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Thursday, June 21, 1962

No. 1967

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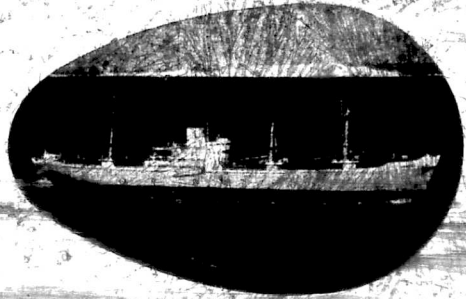
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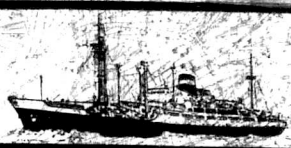
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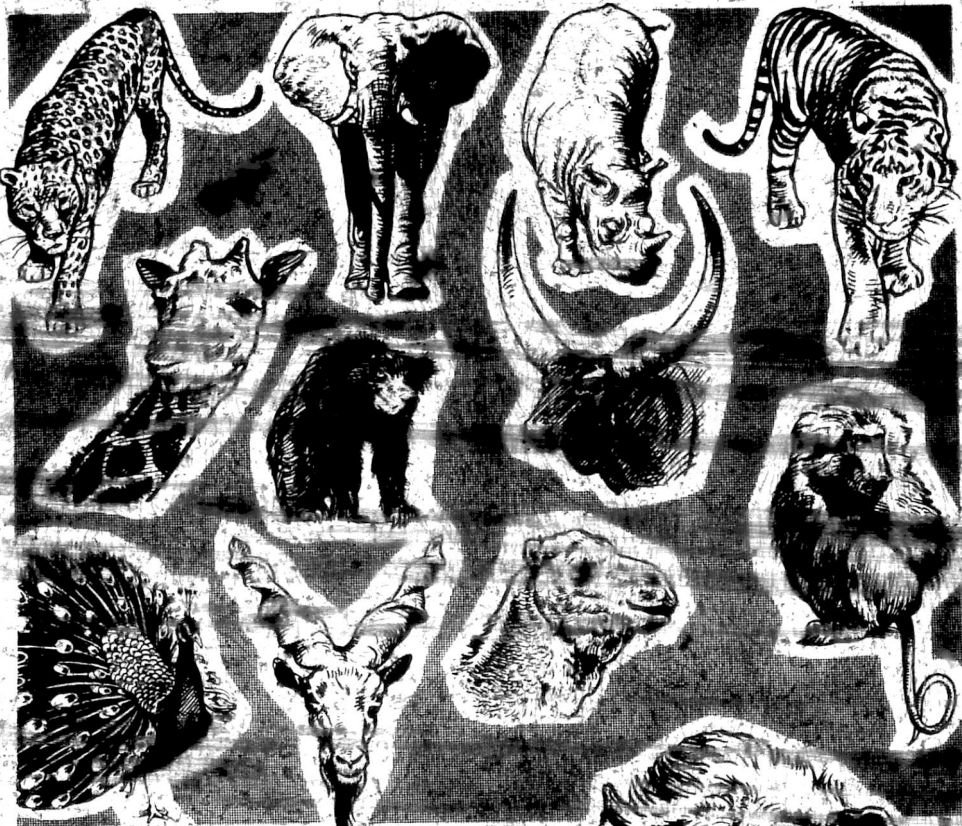


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1962

Vol. 38

No. 1967

42s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TRADE UNIONISM IN KENYA, which has this week threatened to bring the country to a standstill, is so irresponsible that already this year there have been some ninety strikes, not even one of which is considered to have been justifiable by Mr. Mboya.

Kenya Facing General Strike.

Minister for Labour, who was until a few weeks ago general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour: in all the ninety cases, he has said publicly, there could and should have been a settlement without a strike. Hard upon that plain-spoken indictment of the office-bearers of African unions came the decision of some of them to force a trial of strength with the European coffee growers, whose crop, now ready for picking, will rot if not plucked. Coffee, Kenya's chief export, yielded some ten millions sterling last year. The planters very reasonably object to dealing with a union which embraces employees of both coffee and sisal estates, arguing that the problems of such disparate industries cannot be efficiently handled through one organization, and that that arrangement would entail the inevitable risk that a dispute about sisal might involve the coffee growers also. They have been and are quite willing to recognize a coffee plantation workers' union; indeed, the federations of employers and trade unions in Kenya agreed long ago that labour in each branch of agriculture should be separately organized.

That arrangement has been disregarded by union leaders who want more members than they could recruit from any one agricultural industry. Choosing the coffee picking season for their assault, they ordered all workers on coffee estates to strike on Tuesday of this week unless the employers had meantime recognized the Sisal and Coffee Plantation Workers' Union.

Realizing the gravity of the situation in Kenya's already shaky economy, Mr. Mboya exerted himself to secure a delay for discussion, but Mr. Kibisu, his successor as general secretary of the K.F.L., immediately countered with a declaration that workers on coffee estates would be supported by a general strike starting on Saturday if their demands had not been conceded meanwhile. In proof of his zealotry, he added on Monday that if before the end of the week union workers had not been assured of the right to enter plantations to organize the workers, Kenya, which had not yet had a revolution, would face one. That he should have overlooked so loathsome a conspiracy as Mau Mau in that connexion shows that his memory is as unreliable as his temper. As this issue went to press about four-fifths of the labour in the main coffee districts were reported to have struck. Nairobi bus workers were out in support of a demand for the dismissal of a supervisor; the men of nine motor companies in the capital had downed tools; and a country-wide engineering strike seemed imminent. Here, then, was the general strike in embryo.

A most surprising aspect of the situation has been a public appeal by the Kenya Federation of Employers that the Coffee Growers' Association should recognize the joint union. Its intervention was regrettable, first because it reversed its own earlier and

Exploiting A Bad Precedent.

wiser stand; secondly, because acceptance of its recommendation would tempt the union extremists to seize the first favourable opportunity to widen the scope of the organization, in particular to cover tea and pyrethrum, so that all the plantation enterprises could be more readily blackmailed; and, thirdly, because the K.F.E. might at least have kept silent if a majority of its leaders felt unable to support the country's main industry at this

critical juncture. A thoroughly bad example was set in Tanganyika a few years ago when, despite vigorous protests from various quarters, the late Sir Eldred Hitchcock encouraged the formation of one plantation workers' union instead of standing out for different unions for oil, coffee, tea and pyrethrum. Not until a rally union empire-builders in Kenya have exploited that regrettable precedent, greatly to the disadvantage of a country which, as a direct consequence of Macblundellism, seems determined to destroy itself socially, economically, and politically.

CYNICISM AND FARCE have never been displayed more clearly at the United Nations than during the past week's machinations. If the whole world were searched for exemplars of dictatorship there could scarcely be stronger contenders for the title than Ghana, Ethiopia, and Soviet Russia. Yet the three speakers in the General Assembly in Monday's debate condemning Southern Rhodesia were the Ghanaian, Ethiopian and Russian delegates! This apotheosis of cynicism and farce, which would have been scornfully dismissed as intolerable in any self-respecting gathering, was nevertheless solemnly accepted by what purports to be the high court of world opinion. Were it not so tragic, so revelatory of the infamous state of world politics today, the occurrence might be dismissed as derisory. But one of the strange aspects of life today is that mere mention of the United Nations appears to anaesthetize almost all publications and politicians—with so few persistent and influential nonconformists that the average man of affairs in the United Kingdom is unlikely to think of more than about half a dozen exceptions, such as Lord Salisbury, Lord Home, Mr. Menzies, Lord Malvern, Lord Milverton, and Sir Roy Welensky; and of that honourable little company only one, Lord Home, is a member of Britain's present deplorable Government, which must have a higher proportion of defeatists and appeasers than any Cabinet since Chamberlain's at the time of Munich.

By Afro-Asian and Communist intrigue the United Nations has been persuaded to transgress its own Charter and interfere in the domestic affairs of an individual State, and to break its procedural rule that a decision may be reversed only by a two-thirds majority.

Prosecutors Who Should Be in the Dock.

Breaches of that elementary principle and of established practice were needed to enable the General Assembly to discuss a motion demanding suspension of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution which was negotiated so recently that there has not yet been time to bring it into force. The ostensible reason for this gross infringement of rights and duties which concern only Britain and Southern Rhodesia is the pretence that the inter-racial situation in the Colony is explosive because the mass of its people will no longer tolerate European rule, and that rebellion is certain unless prompt and drastic changes include the introduction of universal adult suffrage and the promise of early independence. This fantastic story, disseminated by the Zimbabwe African People's Union, could not have been credited by anyone who had troubled to study the situation. But facts mean little at the Disunited Nations, which has been made a forum for the "facialists" and campaigners against "colonialism"—who have shown little or no anxiety at the destruction of individual liberty in Russia and Ghana; at India's recent unprovoked attack on Goa, or at the fact that many of the critics of Southern Rhodesia come from countries with far less satisfactory records in public health, education, and general standards of advancement. The "colonialism" which they deride has been far more beneficial in Southern Rhodesia and other British territories than the regimes in many Afro-Asian countries, including such sponsors of Monday's motion as Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, and Indonesia. That they should sit in judgment on Southern Rhodesia demonstrates the falsity which now characterizes national and international politics.

THE CORDIAL REFERENCES to Great Britain and the Commonwealth made by the Prime Minister of Uganda at the opening session of the present conference in Marlborough House, London,

Mr. Obote's Tributes. were especially welcome at a time when in New York other African (and Asian) spokesmen were whipping themselves and other people into passionate denunciation of the relations of the United Kingdom Government with the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. As usual, the London Press failed to contrast the irresponsible extravagances uttered at the United Nations and cabled all over the world with the deliberate tributes of Mr. Obote—whose attitude as a political leader has been very different from that at the recent Kenya conference of Kenyatta, who although he was an

victed and imprisoned as the leader of the indescribably foul Mau Mau movement, was made president of the Kenya African National Union as soon as he was released by Mr. Macleod (who thereby broke solemn promises made to the loyal Kikuyu and Kenya in general), and is now by dire consequence a senior Minister in the Kenya Government. It was of words spoken by Sir Abubakar Balewa, Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, that one thought as Mr. Obote recalled the British men and women who had transformed Uganda. The day of independence he declared, would be a joyous occasion for both Britain and Uganda, for the ties between the two countries had been close and very strong, and had brought many advantages to his people, including the English language and English law.

Speaking of the unanimous decision of the National Assembly to apply for membership of the Commonwealth, Mr. Obote said: "The people of Uganda believe that there is no political partnership in the world accounting so little from its members and giving so much in return. The Commonwealth is a unique experiment in the direction of securing unity of political action in essentials between free nations without the sacrifice of their several national identities or their control of their national lives". Those passages from a memorable speech were as warmly applauded by the representatives of the Opposition as by the delegates of the speaker's own party, and if the present negotiations are conducted in anything like the spirit of that address, the conference will not fail, difficult though its problems certainly are. Most acute is the question of the "lost counties", a subject of bitter and protracted discord between Buganda and Bunyoro. Three Privy Councillors have recently recommended that two of the six areas in dispute should be returned to Bunyoro, and some very influential Baganda are known to be amongst those who regret that a generous and statesmanlike gesture was not promptly made by their kingdom. Its legislature, the Lukiko, far from accepting the persuasive reasoning of a manifestly independent and fair-minded commission, has strangely and stubbornly insisted that the inquirers on behalf of H.M. Government had no mandate to make any recommendations. That is an absurd contention, for nobody in London or in Africa can have expected three elder statesmen to spend a month in Uganda examining the facts on the understanding that they were not to draw deductions or make proposals.

No man of any standing would have accepted the invitation on such terms, and *post facto* quibbling by Buganda can certainly not impress the United Kingdom Cabinet, whom the commissioners have urged to impose a solution before the grant of independence if Buganda will not act voluntarily.

Having attained power by forming an alliance with the Kabaka Yekka (Kabaka Only) party in Buganda, Mr. Obote could scarcely require that support by promptly pressing his partners to

Britain Must — a surrender which **Fear the** — would be highly unpopular with their people, but a British decision that the now explosive situation must be finally solved before independence could entirely be rejected by Buganda, which might accept it with good grace even yet, though more probably under protest. In any event it would be unwise, unfair, and dangerous to issue to an independent Government of Uganda. Politically it would be far better for blame to be attributed to Britain. Indeed, as the Moison Report makes clear, that is where it must be placed historically and politically. Since Uganda should not inherit a legacy which would almost inevitably cause bloodshed, this matter ought indubitably to be settled at this conference. Buganda could still yield with dignity and Bunyoro accept its final settlement the areas designated by the Privy Councillors. Because of continuing antagonism over actions taken sixty years and more ago, relations between the two neighbouring kingdoms—and personally between their two rulers—are far from good. For Uganda to enter upon independence under such an unhappy augury would be lamentable. If friendly agreement could now be reached in London the whole outlook would be immediately changed.

Statements Worth Noting

"The Americans have yet to discover that one cannot combat Communism in under-developed States in Africa and Asia by giving them dollars, aircraft, and Americans trained in guerilla warfare."—Sir Stephen King-Hall.

"Crime in Moshi increased by 36% last year, and in the first three months of this year offences against property in the district were 35% higher than in the same period of 1961."—Mr. Ejangwa Shaidi, Tanganyika's new Commissioner of Police.

"Mr. Brian Urquhart, one of the senior United Nations officials, has complained that killings in the Congo received more publicity than killings elsewhere in Africa. That is also the case when a policeman commits murder."—Mr. Ian Colvin, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Notes By The Way

Ngwazi

FULSOME FLATTERY of the president of the Malawi Congress Party is now frequent in the Nyasaland Legislature, members of which constantly call him "Ngwazi" or "The Great Ngwazi" instead of using his title as Minister of Natural Resources and Surveys and Minister of Local Government, Mr. D. K. Chisiza, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, who is often said to be much better balanced than most of his associates. One of the other day after his leader had made a very ordinary speech: "The Great Ngwazi, Dr. Kamuzu Banda, the liberator of this country, knows best. We are fully behind whatever measures the doctor takes." A few minutes later he congratulated Nyasaland on possessing the leadership of Ngwazi, mighty Kamuzu, Messiah of this country. Not to be outdone, Mr. M. W. K. Chitume, Minister of Education and Social Development, expressed thanks to "the Ngwazi va Zingwazi, Dr. the Honourable Kamuzu Banda, leader of the majority party, Minister of Natural Resources and Surveys, Minister of Local Government, life president of the Malawi Congress Party and saviour of this nation and the founder and father of our people." Incidentally, the interjection "I am here Ngwazi" is beginning to take the place of "Hear, hear" in the Legislature.

Improper Familiarity

DR. BANDA makes opportunities to emphasize his dominance. *Hisword* records him saying recently that he had given "instructions, orders in fact, at every point to the honourable members, my honourable member", about a Bill which had just been introduced. Dr. Banda continued: "I am responsible for the people of this country, men, women, and children. I make no secret of that, no bones. All my men behind me know that they can't do anything without my knowledge, without my approval. Therefore when you see Chirwa bringing up a Bill, Kanyama bringing up a Bill, Chokani over there, Msonthi, if there is anything in that Bill blame-worthy, blame me". There can be no other Legislature in the Commonwealth in which the leader of the Government party constantly refers to Ministers and other members (to use a United Kingdom analogy) as Smith, Bill, Robinson, and Jones. If he were so unparliamentary in the Assembly of any country except Nyasaland he would be promptly called to order by the Speaker. Why have the normal traditions not been preserved in the Nyasaland Chamber?

African Applicant Preferred

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, which is so often most unfairly criticized, is still astonishingly neglectful of outstanding opportunities of correcting widely held misconceptions about itself. Why, for instance, does the Government not make a practice of releasing for publication particulars of happenings which clearly prove the reality of its policy of nondiscrimination between the races? By sheer chance I have just heard of an instance which deserved the widest publicity but received none, so far as I can discover. As everyone knows, large areas of Southern Rhodesia are reserved for occupation by Europeans, larger areas are set apart for the exclusive use of Africans, and a substantial amount of land awaits allocation to suitable applicants, irrespective of race. Recently some thousands of acres far ranching were advertised for sale by the Government, which received

many replies. I have it on excellent authority that the unanimous decision of the responsible committee was in favour of an African, who is a bachelor of science, holds a diploma in agriculture, and provided proof that he could find no less than £42,000 for the task upon which he was eager to embark. Probably no other African in the country would have been so formidable a competitor for the land. Be that as it may, there were surely excellent grounds to make this case widely known in and out of Africa.

Too Small a Sample

GENERALIZATIONS from so small a sample as 99 wage-earners are manifestly dangerous but the Minimum Wage Board in Tanganyika has nevertheless made public the facts produced from questioning 65 workers taken at random who were engaged on heavy manual work and 34 doing light manual work. Only six are stated to have been free from signs of malnutrition, and an adequate diet of simple foods recommended by a medical officer was cooked in Dar es Salaam the price was found to be 65s. the Government rate of ration was, however, fixed at 39s. but the board considered that families with children in urban centres, including those in Dar es Salaam paid 4s. daily by the Government, could not possibly escape malnutrition. If investigations pointed to such a conclusion, it would obviously have been much more satisfactory to organize a really comprehensive inquiry, the results of which would have been much more likely to convince the Government and private employers. What 99 wage-earners say about their spending habits may be merely interesting. What 999 such men and their wives said would be far more valuable. And it would be extremely difficult to dismiss the findings of properly qualified questioners who had tabulated the answers given by 9,999.

Coffee and Alcohol

BLACK COFFEE has been drunk in many countries for many years in the belief that it is an effective antidote to the consumption of overmuch alcohol. Two pharmacologists in Indiana have now reported in the medical journal *Stethoscope* that their researches show that "coffee prolongs and intensifies the effects of alcohol, and fails to sober you up after a drinking bout". Nor is that anti-coffee verdict merely laboratorial, for a police doctor is quoted as commenting: "Alcohol is taken into the bloodstream through the stomach, and coffee taken on top of drink may speed up this process by exciting the stomach lining. The combined effect would thus send more alcohol to the brain; and that is the cause of drunkenness". A couple of earnest American pharmacologists, however percipient (or perverse), are unlikely to diminish the world market for East African coffees.

Niggardly Example

THE NEW UGANDA GOVERNMENT has decided on token reductions in the salaries of Ministers "in order to set an example to the country". Ministers will now receive £3,000 a year, a cut of merely £100, and Parliamentary Secretaries will be paid £1,750, a reduction of £60. Few people will consider these reductions much of an example by men of whom the majority could not have hoped to earn outside politics anything like the sums which they now draw from the State.

Commonwealth As Arbiter, Conciliator and Emollient Influence

Britain's Example and Endeavours Throughout the World

LIP-SERVICE TO THE COMMONWEALTH has become an accepted convention of the British way of life, but it can no longer be taken for granted if it is to survive to bring continued benefit to the world, two Conservative M.P.s., Sir Derek Walker-Smith and Mr. Peter Walker, declare in a pamphlet published last week entitled "A Call to the Commonwealth: The Constructive Case".

