced that party members are to be asked to contribute to a £20,000 election levy. Thirty-five Copperbelt branches are to be asked to provide £200 each.

*Malawi News*, the official organ of the Nyasaland Malawi Congress Party, has offered Sir Roy Welensky a job as either a boxing instructor or as an engine driver, saying that he will soon be out of a job because the Federation is bound to break up.

## Council for Overseas Training

### Mr. F. J. Pedler Appointed Chairman

A COUNCIL for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries has been appointed by the Secretary for Technical Co-operation to "focus and intensify the British effort, non-governmental as well as governmental, in this important field".

The council, which will begin its work early next month, will have the following terms of reference:—

"To give advice and expert assistance to H.M. Government and others as may be required, with a view to promoting technical and commercial education and training for developing countries, and for this purpose *inter alia*—

(a) to furnish advice and information and to promote contacts between those concerned with such education and training in the United Kingdom and those in developing countries;

(b) to promote and where appropriate to undertake the recruitment of staff for service overseas in this field; and

(c) to facilitate the training and education in the U.K. of trainees, teachers and others from developing countries".

The members are:—

Mr. F. J. Pedler, M.A. (Chairman), a director of Unilever and formerly director of The United Africa Co. Ltd.

Mr. A. P. Blair, M.A. formerly of the Overseas International Career Development, recruitment and education projects.

Mr. G. Bonwith, M.A. M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., F.R.S.A., A.K.Ae.S., director of Group Personnel Services of English Electric Co. Ltd.

Miss I. S. Gibson, O.B.E., J.P., B.Sc., principal, Glasgow and West of Scotland-Clarke of Domestic Science.

Mr. M. Hyde-Clarke, D.Sc., director of the Overseas Education Board.

Sir John Jackson, D.Phil., D.Sc., Hon.S.C.G.I., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.R.S., a Professor of Electrical Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Mr. J. Jones, C.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Technical Education Adviser, D.T.C.

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Mr. J. F. Martin-Hester, M.A., principal, Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames.

Mr. J. A. R. Emmott, C.B., B.Litt., B.A., Under-Secretary, Further Education Branch, Ministry of Education.

Dr. J. E. Richardson, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Eng., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., principal, The Polytechnic, Regent Street.

Mr. C. J. Ritchie, O.B.E., Home Division, British Council.

Dr. E. A. Thompson, M.A. (Cant.), B.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D., M.L.A., principal, Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow.

Mr. P. French, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.I.O.B., director, National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

Dr. G. E. Watts, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., principal, Brighton Technical College.

Mr. D. Winnard, secretary, Education Department, Trades Union Congress.

Mr. R. E. Wood, M.Sc., F.Inst.P., principal, Leicester College of Technology and Commerce.

The Council will take over the functions of the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology which has been concerned with assisting the development of institutions of technical education overseas, and also those of the Advisory Committee on Facilities for Commonwealth Trainees in the United Kingdom Trade and Industry.

Mr. Vosper has said: "I hope the course will help to keep an appropriate balance between what is best done to provide assistance overseas and what should be done by way of technical training and education in this country. My Department will draw heavily upon the council for advice, and I hope that others, including industry, will do so too. I hope too that the council will help to establish a close relation between what is done in technical education institutions and what is done in industry, and that it will explore ways of helping Governments and industry to assess their needs, to put existing facilities to joint use, and to co-operate in future development".

Australia has made a grant of £A2,500 for famine relief in Tanganyika.

An inquiry into the raids, stock thefts and tribal clashes between Turkana in Kenya and tribes across the border in Uganda is being made by the D.C., Turkana, Mr. Geoffrey Hill.

Nearly £2,500 have been contributed to a "Send A Student Fund" in Nyasaland, organized to help students who have been offered overseas degree courses but without travel grants. The Government has promised £500.

## Britain's Lost Sense of Mission

### Through Drift and Scuttle towards Disaster

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY has strongly criticized the actions in Africa of the Macmillan Government in an article in the *Sunday Times*, saying, *inter alia*:—

"The fashionable word is 'disengagement'. The day of the white man in Africa, it is said, is over. The sooner he clears out the better.

"And if one asks: 'Isn't that a very retrograde policy?'; if one points out that the departure of the European, so far from creating greater harmony, will merely re-create for the African those disorders that existed before we came, the answer is: 'Why should we care?' That is his affair."

"The sense of mission in Britain having gone, policy has more and more given way to drift, and drift has already created in one territory after another a situation where we have had no option but to clear out, with, every now and then, a governmental flourish of trumpets on the theme of how splendid a thing it is to give a country its independence, without any consideration of what that may mean in loss of freedom and security for the millions of people, white and black, who live there."

### Old Disorders Reappear

At a current conference over the future of Kenya the manufacturers has been heard to say: "The man and the black. The views of the majority of the white population, by an ingenious manipulation of the Lancaster House Constitution of two years ago, have been largely stifled. The trouble now is between two sections of black men—the prospect of withdrawal of the European does not begin to reappear.

"The Masai, the Somalis, and all the other tribes, who had become quite accustomed to the idea of living together under the British, are beginning to show increasing resistance to exchange British for Kakuyu rule.