Proceeding from the point that there has been a weakening of faith and a neglect of Commonwealth opportunities, they state that sceptics and doubters are edging into the open with Britain's approach to the Common Market, and are now describing the Commonwealth as "too diverse in size and character, too remote geographically, too unequal in culture and attainment, too disparate in economy, and too inflexible in institutions to be a viable organism in the modern world."

"In support of this contention they pray in aid the occasional lapses by individual Commonwealth countries from high constitutional principle, and the inter-ferent unilateral restrictions on Commonwealth trade.

Unity in Diversity

"All these charges are supported by evidence. But they do not, taken together, constitute a conviction of the Commonwealth. They are misconceived because they fail to take into account the basic diversity of the Commonwealth. The concept of Commonwealth recognized by all its chief interpreters is unity in diversity. You cannot make of such a concept, nor should you want to, a monolithic structure, formally bound by tight, inflexible institutional ties.

"If propinquity, homogeneity, and formal institutions are to be the tests, then the Commonwealth must yield to the Common Market. But those are not the tests. Surely, on the contrary, the conditions of the world emphasize the value of a Commonwealth based on diversity. The Common Market in Europe, the Afro-Asian bloc, the great monolithic Communist structures of Russia and China, the concentrated homogeneous wealth and might of the United States—do these not sufficiently represent the unitary concept in world affairs?

"Is it not very salutary that there should be one organism, loosely bound but clearly defined, in which different races, cultures, conditions and points of view can combine in a common loyalty to the principles and tradition of the Commonwealth? Has not such an organization, representing in itself so many and diverse interests, a great and valuable part to play as arbiter, conciliator, and generally emollient influence in a turbulent and troubled world?

"There are clear limits beyond which it is not possible to shorten the natural processes of time. We could not therefore expect a uniform standard in all sections of the Commonwealth irrespective of the time available to the various countries within it; and it is unreasonable to condemn the contemporary Commonwealth on this account. In fact, by a sad paradox, those who do so condemn it are sometimes those who refuse to take account of the natural limitations imposed by time upon the proper pace of constitutional advance. It is better to emerge more slowly to a self-government based on impeccable constitutional principles than to arrive precipitately at a form of self-government which entails deviations from the practice of parliamentary democracy or the rule of law.

"On any objective assessment, however, the remarkable thing is not the occasional lapse, or the inevitably varied pattern of present constitutional attainment. But the broad acceptance of these principles throughout the Commonwealth as being in themselves appropriate and desirable.

"Surely it is a remarkable, gratifying, and immensely valuable thing that in Commonwealth legislatures through the

five continents today Mr. Speaker from the chair is presiding over parliamentary processes closely modelled on those fashioned over the generations at Westminster to serve the needs and safeguard the freedoms of democratic society.

"Surely too it is a remarkable, gratifying, and immensely valuable thing that in Commonwealth courts through the five continents, lawyers wearing the traditional wig and gown of British barristers—themselves very often members of the English Bar—are citing to their judges the authority of English cases which together make up the corpus of the English Common Law.

Envy of the Bond and Glory of the Free

"The principles of the Commonwealth are the basic British constitutional principles which time and the forefathers have won for us—free institutions, Parliamentary democracy, and the rule of law. These principles, so many generations ago, to be peculiar to Britain, but Britain was not a monopolist of freedom, but an evangelist and practical pursuer of it. British people and British endeavour have girdled the globe with the practice of free and democratic institutions.

"The men who went from this island to the ends of the earth to colonize and to trade, to educate and to govern, took with them the institutions of the Commonwealth. They were men whose ways, and whose ideas, were bound along the path of liberty and democracy. Men who have trod that path will tread no other, in whatsoever land they go, for may be cast, and to the end of time. Parliamentary principles and the rule of law have taken root in many lands and diverse climes, to the envy of the bond and the glory of the free.

"But the doubters and the sceptics say that the principles and traditions are breached in many cases. Is not this a reason for saying that the Commonwealth is no longer a sufficient or satisfactory system? It would be nice if these great principles were evenly applied in every corner of the Commonwealth. But even the hardest optimist would have to concede the unlikelihood of such precise uniformity.

"We do not for a moment wish to palliate the occasional lapses by Commonwealth countries from the rule of law or the proper practice of Parliamentary democracy. They are a matter for regret and understanding with a view to improvement and correction, and must be looked at in the context of time and alternative possibility.

Light as Air But Strong as Iron

"These common practices and shared principles are a strong bond of Commonwealth—ties light as air but strong as links of iron. The provide, inestimable benefit to the individual citizens of Commonwealth countries, give them a degree of freedom and security impossible on any other basis.

"Suppose there had been no Commonwealth, what would then have been the evolution of the nations of the Commonwealth—especially of its younger members? Might it not have followed different and much less democratic lines? Might it not have been fashioned on the model of powerful and persuasive countries where tyranny is a system and atrocity a proclaimed political virtue?

"If the Commonwealth is now allowed to lapse, or loses its cohesive strength, is there not great danger that the younger members of the Commonwealth—and in particular those who have yet to achieve self-government—may be weakened in their attachment to democratic processes and may succumb to the apparent attractions of a simple monolithic form of government?

"The weakening of the Commonwealth which would follow from a deviation of British interest into Europe and a failure to strengthen the ties of Commonwealth would be a great gain for Communism and a serious defeat for the prospects of freedom in the world. The struggle to contain Communism and to safeguard freedom is not solely, or even primarily, a European affair; it is global. That being so, it cannot assist the cause of freedom for Britain in the hope of strengthening the position in one sector, to imperil the massive contribution which the Commonwealth can make throughout the world.

"Only the Commonwealth can make such a contribution, precisely because of that basic diversity that gives rise to the criticisms of the doubters. If the Commonwealth did not exist, one can well imagine a philosopher-statesman anxious to preserve the freedom and dignity of man in a Communist-menaced world, wishing that he could evolve something in the nature of our Commonwealth with all its infinite diversity and unscripted unity.

"It is an act of madness to think that the Commonwealth can be

self-destruction for those fortunate possessors of such a matchless instrument to break it or recklessly to put its existence to the hazard.

"We say that it is contrary to the interest of this country, and of the world as a whole, to take this course. There is no right to do so. We in Britain are still in 1962 heart and centre of this unique Commonwealth connexion: we are still heir and custodian of our cherished institutions, but they are not our sole property nor in absolute ownership. No generation has a right for its present purpose or presumed profit to dissipate the heritage or disregard its trust.

"That such a possibility should be envisaged, or even that action should be contemplated which could lead to such a result, could only happen in a passing phase of pessimism or of narrow materialism. British political history has often seen the strange and appealing paradoxical alteration between moods of indulgence and of inspiration, between short-term practical calculation on the one hand and on the other, the idealistic conviction that the future which has enabled our small island to make a contribution to the world is vastly out of proportion to our apparent strength and resources.

"It is time in 1962 that we sought to swing again into the more attractive, stimulating and beneficent phase. We believe that the only way to make its contribution best and most effectively against this background is the unity of our Commonwealth position and connexion. We believe that the only way may be the diminution in our material reliance on military might, we are still uniquely equipped by long training and extended experience in the ways and workings of freedom to give guidance and leadership in the fast-moving modern world.

"It is of the utmost importance that the Commonwealth should survive, and that steps should be taken now to strengthen it.

Impetus of Trade

"Our proposals lie mainly in the economic sphere, not only because the challenge of the Common Market arises overtly in the economic sphere but also because the formal arrangements of the Commonwealth are mainly of a trading and financial nature, and it is by an extension and reinvigoration of these arrangements that a welcome and important impetus can now be given to the Commonwealth concept.

"There should be no separation of a rigidly institutionalized Commonwealth on the European pattern. Each country of the Commonwealth will wish to retain its national sovereignty and to co-operate as sovereign States on the traditional basis of partnership. But there is obvious scope for action and improvement outside the economic sphere—closer consultation in regard to U.N.O., more continuously effective ministerial co-operation between Prime Ministers' conferences, closer Parliamentary liaison, and a Commonwealth Court of Appeal to reinforce and supplement the work of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

"Dealing with the economic importance of the Commonwealth, the booklet lists the following percentages of world output provided by it of the following raw materials: asbestos, 64; bauxite, 40; copper, 27; diamonds, 66; jade, 96; lead ore, 25; newsprint, 52; nickel ore, 57; platinum, 68; rice, 44; rubber, 45; silver ore, 25; tea, 75; tin, 57; wool, 60; and zinc ore, 24. It is claimed that the next 20 years will see a revolution in trading patterns that will intensify the value of these resources.

"British exports to the Commonwealth in 1960 at £1,515m. were 135% more than those to the Common Market, with an increase in the former of £451m. since 1950 and of £285m. to the latter. Should economic trends during the '60s continue as favourably for Europe and as unfavourably for the Commonwealth as they did in the '50s, the export position for Britain in 1970 would be £1,996m. to the latter and £847m. to the former.

Exports to East and Central Africa

"Among increases during the past decade of British exports to the Commonwealth are those of 59.4% to Kenya and 40.7% to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Increases of £257.7m. occurred in 1960, compared with 1950, in exports to African, Asian and West Indian Commonwealth areas; the total of all economic aid in grants to all such territories for all purposes in the same year was £36.4m.

"The pamphlet's recommendations are:—

TRADE AND TARIFFS.—The Commonwealth Governments should seek agreements on the amendments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) needed to remove distortions imposed by it on Commonwealth trade and to give it scope for economic co-operation. A full-scale Commonwealth economic conference should then revise or rewrite all Commonwealth trade agreements according to current conditions and requirements. It could then consider arrangements for trade with non-Commonwealth countries, notably the U.S.A. and the Common Market.

MARKETS AND INVESTMENT.—The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council should be made effective to conduct Commonwealth research co-operation and trade promotion, staffed by experienced Commonwealth officials with offices in each Commonwealth country.

"Market research, a Buy Commonwealth sales campaign, price stabilization, correlated fuel policies, the fostering of new industries, investment and economic growth research, a raw material survey, and capital investment should be dealt with by the council.

"A Commonwealth Marketing Board should be responsible for the first two beads; new industries would come under a Commonwealth Infant Industries Board, which would grant special marketing preferences for a stipulated period.

"For capital investment, the council would promote a Commonwealth Agreement on the Treatment of Capital, to include a standard basis for compensation in the event of nationalization and a provision for arbitration. Capital investment risks would be insured by a Commonwealth Capital Guarantee Department. A booklet on Commonwealth Investment Policies is recommended.

EMPLOYMENT, MIGRATION AND TRAINING.—Measures proposed include an extension of British Government aid to the social services of the Commonwealth, creation of a Commonwealth Employment Bureau to correlate the supply and demand of skilled labour, several Commonwealth facilities

of advanced business and management studies, a Commonwealth university system, an "ambitious" Commonwealth technical training programme, with the industrial, commercial and professional organizations of the more industrialized Commonwealth countries accepting business students of Africans and Asians for training, and a Commonwealth Population Board to combine the various migration groups currently operating, and present a coordinated machinery to handle their problems, qualifications and codes of practice.

"Mr. Walker will on August 7 start a month's tour of some Commonwealth countries in East and Central Africa not included in his itinerary.

Mission Schools in Nyasaland

"DENYING that the Malawi Congress Party intended to extinguish religion in Nyasaland and abolish mission schools, Dr. Hastings Banda, Minister of Local Government and Natural Resources, has said in the Legislative Council that he could never destroy what the missionaries had built up in the country. Schools would be controlled through district councils, but that was something quite different from taking them over from the missions.

"Dr. Banda had been reported as telling a meeting that some areas of the country would be left without education once the new Education Bill was in force because some "stupid missionaries" insisted that children should be Christians before granting them admission to their schools.

"The Minister of Education, Mr. Kanyama Lumumba, introducing an Education Bill which will make local authorities responsible for primary education and effect closer control of teachers, schools and curricula, gave an assurance that the Government would not interfere with the ownership of mission schools. He paid tribute to the work of the early missionaries for their educational work, and said that all the financial help possible would be provided for its continuance. It had been proved beyond all doubt, however, that some pupils who did not subscribe to religious beliefs had been denied school places.

"Under the Bill all new secondary schools would be Government schools, with "multi-stream" courses in order to prevent "colossal wastage." Primary schools would concentrate on agricultural instruction. "Absentee landlords" would not be allowed to own schools.

"At present only 3,500 African pupils attend Government primary schools. Anglican, Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic, and Dutch Reformed Church missions cater for the remaining 281,000 children enrolled in such schools.

Casablanca Group Conference

"A CONFERENCE IN CAIRO of the five African States composing the Casablanca Group ended on Monday with a call for an African Association embracing all African countries, an African High Command, an African Development Bank with headquarters in Conakry (Guinea), an African Cultural Institute in Tangiers, and an African High Commission in Cairo.

Coffee Strike May Develop into General Stoppage of Work

Federation of Labour's General Secretary Threatens Revolution in Kenya

TENS OF THOUSANDS of Africans employed on coffee plantations in Kenya came out on strike on Tuesday morning on the orders of the Sisal and Coffee Plantation Workers' Union, which is using this means to compel the Kenya Coffee Growers' Association to recognize it as representative of workers in the industry. In the Kiambu district about 90% obeyed the call to cease work. At Thika, where the strikers were estimated at 80%, some domestic servants struck in sympathy.

Bus strikes were staged simultaneously in Nairobi and Mombasa, employees in these cities joining in the general strike. About 1,000 Africans employed by engineering concerns downed tools. In Mombasa, however, some motor employees returned to work.

A fortnight ago the Kenya Federation of Employers joined with the Kenya Federation of Labour in recommending the Kenya Coffee Growers' Association to grant the African workers' recognition to the Sisal and Coffee Plantation Workers' Union. The C.G.A. has objected to dealing with the union, which is concerned with the sisal industry, arguing that the problems to be considered are fundamentally different and need separate handling.

General Strike Warning

The K.F.L. has promised to provide the Federation of Employers with a statement of its reasons for departing from an understanding reached in 1957 between the two federations for the organization of agricultural and plantation workers on an industry-by-industry basis.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. T. J. Mboya, has announced the appointment of a three-member board of inquiry into the dispute, with Mr. W. Cecil Rodgers, head of the department of business administration at the Royal College, Nairobi, as chairman. The general secretary of the K.F.L., Mr. Peter Kilian, reported that it was too late to call off the coffee strike, adding that if it did not end by Saturday a general strike would result. If the Government tried to ban the coffee stoppage Kenya would have to start a revolution.

The stoppage has come just at the beginning of the picking season. Coffee accounts for nearly a third of Kenya's £35m. export revenue.

The Chemical Workers' Union has talked of a strike in Mombasa, and the Kenya National Union of Teachers of a strike throughout the country. The Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union has threatened to call out workers in flour mills and all dairies if its demands for higher pay are not met.

Costly Stoppages Unnecessary

ANY EMPLOYER IN KENYA who tried to take advantage of the "rational approach to industrial relations" which had been advised by the Minister for Labour, would have to "reckon with my wrath". Mr. Mboya said last week when addressing a delegate conference in Nairobi of the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union, of which body he was for some years general secretary.

The Minister said in the course of a long speech: — "In my new and privileged position as Minister for Labour I have had to deal with a series of strikes. In every case, by a greater willingness to co-operate, settlement could have been achieved without the use of costly strike action.

"The right to strike is precious, and must be maintained and preserved. There will be little satisfaction if we proceed to political freedom at the cost of all other freedoms. Protect your right to strike, but do not abuse it. Use restraint and good sense; encourage fair dealing and good will. Much more can be achieved that way than by being constantly at war with the employers.

"Nor does it help to solve our many problems if trade union leaders adopt the attitude that because an employer is thought to be wrong it is therefore right to meet wrong with wrong. Two wrongs don't make a right. In fact, they are more likely to cause suffering to all parties concerned, including the workers, the very people we are trying to assist.

"I repeat my plea for peace in industry, so that we may

re-build our economy, and thereby bring a share of prosperity to all workers and the whole country.

"Mboya is on the side of fair play—for a square deal for all, for a constantly improving standard of living for the worker, better homes, better educational opportunities, full employment, and all those other things that will lead to the development of a prosperous and happy Kenya.

Mr. Mboya's "Wrath"

"If any employer thinks he can take advantage of any rational approach to industrial relations that I have advised, I impress upon him to think again, or he will have to reckon with my wrath. Let the trade unions set the example by their own proper behaviour. What is the use of wasting wages in unnecessary strikes? Get on with the real job of negotiating for more through the accepted machinery.

"I have commented on the precious nature of the right to strike. Many of you have been burdened with a wave of strikes that could have been avoided; but the Government of Kenya has no intention of doing this. It has already declared its intention to make our labour legislation in the field of trade disputes more liberal.

"We intend to repeal the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance and to liberalize the Trade Disputes (Arbitration) and Industrial Disputes (Arbitration) Acts. We want to put industry on trust. Only if that trust is broken will we think again.

"Fundamentally, I am opposed to any restriction of the widely accepted freedom of action in industrial disputes. Such restrictions serve only to build up a smouldering feeling of frustration and bitterness that will eventually erupt into a far more dangerous form of subversion. Nevertheless, it would be totally irresponsible for a Government to ignore any action by any section of the community that is likely to hold the country to ransom. I call upon you to forget narrow interests and personal ambitions and to set your sights on the future of Kenya and East Africa as a progressive whole.

"The Government is giving serious consideration to allying trade union recognition to trade union registration as a legal requirement. Thereby once a trade union is registered, proved and registered in terms of the Trade Union Ordinance, it would be compulsory for an employer in that industry appropriate to the union's registered constitution to recognize and deal with that union. By this means we may approach quickly the proper functions of both sides of industry without unnecessary and frustrating delay. Some employers may criticize the idea of compulsory recognition, but Government cannot stand by and see whole industries and the economic well-being of the country placed in jeopardy purely because of technical arguments."

Governor Returns to Kenya

SIR PATRICK RENTSON, Governor of Kenya, who arrived in Nairobi yesterday morning after leaving this country, said in London before he left that he hoped to be able to expedite the discussions in the Colony on those constitutional details left over from the Lancaster House conference earlier this year so that some worthwhile progress could be reported to the Colonial Office at the end of July.

Though there could be no guarantee for keeping to that timetable of advance towards self-government, it was essential to try to do so; since it was bad for the country to drift. A date for independence was not yet being considered. He planned to increase the pace of work on Kenya's Constitution by increasing the number of committee meetings and getting the members to make quicker decisions, isolating specific points as required to make sure that they were not sidetracked or avoided. He intended inviting the Ministers to give him details individually and collectively about progress so far.

These measures would be complicated by the current strikes, solutions for which had to be given priority. Based on previous experiences, plans were in hand for implementing if necessary to help the workers keep production going.

The Governor said that he looked forward with sober confidence to his job of increasing the momentum of the constitutional preparations. He had not enjoyed working with only half the country before, but now he had, for the first time, a joint Government that represented the whole country—"though I don't know if the team of the Council of Ministers has been working better than the week-end speeches would seem to show."

PERSONALIA

MR. JAY PRAKASH, Leader of the Opposition in the Indian Parliament, has been visiting East Africa.

MR. PAUL J. YAWB is the first African in Uganda to obtain an air pilot's licence.

MR. S. W. KULUBA has been elected Deputy Speaker of the Uganda National Assembly.

MR. OMER BECU, general secretary of the I.C.F.T.U., has just spent a week in Leopoldville.

MR. BURKE KNAPP, vice-president of the International Bank, recently paid a short visit to the Sudan.

LADY (JAMES) ROBERTSON presided at last week's annual dinner in London of the Women's Corona Club.

THE HON. HUGH VIVIAN SMITH has joined the board of the British South African Company in an executive capacity.

MR. NSILO SWAI, Tanganyika's representative at the United Nations, has returned to New York from Dar es Salaam.

REAR ADMIRAL M. M. SARMENTO RODRIGUES, former general of Mozambique, is visiting the Federation.

PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE of Guinea is this week paying a three-day State visit to Ethiopia. He will go on to Tanganyika.

MR. ROBERT WEIDEMAN, an American, has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia Ltd.

MR. F. K. GRUNDY, MR. E. C. JESSOP, and MR. J. L. RUBEN are serving as substitute members of Nairobi City Council.

MR. G. S. SUTCLIFFE, a director of Turner and Newall, Ltd., has joined the board of British Industrial Plastics Ltd., a subsidiary.

MR. PETER F. RUMBLE, a vice-chairman of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., has been elected deputy president of the Federation of British Industries.

MR. VYVYAN HILLER, lately director of the National Archives of the Federation, and MRS. HILLER have left Salisbury to live in the Cape Province.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was one of the speakers at Monday's annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society.

MR. W. G. ASH has been appointed chief information officer in Northern Rhodesia, where MR. J. E. LINDAHN is to take up duty as a senior press officer.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, received the accolade of knighthood from THE QUEEN at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

MR. J. SAGINI, Minister for Education in Kenya, is paying a fortnight's visit to the United States as the guest of the Institute of International Education.

MR. LESLIE BELL, London correspondent of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, is spending a three-weeks' holiday in the Rhodesias and South Africa.

MR. UWETCHIA, formerly a resident magistrate and local courts adviser in Eastern Nigeria, has arrived in Nyasaland on appointment as Commissioner for Local Courts.

MR. C. V. P. AIREY, managing director of E. & F. Richardson, Ltd., sails today in the WINDSOR CASTLE for a visit of about two months to the Federation and South Africa.

DR. C. V. MTAWALI, who a few months ago was appointed Principal Medical Officer in Tanganyika, is now Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Labour.

MR. C. W. S. SEED, who was Auditor in Seychelles many years ago, is inquiring into the structure of the public service of the Colony on behalf of the Secretary of State.

MR. COLIN CAMERON, Nyasaland's Minister of Works and Transport, has flown to Ghana to study training schemes within the community development sphere.

THE REV. E. M. H. CAPPER, for nearly 27 years a Tanganyika member of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, is resigning in order to return to Europe for family reasons.

MR. E. F. O. GASCOIGNE has joined the board of Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. He is chairman of several mining companies and vice-chairman of the Army and Navy Stores, Ltd.

MR. G. S. SAMWAYS, director of advisory services for the Commonwealth Finance Company, has been visiting Nyasaland at the invitation of the Finance Minister MR. HENRY PHILLIPS.

MR. C. T. TODD, who went to the Rumuruti district of Kenya 42 years ago to take up land under the soldier settlement scheme, returned to his country on retirement, with MRS. TODD.

MR. J. D. AKUMU, since 1958 general secretary of the Mombasa Dockworkers' Union, has returned to Kenya after spending three months in the U.S.A. as a guest of the State Department.

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE, one of the most stalwart defenders of British East and Central African interests in the House of Commons, is now Earl of Sandwich, his father having died last year.

LONATHAN HOLME, aged 15, a Rhodesian boy scout who has been almost totally immobilised for several years by poliomyelitis, acute rheumatic fever and heart trouble, has been awarded the Cornwell Badge.

LORD HOME has accepted the office of president of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, of which MR. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER recently became chairman. The C.C.C. had not previously had a president.

MR. J. Y. MWALUGAJA, accountant to the Rungwe African Co-operative Union, Tanganyika, is attending an international co-operative seminar in Warsaw as the guest of the Supreme Co-operative Council of Poland.

MR. EDWARD G. ROBINSON, the American film actor, was flown to hospital in Nairobi on Monday after suffering a heart attack while filming *Sammy Going South* at Momella in the foothills of Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika.

MR. ROWLAND BARRINGTON EUSTACE, secretary to the senate committee on overseas colleges in special relationship to London University, will arrive in Kenya in September to become registrar of the Royal College, Nairobi.

COLONEL ROBERT ERNEST CHEESMAN, of East Kent, who had held appointments in the Sudan and Ethiopia, left £22,460, on which duty of £2,438 has been paid. He was a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.

DAME KATHLEEN LONSDALE, Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, is visiting the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland this week. She gave a public lecture on Tuesday on "Movement of Atoms in Solids".

SIR NEVILLE MOTT, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics, who has been appointed Rutherford memorial lecturer for 1962, will visit East Africa and Southern Rhodesia later this year.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said at last week's dinner in London of the Corona Club that in Kenya, which presented the greatest of all Colonial problems, fear fed on fear, and suspicion was partly generated from external sources. The United Kingdom would not accept foreign intervention in the administration of Colonial territories, least of all from people who had abolished freedom in their own countries.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DEMOISNE has been appointed secretary for overseas organization and SIR PERCY WYN-HARRIS special overseas representative for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, of which SIR JOHN HUNT is director.

SIR PERCY SILLITOE, who served for some years in the B.S.A.P. and then in the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika and who was afterwards director-general of the B.S.A.P., left £26,426 on which duty of £4,766 has been paid.

MR. B. W. MOLES, of the Nyasaland Game, Fish and Tsetse Control Department, is now stationed at Zomba as the first fish ranger for Lake Chilwa, described by MR. H. J. H. BORLEY, the department's director, as the country's richest fish-yielding lake.

DR. W. J. EGGELING, sometime Chief Conservator of Forests in both Tanganyika and Nyasaland, and now Conservator of Forests to the Natural Conservator in Scotland, is back in Tanganyika to advise the Government on problems of the Nyirongoro Crater.

At a small luncheon party given by THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace last week one of the guests was MR. PHILLIP COOPER, M.P., who after recently revisiting Kenya wrote a pamphlet entitled "In the Shadow of the Spear".

SIRKHAH SALEM MOHAMMED MOHAMED, Liwali for the Coast of Kenya, has returned to East Africa after spending some weeks in Europe after attending the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London. He visited France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy.

MR. SERAPHINO ANTA, Kenya's sprint and high hurdles record holder, and MR. ARERE ONENTIA, the six-miles champion in 1960, will run in an international meeting in Prague later this month. They have already competed in Berlin, London, and Belfast.

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, lately Information Attaché at Rhodesia House in London, and MRS. ANTHONY have acquired the St. Elms Private Hotel, Belgrave Road, Torquay, at which they promise a special welcome to visitors from the Colonization and East Africa.

MR. A. A. NEKYON, Uganda's Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, has appealed for information of hitherto "undiscovered" tourist attractions on a par with the Ngoma rock paintings, the witch-tree of Mubende, Baker's Fort, and the footprints at Moyo.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, will arrive in London shortly for discussions with MR. BUTLER, Minister for Central African Affairs, and DR. BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party and Minister of Natural Resources, Local Government and Surveys in Nyasaland.

The Ford Foundation of the United States has sent MR. GEORGE TOBIAS to Tanganyika to help in a survey of the country's needs and resources of skilled manpower. It will cover professional, technical, managerial, administrative, and highly skilled manual needs and resources.

MR. ROBERT I. GUTHRIE, Legal Draftsman in Kenya, has been appointed Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary for Legal Affairs. Before entering the Attorney-General's chambers in Nairobi in 1951, he had seen service in East Africa during the war with the Royal Artillery.

MR. T. S. TEWA, Tanganyika's Minister of Lands, Forests and Wild Life, will preside at the eighth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference which is to open in Nairobi on June 25. SIR HENRY BERESFORD PIERCE, director-general of the Forestry Commission, will lead the 13 British delegates.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways and the Trans Zambesia Railways, will come on leave in November pending retirement. The new general manager is to be MR. B. F. STROUTS, now deputy general manager. That appointment is to be filled by MR. J. K. DOUGAL.

MR. P. R. STEPHENSON, director of the Desert Locust Survey, who is on leave pending retirement, was senior entomologist in the Uganda Department of Agriculture until he joined the Army in 1943. He was later recalled from Ceylon to take charge of the East African Directorate of Locust Control, which after the war merged with the Middle East Anti-Locust Survey.

MR. J. A. SEYS, who was vice-president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union last year, has been appointed its representative in the United Kingdom. He was at the Surrey Show last week, is at the Royal Counties Show in Perworth this week, and will attend the Newcastle Show and the Great Yorkshire Show at Harrogate in the first half of next month.

MR. J. N. K. KANYUKA, a Nyasa science student who is president of the students' union at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been told to discontinue his studies for a University of London degree by the Minister of Education in Nyasaland, MR. KANYAMA CHUMBE, because he was taking examinations in Southern Rhodesia. He already holds two teaching diplomas from London University.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister with special responsibility for Common Market affairs, left London yesterday to visit the member countries of the E.E.C. to explain the Federal Government's position. He is accompanied by MR. C. W. COLLINS, Federal Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, and MR. H. W. KRAMER, counsellor at Rhodesia House for finance and economics.

MR. PETER DOUGLAS HOWARD, formerly of the Northern Rhodesia Police, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of stealing £19 from a club bar, has had the conviction and sentence set aside by the Appeal Court in Salisbury, which ruled that there had been a miscarriage of justice. The judge described his record as excellent, found that he was not in financial difficulties, held it unlikely that he would have been tempted to take the money, and ruled that his explanations had not been disproved by the prosecution.

LADY CHESHAM, M.P. for Iringa, has returned to Tanganyika from a fund-raising visit to the U.S.A., where an American Committee of the Tanganyika Community Development Trust Fund has been formed, with representatives in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Dallas, Pittsburg, and Hartford. The visit, financed by the African-American Institute and the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, also resulted in many gifts for specific small projects, such as the sponsorship of a student at school or a village training centre.

Passengers for Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which sailed from London on June 14, include MR. AND MRS. G. L. ANGELL, DR. AND MRS. R. W. BEACHY, MR. AND MRS. J. R. BURLEY, MR. AND MRS. I. L. D. CAMPBELL, MR. AND MRS. P. J. COTTER, MR. AND MRS. H. DEAS-DAWLISH, MR. W. J. FLINT, MR. AND MRS. R. C. FANNELL, MR. AND MRS. L. R. GILL, SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, MR. AND MRS. G. B. HARDY, MR. AND MRS. W. H. HOLDER, MR. AND MRS. C. B. INGRAM, MR. AND MRS. D. L. NIGHSON, CAPTAIN AND MRS. M. W. McMULLAN, MR. AND MRS. D. L. ROTHERA, MR. AND MRS. A. M. SPEEDY, MR. AND MRS. W. T. STRAY, MR. AND MRS. J. R. WATSON, MR. AND MRS. L. M. WILLIAMS, MR. AND MRS. N. E. M. WILLIAMS, and DR. AND MRS. D. H. WRIGHT. For Dar es Salaam the passengers include DR. AND MRS. L. GIDDINGS, MR. AND MRS. N. W. D. PATON, and MR. AND MRS. WHITELEY. THE REV. J. B. CLINCH and THE REV. J. K. AND MRS. SKELTON are passengers for Beira.

U.N. Debates Southern Rhodesia Call for New Constitution

BRITAIN SHOULD CANCEL the 1961 Constitution for Southern Rhodesia and convene a meeting of all political parties in the territory in order to draw up a new "charter" ensuring the rights of the African majority in the Colony: a motion in that sense had the support of 19 members of the United Nations when it came before the General Assembly on Monday.

The Ghana representative, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, who introduced the resolution, alleged that unless the U.N. tackled the issue "rather urgently" the situation in Southern Rhodesia might prove intractable, "resulting in a serious conflict of the African or Angola type. It is a territory in the heart of Africa where a minority of Europeans have for 40 years been allowed by the British Government to arrogate to themselves all authority for the suppression of 3m Africans whose only crime has been that they have not come within the purview of Cecil Rhodes's definition of the "civilized man".

Worse Than South Africa?

"Consideration of the question by the U.N. will," he continued, "be of timely and invaluable assistance to Mr. Butler and the British Government, as it will bring to bear the weight of the Assembly on the massive moral side of the full implication of the epoch-making resolution of 1960 calling for the end of colonialism and the discharge of the sacred trust of the Colonial Powers for the welfare of the colonial peoples.

"We have not been motivated by any sense of irresponsibility, but by a sense of urgency, arising from the explosive nature of the present situation in Southern Rhodesia.

"Britain and the white leaders in Salisbury have conspired to hoodwink the Africans. All these complicated voting systems, all these discriminatory provisions of the December 1961 Constitution, all this confusion about the so-called Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, all this is nothing but a smoke-screen to obscure the truth and the essence of the matter.

"Conditions for Africans in the territory are as bad as, if not worse than, those for South Africa's coloured population. Only lack of information has prevented world-wide protests against the harsh police methods used in Southern Rhodesia, where, let us remember, the Southern Rhodesian police have shot and killed many more Africans over the past two years than the South Africans have done in the same period.

Britain's "Costly Failure"

"The Federation was imposed without regard to the wishes of the majority of the peoples affected. It was ill-conceived, and has burdened the three territories with a debt of some £324m. If only the Federation could somehow be kept in being, then the Federation and not Britain would bear the financial responsibility for this absolutely astronomical debt; but the people of the three territories cannot be expected to pay for Britain's costly failure, and the debt must be met by Britain.

"Responsibility for the territory and its future lies fairly and squarely with the administering Power, which means Britain, but that does not mean that the U.N. has no role to play in obtaining swift self-government for the African population. The real problem is to provide Southern Rhodesia with democratic and representative institutions with a view to independence without delay.

"We still believe in the British sense of justice and fair play, and we pray that their initiatives in the direction of decolonization, their lead and their efforts with regard to human emancipation over the past 15 years, will once more be brought into play.

"The resolution also called on the Assembly to "deplore the denial of equal political rights and liberties to the vast majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia," asked for "immediate steps to restore all rights of the non-European population" and an amnesty and immediate release for all "political prisoners".

The sponsors were Ghana, India, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, the Somali Republic, Syria, and Tunisia. Another 19 countries have since signed the motion.

The Russian delegate, Mr. P. D. Morozov, said that the Assembly must demand independence for the Colony by the end of this year.

The Colonial Powers were trying to maintain and create bastions of colonialism in Central Africa with the aim of exerting influence on neighbouring independent African States. All discriminatory laws in Southern Rhodesia should be repealed, all restrictions on political parties must be removed, and "political prisoners languishing in colonialist dungeons must be freed." Universal adult suffrage should be introduced.

It had previously been arranged that this session of the Assembly would debate "exclusively" the situation in Ruanda-Urundi, but on Tuesday of last week Southern Rhodesia was inscribed on the agenda by simple voting majority of 42 in favour, with 22 against and 16 abstentions. Instead of a two-thirds majority as laid down in Rule 23, which postulates a two-thirds majority for reversing previous decisions on items for discussion.

On Thursday morning, however, when the debate was opened by the British delegate, Sir Patrick Dean, found himself alone in the Assembly, all but one of the other 103 delegations was represented — although two days earlier speaker after speaker had stressed the urgency of debating Southern Rhodesia, declaring that "no a moment's delay can be tolerated," and that "not the Africans in Southern Rhodesia remain in a state of perpetual regret for the U.N."

A message from the president's office informed the British delegation that the debate had been cancelled because the country had, applied to speak on the subject.

Chicanery Creating False Hopes

In Salisbury the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, accused the States which had demanded the debate of "chicanery," saying:—

"They have not the slightest case for the interest of the people of Southern Rhodesia. Will the Western world never wake up to how false a position is being created in the hopes which it allows to rise in the minds of simple but ambitious people. It is false in the belief that stability is being created and allegiance ensured to Western ideals. The only answer to Africa's problems of backwardness and poverty lies in the spread of knowledge, skill and wealth; but the extremists in Africa and the new cabal in Manhattan are daily making these more difficult to secure."

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that any resolution on the Colony passed by the General Assembly would be ignored by Britain and could have no legal effect. The British Government had assured him of this.

Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Governor of the Colony, said when opening the last session of the present Parliament on Tuesday:—

"My Ministers have received the clearest assurances from the British Government that they cannot revoke or amend the new Constitution, and they are firmly opposed to any attempt by the General Assembly acting outside the Charter of the U.N. to interfere in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. Certain political leaders who have no understanding of the constitutional position have been misleading people by statements that they will take over the Government of the country by May, 1963.

"These statements are without foundation and could not be realized by either constitutional or non-constitutional means and have been largely prompted by various resolutions brought forward in U.N. committees and in the General Assembly itself.

U.N. Provoking Strife

"It is to be regretted that an organization set up for the maintenance of world peace should have so far departed from their own Charter that they are in effect fomenting disobedience to the lawful Constitution with the likelihood of provoking strife where no strife would have existed but for their intervention. Some of those who are complaining most loudly are governed by military dictatorships, some have no constitution at all at the present time, having overthrown their legitimate constitution by force; and all would bitterly resent similar interference in their own internal affairs."

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Independence for Burundi Misgivings over Ruanda Violence

BURUNDI should be granted independence on July 1 this year, the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi has reported to the General Assembly, but it has not suggested a date for Ruanda. [The names Ruanda-Urundi are now changed by the U.N. to Ruanda and Burundi.]

Despite the many practical disadvantages which the trust territory would suffer by partition, the commission feels that there must henceforth be two separate countries, the Kingdom of Burundi and the Republic of Ruanda, because neither would accept either a union or a federation, at least not until after their respective independence. "We have failed to overcome the psychological of mutual distrust which has divided the two sides from taking a clearer view of their long-term interests."

As to law and order, the commission has reported the national forces as in an "embryonic state and not in a position to take full responsibility," adding "a number of considerations prompt us to view the problem of law and order in relation to military and technical factors alone, but bearing in mind all the historical elements and the human factors."

There are no serious grounds for supposing that the presence of Belgian troops maintained after independence against the will of the Government and people of Burundi could in any way contribute to the maintenance of order in the territory. On the contrary, provided there is no foreign interference, there are no valid reasons for thinking that the Government of Burundi would be incapable of ensuring security and order in the territory.

Violent Ruanda Government

The situation in Ruanda is not calculated to dispel the many misgivings which the General Assembly has always felt with regard to the conditions in which the people of Ruanda are approaching independence. Despite the Government's assurance that it is perfectly capable of maintaining order, and even of Belgian troops continue to be in jeopardy and would be exposed to constant harassment on a national union and republication were not achieved on a lasting basis. The country is in a state of tension, following tribal clashes which have resulted in the deaths of between 1,000 and 2,000 people and countless atrocities. The Government has followed violent methods.