"Moreover, the white population, who have been the backbone of Kenya's rather precarious prosperity, are beginning to rebel against the fate to which they are apparently being abandoned. They see their country heading for economic disaster. They are coming increasingly to the conclusion that not only their property but the lives of their wives and children will be in imminent danger if Britain moves out. Yet it is on the European farmers that the whole economy of Kenya has been based."

"Nor is the situation in the Federation very happy for the Government. There too they have allowed matters to drift. Again and again we have been told that a firm settlement has been reached over its future. Yet each time, at the first hint of pressure from the African nationalist leaders, the question has been reopened and further concessions have been made."

### Limit of Acquiescences

"The white people of the Federation have seen the possibility of any real partnership being steadily whittled down in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Now they are reaching their limit of acquiescence. They cannot go much further without seeing the utter destruction of that principle on which, since its foundation, the Federation has been built on that principle by which alone, they believe, the peace, happiness and prosperity of Central Africa can have any hope of survival. Partnership is their only hope.

"Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead have now brought matters to a head. The U.K. Government surely must now, at long last, make up its mind where it stands. Does it still believe in partnership, or has it switched over to disengagement? Do they know themselves, or are they still hoping to be able to continue to drift until events make up their minds for them?"

"Do the Government think our mission in Africa is completed? If they do not, then a policy of disengagement becomes a mere policy of scuttle. Those who established our rule in Africa had a sense of mission. Were that to be lost and our policy pass from drift to scuttle and from scuttle to disaster, that would be a betrayal which, I believe, the Conservative Party would find it difficult to forgive.

"The opportunists of Tony Radcliffe may appeal to the backroom boys of the Conservative Central Office, but the rank and file of the party prefer something simpler and prouder. For that, Ministers would find Africa a fruitful field."

## Adoula and Tshombe Meet Again Belgium's Aid Since Independence

MR. KYRILLE ADOULA, Prime Minister of the Congo, and President Moïse Tshombe of Katanga, have begun talks in Leopoldville, accompanied by senior Ministers and aides.

Discussions will cover Katanga's position under the Kitona agreement made by the two leaders in December, the integration of the Katangese gendarmerie with the Congolese Army, the possible division of Katanga into two provinces, the distribution of revenue from Katanga's copper mines, and replacement of the Katangese franc with the new Congolese franc.

Mr. Adoula has claimed that he reigns everywhere in the Congo except in those parts of Katanga occupied by Mr. Tshombe's troops. The U.N. military adviser, Brigadier Indarjit Rikhye (from India), said on Monday that he had found calls in "five and a half provinces of the Congo", but that in southern Katanga mercenaries were still being flushed out.

Mr. Simon Bohutu, a secretary in the Congolese Defence Ministry, is reported to have left for America with Mr. John Antolides, an Egyptian adviser to the Foreign Ministry, with Antolides paying up to \$12,000 for four B-26 World War fighters with armaments. He is reported to want to buy British Vampires—fighters and target planes privately owned in Sweden. One correspondent has suggested that most of the money may be supplied through a Brussels company in exchange for palm oil and tin.

Some 1,500 Belgian teachers are now in the Congo, paid partly by Belgium. 45% of the former pay and 90% of the religious teaching staff have returned. U.N. troops recruited 50 French-speaking teachers, out of 1,000 wanted.

Of 586 Congolese students who went to Belgium in 1960-61 on scholarships, 50% went for higher education. The last 400 bursaries have been granted. Since the Congo's independence more than 2,000 students have studied in Belgium. Accelerated training courses have been given this year to 1,308 civil servants and technicians.

Belgium is contributing to the salaries of the 95 Belgian doctors and 125 pharmacists, biologists, sanitary and nursing staff now in the Congo, and also provides pharmaceutical products free of charge.

Mr. Henry Robert Chalmers, a barrister who was arrested by the U.N. last August as a mercenary in Katanga on suspicion of murdering the Congo's first Premier, Patrice Lumumba, has been released and repatriated.

## British Officers "Imperial Magic" Training the Lawless Kasai Province

A DISPATCH from the *Telegraph* special correspondent in Luluabourg contained the following statements on how a group of British officers with the U.N. Congo force "are turning the province of Kasai into something closely resembling an old-style Empire protectorate:—

"The benevolent methods of British imperialism have an almost magical effect on tribesmen accustomed to bullying and murder by the military. The area military commander, Brigadier John Mackenzie, of the 3rd Nigerian Brigade, formerly of the Gloucestershires, told me that nominally the Congolese were in charge, 'but we have the devil of a time getting these Congo politicians to go into the bush. They think they are going to be assassinated. The people here lack authority and have no one they can trust or believe. We mean to change all that. All 160,000 square miles of Kasai is my province, and I want to know every single thing happening in it."

"To find out, he goes himself, unarmed and accompanied by one officer—sometimes Major Richard Lawson, who rescued the sole survivor of the Kongolo massacre, sometimes Major A. Ward-Booth. Purely by chance, the chief U.N. civil officer is British, Mr. Eric Packham, assisted by a Syrian, Mr. Abdullatif Succar. Often Brig. Mackenzie sends out Nigerian officers such as Major Emeka Ojukwu, son of a financier, educated at Oxford and Sandhurst, or Captain Hassar Katsina, another ex-Sandhurst cadet, son of the Emir of Katsina.