However, the formation of a coalition Government on May 14 has opened a new chapter in the struggle of the people of Ruanda for independence and is an important first step towards the return of peace.

"It is certain that if the departure of Belgian forces were to entail, whether spontaneously or not, the departure of the Belgian technicians, the two countries would be faced with a serious crisis, since they have an almost total lack of personnel and facilities. The people of the two countries would expect other nations to help them as far as they are able, whether individually or through multilateral arrangements or collectively through the U.N., so that they can solve their economic and technical assistance problems during the period following independence. The U.N., as the authority which conferred the trusteeship, cannot, without impairing its moral prestige, abdicate its special responsibility for a territory of which it has taken charge for the last 15 years."

Border Guard in Uganda

The commission has recommended a special assistance fund and that the international organizations participating in the U.N. expanded programme of technical assistance should make special efforts to meet the area's requests and should appoint a resident representative there. Western Uganda, to which a company of the K.A.R. has been moved.

In a dispatch on Monday from Kigali, capital of Ruanda, the African correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed that terrorists roam freely in the 40 miles of wild country between the town and the Uganda border, that the little airport is sometimes unusable for days owing to mist, that the feeling of isolation is therefore intense, and that the European population of Ruanda, numbering about 1,000, fear being cut off, especially as road-blocks

have been erected just outside the town and no one may travel without a permit.

"The threat comes from the Tutsi, former absolute overlords of Ruanda, who have been driven out of the country in successive waves of refugees since the Hutu, who form 80% of the population, overthrew the monarchist Tutsi regime in 1959. It is not known how many Tutsi refugees are gathered on Ruanda's borders, but it is certainly over 100,000, not counting those who emigrated peacefully before the regime was overthrown. There are perhaps 35,000 in Uganda, 30,000 in Kivu, 40,000 in Burundi, and a much smaller number in Tanganyika. There are also perhaps 20,000 displaced persons grouped in various parts of Ruanda.

"A small proportion of these, particularly in Uganda, have within the past six months formed a terrorist organization known as Inyenti, which means 'cockroach'. Its successive raids into Ruanda. Inyenti gangs have murdered Europeans and African local government officers in an effort to bring about the collapse of the republican Hutu regime led by Mr. Gregoire Kayibanda, the President, and his party, the Parmehutu. There are signs that the campaign is losing its momentum. There have been no attacks since May 13.

Barbarous Massacre

The danger is that the Tutsi, shown hesitation before taking lethal reprisals against their persecutors, will at last rise in anger and massacre the Hutus. There have already been reports that there are about 250,000. A particularly barbarous raid last March was avenged with the massacre of several hundred Tutsi villagers, and order had to be restored by the Ruanda National Army.

The security forces consist of the National Army of about 1,000 soldiers, commanded almost entirely by Belgians, and 400 Belgian parachute troops. The Belgian withdrawal, which is expected to start soon after Belgian responsibility for Ruanda and Burundi has ended. Will the National Army alone be adequate to maintain law and order? The answer is 'No'.

Kigali is a tiny place. The butcher, grocer, chemist, and baker have gone or are going. The butcher's shop will be the American Embassy, the grocer's the Belgian Embassy and the pharmacy the National Bank.

However inadequate its resources of man-power and money, the Ruanda Government is working with a seriousness of purpose which defies the usual emoluments of ministerial office in Africa—large cars, pillared houses, minions, and limousines. It is master of a well-disciplined party caucus and an apparatus loyal enough to the interests of the Army is elementary and its equipment scarce.

At the entry of the Belgians and the United Nations, the Government has made one or two gestures of reconciliation towards the Tutsi. Last month the partitioning of Uvuhiruzumuna, a Tutsi area, was a gesture of good will. The main Tutsi party, repudiated the terrorists over the border and declared its allegiance to the republic. The next day two Tutsi leaders were given minor ministerial posts. The threat of civil war remains, but the spirit of Ruanda is against it."

Somali Protests

THE SOMALI GOVERNMENT has complained about "apparent British indifference" to alleged smuggling of arms and ammunition from Ethiopia into the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya "for the purpose of causing civil strife" during the forthcoming visit to the area of a commission to be appointed by the Colonial Secretary to investigate Kenya Somali demands for secession. The Foreign Affairs Ministry in Mogadishu has also protested that unfair pressure is being put by the Kenya administration on Somalis living near the border, who are said to have been told that they would be better advised to remain within Kenya than to join the Somali Republic.

"Destruction Committee"

NYASALAND TRADE UNIONS have decided to begin a boycott of South African goods on September 1, and have formed a "destruction committee" for the purpose. Nearly one-third of Nyasaland's imports now come from South Africa, mainly food. Dr. Banda, leader of the governing Malawi Congress Party, has said in the past that he would do business with any country that did not interfere in Nyasaland's internal politics.

Mr. Obote on the Civil Service

Attitude to Africanization

A "SOLEMN PROMISE" to guarantee the present terms of service to all in the Uganda Civil Service, and not to alter those terms to their disadvantage, was made in a recent broadcast by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. M. Obote. He said (in part):—

"While as Prime Minister I have a general responsibility for the policy towards the civil service, I do not propose to depart from the tradition whereby the service is isolated from political influence. I do not wish to change the tradition whereby the most senior civil servant is the final arbitrator in matters which affect individual civil servants, apart from those which are the responsibility of the Independent and Objective Public Service Commission which decides on such important matters as appointments, promotion, and discipline. We are fortunate in having a strong and able Public Service Commission who can advise and direct on these matters. I intend to keep things that way.

"It is natural that in an African country like Uganda the main focus of interest in civil service matters should be the subject of Africanization. I am very conscious of the importance of this matter and its urgency. I have therefore advised the Governor to appoint Mr. George Magezi as Minister of State with special responsibilities for the affairs of the civil service.

"We have also working among us a Commission for Africanization. They are making surveys to suggest which posts can be Africanized immediately or in the near future, and where any particular accelerated promotion outlets should be found for African officers. The Commission has the confidence of my Government.

Not at the Expense of Efficiency

"We are already receiving and dealing with its reports. They will be acted upon with all due speed. The Commission deals with matters not with process, and after I have accepted or modified the recommendations of the Commission, I shall see to it that the Public Service Commission authorizes as soon as possible the various appointments and promotions of individual officers as the Public Service Commission sees fit within the framework of agreed Government policy.

"We are not proposing to Africanize merely for the sake of Africanization. What we want to do is to ensure that as soon as possible we get as many Africans in top posts as are capable of performing the duties of those posts. This we shall do, but not at the expense of efficiency or the standards which we consider right for the country's stage of development.

"African officers particularly may wish to know about the proposed secondment of a number of officers of the Uganda Civil Service to the Kabaka's Government, and local authorities to help them discharge their new duties and responsibilities as a result of the agreed recommendations of the London Constitutional Conference in 1961. The Establishment Secretary will shortly issue a circular which describes the way in which we propose to help the Kabaka's Government and local authorities get the staff they need for their important new responsibilities. There is nothing novel about this. The Central Government has been seconding staff to other authorities within Uganda since 1956. We propose that those arrangements should continue for at least another year.

"I call on all staff who may be invited to second to the Kabaka's Government or local authorities to answer loyally this request for their temporary service with another authority. You have nothing to lose; you may revert to direct employment by the Central Government on giving two months' notice, and you will not lose out on your promotion chances. Indeed, work with local authorities may prove to be a new and interesting experience which will stand you in good stead for your civil service career of the future. I also promise that I will not permit any staff to be compulsorily transferred to another authority.

"I make a special appeal to African lawyers. We have several able African lawyers in Uganda, but very few seem to want to join our legal service. May I ask you to consider the advantages of joining the public service of your country, and giving your skill and ability at a time when the country needs them in Government no less than in private practice?

"Publication of the Limited Compensation Scheme and then the General Compensation Scheme on the attaining of internal

self-government on March 1 has given rise to a lot of public discussion and speculation. We have been told that nearly all the expatriates in the service would leave us at once, that essential services will break down, and that there will be a sort of chaos because large numbers are leaving.

"On March 1, 1962, the Uganda Government had rather over 1,150 expatriate civil servants on permanent and pensionable terms, excluding all the expatriates who left under the terms of the Limited Compensation Scheme. Since March 1 we have had 423 notices of intention to retire under the General Compensation Scheme. But 737 officers wish to remain in service. Of those 737, 107 officers have said they would like to stay on for another 24 months' residential service.

About 40% of Expatriate Officials Will Leave Soon

"So the suggestion that a very large proportion of the expatriates would leave immediately is certainly not true. About 35% to 40% of them have signified their intention to go between now and early 1963.

"I do not regard the fact that we have lost this percentage of the expatriate residential service as in any way disastrous. We have a large number of young men on the A, B, and C scales; over 500 in the sub-categories and the A, B, and C scales, and about 90 more coming on in the training grade. In addition, we can recruit good quality staff in essential areas of the service to replace those who have finally decided to go.

"With part of the staff who are leaving, we are going, and with the likelihood of our replacing many of them, I cannot, and indeed should not, call on all expatriate staff to stay. But my colleagues and I would be very glad if many of the expatriate staff who are now staying indefinitely, and some of those who had previously decided to go, consider the possibility of staying.

"If they decided to stay on, I would not regard this as a cause for regret, probably not worse than those who are leaving now, and probably better. Their position probably should in many cases be better than ever. I hope particularly that expatriate staff will ponder the possibility of contract service. At a recent meeting the Cabinet decided that, in areas of the service where the Commissioners of Africanization recommend that it is essential to retain expatriate staff, officers who are offered contracts on the authority of the Public Service Commission should be granted an increase of salary of the equivalent of up to four increments.

"If they stay, they will not merely be tolerated; they will be most welcome. Nor does the matter end here; my colleagues and I are still considering what should be offered to the contract staff we want to remain to assist us for a time to help in the development of the country. My office will issue a list of those cadres—and there are many—in which expatriates will continue to be employed. We will also reply very soon to those who have asked to stay on for two years or go over to contract. I intend very quickly to make expatriate staff come to know that uncertainty and insecurity are things of the past.

Appeal to Men on Contract

"About 450 expatriate officers are now serving on contract terms. You are doing a most valuable short-term job for this Government. The new and more generous contract terms will apply to many of you, if you wish to consider coming back to us for further service.

"I am sure you have expressed the view that you have experienced a change of master, and you would like to leave before Uganda becomes independent. Quite apart from the legal issues on this point, may I ask you frankly whether this would be in your best interests? Could I also ask why you should have any apprehensions about serving this Government after independence? In all other countries which have gained independence there have been contract officers who have served on into the independence period and long beyond it. I hope you can be reassured by my promise that we do not intend to take any action which will worsen your conditions or your way of life in Uganda.

"A word here to the Asian officers in the Uganda Civil Service. Elsewhere, I believe, your colleagues have referred to you as the 'forgotten men'. I am not forgetting you tonight. I know that there has been discussion among you because you feel that you have been let down in the matter of your future. I do not think that is quite a correct picture of your situation. For those of you on local terms of service, I see no reason why you should not continue in a steady and responsible career in the Uganda Civil Service. For those of you who have overseas leave and passage terms, we have made provision for fair retiring benefits for you if you are Africanized or if you are directly superseded for promotion. In addition, your pensions will be safeguarded in the Public Officers' Agreement which Uganda will sign shortly with the British Government.

"The Asians of the Uganda Civil Service have a fine tradi-

tion of conscientious and loyal work, mostly in the executive and clerical services, but also, to name but three more, in the medical, educational and works services. I do not see why there is not an assured future for all of you, whether on local or overseas terms. I have discussed the matter with the chairman of the Public Service Commission, and we are agreed that it is not the policy of this Government or of the Public Service Commission to deny an Asian the right for consideration for promotion and appointment to that promotion if he is fitted for it merely because he is an Asian. I do not think that these days you are likely to find more attractive terms of service than we can offer in Uganda. Why then should you be apprehensive? I call on you to continue to serve in the way we have been accustomed to in the past.

The Civil Service, though composed of several component parts, is nevertheless one service. I ask all of you, of all races, men and women, to give your best to Uganda at a time when the best is needed. We have great challenges before us; many difficulties must be resolved; and much work has to be done. But I am confident that, as in the past, the Uganda Civil Service will rise to these problems and overcome them without the civil service and the experienced assistance of the Government. I want to put our hopes for Uganda's future in your hands. I would like it to be, we need the support and co-operation of the civil service. I appeal to you all to give it to me and the Government.

"Appalling" Lack of Know-how Problems of Overseas Investment

THE RISK OF APPEARING PATRONIZING, overseas investors must preach continuously to the recipient and developed countries the gospel of being assured a fair return for their money. Sir Nutcombe Hume, chairman of the Charterhouse Group, Ltd., told a joint meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society and the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

Speaking of the problems of financing development in the world's less developed areas, he said that the provision of aid was useless unless the money and the equipment bought with it were managed on the spot by capable men of integrity. The present "colossal and appalling" shortage of technical and general managerial "know-how" could not be made good quickly. The countries concerned were becoming more conscious of this fact, but not nearly enough was being done to train their own people abroad to order their business affairs so that adventurous investors would be encouraged to come in with their capital.

Entitled to be Choosy

The man with the capital was entitled to be choosy about where he put his money, and the climate of welcome was more favourable in some places than in others.

Sir Nutcombe, a former chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, said that apart from the profit motive, the best system utilized so far, increasing influence was being exercised by a sense of public duty. Some basic human needs should not and could not be provided for under an entirely free enterprise arrangement. Rewards from such investment were unlikely to be sufficiently attractive. Accordingly, the successful device had been introduced of gathering together the savings of the people for deployment by a central body, such as the extremely capable International Bank, in which some 85 nations held capital obtained from their taxpayers' money.

On a slightly more profitable basis, world corporations and banks were fastening on to the basic assets created by the primary financiers. About 100 development banks or corporations now operated, and he expected their participation to grow greater, since they were able to obviate the impracticality of trying to select and service a moderately sized scheme thousands of miles from the City of London.

Pure private enterprise afforded an enormous spurt of capital, and was still as active as ever it had been, despite unfavourable political conditions. British industry deserved praise for its courage in creating employment and raising living standards in the under-developed countries. Changes for the better could not be achieved overnight, but people could be made to feel what real efforts were being made to help them help themselves. That was about as much as this present generation could do.

Sir Arthur Kirby presided.

Tanganyika Needs External Investment

Statements by Minister and High Commissioner

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, said during the debate on the budget that for some years the development of the country must depend very largely upon the generosity and goodwill of friends abroad. Tanganyikans should be in no doubt that the country's development required the attraction of private investment from overseas.

"As responsible leaders and representatives of the people, we must make it clear that we recognize the important part which private investment plays in our plans. Private investment of capital and skill is needed to enable us to set up new industries, to provide more employment, to produce the goods which our peoples need, and to process our crops wherever possible in order to increase our export earnings.

"When we say that we want private investment, we must not speak merely with our mouths, but from our hearts."

Those who talked irresponsibly must be reminded that debate, for instance, it had been said that De Beers were leaving the country by taking away the profits of the Williamson diamond mine, while the Government held 50% interest while the Tanganyika Government held the other 50%.

Private investors had to be allowed to remit their profits overseas, for otherwise investment would cease. Taking into account royalties and income tax, the Government received more than 15% of the net assets, while the investors received under 25%.

The confidence which Tanganyika needed depended upon the statements and the actions of political leaders and other leaders in the country, and especially upon their attitude to capital investment.

Investment "Bound to Be Safe"

MR. C. S. K. TUMBO, Tanganyika's High Commissioner in London, said last week when addressing the London Chamber of Commerce.

"In Europe, and perhaps in Britain as well, there are institutions or organizations which still require monopolistic guarantees before they invest their capital wealth in Africa. A newly independent Africa will wish to deal with her friends in a manner that would not require her to remain a second-class partner indefinitely. The newly independent Africa requiring foreign investments to keep her economy buoyant, realizes the value of old friendships. We in Tanganyika have unity and peacefulness which together make for confidence, and I categorically declare that any investment, existing or proposed for the future, is bound to remain safe.

"Those who have taken the courage to invest their wealth in Tanganyika have been our witnesses, because nobody has thrown stones at them. Recent political changes have caused a sense of alarm amongst our friends abroad, but assure every one of you that those changes, and others which may be forthcoming, are merely signs of putting our house in order. You are aware of Tanganyika's decision to become a republic. We have no intention of cause to depart from the old system of mutual co-operation with Britain and other members of the Commonwealth, and Tanganyika's membership of the Commonwealth is guaranteed. There will be no change in our foreign policy.

"We are determined that within the first three years of independence a way will have been paved in developing our agricultural and other natural resources. A survey of the Rufiji Valley has been completed, and experts will shortly advise us on how best the waters of the Rufiji should be utilized in developing agriculture. Full use of the waters of the Ryer Pangani will come into effect shortly when electricity installations at Hale begin to operate. We hope industries will follow. We have started a sugar scheme in the Kilombero Valley which should come into production by the middle of 1963. This development picture gives us much satisfaction."

Mr. Tumbo ended with an appeal to British commercial and industrial experts to turn their attention to Tanganyika.

Bus services in Kampala were interrupted on Monday by an unofficial strike, the men demanding an immediate increase of 75% a month.

Uganda Kingdoms Boycott Committees

BUNYORO, ANKOLE, AND TORO, and Busoga district, refused to participate in any of the three committees set up on constitutional matters, finance and citizenship, after the opening of the Uganda independence conference in London last week.

They held private meetings with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Maudling, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, and the Prime Minister of Uganda, Mr. Obote, to discuss their demands for full federal status equal to that already accorded to Buganda, and by the beginning of this week the various delegations except that from Toro, had agreed to sit in the committees.

Separate private talks have also been held by Mr. Maudling with both kingdoms on the Buganda-Bunyoro "lost counties" dispute.

The three committees have met with the governor, membership, an advisory commission, members of the central Government and other authorities, and fundamental rights, with particular reference to Native law and custom.

"Dog's Breakfast" Constitution

MR. NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress, gave me a memorandum which opened by saying that he did not think that I had the capacity to understand the Northern Rhodesian Constitution. He was kind enough to say that he didn't think anybody else had either. With this conclusion I most warmly agree. We have reached a stage in our affairs where there are such complications and mathematical developments in our Constitutions that one has to be somewhat more of a senior wrangler to qualify for a place as Secretary of State. Those remarks were made when he addressed the Rhodesian National Affairs Association in Salisbury by Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, who thus appears to agree with the criticism of the proposed Constitution made by Mr. James Callaghan, the Socialist M.P., who called it a "dog's breakfast".

Zimbabwe African People's Union

THE ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLE'S UNION, of which Mr. Joshua Nkomo is president, has announced changes among its leading officers. Mr. G. Sibundika is leaving Salisbury to take charge of the party office in Dar es Salaam, where Mr. B. Madjela will work for a time before going to Cairo to take over the office in that city. Mr. J. Shimbani, now in Dar es Salaam, will take charge of the London office, relieving Mr. E. Dumbushena, who has completed his law studies, and is returning to Salisbury. Mr. Washington Mahanga, now in New York, is to be the new national secretary in Southern Rhodesia, where Mr. R. Mugabe is the publicity secretary. Mr. M. Mahanga is to be stationed in New York "to keep in constant touch with the United Nations". At the end of May Z.A.P.U. claimed a membership of 175,000.