"The result is something unlike any U.N. operation in the Congo I have ever seen. It is also unlike anything the warriors of the fierce Bampende, Luntu, Kabioko, and Batohioko tribes have ever seen. They hold back from their longed-for war against the hated Baluba, overawed by the Britons who arrive out of the blue, tell them to behave, and fly back to Luluabourg with invaluable intelligence."

"I was the first correspondent to see for myself the actual work of taming by purely British colonial methods this vast lawless area where cannibals still roam. I accompanied Major Lawson on a trip on which his orders were to find out what was happening and damn well tell those chaps to stop it."

As our aircraft landed at the nearest airstrip Congolese soldiers arrived. Calmly Major Lawson persuaded them to pedal us on their bicycles to Luputa, the trouble spot. In the mud hut village we were herded into the council hut while silent villagers crowded round the windows gazing in at us. But suddenly, in a cloud of dust, field cars arrived full of heavily armed supporters of Albert Kalonji, who attempted to set up a separate Kasai State. Major Lawson said: "Oh dear, the thugs are here! All parleying had to start again, this time amid suspicious soldiers. But the Lawson magic worked."

At Bibanga, where last month Kalonjist troops arrested a U.N. aircraft, the tall brigadier inspected a guard of honour of ragged soldiers who were capable of massacre at any moment. He fingered one man's ragged shirt and barked to the Congolese officer: "This won't do at all. This man needs a new shirt."

## Kenya's Provision for African Education Reply to Mr. Oginga Odinga

IN ANSWER to allegations reported to have been made in Addis Ababa by Mr. A. O. Oginga, vice-president of K.A.N.U., the Deputy Director of Education in Kenya has issued the following statement:

"On June 30 last year there were 53 secondary schools, 42 training colleges, and five Government trades schools for Africans in Kenya. The great majority have been built entirely by Government or were grant-aided by Government."

"In African district council areas most of the primary and intermediate schools have been built by the people themselves. Primary and intermediate schools outside areas controlled by African district councils have been built by Government or by owners of estates on which they were built on June 30 last year 4,311 primary schools and 1,345 intermediate schools in Kenya."

"Apart from the 53 secondary schools and 42 teacher training colleges, all of which are for Africans, there are five African secondary schools which have Higher School Certificate classes. There are no classes in any school for any race in Kenya above the Higher School Certificate level. In this Kenya is no different to the United Kingdom or any country in Africa."

"In the field of higher education, there were 366 Kenya Africans studying in Makerere College and 96 studying at the Royal College. Furthermore, there were 914 Kenya Africans taking courses of higher education overseas."

## Radio Battle in Africa

### West Lagging Behind Communists

THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES had enormously increased their broadcasts to Africa in the past few years and the West lagged far behind. Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene, director-general of the B.B.C., told a luncheon meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society in London recently.

"In 1960 Russia and China broadcast 60 hours a week programmes directed at Africans, compared with the B.B.C.'s seven hours a week. They have again increased their output, and though the B.B.C. had also done so, the difference was now even more disproportionate."

"There is a great fervour to learn in Africa today, and if we do not try with all our resources to satisfy it others will". The B.B.C.'s overseas programmes, which had to contend with Government economy, were not at all adequate to the needs of the time.

The Communists were not Britain's only rivals, however. Hollywood turned out television "quickies" which it sold for as little as £1 a film. Recently a B.B.C. officer had reported that many Nigerians regarded Wild West television films as documentaries of life in Britain today; the gun-toting sheriff seemed to be replacing the figure of the District Commissioner as the ideal Englishman.

"It was said that the B.B.C. paid too much attention to the vocal and extreme elements in African politics. 'I do not believe that this can be sustained, but at least there is something to be said for letting the British public see what these people who are in the headlines are like'."

## Socialists and the Federation

MORE SOCIALIST M.P.s. have added their signatures to Mr. Roy Mason's motion urging the Government "to ensure that the modified proposals for the Northern Rhodesian Constitution will allow the continuous growth of a non-racial community and still enable an alliance of the federated States to continue in Central Africa".

There are now 31 signatories, namely, Mr. Roy Mason (Barnsley); Mr. F. J. Bellenger (Bassetlaw); Mr. G. Deer (Newark); Mr. Edwin Wainwright (Dearn Valley); Mr. F. McLeavy (Bradford E.); Mr. J. Diamond (Gloucester); Mr. R. Winterbottom (Brightside); Mr. Ness Edwards (Caeprhilly); Mr. A. Roberts (Normanton); Mr. S. Awbrey (Bristol Central); Mr. C. Bence (Dumbartonshire E.); Mr. H. Boardman (Leigh); Mr. T. B. Ince; Mrs. F. Corbet (Peckham); Mr. J. Dempsey (Cambridge and Airdrie); Mr. A. Fitch (Wigan); Mr. E. G. (Norfolk N.); Mr. Hector Hughes (Aberdeen N.); Mr. J. Jones (Rotherham); Mr. A. Hilton (Norfolk S.W.); Dr. Alan Thompson (Dunfermline); Mr. J. Timmons (Bothwell); Mr. F. Tomney (Hammersmith N.); Mr. R. Woolf (Blaydon); Mr. J. McKay (Walsend); Mr. R. Mellish (Bermondsey); Mr. H. Neal (Bolsoy); Mr. W. Owen (Morpeath); Mr. W. M. (Barrow-in-Furness); Mr. W. P. (Provan); and Mr. I. Thomas (Rhondda W.).

Other signatories include Mr. John Plummer and Mrs. Barbara Castle, sponsor an amendment asking instead that no attempt be made to keep the peoples of this territory in a federation against their will.

## Support Kabaka Yekka/U.P.C. Not An Anti-Catholic Alliance

ASIAN LEADERS IN UGANDA, including Mr. K. K. Radin, president of the Central Council of Indian Associations, Mr. G. A. Kassim, president of the Aga Khan Supreme Council, and Mr. R. J. Mehta, president of the Kampala Indian Association, have publicly declared their support for the Kabaka Yekka-Uganda People's Congress alliance, "because it ensures unity and security for all communities".

Mr. Kassim said that the "mighty" leaders of the Kabaka Yekka—an organization which stood for the preservation of an old monarchy that had governed the country for centuries before the Asians arrived in Uganda—had a sense of responsibility and Asians could look forward to a great future in Buganda itself. The U.P.C. had a "distinguished leader" in Mr. Obote, without whom the London Constitutional Conference would have been a fiasco. When he realized that the Baganda were behind the Kabaka, he conducted negotiations for unity with them. "We Asians must play our part and identify ourselves with the ideals and principles of Kabaka Yekka and U.P.C. for the unity of the country. Tanganyika is a model for us."

Mr. Grace Bingira, legal adviser to the U.P.C., denied at a Press conference in Kampala that the alliance with Kabaka Yekka was intended "to keep Roman Catholics out of power", adding: "If does not follow that we are anti-Catholic because we are trying to unseat the Democratic Party, which is a Catholic party. But it is a truly great tragedy that the D.P. is often supported by Roman Catholic priests and mission organizations." Before the last general election mock ballots had been held in Catholic churches, where the congregations were instructed how to record their votes for the D.P.

"It is no safeguard to good government to have a party based on a religion. All the countries of South America are Christian, but not one of them is a democracy."

Mr. Bingira denied that Kabaka Yekka wanted to dominate all Uganda by making the Kabaka Head of State. It sought only to preserve the monarchy in Buganda.

New Zealand has offered four agricultural scholarships to Kenya, which have been awarded to African assistant agricultural officers and technical assistants in the Department of Agriculture.

Turkana tribesmen being pursued by a Kenya Police patrol along the slopes of Mount Longman in the Northern Province escaped by setting fire to the dry scrub in a series of traps hemming in the police.

## London Sisal Association Luncheon

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX, the president, presided at the annual luncheon last week of the London Sisal Association.

Mr. H. G. Sparke, chairman for the year, welcomed the guests, and especially Mr. Sam Ntiro, Acting High Commissioner for Tanganyika, to the economy of which country the sisal industry had made so great a contribution. At the suggestion of a spinner member the association had, he said, collected £800 for the relief of famine in Tanganyika and Kenya, each of which had received £400.

Mr. Ntiro expressed appreciation of that generous gesture, and paid tribute to the sisal industry not only for its economic contribution to Tanganyika's development, but for the social amenities provided by the estates for their employees in the way of schools, dispensaries, and other agencies of welfare.

His Government, he emphasized, wanted a country in which people of all races and beliefs could continue and extend their activities in peace and harmony. External help of all kinds was needed, and money for educational, agricultural, and other projects. Not least important was the moral support of the outside world.

## U.A.C. Activities in East Africa

MR. J. W. W. JOHNSON, chairman of the East African subsidiaries of the United Africa Co. Ltd., has denied newspaper reports that the main activities of the organization, including those of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., were curtailed, but has confirmed that the produce companies operating in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika will cease to function. About £180,000 of capital which will thus be released is to be redeployed in East Africa.

The changes, he told journalists in Nairobi, would do with the local political and economic situation and he denied the Gailey and Roberts were losing money, in fact it was hoped to expand the business.

The £180,000 above-mentioned represents about 2% of U.A.C.'s investments in East Africa. More than two years ago the group withdrew from the business in coffee and hides and skins. The produce activities which are to cease within the next few months have been concerned mainly with buying cashew nuts, castor seed, cotton seed cake, and groundnuts.

The basic reason for the decision is that in West African countries the Governments now tend to market such produce themselves, with the consequence that the tonnage handled in the London office of U.A.C. has shrunk to a level which makes it scarcely worthwhile to continue to operate in those particular lines in West and East Africa.

## Investment in Kenya Farming

MR. H. W. ORD, of Nairobi, has said in a letter to the *Economist*:

"At the end of 1956 the last 'normal' year, physical assets employed in the private sector in Kenya, excluding land and African primary production, had an estimated net book value of some £250m. Of the £160m. for fixed assets, I estimate that some £55m. was owned by resident Europeans, £45m. by Asians, and £60m. by non-residents. The £100m. now accounted for £50m. of the non-resident assets."