School of Department

A COMMITTEE of American accountants now investigating United Nations expenditure in the Congo has suggested closing down the School of Department run by the U.N. in Leopoldville. It teaches the wives and daughters of Congolese politicians and high officials such things as how to "put out tea and introduce guests at a reception. The committee is also investigating the functions of six European chefs provided by the United Nations to cook the meals of the Congolese deputies. The chefs were imported at the urgent request of the Parliamentarians as a safeguard against poisoning by rival parties." - Congo-Africa.

"Our Patience Has Run Out"

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for Home Affairs in Tanganyika, told the United Nations' Committee on Colonialism when it was in Dar es Salaam that no continent had suffered more indignity and exploitation under colonialism than Africa.

"Our yearning for the freedom of Africa is irresistible. Our patience has run out. We are prepared even to lay down our lives in our demand for immediate and unqualified freedom, human equality, and dignity.

"To maintain world peace and prosperity, this scourge of colonialism should be wiped off the face of the earth. In your hands and the U.N. lies the sacred duty of liberating the rest of humanity that is still under the yoke of colonialism. We need not spend time recounting the evils of this diabolical system. Let us unite all our forces to end it.

"We should be on our guard lest after the abolition of colonialism another era should reign like the one after the formal abolition of the slave trade. Under the guise of the abolition of the slave trade colonialism was established on a grander scale than ever before in human history.

"Africa can counter such an era only through the strength of solidarity. African unity is essential for the peace and prosperity of the world. For Africa to be able to stand on her own feet, Africa to maintain her dignity, to renovate her culture and heritage, and to find an outlet for her genius. Differences such as those which obtain in Africa should be bound to be there. After all, variety enriches life, but the integrity and soundness of the essential family ties must be nurtured and developed.

"The single greatest asset of Tanganyika is the energy and enthusiasm of our people. I hope you will sense that enthusiasm and faith in our own future."

C.C.T.A. Changes

CHANGES AGREED BY a recent meeting of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara are intended to reflect the group's "essentially African make-up". The limiting words "South of the Sahara" are to disappear from the title; Portugal and South Africa are to be excluded; some form of associate membership for Britain, Belgium and France is to be arranged; and an African has been appointed secretary-general in place of M. Claude Cheysson of France, who has resigned. Britain has offered to increase the amount of technical assistance to the commission's Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa from £40,000 to £60,000. Among five centralized regional training courses to be started before the end of this year for middle-grade personnel will be one based on Arusha, Tanganyika, for game rangers from East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Somalia, and the Sudan.

Learning from Russia

IF EAST AFRICA'S HEALTH SERVICES, based on high standards at the centre which spread to the periphery, are to be maintained, increased efforts must be made to continue this arrangement. Otherwise there will be a great demand for the Russian system of initially accepting low standards of medical education which are gradually raised by intensive post-graduate courses, obligatory on doctors for six months every three years. That admonition is given in his presidential address to the Association of Physicians (whose annual conference is scheduled for this month in Nairobi) by Dr. P. E. C. Manson-Bahr, who has recently visited the Soviet Union. In the medico-scientific field the West leads, but he considers that on the administrative side the Communist challenge in providing medical services in underdeveloped areas is immense.

A. Besse & Company

THE HIGH COURT OF ETHIOPIA dismissed on Monday charges against A. Besse & Company, the largest import-export concern in the country, of tax evasion, making improper tax returns, and failure to pay the correct amount of tax. All charges were withdrawn by the prosecution.

Publicity for American Peace Corps

U.K. Has Done Much More by Stealth

UNDUE PUBLICITY for the American Peace Corps was recently mentioned in the House of Commons when SIR JOHN MATTLAND asked if the Secretary for Technical Co-operation did not consider it unfortunate that so much attention had been given to this recent United States activity "when we had been doing this work long before they started". Was it not the duty of the Government to see that the people who did such work get maximum publicity so that others might know what they were doing?

MR. VOSPER: "I quite agree. Organizations in this country have engaged in this field for some years, and I hope that this question will help to publicize these activities. I am seeing in what way my Department may supplement them."

MR. SWINGLER: "Will not my hon. friend agree that of the \$100 million spent by the American Government on the Peace Corps last year, a considerable amount went in publicity, while not a single penny has gone into publicity concerned with Voluntary Service Overseas?"

MR. VOSPER: "That is a matter for Voluntary Service Overseas. They have received a fair amount of publicity, and I am anxious to see that they receive more, but not on a wider front than one organization."

The Secretary circulated the following statement:—
 "In view of the great and growing interest in service overseas by volunteers, meetings have recently been held in the Department of Technical Co-operation with voluntary societies and other bodies concerned. It was agreed that the best of recruiting volunteers and sending them overseas could be made more effective by co-ordination. Accordingly plans for co-operation among the voluntary societies have been agreed. A committee, to be known as the Voluntary Societies' Committee for Service Overseas, has been established."

"It will undertake general co-ordination of the work of voluntary societies in the whole field of voluntary service overseas by school-leavers, young graduates, and other qualified or trained personnel. In view of the importance of the

recruitment of young graduates and other qualified or trained personnel as volunteers, the committee will work out a scheme for graduates. It will formulate general policy for the recruitment of graduate volunteers; maintain contact with universities, colleges, industry and commerce in order to encourage applications for voluntary service, and disseminate information about the progress of schemes."

"Dr. J. F. Lockwood, Master of Birkbeck College, London, will be chairman of the committee, which will include amongst its members representatives of the National Council of Social Service, the British Council of Churches and the Conference of British Missionary Societies, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, International Voluntary Service, the National Union of Students, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, the Overseas Development Institute, the Scottish Union of Students, Sword of the Spirit, the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Voluntary Service Overseas, the Department of Technical Co-operation, and the British Council. There will also be six members from universities, colleges of advanced technology, schools, industry and commerce."

Volunteer Teachers

"In 1962 it is planned to send 50 graduates to Africa on a pilot scheme for the H.M. Government will pay for their passage and air fares for these volunteers and meet some other incidental costs. They will go mainly to schools for which voluntary societies are recruiting staff. The Overseas Appointments Bureau, Overseas Appointments, Voluntary Service Overseas, the British Council, and the Department of Technical Co-operation are co-operating in this scheme."

"In addition, the United Nations Association, the National Union of Students, and International Voluntary Service are planning to send abroad this year small numbers of graduate volunteers for a year or more. These societies are continuing to build up their existing programmes for sending school-leavers overseas. If suitable schemes are presented by these bodies the Department of Technical Co-operation will be glad to provide financial support up to an amount similar to that for the pilot scheme for volunteer teachers."

In reply to another question Mr. Vosper said that the main need of emergent territories would henceforth be for short service in a wide variety of specialized occupations.

Mr. SWINGLER asked what financial assistance had been offered by the United Kingdom Government to the Federal Government for the development of African primary and secondary education.

MR. A. BULLER: "African primary and secondary education is a territorial responsibility. Since April 1, 1962, W. grants made for this purpose to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland total £962,360 and £894,142 respectively. In addition, some expenditure on African education will derive from Exchequer loans, of which £1m. and £1.5m. have been issued respectively so far. In regard to Southern Rhodesia, I am glad to say that H.M. Government have offered to make available for African education a loan of £355,000 from C.D. & W. funds."

Money for Kenya

Mr. F. M. BENNETT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) what was H.M. Government's policy on the future of Karasuk territory, presently administered by Uganda, although *de jure* a part of Kenya; and (2) how he proposed to maintain road communications between the Kitale and Lodwar districts of Kenya after independence was granted to Uganda, as the present highway between them runs through Karasuk, presently administered by Uganda.

MR. MAUDLING: "The future of the Karasuk is under discussion between the Governments of Kenya and Uganda. The question of maintaining road communications between the Kitale and Lodwar districts of Kenya after Uganda has achieved independence is also being considered."

Asked what further budgetary assistance he proposed to give Kenya in 1962-63, Mr. Maudling replied: "£2.5m. has been included in the estimate as a grant-in-aid of the expenses of administration. I have impressed on the Kenya Government the seriousness of their financial position and the need to make strenuous efforts to bring the budget into balance as soon as possible. As a result, I expect the grant-in-aid needed in Kenya's financial year 1962-63 to be substantially lower."

However, H.M. Government have agreed to make available further assistance towards famine and flood relief measures. This additional aid comprises a grant-in-aid of £750,000, a loan of £250,000 towards the cost of agricultural rehabilitation measures recommended by the committee under the chairmanship of Lord Delamere, and grant-in-aid of £203,840 towards general famine and flood relief measures.

"H.M. Government agreed to extend by one year the grace period on repayment of the interest-free loans made to the Government of Kenya towards the cost of the emergency"



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Gifts to New Commonwealth Institute

SUBSTANTIAL GIFTS for the new building of the Commonwealth Institute are recorded in the annual report for 1961.

The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which had previously given £5,000, provided £6,917, and the Anglo American Corporation sent £2,000, the British South Africa Company £1,000, the Rhodesian branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company £600, and Turner & Newall, Ltd., £400.

The Government of Tanganyika has contributed £3,000, Williamson's Diamonds £1,000, and the Kilimanjaro Publicity Committee £848,000.

Uganda's official contribution was £2,700, to which the Uganda Development Corporation added £1,000, and the Uganda Electricity Board, the Lint Marketing Board, and the Coffee Marketing Board £500 each.

£3,000 was paid by the Government of Kenya and £500 each by the Tea Board, the Pesticides Board, the Magadi Soda Corporation, and the Kenya coffee industry. Nairobi City Council gave £200 and Nairobi Chamber of Commerce £100. £1,000 sent by the Zanzibar Government, the Cacao Growers' Association added £750, the Copra Board and Clove Exporters' Association £250 each, and the Township Council £100.

The Seychelles contribution was £700. In addition to their cash contribution, Turner & Newall, Ltd., have given insulating material to the value of £200. Twentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., Kenya, offered 25 cubic feet of muhuhu floor blocks at a nominal price, and the shipping companies carried them to London free of charge.

One member of the board of governors of the institute, Professor Vincent Harlow, died in December, and in January three members retired, namely, Miss Mary Glasgow, Mr. H. I. Bullock, and Mr. F. S. Joelson. New members appointed are Miss Alice Bacon, Mr. Julian Crossley, Professor P. N. S. Mansergh, Mr. R. M. Marsh, Sir Alfred Roberts, and Mr. Don Taylor.

Self-Help

TO SET AN EXAMPLE to the self-help schemes now being undertaken in many parts of Tanganyika, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the Prime Minister, accompanied by a number of his Cabinet colleagues and most of the members of the National Assembly, recently spent a Saturday afternoon mixing cement, making bricks, and carrying building materials to the masons at work on a housing site at Magomeni, near Dar es Salaam. Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, launched the project in March, and the first six houses are due to be completed by the end of July. About 500 people a day have recently given time to the work. During recent heavy rains an 88-foot bridge on the Mwanza-Tabora road was washed away. It is being rebuilt by self-help, an appeal by the local branch secretary of T.A.N.U. having brought an immediate response from about 250 people, including chiefs, district councillors, and party officials. Mwanza District Council is supplying transport, building materials, and technical assistance.

Stop Begging

Town Councils in Tanganyika should stop their "colonial habit" of begging for money from the Government, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the Prime Minister, said recently. If local and district councils in the rural areas could finance the maintenance of roads, dispensaries, and primary schools, town councils should do still more. Mr. Nyerere said at the same meeting that within the next five years every shabby house in Tanganyika should be demolished and replaced by a better building. When the President of Guinea came to Tanganyika, he (Mr. Nyerere) intended to take him round the country so that he might see what had been left by 75 years of Colonial rule.

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Clash of Admirable Personalities

Awards in Tanéso Dispute

IN A TRADE DISPUTE between the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tanganyika Transport and General Workers' Union, the latter demanded that the company's general manager, Mr. D. J. Stringer, should cease to deal with matters affecting African employees. Mr. F. Mfundo, sitting as sole arbitrator, has reported that the issue was due solely to a clash of two "efficient and admirable personalities". Mr. Stringer and Mr. P. A. Kisumo, the union's general secretary, "both of them gentlemen keen and engaged in the service of the nation in their different roles".

Because Tanganyika needs them both, Mr. Mfundo has called upon them to make an all-out effort to improve the relationship between management and workers. He found no adequate legal ground to remove either from his post, and hoped that they would be magnanimous enough to note points to which he had drawn their attention.

He recommended the immediate establishment of grievance or works committees; that the company's pension scheme should be replaced by a voluntary and contributory provident fund scheme, to which each employee should contribute 5% of his wages, while the company paid 5% during the first ten years of the employee's membership and 7% thereafter; that from September 1 the company should deduct the normal union subscription from the employee's wages; and that there should be a 10% increase in wages ranging from 1% to 10%.

Employees paid less than £12 a month will receive an increase of 10%, those earning between £12 and £21 5% (up to £30, 2 1/2%), and thereafter 1%.

Awards were also made in connexion with overtime, shift allowances, probationary periods, local leave and travelling allowances, termination of services, and medical attention and sick leave. In most cases the awards merely give statutory effect to present conditions of service.

No award was made in regard to housing allowance, long service or accelerated increments for past services.

E. Africa May Extend to Seychelles

Findings of Naval Survey Ship

THE SURVEY SHIP H.M.S. OWEN has just returned to the U.K. after making surveys in the Indian Ocean which suggest that the East African continent may extend under water almost as far as Seychelles, nearly 1,000 miles from the existing coastline.

H.M.S. OWEN has reported that her survey work revealed an offshore zone 200 miles wide and extending about 2,000 miles from Madagascar to Sootra. The zone is characterized by a striking absence of gravimetric and magnetic relief, suggesting that the whole zone may be underlain by a wedge of sedimentary rocks several miles thick and effectively extending the continent of Africa. Geologists working on land in East Africa and Madagascar had suspected that the eastward-tilted continent might continue beneath the deep waters of the Indian Ocean, and this year's findings of H.M.S. OWEN appear to confirm this hypothesis.

The ship's work has been mainly geophysical, but she completed some inshore survey work in the vicinity of Lamu, Kenya, in addition to many small tasks in the Seychelles and elsewhere. She carried civilian scientists to work with the Royal Naval hydrographic officers.

H.M.S. OWEN has reported several similarities to Seychelles, the only islands in the world completely made of granite. Mineral specimens collected there and dated at laboratories in Cambridge and in California prove that the Seychelles granite is more than 500 million years old—an age comparable with that of the older rocks of East Africa.

It is also thought that this granite was once a single mass and its central area invaded by wedges of basalt and pierced by a volcano about 40 million years ago, possibly at the time of the break-up of the eastern extension of the African continent.

Another Gang Attack

MR. RUFERT BARNES, a former missionary in Kenya, who now farms near Nakuru and lives in an African-style hut among his African employees, was attacked last week and slashed with bush-knives.

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Balt.	8 ^h /n ^h	Ch'ton
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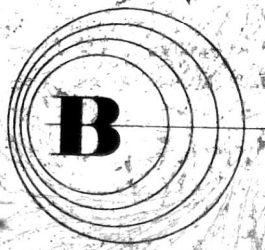
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“I am worried by a growing impression of disenchantment in Britain towards the emergent countries...”

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman SIR JOCK CAMPBELL

In his annual statement, Sir Jock Campbell reports that the Booker Group's 1961 after tax profits were £1,150,000 compared with £1,344,000 in 1960. From these profits the directors are recommending, as forecast, a final Ordinary dividend of 8d per share free of income tax, making a total dividend of 1s 0d per share payable on the Ordinary share capital as increased by the issue last August of one new share for every eight Ordinary shares held. The Preference and Ordinary distributions in 1961 take £612,349 as against £50,700 for 1960.

Distributable profits were some 15% or 16% less than in 1960, and the return, after tax, on shareholders' capital employed was down to 7%. This compares unfavourably with Bookers' performance over the last 10 years, which has ranged between 7% and nearly 10%.

In the shopkeeping businesses, a 6% return on capital employed was made. This included retail sales and profits in Northern Rhodesia and food sales to poorish profits in Nyasaland.

After reviewing the results elsewhere in shopkeeping, and in tropical agriculture, shipping, rum, light industries and engineering, Sir Jock discusses the political situation in British Guiana and the West Indies. He goes on:—

In Central Africa there is the struggle between the understandable and inexorable demand of Africans for majority government, and the romantic illusion of some Europeans that they can continue to dominate the political scene. Because the Federation has become to be regarded by both Africans and Europeans as the means of maintaining supremacy, I am sure it cannot go on. But, on this assumption, there should be penetrating examination, in full consultation with African leaders, into whether it is possible, and how, to maintain common services and to share economic benefits. Subject to his firm stand against the Federation, I believe this might be the view of Dr. Banda—who, with his Malawi Congress Party, is providing stable government in Nyasaland, having won 99% of the votes in last August's elections. I hope it might also be the view of some African leaders, and Europeans, in Northern Rhodesia.

The Rich and the Poor

Many of the emergent countries in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean face overwhelming economic problems through no fault of their own people. Some are simply poor in natural resources. In all of them, including those that are richer, the development of their economies is being retarded, and geared towards, the metropolitan countries who started them on the road to the modern world. Nationalist governments are inheriting institutions and systems of education, and scientific, arrived in and appropriate to their problems. Too many people seem to think that political independence and lack of early economic viability are mutually exclusive; that the only choice is to let the new nations starve in their own juice. Refusing independence to countries conscious of their new nationhood is politically untenable as well as morally indefensible. But it is equally indefensible, having imposed our sort of world upon these countries, not to help their development with money, skill and with resources and trade—in the context of their own societies. What is wanted is a Declaration of Interdependence.

I am worried by a growing impression of disenchantment in Britain towards the emergent countries; 'there are more kicks than h'pence in helping them'. Apart from all else, this is wretchedly shortsighted. In 1845 Disraeli wrote in *Sybil* that there were Two Nations in England—the Rich and the Poor. The great modern problem is the gap between the Rich and the Poor nations. When Disraeli was writing, and for long after, the general attitude of the rich was that the poor were feckless, incompetent and irresponsible; it was throwing good money after bad to help them, and dangerous to educate them. But the whole British economy has been stimulated to the benefit of all by raising everybody's standards of living and education. I am convinced that broad and lasting prosperity can only flow from narrowing the gap between rich and poor countries. But, in fact, the gap is still widening. I wish that even some part of the resources of minds and money that are now devoted to means of destroying mankind could be devoted to solving this problem.

The daunting weight of their eco-

nomic problems makes it inevitable that many of the new regimes will be state controlled. It will be much more difficult to have a high degree of national enterprise. Nevertheless, there remains plenty of scope to be done, and plenty of room for pragmatic investment by private enterprise in underdeveloped countries. But this requires the direction of private investment to understand the problems and realities of the countries in which they are operating, and to adapt themselves to their societies and economies. In the countries that are doing and the Home Countries. For the new governments, it demands that the nations that they are helping to solve the problems of investors and their need for a sufficient return; and having made the rules, they must stick to them and squarely explain them and stick to them. Uncertainty about the intentions of governments is the worst deterrent to investment.