"Excluding land, I estimate the net physical assets of non-African farms in 1958 at £70m. of which fixed assets accounted for £40m. (£24m. for plantations and £16m. for other farms and ranches)."

"As a basis for compensation, the much smaller figure of £16m. simply covers the unexpired life of past investment in productive assets. It might be raised to some £20m. to cover the original purchase price of land from Government. This would, of course, leave present owners without compensation since original settlement in farm land that has taken place for the capital appreciation is merely puts a value on physical assets that might disappear beneath the earth—or rather the bush—if the majority of European farmers are not provided with adequate guarantees."

Inter-Church Aid is to buy specially designed tractors and ploughs for shipment to Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Ruanda-Urundi, as well as other countries, as part of its contribution to the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign.

## N. Rhodesia's New Constitution

### Parliamentary Questions and Answers

MANY QUESTIONS about Central Africa were put during the past week in the House of Commons.

MR. TURTON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that the alterations now proposed in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia conflicted with the undertakings given to the Federal Government at the time of the referendum in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. MAUDLING: "No, sir. In my reply on February 28 I made it clear that there had been no departure from any undertaking by H.M. Government."

MR. TURTON: "Is my hon. friend denying that the undertaking was given on June 25 to the Federal Prime Minister, or is he suggesting that the changes he announced on February 28 were not a sufficient departure to constitute a breach of the undertaking? Is he aware that on March 6 the Federal Prime Minister described the answer to which my rt. hon. friend has just alluded in part and incorrect wholly?"

MR. MAUDLING: "I am sorry for the trouble to judge the value of my answers. In a general way we put forward certain proposals which we hoped would be definite. Subsequently, in September, it was made clear that we were prepared to receive representations over a limited area of dispute. In view of our responsibilities to the people of Northern Rhodesia, we were prepared to do

### Charges of Bad Faith

MR. BLOOM-DAVISON: "Even if my rt. hon. friend is correct, is he not aware that these charges of bad faith and sharp practice are being made from Salisbury? Is that not very damaging to Anglo-Rhodesian relations? What are H.M. Government going to do about restoring good relations between the two Governments?"

MR. MAUDLING: "We are obviously anxious that the relations between the two Governments should be as cordial and close as possible. For that reason nothing has been hidden by me from the Prime Minister of the Federation. I do not think we could get any further by bandying charges against one another."

MRS. CASTLE asked the Secretary of State what steps he was taking to preserve law and order in Northern Rhodesia in view of the decision of the United Federal Party to reject the proposed new Constitution by unconstitutional means.

MR. MAUDLING: "I am not aware of any such decision."

MRS. CASTLE: "Has not the rt. hon. gentleman seen the minutes of the emergency congress of the United Federal Party's officials at Broken Hill last September at which Mr. Julian Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, said that he would be prepared to use unconstitutional means in order to stop the June proposals being implemented? Is not this subversive attitude of mind among Federal leaders most dangerous, and will not the rt. hon. gentleman take steps to make sure therefore that no Federal troops are ever allowed inside Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. MAUDLING: "I have seen Press reports of what is supposed to be a document which emerged from a party meeting, but it is not for me to comment on the authenticity or otherwise of that document. In any case, I know of no decision by the U.F.P. to resist the proposed new Constitution."

MR. SWINLER asked to what extent the principles of the United Nations convention against discrimination in education had been applied to those parts of the educational system in Northern Rhodesia for which H.M. Government was responsible, and how many multi-racial schools existed in the territory.

MR. MAUDLING: "As the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesian Government for education is confined to African education other than higher education, the question of racial discrimination in the Government schools does not arise. The aim of that Government is universal primary education as resources permit. All tuition is free. There is one private multi-racial school."

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Is not the situation in which

European education is the responsibility of the Federal Government and African education the responsibility of the territorial Government discriminatory and an offence against the convention?"

MR. MAUDLING: "I am not so sure on that point. African education has been extremely well advanced in these territories."

MR. WALL asked how long it would take to demarcate constituencies and prepare for a general election in Northern Rhodesia, and what political parties had indicated their intention of taking part.

MR. MAUDLING: "Before constituencies can be delimited it is necessary for registration to be completed. This will be undertaken without delay, and I hope that all processes can be completed for an election this autumn. It would appear that the political parties generally propose to contest the elections, subject in the case of the U.N.I.P. to certain conditions."

### Optimistic About Dates

MR. WALL: "It is very satisfactory that all political parties intend so far as they can to contest the election, but, since it took over 12 months to work out the constituencies in Nyasaland, does not my rt. hon. friend think that he may be a little optimistic about the date? In any case, is not nine months a long time when events in Central Africa will be moving very fast? Would it not be wiser to get on with the Federal Review as soon as possible, not waiting for the election?"

MR. MAUDLING: "The subject of the Federal Review is rather wide of the mark. I am optimistic in my estimate of dates. It is the best I can make, and I shall do my best to keep to it."