What the Government can Afford

Private enterprise in underdeveloped countries can do no more than a fraction of what is needed to develop the resources of the underdeveloped countries. The British Government should do far more than they are doing at present—especially for the new nations who show that they are ready to make sacrifices to help themselves. And before anybody tells me that this country can't afford it, let them look at the figures in perspective. Direct aid from the British Government to Commonwealth countries during 1961, including Exchequer loans, totalled £140 million. In the same year the deficit in British Railways was more than this; and British agricultural subsidies were about two and a half times as much. Moreover, for all those countries whose economies depend upon the export of primary production, the aid they receive can be virtually set against the benefits of the domestic countries—by falls in commodity prices.

In this general context, I hope that, in the Common Market negotiations, the British Government will steadfastly refuse to inhibit their freedom to help the underdeveloped countries of the Commonwealth, and that whatever the outcome of the negotiations the European Economic Community as a whole will increase their overseas aid.

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Company Report**SOCIÉTÉ D'ENTREPRISE ET
D'INVESTISSEMENTS DU BÉCÉKA****SIBÉKA**

(formerly Société Minière du Bécéka)

DURING 1961, its 42nd year, the name of the Société Minière du Bécéka was changed to Société d'Entreprise et d'Investissements du Bécéka, or, in its abridged form, SIBÉKA.

REGISTRATION OF THE SOCIÉTÉ MINIERE DE BAKWANGA.—The last report recorded that in accordance with the law of June 17, 1960, and the decision of the board of directors, it had been decided to transfer before the start of 1961 to one or more Congolese companies present or to be created, the company's activities in the Congo in connection with concessions, authorizations, and rights held in that country. That transfer took place on December 13, 1961, with the registration as a limited liability company of the Société Minière de Bakwanga (abbreviated to MIBA), with a registered office in Bakwanga and a capital of 4,920 millions of francs divided into a million shares. In consideration the company received the allotment of 999,994 shares of the Société Minière de Bakwanga.

Diamonds

World production of rough gem diamonds and industrial diamonds in 1960 was estimated at 28,213,000 carats, compared with 27,403,000 carats in 1959. World sales in 1960 by the Central Selling Organization, which is especially concerned with African production, reached the record value of £95,711,860, against £89,700,383 in 1960. The previous record was of £91,135,943 in 1959.

Sales of rough gem diamonds reached £79,350,000, against £78,224,000 in 1960, these comparative figures being calculated according to the new classification which came into force on January 1, 1961, a classification which in fact comprises both gem stones and some industrial stones, except board and drilling stones, which in 1961 amounted to £16,316,000. In 1960 sales of crushing board alone had amounted to £10,975,000.

Sales of board and barter operations by the company were slightly lower than in 1960. The last barter contract ended on December 31, 1961.

Distribution of diamonds and board depends upon regularity of supply and stability of prices thanks to an organization based on knowledge of the needs of the industry, together with study and development of the use of diamonds in industrial applications.

Operations of the Company in 1961.

Our operations in Africa, interrupted during a large part of the second half of 1960 by the sad events which took place in Kasai, were able to be resumed at the end of that year, and they developed in a satisfactory way during 1961. This recovery was due above all to the courage and devotion shown by our employees in very difficult circumstances. By their tireless work, their technical ability, their great experience acquired by many years of service, our personnel maintained and completed installations which are to be counted among the most perfect tools of the Congolese economy.

There was appreciable improvement in the social circumstances of the Lubilash area, in which our main activities are centred. The attitude of the labour force became satisfactory once more; there was greater attention to work, and the output surpassed the standards of the previous year. In short, the labour force appreciated its privileged position in comparison with

that of the innumerable people who are out of work, to whose numbers must be added hundreds of thousands of refugees from other parts of the Congo.

The improvement in the general situation in Bakwanga since October 1961 permitted the progressive return of the families of the European staff, and at the end of the year there were 26 wives and 21 children among them.

The company has given technical and financial help in developing the economy of the country in order to make the maximum contribution to the relief of social distress. It has helped in the re-organization of transport, agriculture, and building, and in educational and medico-social work.

The mining programme laid down for 1961 was fulfilled; indeed, there was a record production of 18,010,568 carats, against 13,046,563 carats in 1960, and 14,196,261 in 1959.

In the Lubero sector, where production decreased in the second half of 1960, and in lack of security in the area, there was a further fall in output to 71,043 carats, compared with 117,991 carats in 1960.

Prospecting, interrupted in July 1960, resumed at the end of 1961 on the right bank of the Lubero. From the beginning of 1962 the work was extended to the Bakwanga region.

Revenue from mining amounted to 754,333,310 francs, to which were added 417,253,292 francs from shareholdings, 2,057,220 francs from Government securities, and 81,547,933 francs from installations, etc. Export duties required £11,476,124 francs (taxation 124m. francs, royalties 9,210,000 francs), general administration 10,034,506 francs, and appropriation to reserves 180m. francs, leaving profit for the year of 317,345,301 francs.

Nyasaland Railways Pass Dividend

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD. report a surplus for 1961 of £536,980, almost exactly the same sum as in 1960, after providing £156,940 for renewal of fixed assets (£153,085) and £10,000 for deferred locomotive repairs (£15,000). Taxation at £119,799 is, however, some £19,000 higher. Interest and redemption charges are also up at £227,273, and depreciation of displaced assets and transfers to passengers total £99,987 (£91,601), so that the balance is down to £49,237. A year ago the carry-forward was £69,371 after paying dividend including £55,127.

In announcing that they do not feel justified in paying a dividend for 1961, the directors explain that higher taxes in Portuguese East Africa have made a greater inroad into profits of the subsidiary and that it is still not economically possible for the company to raise new capital on the market. The balance in hand must therefore be retained to finance the purchase of diesel electric locomotives already ordered.

Rover (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd. are to build a vehicle assembly plant in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Maize exports from Rhodesia in the year beginning next month are estimated at about 5m. bags.

A second new quay in the port of Beira is due to come into use in a few days. Another one was commissioned last month.

East African Railways and Harbours has been authorized to borrow £11m. for the extension of the Mikumi branch line in Tanganyika to Kidatu in order to serve the large new sugar plantations in the Kilombero Valley.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. and the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain, Ltd. are equal partners in a new £10m. company, Mardon International, Ltd. registered to expand the packaging and printing interests of the group.

Copper production in Northern Rhodesia in the first quarter of this year totalled 158,690 short tons worth £29,668,000, compared with last year's figure of 160,500 short tons and £28,329,000. Total mineral production of both Rhodesias for the period was worth £68,379,000 (£66,718,000).

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd. report reduced output, trading profit, and net profit. The output of sugar in 1961 was 94,256 tons, against 102,862 in 1960; the group trading profit was £638,000 (£1,047,000); and the net profit was down from £376,000 to £84,000 after charging tax of £160,000 (£278,000) and depreciation. There is to be a tax-free dividend of 4% against 9%.

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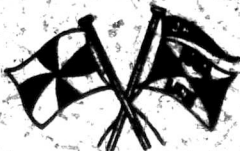
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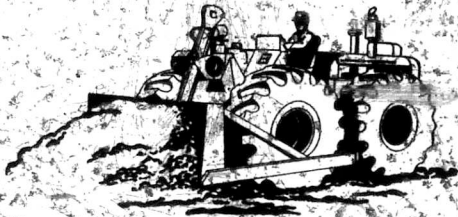
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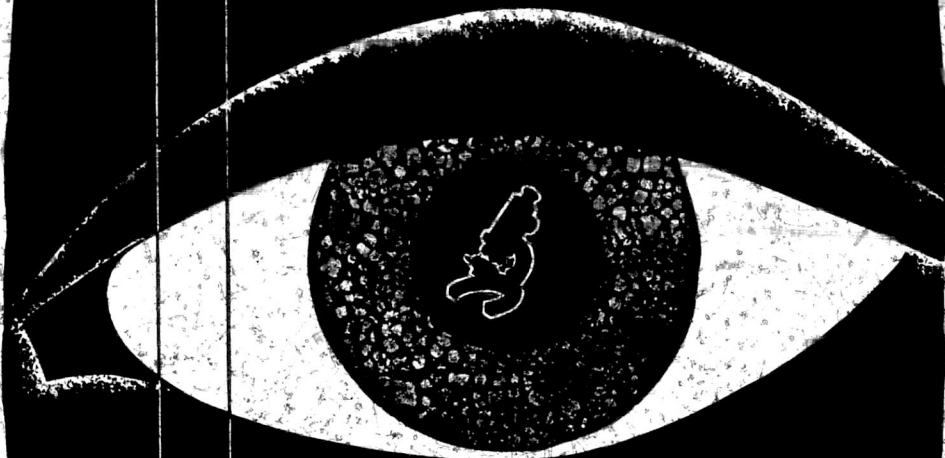
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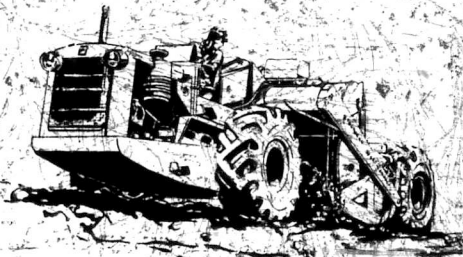
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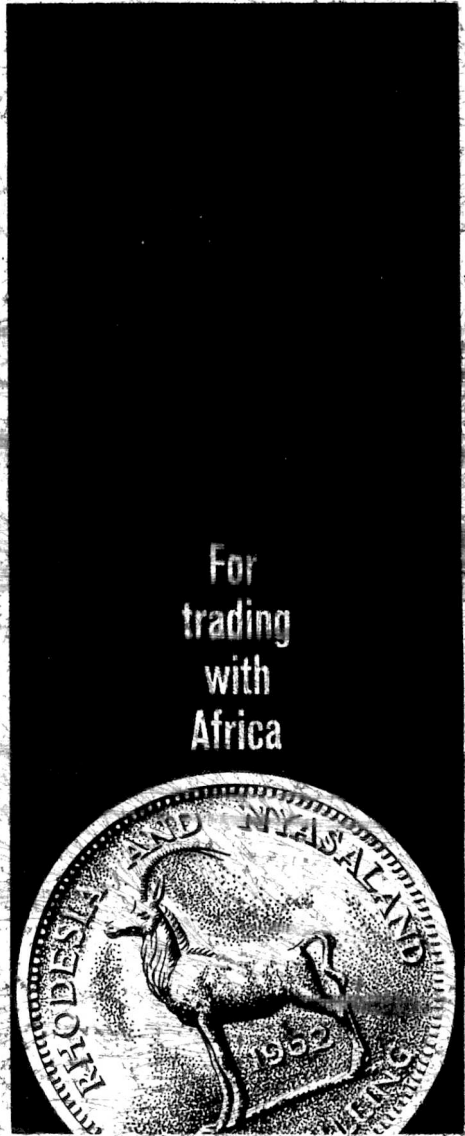
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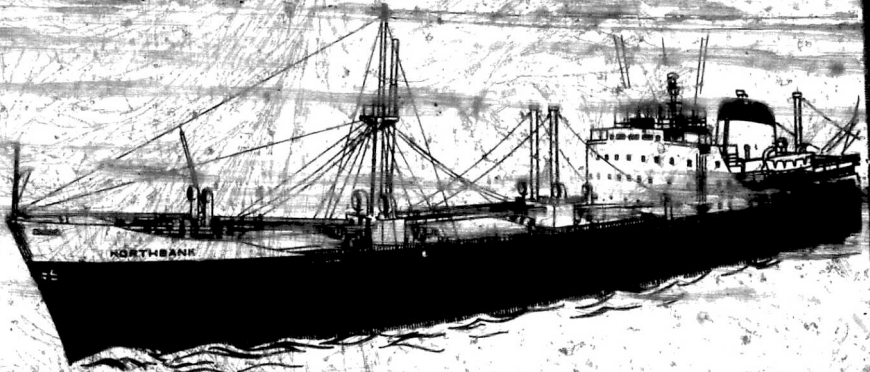
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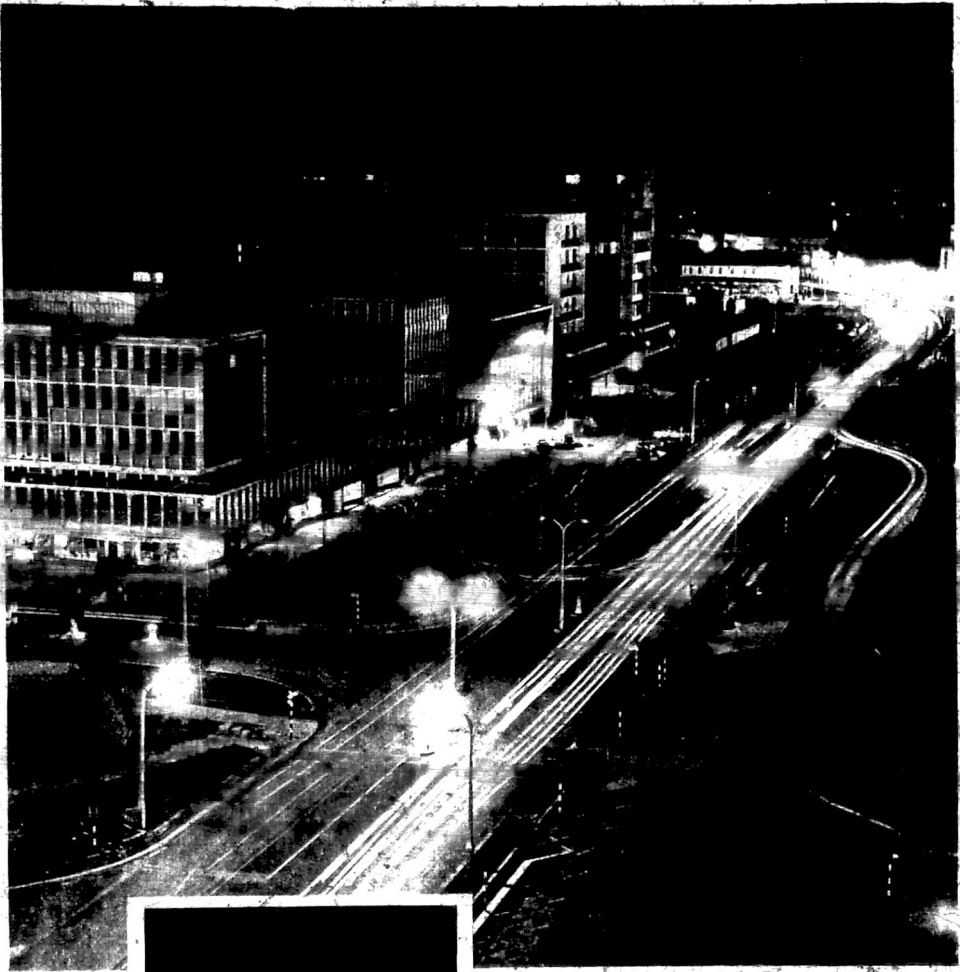
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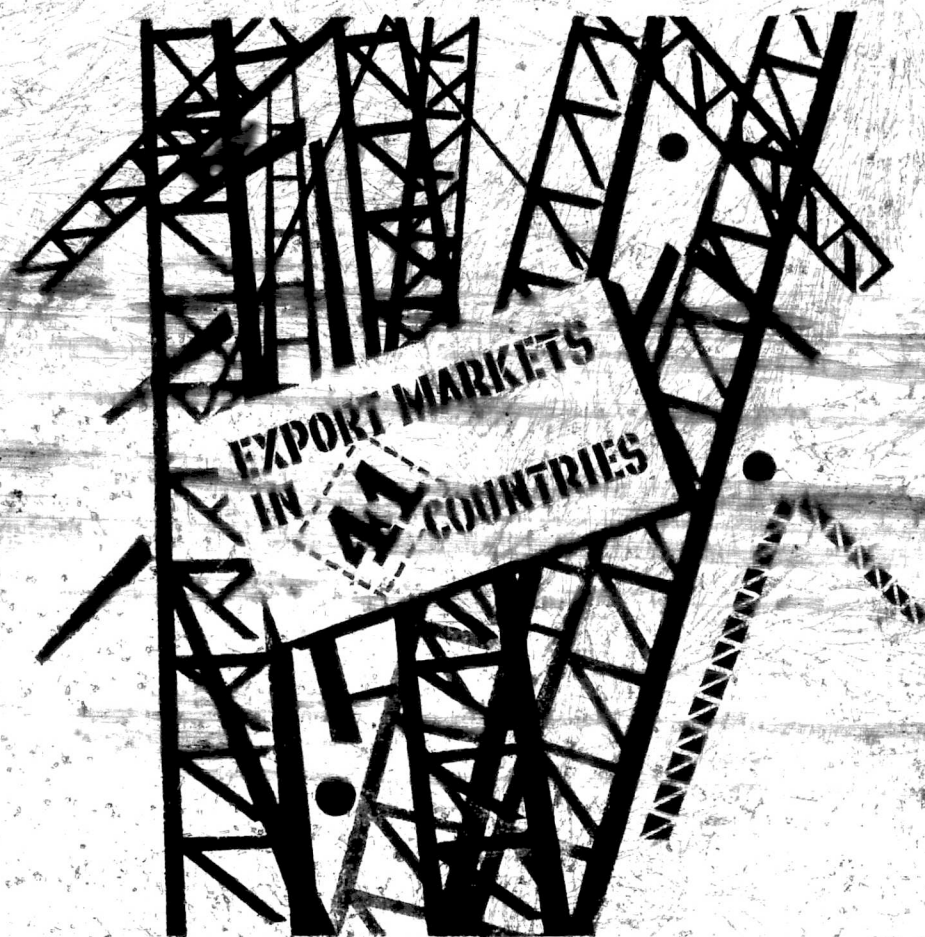
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Jowson

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1962

Vol. 38

No. 1968

42s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A FIRM PLEDGE to protect the rights of the European communities in the Rhodesias was couched in a speech on Saturday by Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and Minister for Central African Affairs, with candid criticism of the United Nations, which he said, seemed not to understand the British ideal of advancement by individual merit or to recognize the determination of Britain not to delegate its responsibilities to outside bodies or to brook intimidation or violence by political extremists in Central Africa. The pledge and the warning were well bracketed, for both need authoritative repetition, first because many promises have been made and cynically broken in Africa by the Government in which Mr. Butler is Deputy Prime Minister, and, secondly, because the vacillation and pliancy of one of his senior colleagues, Mr. Macleod, made white Rhodesians contemptuous of United Kingdom political promises and gave African politicians in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland confidence that their ideas, however extreme, would not be frustrated if their parties made enough noise and indulged in judicious use of threats and violence. Mr. Mandling, whose attitude is entirely different from that of the predecessor who left him so shocking an inheritance in Northern Rhodesia, must have warmly welcomed the Prime Minister's belated decision that the problems of Central Africa should be handled by one Minister not two, in London. That break with precedent, for which the Federal Government had long pleaded in vain, has made Mr. Butler the British spokesman on Central Africa, and Parliament having re-assembled on Tuesday, he may be expected to seize an early opportunity of telling the House what he thinks about interference from the United Nations.

When the Afro-Asian bloc and the Communist countries determined that the present special session of the General Assembly, though called solely to debate the problems of Rwanda and Burundi, should discuss Southern Rhodesia, newspapers throughout the world naturally gave prominence to a decision which contravened both the Charter and the procedural rules of the United Nations, and the public of the United Kingdom assuredly assumed, as we certainly did, that there would be adequate telegraphic coverage day by day of the speeches in the Assembly, especially as most of them would be bitterly anti-British. The strange fact is that scarcely any newspaper in this country has published anything about the proceedings in New York since the beginning of last week, this inexplicable silence being maintained by the leading dailies which have their own correspondents at the United Nations no less than by those which rely on news agency messages. While the "anti-colonialists" occupied the stage for their rehearsals the descriptions of their manoeuvres and statements were front-page news. But of the daily performances of the past ten days the world has heard next to nothing. Yet correspondents must have cabled frequent reports unless they had instructions not to spend time and money on such activities. A decision of that kind might have been expected from one or two London news editors who felt that their public had been told enough about United Nations antics for the moment, but it is astonishing that none of the main dailies in the capital or the provinces should have given their readers the sense (or nonsense) of the continuing criticisms made upon the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments by the representatives of Governments hostile to British administration and endeavour in Africa.

Strange Silence In the Press

Notes By The Way

Not Encyclopaedic

WHEN HIGH CLAIMS are made by the compiler of a work of reference, a purchaser has every right to expect that he may rely on the promise made. An outstanding case to the contrary is provided by the one-volume "Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa", published at 42s. by Frederick Warne & Co., Ltd., and compiled and edited by Mr. Eric Rosenthal, who in the second paragraph of his foreword writes: "This is an encyclopaedia of Southern not merely of South [his italics] Africa, so that besides the Republic, it includes the Central African Federation". It is reasonable, therefore, for any purchaser of the book, which contains hundreds of potted biographies, to suppose that it will have something to say of at least a few more prominent Rhodesians and Nyasalanders. For that expectation there is, unhappily, no warrant. The astonishing fact is that of the first 21 names of which I thought, one only is included; and in that case the entry is unreliable.

Only One in Twenty One

SIR ROY WALANSKY is described as "Sir Raphael (Roy)", when the name should have been given as "Sir Ronald (Roy)". Twice in a 21-line entry he is said, quite erroneously, to have been Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the impression is given that he is today head of the Governments both of Southern Rhodesia and of the Federation. It was in 1937, not 1938, that he entered the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and he was appointed to the Executive Council in 1940, not 1946. It will be seen that what is said about the outstanding political leader of Central Africa is sadly inaccurate. To test the encyclopaedia further, I set down the names of Governors, Ministers, High Commissioners and leaders in politics, business, farming, mining and education, not of course alphabetically, and, as above mentioned, of the next 20 not one was even mentioned.

Claims Not Justified

HERE ARE THE NAMES, listed alphabetically: Sir K. C. Auld, Mr. Walter Adams, Sir Duncan Anderson, Dr. Banda, Sir Malcolm Barrow, Sir Thomas Chagwidden, Colonel N. S. Ferris, Mr. Julian Greenfield, M.P., Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, Mr. John Gaunt, M.P., Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Sir Evelyn Hone, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, Sir Donald Macintyre, M.P., the Duke of Montrose, Sir John Moffat, M.L.C., Sir Ronald Prain, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, and Sir Andrew Strachan. Every one of those names is significant to Central Africa in one or more ways, and if all are omitted it can safely be said that this encyclopaedia must likewise lack much else which would be essential to even modest coverage of the affairs of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Immense improvement will clearly be required before this book, which it is presumably intended to revise and republish periodically, can anything like justify its title.

Epigrammatic

LORD MILVERTON offers a rich assortment of epigrams in an article on Africa's need of moderate policies which he has contributed to *Optima*, the excellent quarterly magazine published by the Anglo American Corporation. Though it presumably ranks among the house journals, the readership, fortunately for those

concerned, extends far beyond the Anglo American Corporation circle—as does that of the periodicals issued by the three main banks operating in East and Central Africa. Each of these publications has a character of its own, and though I must read as much about those territories as anyone anywhere, seldom indeed do I fail to find in these "house journals" some items which are not new to me and are of general interest. After that digression, let me give, without quotation marks, a selection from Lord Milverton's observations.

Racialism Not Nationalism

AFRICAN NATIONALISM is morally all-white racialism. Darkest Africa is now illuminated by the blaze of racialism posing as nationalism. The flamboyant politician who claims to represent his people has a true claim to represent his tribe. The first encouraging sign of the spread of education is to make ignorance vocal. The Western concept of democracy is foreign to all African countries, for the African is fundamentally authoritarian in his outlook. That dogmatic fallacy, the political equality of all men, afflicts so many of our derationalized intellectuals. The propaganda they produced effects varying from the fatalistic to the sane. Worse than the idealists are the flexible worshippers of expediency. There is nothing but national slogans to be won by those who meet the avid responsibility of African continents with an equally reckless irresponsibility of surrender.

Fair Treatment

FAIR TREATMENT for landowners in Tanganyika is promised by the proposals made public in Dar es Salaam a few days ago and recorded in this issue. The pity is that these reasonable intentions were not indicated when the decision to abolish freehold tenure was suddenly announced. The abruptness and brevity of the *communiqué* could not but cause anxiety and criticism, which has doubtless had its influence—beneficial both to landowners and to the country, because faith will be fostered by the knowledge that those affected by the Government's land reform plans are to be reasonably treated. If proposals of this kind were in the mind of the Tanganyika Government earlier in the year, it is from every standpoint the more regrettable that they were not outlined when the first news statement was issued. To take the public into confidence at the earliest possible moment is an essential prerequisite to understanding and trust.

Ministerial Discourtesy

MALAWI PARTY MINISTERS in Nyasaland quite often show by their public statements that they have a pathological dislike of the Federation of which their country is a constituent member. Mr. M. Mkaandawire, Minister without Portfolio, said recently in the Legislative Council, for instance: "At present the main roads in this country are not controlled by our Government. They have become the responsibility of a foreign Government, controlled by the notorious ruffians across the Zambezi—at which point he was reprimanded by the Speaker with a reminder that he might not criticize Governments of neighbouring States. If Mr. Mkaandawire refers in the Legislature to Federal Ministers as "notorious ruffians", how does he describe them in private? Would he be pleased if one of them described him as a "notorious ruffian"? Would that not strike him as a breach of Parliamentary courtesy?"

East African Dinner in London

Lord Boyd President and Mr. Maudling Chief Guest

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER in London, held last Thursday in the Connaught Rooms, drew an attendance of nearly 350.

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON, president for 1962 of the East Africa Dinner Club, and Viscountess Boyd received the members and guests, among whom were the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Maudling, the Governor of Uganda and Lady Courts, the Kabaka of Uganda, the Mukama of Bunyoro, the Omukama of Toro, the Kyabazinga of Busoga, and the Leader of the Opposition in Uganda, Mr. B. Bataringaya. The Prime Minister, Mr. A. M. Obote, could not attend owing to sudden indisposition.

Lord Boyd introduced Mr. Maudling as the chief guest. He reminded him that as Colonial Secretary in 1959 he (the speaker) had, with the full approval of his Cabinet colleagues, laid down four prerequisites for successful self-government in Africa, conditions which still represented what was desirable.

The Colonial Secretary was, of course, subject to many pressures. Throughout history many noble institutions had been destroyed through weariness and a desire to give way in the struggle.

There were those who believed that to give anything short of the Westminster parliamentary model would be false to the lessons that this country had taught, even though those who clamoured for one-man-one-vote meant by it one-man-one-vote-one-election followed by a dictatorship of their own tribe or group of tribes.

There is pressure also from the United Nations, with its too frequent ignorance and incantation, which create unnecessary and immense problems. Then there are the arguments from allies, with no knowledge or experience in Africa, who take a very different line when the problems arise on their own doorstep.

"Future generations will, I hope, always take pride in the immense contributions to human happiness in East Africa made by the coming together of the races represented here, European, African and Asian."

Britain Cannot Shift or Share Responsibilities

MR. MAUDLING described President Nkrumah's slogan, "Seek ye first the political kingdom", as of doubtful validity, particularly for East Africa, where there was a tendency to think only of politics and neglect economics. Yet a balance had to be achieved in East Africa between the position of territories on the knife-edge of dependence on a few commodities and their need for human as well as financial capital from other parts of the world.

Claiming "unique success" for the British policy of preparing her Colonies to become Commonwealth members as free nations, Mr. Maudling said that one essential principle in dealing with East Africa's problems must be acceptance of the fact that the Westminster Constitution could not be exported as it stood. The special needs and difficulties of each country had to be taken into account. Indeed, the bare bones of the Westminster pattern provided a vehicle for dictatorship, but not in Britain.

What should be left as a legacy in East Africa was the rule of law and respect for the rights of individuals, established institutions, and minorities. The need was to concentrate on the realities of the situation—who would build the houses, whose child would go to which school,

who would command the police—and then think up a description of such activities, instead of starting off with a mass of theoretical words.

"We welcome the help and advice of friendly nations throughout the world. Some, like America and Germany, are providing capital for development in East Africa. But we have a responsibility that we cannot share or shift. Nor do we intend to do so. Any blurring of the edges of our responsibility would only be detrimental to the people of our Colonial territories. Nothing could do more harm.

Britain has endeavoured to develop the territories one by one for membership as independent countries of the Commonwealth. We rejoice and take pride in what has been achieved, uniquely, as a solemn duty to our friends throughout the Commonwealth.

Mrs. ANNE K. BEARER, Finance Minister of Uganda, replied on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. A. M. Obote, who was indisposed.

Uganda, he said, was grateful for the developments initiated by the people who were represented at the dinner, and she had no intention of disturbing the business connexions thus established.

Great attention was being paid in East Africa to political changes, with much talk of democracy. Uganda accepted all that, but recognised that the economic developments the people would face, the ancient miseries of hunger, poverty and despair, these enemies would be faced with all our vigour and by co-operation between the Government and business, private capital and labour, to raise the standard of living of the people. To achieve that basic aim, investment would be guaranteed.

Those Present

At the table were Lord Boyd, Mrs. A. M. Maudling, Sir Walter & Lady Courts, Rt. Hon. the Governor of Buganda, Sir Fife Winyi, Mukama of Bunyoro, Sir George Kamurasi, Omukama of Toro, the Kyabazinga of Busoga, Prince Lincoln Mutesa, Prince Solomon Okwili, Mr. A. K. Sempa, Mr. Basil Bataringaya, Mr. J. Kabareo, Sir John & Lady Hathorn Hall, Sir Charles & Lady Ponsford, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. P. Robinson, Mr. J. H. S. Tranter, Lord Tweedsmuir, Colonel C. W. G. Walker, and Mr. F. S. Jolson.

The other members and guests present were: Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Adimola, Miss R. Addis, Mr. C. P. S. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Allsebrook, Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Allsopp, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Affmann, Mr. H. F. Anderson, Mr. J. E. Andrae, Mr. & Mrs. M. Archer, Mr. C. Aschan, Mr. D. A. Bain, Mr. & Mrs. D. Balfour, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Bannerman, Mr. & Mrs. G. Barker, Mr. L. Basudde, Mr. P. M. Bennett, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Bennett, Sir Harold & Lady Bird, Mr. A. K. Black, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Blackwood, Mr. D. Blewitt, Mr. S. Bolster, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bond, Mr. & Mrs. R. Boscawen, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Boucher, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Major K. A. Brown, Mr. R. K. Brown, Mr. R. W. Bryon, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. J. Buxton.

Mr. & Mrs. D. Carter, Mr. F. Carter, Mr. E. M. Casson, Dr. & Mrs. J. Carmichael, Miss S. Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Chapman, Mr. H. Clark, M.P., Mrs. C. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Coltart, Lord Colyton, Mr. E. W. Crampton, Mr. & Mrs. H. Croaly, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Dannhauser, Mr. D. K. Daniels, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Sir Charles Dixon, Mr. J. W. Dixon, Lieut. General Sir Arthur & Lady Dowler, Mr. & Mrs. D. Dowsett, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. S. Doyle, Mr. R. I. E. Dreschfield, Miss B. E. Dreschfield, Mr. & Mrs. A. I. G. Du Bois, Mr. R. G. Dyson.

Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Edmonds, Sir Hugh & Lady Elliott, Mr. J. M. R. Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Escott, Mr. & Mrs. L. Fisher, Miss J. Fisher, Mr. R. C. U. Fisher, Mr. D. J. O. Fitzgerald, Sir John & Lady Fletcher-Cooke, Mr. I. W. Francombe, Mr. A. Geiringer, Sir Ronald & Lady Germain, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. C. Gill, Miss R. Gill, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Gillespie, Sir Stuart & Lady Gillett, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Greene, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Grinstead, Mr. A. Grogan, Miss F. Hill,

Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Lord & Lady Claud, Hamilton, Mr. M. J. Hardy, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Hatchett, Mr. & Mrs. Haynes, Dr. & Mrs. R. S. F. Hennessy, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. V. T. Hocking, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Hoigate, Mr. J. Huddle, Sir John & Lady Huggins, the Earl of Inchope, Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Harman Jones.
Mr. S. Karamaji, Mr. & Mrs. H. Karimjee, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. M. Knox, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Kyte, Mr. & Mrs. L. Leathers, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Lee, Mr. B. Leehman, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. LeMaitre, Mr. C. Lewis, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Lovering, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Macdonald, Mr. G. Mackenzie, Sir John & Lady Macpherson, Dr. Majumdar, Mr. J. N. Malcolm, Mr. J. Malley, Mr. & Mrs. R. Mann, Capt. W. D. L. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Mason, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Mathieson, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. McGrigor, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Miller-Stirling, Lord & Lady Milverton, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. B. Molohan, Mr. D. G. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Morland, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Morrell, Mr. J. C. Mundy, Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Nash, Colonel C. J. M. Nass, Mr. T. Neale, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. F. Neish, Sir Barclay & Lady Nihill, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Norton, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Oakley, Mr. F. L. O'Brien, Miss E. L. Owen, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Owen, Mr. F. L. O'Brien, Mr. & Mrs. D. Parker, Miss C. P. P. & Mrs. S. F. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. J. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. B. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. J. Pagan, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. &

H. Pike, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Plumbé, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Pope, Mr. & Mrs. C. Pridéaux, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Pridéaux, Mr. D. Quinlan, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Radford, Sir Jeremy & Lady Raisman, Mr. A. N. Raphael, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Reed, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Rodway, Mr. A. Rushford, Mr. W. S. Russell, M.P., Mr. D. Sandys-Renton, Mr. M. Saville, Mr. R. P. Saville, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Scott, Mr. E. K. K. Sempeba, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Shattock, Mr. & Mrs. B. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. J. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. Sheedon, Mr. & Mrs. Shinn, Mr. J. M. Sim, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Sims, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Skinner, Mr. & Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Stowell, Mr. W. Sparrow, Mr. G. Moray Stephenson, Mr. & Mrs. Stride, Mr. B. J. Stubbings, Mr. D. Sutherland.
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Sir Colin & Lady Thornley, Miss J. Thunby-Pellam, Mr. A. K. Tibandebage, Dr. E. A. Trim, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Tulloch, Lord & Lady Twining, Mr. N. A. Van Oudenarden, Mr. J. Vercoeur, Mr. & Mrs. K. L. Verity, Miss & Mrs. Vickers, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Walker, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. J. M. Wheeler, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. White, Mrs. J. A. Whiston, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Wilkinson, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. K. Wood, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Wood, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Woods, and Mrs. J. Wood (Secretary).

Mutual Aid Benefitting Donors and Recipients

D.T.C. Channels Enthusiasm into Concrete Assistance*

TECHNICAL AID not only helps the development and progress of overseas countries. It is also in Britain's interests that people from this country should use their special knowledge and their experience of overseas economic and social problems and acquire fresh knowledge about them.

If this does not happen, the intellectual wealth of Britain, hard won by previous generations, will shrink within much narrower borders, and respect for it in the rest of the world will correspondingly decline. Moreover, the increased economic progress of the countries which we hope to help forward by our aid will expand world trade, and this will benefit both them and us, giving opportunities to all for more imports and exports.

Main Activities

The Department of Technical Co-operation, set up on July 24, 1961, is giving special attention to 12 main heads of activity in which Britain is well placed to provide technical assistance. These do not cover everything we are doing or hope to do. Other types of assistance will be asked for and where possible provided; for it is the overseas countries themselves who must say what help they most need. But the 12 heads show broadly what kinds of technical assistance the nation's efforts should be most closely geared to supply. They are—

- (1) Training of public servants;
- (2) The supply of university and secondary school teachers and staff for teacher-training colleges;
- (3) Technical education and training;
- (4) Staff and training for economic and financial planning;
- (5) Geomatic and topographical surveys, geological surveys, and help in developing mineral resources;
- (6) Supply of staff, advice and training to develop agricultural and other natural resources;
- (7) Advice, staff, and training for industrial development;
- (8) Engineering surveys and assistance in telecommunications;
- (9) Development of scientific research;
- (10) Supply of qualified medical and nursing staff and medical and nursing training;
- (11) Individual service overseas through voluntary societies;
- (12) Management training.

Help in these subjects cannot be effectively given without the enthusiasm and lasting interest of many men and women in Britain, and of firms, voluntary societies, local authorities, professional, scientific and

educational institutions, and of the general public. In this kind. There is already much work in progress, and much hard work has been done. The Department's task is to help that interest to convert itself into definite schemes of assistance and to make sure that those who are anxious to work hard in providing aid have the right opportunities of doing so. In all the 12 subjects discussions with the expert bodies or people most concerned have begun or are shortly to be started.

Our aim is to co-operate with other countries which are asked in educating their men and women, developing their natural resources, raising their standards of living, and building up their institutions and services.

Technical aid includes bringing people from overseas to Britain for education and training, supplying qualified and experienced men and women to teach, help and work overseas, and advice, research and investigation to help overcome the difficulties which block the paths of these countries to better and more prosperous living.

A wider term than "technical aid" is "technical co-operation". Aid alone could be very one-sided. Many countries which receive help also give it; and wherever possible we want to see mutual aid. Co-operation implies a joint assault upon the barriers to progress by the giver of aid and the receiver; indeed, this thought is the basis of the Colombo Plan.

Our own aid is given as one element in technical co-operation for three reasons. First, our men and women who serve overseas rightly expect to learn as well as to teach; and our universities and technical colleges in Britain know that they benefit by the fresh infusion of people with different backgrounds and ways of life among our own British students. Secondly, our resources are limited; by co-operation with the receiving countries and with other donors much more can be achieved. Thirdly, the developing economies with whom we work want the schemes to be theirs, not ours—schemes upon which we play our part along with them, not schemes which we devise and carry out entirely by ourselves.

Charity Resented

Charity would be undervalued, and even resented or despised, men cherish most the progress for which they have themselves had to work hardest.