MR. HEALEY: "Is the Minister aware of the views on this side of the House regard two years after the Monday Report recommended that there should be an African majority Government in Northern Rhodesia at any long time? Will he do what he can to shorten the period before the elections are held?"

MR. MAUDLING: "I will make it as short as I can, but there is a good deal of necessary work to be done before elections can be held."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked what steps would be taken to ensure a fair election in view of threats of unconstitutional action by the United Federal Party.

MR. MAUDLING: "I am not aware of any threats of unconstitutional action, but I am satisfied that the Governor will take whatever measures are necessary to ensure a fair election."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "In view of the angry noises made by the U.F.P., will the Minister guarantee that he will continue to be directly responsible for law and order between now and the time the elections take place?"

MR. MAUDLING: "I am not answerable for angry noises from any source, but H.M. Government do not intend to disown any of their responsibilities in the Federation."

MR. A. ROBERTS: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman guarantee that the U.F.P. has threatened violence unless the proceedings went the right way for them in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. MAUDLING: "There have been far too many threats from far too many quarters in Rhodesia in recent years, and I hope that they can now cease."

MR. DINGLE FOOT asked whether the Government of Northern Rhodesia proposed to alter the law under which persons who had served prison sentences were ineligible to election to the Legislative Council.

MR. MAUDLING: "This matter is under consideration."

MR. FOOT: "Does the Minister appreciate that under the present state of the law anyone who serves a six months' sentence, even for political offences, is disqualified from elections for five years? Is not that quite indefensible?"

MR. MAUDLING: "That is one of the matters being considered."

### Burnt Alive in Nyasaland

MR. MAUDLING gave the following details of two ritual murder cases which had occurred in Nyasaland during the past year.

(a) Case of murder committed in Fort Herald district on March 27, 1961.

Six persons accused a woman called Nsai of bewitching the daughter of one of them by creating a crocodile which had subsequently eaten the child. They took Nsai from her house, stripped her, lashed her to stakes, and burnt her alive. Before Nsai died she named a second woman in the village, Khanachaka, as being responsible for the death of the child. The six men went to the house of Khanachaka, took her to where the charred body of Nsai was lying, and burnt her in similar fashion. Four of the six were sentenced to death on December 21, 1961, and the remaining two, who were juveniles, were released.



(b) Case of trial by ordeal in the Port Herald district reported of January 9, 1962.

"In this case, which is still under investigation, the allegation is that the deceased woman, who was suspected of witchcraft, was forced to undergo a trial by ordeal which included the administration of a liquid alleged to be a vegetable poison. A total of 13 persons have been arrested in connexion with this case."

**Dr. Banda's Visit**

MR. STONEHOUSE asked the Prime Minister if he would invite Dr. Kamuzu Banda to London for discussions on the situation in Nyasaland in relation to the Federation, in view of the Federal Government's renewed threat to use force to keep Nyasaland in the Federation and the danger that a Federal general election would increase tension.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I understand that a visit by Dr. Banda to London has been in prospect for some time, although no date has been arranged yet. It will be useful to take an opportunity of discussion with him at a mutually convenient moment."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "In view of the fact that the Prime Minister had talks with Sir Roy Welensky, who represents less than 100,000 people in Rhodesia, and who has now been repudiated in his electioneering by Sir Edgar Whitehead and a large section of the United Federal Party, would it not be most valuable to have really friendly discussions with Dr. Banda, who represents over three millions of people in Nyasaland, with a view to avoiding dangerous unrest in the Federation?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That is why I said that the visit was in prospect - although no date has actually been arranged."

MR. P. WILLIAMS: "Does my rt. hon. friend agree that there is grave danger of too low a volume of investment being available for the Federation until after the Federal review? Therefore, is it not urgent and essential that the Federal review should be brought forward and conducted as soon as possible?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That and other questions will be taken into consideration in dealing with this problem."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Will my rt. hon. friend give an assurance that in the event of the ties between Nyasaland and the Federation being broken the cost of supporting the economy of Nyasaland will not be thrown back upon the United Kingdom?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I do not want to answer what is a purely hypothetical question at this time."

MR. GATTELL: "Can the Prime Minister clarify his original answer a little? Does he mean that H.M. Government propose shortly to invite Dr. Banda to come to this country or has Dr. Banda himself suggested that he should come? If so, when is the visit likely to take place?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The visit is likely to take place by mutual agreement."

**Gaborone as Bechuanaland Capital**

MR. H. CLARK asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a statement on the removal of the administrative capital of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

MR. MAUDLING: "As the House was informed on June 29, it is the intention of H.M. Government that the capital of the Bechuanaland Protectorate - now Mafeking in the Republic of

South Africa - should be moved into the Protectorate as soon as circumstances permit. Since then the Legislative Council of the Protectorate has passed by an overwhelming majority a motion that Gaborone should be the site of the new capital. This motion is supported by the High Commissioner.

"H.M. Government recognize that this proposal could contribute substantially to the political, social, and economic development of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and to the welfare of all its people, and have now decided that planning should proceed and estimates of cost be prepared on the assumption that Gaborone should be the site of the new capital. Final approval for the transfer must however wait until full and detailed information on the exact source of the water supply is available. This is at present under examination. Results may be expected shortly.

"I take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the people of Mafeking for their hospitality in accommodating the headquarters for so many years. It will be the intention of the administration in planning for the move, so to phase matters - as to reduce to the minimum any adverse impact on the inhabitants of that town. I do not believe that this need involve any delay in the actual move."

**Aid for Nyasaland**

MR. G. M. THOMPSON asked the Secretary for Technical Co-operation for details of the educational assistance offered to Nyasaland following the recent visit of Mr. Chiume, Minister of Education.

MR. YOSGER: "I am glad to have the opportunity of his recent visit to this country as the first of the British Council to discuss in detail with my department and other Nyasaland's needs in respect of educational assistance, including the supply of teachers, training, technical education and school building. Plans to help Nyasaland in each of these areas, and some others have been or are being worked out and we are in close touch with Mr. Chiume. We have arranged for Mr. R. E. Ward, principal of Leicester College of Technology and Commerce, to make a short visit to Nyasaland to explore further the possibilities of our helping in the field of technical education."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Secretary for the United Nations how many radio stations in Katanga had been prepared, approved and made the broadcast, in what languages, and for what purposes, and whether the enterprise had the support of the Katanga Government.

MR. HEATH: "The purpose of this station is to provide news and music programmes for the local population. The cost is primarily the salary of the three technicians who, assisted by local announcers, run the station. Broadcasts are in French and Swahili. The Katanga Provincial Government is not associated in running the service, but the station broadcasts official Katanga announcements when asked to do so."

MR. G. M. THOMAS asked the Secretary of State what steps he was taking about the budget proposals for the Seychelles, following the unanimous vote of the assembly of the Legislative Council against them.

MR. MAUDLING: "I am satisfied that the budget proposals are sound and that the Governor was entirely correct in using his casting vote in favour of the Appropriation Bill as a matter of urgency. I do not propose to intervene."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE said that H.M. Government was now responsible for 45 non-self-governing territories.



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## Company Report

# The Uganda Company

### A Creditable Achievement

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on April 2 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, the RT. HON. EARL DE LA WARR, P.C., G.B.E.

No one could write about the year 1961 in East Africa without primarily being preoccupied by one subject: the weather. The year brought us first drought and then devastating floods—the second possibly almost worse in their effect than the first.

At the last annual general meeting I said we hoped to do better next year providing there were no unusual weather conditions. It is therefore all the more creditable to note that although we had unusual weather conditions, and let us hope highly unusual, we have nevertheless exceeded our hopes, and this performance is a result of the general nature of recent commercial experience in East Africa and elsewhere.

One of the main reasons is the effort, enthusiasm and high morale among the employees throughout our group of companies.

I believe one of the greatest factors in the splendid morale is the feeling that from the very beginning of our existence as a company we have always been conscious, in the words of a former Governor, of our "identification with the country". We just do not feel ourselves to be an outside company. Indeed, how could we, with our African directors, African shareholders, our increasing number of trained African staff, and the various wholly-owned African companies and co-operatives with which we work in close harmony as their managing agents?

We ourselves in The Uganda Company steer clear of politics and we concentrate on economics, which is where we feel the true rôle of commerce and private enterprise lies. We have spent more years than any other similar company in building up in Uganda, as and when we could afford agricultural and commercial activities. By doing so we have retained earnings and from time to time utilizing further capital subscribed by shareholders, including several hundreds of African shareholders, we now have gross assets of nearly £5½ million.

Shares associated with Africa these days are currently not popular with many financial commentators and investment advisers, and this springs in the main from the international spotlight which focuses upon the Continent and expands each and every problem and occurrence. I am confident that in time companies connected with Africa, and especially those that feel themselves, and are felt by others, to be part of the country in which they work, will regain popularity. In the meantime I would again observe that the shareholders' equity shown by the accounts represents a worth of over 14s. for each of our 10s. ordinary shares.

The consolidated profit before taxation was £337,034, compared with £291,227 in the previous year. The net profit after tax is £223,667—which we have never previously achieved. This provides a better cover for the 10% dividend, the total distribution for the year.

Exciting and challenging times lie ahead for all of us in East Africa. We pledge ourselves to make our maximum contribution in facing the difficulties, and also in making the most of the opportunities that lie ahead for the country with which we have been for so long associated. We do so with hope and confidence in our hearts.

## News Items in Brief

Ethiopian Merille tribesmen, who are providing Turkana in the Northern Province of Kenya with guns, are charging eight cattle for a rifle.

Floods in the Northern Province of Nyasaland have ruined the maize crop, which normally feeds more than 750,000 Africans.

A favourable balance of trade of £59.3m. has provisionally estimated for the Federation last year, £3.3m. more than in 1960.

A Somali student who was at one time a member of the British Communist Party, and who has been expelled from Prague University in Czechoslovakia, has said that the Russians plan to make Africa Communist within the next 20 years.

A man said to have close connexions with the Northern Province People's Progressive Party has been put on trial in the Ethiopian High Court on charges of spying for an unspecified foreign country.

Africans in Nkana and Kitwe mine townships in Northern Rhodesia have formed home protection patrols because of vandalism and intimidation of their wives and children by outsiders.

The Kenya Federation of Labour has called for a planned economy and social security scheme for Kenya which would provide a national health service, old-age pensions, and unemployment benefits.

Three French paratroopers have established a new world record for high altitude landings by jumping on to the crater rim of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika, at 20,000 feet above sea level.

The British Cotton Growing Association reports profits of £205,917 for the year ended October 31 after tax of £205,917, compared with a profit of £193,157 and tax of £133,838 in the previous year. A tax-free dividend of 7½% is repeated.

A vernacular paper in Uganda has commended the Ksitiro of Buganda on the choice of his new group of Ministers, stating that the appointment of the Ministers is a commendation that the Kabaka Yekka party has made in its new grounds.

The Portuguese East African border is heavily patrolled on the Portuguese side, and a recent communication issued by the Tanganyika Government which advised Tanganyikans not to cross the frontier unless they had all necessary travel documents and could not conveniently postpone their business.

Preliminary estimates for southern and north-western Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco output for the 1961/62 season are put at 250m. lb. from 224,000 acres. Because of insufficient data no estimate has yet been made for the north-eastern region.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., a group with a half-interest in the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika, reports net profits for the year to December 31, 1961, after tax of £2.2m., compared with £3.3m. and £1.8m. respectively in the previous year. The final dividend of 90 South African cents per share brings the total to R. 1.40, an increase on the R. 1.25 for 1960.

Sisal Output for February: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., 1,256 tons making 10,613 for July-February; Central Line Sisal Estates: 316 tons, making 2,668 for eight months; Dwa Plantations: 123 tons, making 274 for two months, compared with 345 tons in the same period of 1961; East African Sisal Plantations: 116 tons, making 1,077 for eight months, compared with 1,253 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

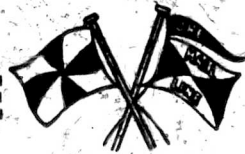
The Uganda Development Corporation is forming a new group, Uganda Wildlife Development, Ltd., to arrange for the disposal of meat obtained from game cropping and to provide modestly priced hunting safaris of a few days duration. Income from these schemes will go in part to the local governments in the game-bearing areas concerned. Mr. E. G. Juer is to be general manager.

When 26 Tanganyika Africans, including five wives and 12 children, recently arrived by sea, the Minister for Home Affairs boarded the ship in Dar es Salaam harbour to greet the party, all of whom had been expelled from South Africa. Some had left all their property behind, and some, the Minister declared, had been forced to leave their wives and children. Mr. Kamboza said: "Before long the world will cripple South Africa's policies, and her racialist tendencies will drive her to her doom".

Bandanga Ltd., Nyasaland tea growers, report trading profit for the year to September 30 last of £25,798, against £16,864 in the previous year, subject to tax of £9,980 (£4,850). Shareholders receive 20%. The issued capital is £64,004. Fixed assets stand in the books at £81,631 and current assets less current liabilities at £17,555. The company has 700 acres of tea in full bearing and 165 acres planted between 1955 and last year. Mr. W. R. T. Pierson-Warlow is the chairman, and the other directors are Commander J. G. Arbuthnot and Colonel D. G. Dickson.

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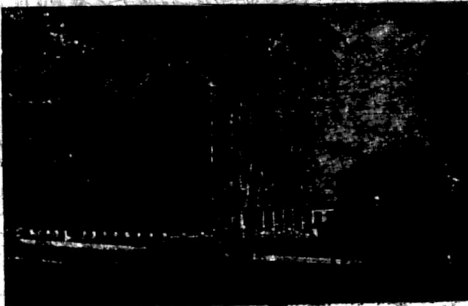
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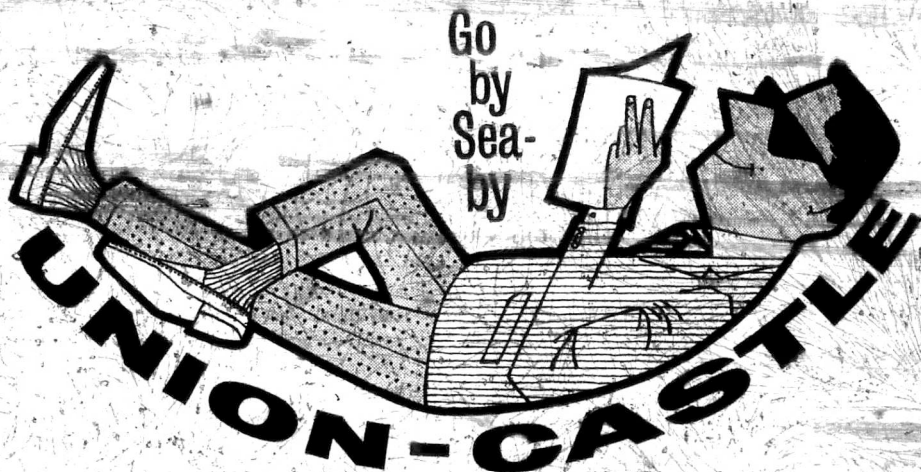
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