The Department of Technical Co-operation does not in general deal with capital aid as such, although we often give technical assistance in connexion with projects for which we are providing capital aid. It took over from the Colonial Office, Commonwealth Relations Office, and Foreign Office the technical assistance work described in Cmd. 228, which was previously their responsibility. From the Ministry of Labour the special unit which recruits British staff for the United Nations and other international aid programmes; and from the Board of Trade work on the assistance given by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

**Technical Co-operation: Progress Report by the New Department. Cmd. 1848, 1s. 3d.*

Freedom Requires New Disciplines

Importance of National Purpose and Pride

MR. MAUDLINS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has surveyed current political problems in the quarterly bulletin of the Conservative Association of his constituency, Barnet.

Since his statement has direct and indirect bearing upon Colonial problems, the following extracts are quoted:—

"We are witnessing a period of sudden and rare political turmoil. Not many months ago it seemed that the Conservative Party could look forward to decades of power. At Orpington the ice broke under our feet, and all could see how thin it had become. We are seeing the close of one political era and the opening of another."

"Politicians are tempted to keep advocating solutions to the problems of the country. There has been the great weakness of the Labour Party. A Conservative Government would avoid it if we are not to run out of steam in the 1960s as they did in the fifties."

"The political instinct of the British electorate is uncannily sound. Our political stability largely depends on the ability of the majority of voters to discern, in any given time and means, the real needs of the country at any given time and the party best fitted to meet those needs. This is the essential basis of parliamentary democracy. It is not easy to define or explain, and it is impossible to export, but its existence is undeniable. The electorate has unconsciously led us to move ahead of the political parties."

Run Out of Ideas

In 1945 the voters chose the Labour Party. They felt that the country needed something other than a return to the laissez-faire policy of the twenties and thirties. The time had come to tackle decisively the problem of unemployment and to make a major step forward in organized social welfare. The war had shown what could be achieved by strong central planning — though the cost to individual liberty was overlooked — and it was natural to choose the party whose policy was based on strong and purposive Government action in the economic and social fields. The electorate in 1945 chose between freedom and order and chose order. History is unlikely to say that they were wrong."

"But by the early fifties the Labour Government had worked themselves out of ideas, and the electorate realized that the nation's needs had changed. The longing for more individual liberty, the desire to break away from the austere aftermath of war to a freer and gayier society in which individual enterprise could lay the foundation of a new and modern affluence, posed problems that Labour policy could not solve."

"So we were given our mandate in 1951. We have restored individual freedom and built an affluent society, while maintaining full employment and steadily increasing expenditure on the social services. But the fifties have passed. Unless we turn to the problems of the sixties we may find that we have worked ourselves out, as the last Labour Government did."

"In political terms, the assessment of a just balance between freedom and order, in economic terms how to reconcile the claims of equality with the need for individual opportunity, in practical terms, how to achieve steadily growing prosperity, national and individual, without inflation — these are the problems that must be faced afresh in the new context of the sixties."

Sense of Purpose Lacking

"There is a realization that liberty in a purely negative sense is not enough. Man's basic instinct for freedom is not satisfied by merely being free from... he needs also to be free for... Secondly, there is the growing sense that material affluence in itself is not enough. What is lacking in both cases is a sense of purpose, purpose for the free individual and for the affluent society."

"The complaints of today range from criticism of the Government for failing to give a lead and explain the problems of the sixties and the reasons for our policies, through the boredom of modern life in comfortable suburbs, to the listless follies ascribed to modern youth and even the inadequate determination of our representatives in the field of sport. In this wide spectrum, from great matters to small, there is one constant factor — loss of sense of purpose and even of pride."

"The prospects open to the world range from the disaster-

of nuclear war to an age in which science can provide liberation from poverty and squalor and the basis for a new advance in the dignity and value of human life. The purpose of our freedom and growing affluence must be to play our part in ensuring that the right choice is made. The nation is looking for a party that will reflect this noble purpose in word and deed."

"Freedom without order is meaningless in the economic field as in the political. No-one save an anarchist believes that the right to individual liberty includes the right to destroy society. Nor does it include the right to undermine the economy."

"When old disciplines go, new ones must be found unless freedom is to destroy its own purpose. No-one wishes to return to the harsh disciplines of unemployment and grinding poverty; but unless their place is taken by the self-discipline of a responsible society the whole basis of a free economy — and therefore of a free society — is in jeopardy. It is the responsibility of Government to drive this fact home by constant explanation of the rights and duties of the free individual in a free economy and by determined action, if powerful groups or organizations attempt to override them."

"Our further aim is to paint a clear picture of how much there is to be done at home and abroad, and that can be fully done only by a country that has a sound and vigorous economy. This is the basic sense of purpose for an affluent society."

Why Have a Pride

"To clear up the remaining areas of poverty and squalor in our own society, to take a lead in the long process of freeing the impoverished millions of mankind from material shackles that stand in the way of their progress, and to move forward a moral purpose that is missing from the exercise of their personal will-power."

"Our people want to take a new pride in Britain and her achievements past and future. Pride is no mean emotion. A man who takes no pride in his work is living only half a life, whatever his material reward. So it is with nations. The pride that swells into arrogance and brutality can be disastrous. But it can be equally pernicious when pride gives way to cynicism and self-satisfaction — the cynicism that tears down old values without erecting new, or the self-satisfaction that says, with the chaplain in Shaw's 'Saint Joan', that 'an Englishman is never fairly beaten'."

"The sixties need a sense of a people's common life, the greatness of their past, enjoying the affluence and freedom of the present, but feeling in their hearts the lack of a sense of the purpose of this freedom and affluence. National purpose and national pride; prosperity based on enterprise and self-discipline used as a means of enhancing the dignity of the value of human life everywhere — this must be our message."

K.A.D.U. Threat of Violence

"EUROPEAN SETTLERS have not paid for the land they occupy, and we shall take it from them by violence if necessary", Mr. John Konchellah, K.A.D.U.'s Masai Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, threatened on Sunday in a speech criticizing the Kenya Government's land settlement schemes. He said that they would produce civil war, for the temporary Central Land Board intended to take Masai and Kalenjin lands. Africans who bought land from Europeans were fools. Mr. Ngala, the party leader, who is Minister of State, was at Mr. Konchellah's meeting; he said afterwards that his party disapproved of the temporary Land Board which should, they felt, be established only after the boundaries of Kenya's new regions had been demarcated.

"Arab and African States which understandably have not ratified the Slavery Conventions sit in sanctimonious judgement at U.N.O. on Colonial Powers which freed the African slaves. The United Nations members who demand inquiry into British territories in the name of freedom should accept inquiry into the degree of fundamental human freedom in their own" — Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P.

PERSONALIA

MR. LAURENS VAN DER POST is back in London from a visit to Russia, including Siberia.

MR. H. CRESSWELL has been appointed financial controller of Turner & Newall Ltd.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE is due in England this week to receive an honorary degree from Edinburgh University.

MR. PATRICK WALL, returned in the TRANSVAAL CASTLE from a visit to the Federation and South Africa.

MR. MARIO DE BOTTON has joined the board of Rafli Brothers, Ltd., from which Mr. C. J. DAMALA has resigned.

MR. P. S. ALEXANDER has visited Moscow to represent Kenya at a meeting of the 1962 Olympic Committee.

BRIGADIER BARBARA COZENS, Matron-in-Chief and Director of Army Nursing Services, has just paid a short visit to Kenya.

DR. RALPH BUNNIE and LORD DEVLIN received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Glasgow University last week.

MR. MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, plans to leave London Airport next Thursday for a week's visit to Kenya.

MR. J. M. HUNTER has resigned the chairmanship of the board of trustees of Tanganyika National Parks but remains a member of the board.

MR. D. O. BUDOH is acting as Parliamentary Secretary to Kenya's Ministry of Works, while MR. PETER OKONDO visits the United States.

MR. A. M. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, held a reception on Tuesday evening in honour of MR. MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING and SIR JOHN MACPHERSON were two of the guests at dinner in London last week of the Commonwealth Press Union.

MR. R. E. LEAHY has been appointed a deputy director of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a group with a subsidiary in Rhodesia.

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Land Settlement and Water Development in Kenya, will shortly return to London for discussions with H.M. Government.

MR. NICHOLAS SPEKE, a great-grandnephew of the discoverer of the source of the Nile, will attend the centenary celebrations of that event in Jinja in July.

MR. G. E. RUMBALL, general manager for Southern and East Africa of the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., and Mrs. RUMBALL have arrived in the United Kingdom.

SIR SHENTON THOMAS, sometime Governor of Nyasaland, left £12,257, on which duty of £1,233 has been paid. He bequeathed £500 to St. John's School, Leatherhead.

Company directors who have arrived from the Federation include MR. A. D. BEHERENS, MR. R. BURNINGHAM, MR. G. R. FITZGERALD, and MR. E. M. WEIR.

MR. CHRISTIAN NDOYU and MR. ERIC TITILI have been appointed information officers to the Southern Rhodesia Government, on salaries in the £966-£1,522 range.

MR. C. N. F. FERNANDES has been appointed acting secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, following the death of COLONEL G. M. (GIBBY) ALLEN.

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, has spent 10 days in Uganda, primarily for talks with the Minister for Economic Affairs.

THE REV. J. LEY has arrived in England from the Masasi diocese of the U.M.C.A.

MR. TRISTREM RALPH GWAYAS CARLYON, of Arusha, Tanganyika, and St. Austell, Cornwall, left estate in Britain valued at £89,560, on which duty of £33,789 has been paid.

DR. DAVIDSON NICOL will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on July 5 on "Politics, Nationalism and Universities in Africa".

MR. H. E. SARWATT, Independent M.P. for the Mbulu constituency of Tanganyika, and the son of a chief, has been appointed a director of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., Tanganyika.

MR. ALHAY TEWA SAIDI TEWA, Minister for Lands, Forests and Wildlife in Tanganyika, presided at the opening session in Nairobi on Monday of a Commonwealth Forestry Conference.

MR. GEORGE BAKER, lately Controller of Information Services in Tanganyika, and Mrs. BAKER are homeward passengers in the TRANSVAAL CASTLE, which is due in Southampton tomorrow.

MR. ANTHONY TUKE has been appointed by the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and YORK to be a trustee of the Historic Churches Preservation Trust and chairman of its executive committee.

MR. C. S. K. TUMBO, High Commissioner in London for Tanganyika, gave a sundowner party one evening last week for the delegates to the Uganda Constitutional Conference at Marlborough House.

MR. KUNYOSHI NEUSHI has taken up his duties as Japanese Ambassador in Tanganyika. Mr. YOSHIO YAMAMOTO is Counsellor in the Embassy and MR. MASAMICHI YOSHIDA Third Secretary.

PROFESSOR SIR WILFRID L. GREG CLARK, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Oxford since 1934, who has visited East and Central Africa, is to receive the honorary D.Sc. of Manchester University.

MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, Minister for Health and Labour in Tanganyika, told a World Health Assembly in Geneva that to provide a reasonable health service his country should have ten times as many doctors.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY of the United States has received from Tanganyika a mounted crocodile, a canoe, and war clubs, in gratitude for 1,543 tons of American maize sent to the flooded Rufiji Valley a few months ago.

MR. N. J. B. SABINE, who joined the executive staff of Rediffusion, Ltd., in 1947 and was elected a director in 1954, has resigned from the board. Some months ago he relinquished his executive duties in order to take up other interests.

THE EARL OF PERTH, lately Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has joined the board of International Holdings Corporation, Ltd. He has recently become a director of the Royal Bank of Scotland and of J. Henry Schroder & Co., Ltd.

MR. ERIC WOOD, principal of Leicester College of Technology and Commerce and a member of the Department of Technical Co-operation's council for technical education and training overseas, has returned from a short visit to Nyasaland.

SIR GUYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, who resigned from the office of patron of Zomba Gwakhana Club some months ago, has resumed the office, the club having resolved to reverse the rule which restricted membership to Europeans.

MR. S. A. MPASHI, who is in charge of the reader-translator section of the Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been awarded the 1961 Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund medal and prize for outstanding services to African literature in Central and Southern Africa. He has written 12 books in Bemba.

CHIEF SENGOR, for 18 years Chief of Singida, Tanganyika, has resigned, saying that he has done so owing to the pressure of public opinion against him, and that he will co-operate loyally in fighting the public enemies of ignorance, poverty and disease.

MR. A. DACHS has been elected president of the students' union of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, following the return to Nyasaland of **MR. F. B. KANYUKA**, the former president, on the Nyasaland Government's orders.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister in charge of Common Market affairs, arrived in Europe to spend about a fortnight visiting the E.E.C. nations. He is accompanied by **MR. EVAN CAMPBELL**, president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Export Promotion Council.

MR. L. R. VERNEY, who from 1955 to 1960 was assistant smelter superintendent at the Mufuwa mine in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed consulting metallurgical engineer to the Rhodesian Selection Trust group on the management of **MR. R. H. BAULD**.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD and **MRS. CLIO GEORGIADIS**, wife of **VASSO GEORGIADIS**, of Kampala, were married a week ago in Lavangne. **SIR FREDERICK**, lately Governor of Uganda, is a director of the British South Africa Company resident in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. E. BICKLE, chairman of the Cold Storage Commission, **MR. N. SPOEL**, its general manager, and **MR. J. DUNLOP**, a member, are due in this country shortly to investigate the scope available to the Federation as a leading beef supplier to Britain.

A 26-year-old African from Northern Rhodesia, **MR. ARTHUR M. LEWANIKA**, eldest son of **MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA**, a Federal M.P., has been selected by Jackson State College, U.S.A., which has some 1,800 students, to represent it at a students' conference in Texas.

MR. CHARLES OPIYO ODUK is the first African in Kenya to be appointed a provincial African courts officer. He has been posted to the Rift Valley Province, where he will have charge of 19 district and divisional African courts. Last year he was appointed a district officer.

MR. J. C. KENWORTHY, an assistant superintendent in the Tanganyika Police, has been appointed to the British Somomoni Islands Protectorate. So has **MR. R. A. F. VIGGOR**, now serving in Uganda. **MR. D. W. MARSHALL**, who has held the same rank in Kenya, is going to Fiji.

MR. P. H. HICKS, now acting chief engineer to East African Railways and Harbours, has been on the staff since 1937 apart from a period of the last war, when he served in the Kenya Regiment in Somaliland and Ethiopia and later as chief engineer of the Eritrean Railways.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, Nyasaland's Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government, had discussions in Lisbon last week with **DR. FRANCO NOGUEIRA**, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and **DR. ADRIANO MORERIA**, Minister for Overseas Territories. **DR. BANDA** is now in London.

CHIEF ADAM SAPI MKWAWA, Chief of the Hehe tribe, has been appointed chairman of the board of trustees of the Tanganyika National Parks and has left for the United States, where he and **MR. JOHN OWEN**, director of the parks, will represent Tanganyika at the first World Conference on National Parks.

THE REV. PHILIP BLOY, a 42-year-old Anglican minister on the staff of Miodolo Ecumenical Centre, Kitwe, has been working as a miner at Roan Antelope for some months in order to have personal knowledge of the problems of many of the people with whom he is in contact. Ten years ago he worked as a labourer in a steelworks in Sheffield while preparing for ordination.

MR. ANDREW TRENDS, a 26-year-old Kikuyu, who has spent five years in the accounts department of the East African Tobacco Co. Ltd., has been appointed assistant executive officer to the Maize Marketing Board, which not long ago appointed two Africans as information officers.

MR. GARY HOCKING, the world champion motorcyclist, said last week when he returned home to Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, after winning the senior Tourist Trophy race in the Isle of Man that he would retire from the sport, "because I am sick of the sight of men killing themselves on motor-cycles".

MR. PETER SCOTT, the naturalist, who has visited East Africa more than once, has accepted the ancient post of Admiral of the Manx herring fleet. This courtesy title, revived by the Government on an annual tenancy, commits the holder to at least one visit to the Isle of Man during his term of office, which carries a "salary" of £5.

MR. J. W. SWAN, Member of the Federal Parliament, **MR. H. ROBERTS**, a Southern Rhodesian M.P., and two members of the National Assembly of Tanganyika, **MESSRS. S. S. CHAMBERLAIN** and **S. S. KANYUKA**, have arrived in the United Kingdom on a visit of three weeks as guests of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

PROFESSOR A. V. JUDGES, Professor of Education at King's College, London, has been appointed chairman of a Southern Rhodesia Education Commission with wide terms of reference. The new members are **FREDA GWILLIAMS**, **MR. N. HLEBE**, **MRS. J. N. KALONJA**, **MR. F. S. MAZITANWA**, **PROFESSOR A. MILTON**, and **MR. S. B. NGOMBE**.

MR. THOMAS ASHBAENDE, who will shortly return to Kenya as an education officer responsible for university placings, bursaries and overseas training schemes, has been teaching in this country since he gained a B.A. at the University of North Staffordshire in 1959. He has represented Kenya in athletics, and has been playing Soccer for the English League team Port Vale.

MRS. FREDA KLAMBOROWSKI, who was awarded the M.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List, went to Nyasaland just half a century ago as an educational missionary and worked in different parts of the country until the age of 70. Then, eight years ago, she retired to Blantyre, where she has shown much hospitality. She is now to spend some time visiting relatives and friends in the United Kingdom and the United States.

M. MAMOUDDI TOURE, a Senegalese, who graduated in law from the University of Dakar and holds a doctorate in economics from the University of Paris, is to be the new secretary-general of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.), in succession to **M. CLAUDE CHEYSSON**. **MR. TOURE** is ambassador for Mauritania to France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and the European Economic Community.

Visitors in London from the Federation include **SIR PETER BERNALL**, **MR. & MRS. R. S. ADAMS**, **MR. & MRS. R. J. ALLANSON**, **MR. & MRS. D. C. M. CORBETT**, **MR. & MRS. C. H. W. CHAMBERLAIN**, **MR. & MRS. C. CONNELLY**, **MRS. F. DOBKINS**, **MR. & MRS. R. C. P. ELLWOOD**, **MR. & MRS. V. G. GILHAM**, **MR. P. JOHNS**, **MR. & MRS. A. R. KEMP**, **MR. T. E. KING**, **MR. T. LENNON**, **MR. J. R. LOWE**, **MR. T. LANGHAM**, **MR. & MRS. J. S. MULLOY**, **MR. P. J. MILNER**, **COLONEL A. H. MAGILWAIN**, **MR. P. J. MALCOLM**, **MR. D. D. O'DONOVAN**, **MR. & MRS. J. B. PHILIP**, **MR. J. L. PATERSON**, **MR. & MRS. G. L. G. PICKERING**, **MR. T. P. PEATLING**, **MR. A. G. RICHMAN**, **COMMANDER & MRS. R. J. RICHARDS**, **MR. & MRS. C. W. ROBINSON**, **MR. & MRS. S. G. RIDLEY**, **MR. & MRS. J. R. REZIN**, **MR. A. F. TERNOUTH**, **MR. & MRS. C. K. THOMPSON**, **MR. B. TRIMMER**, and **MR. & MRS. P. T. W. WYNN**.

Obituary

Lieut-Colonel G. M. Allen

LIEUT-COLONEL GEOFFREY MORRIS ALLEN, M.B.E., for the past decade secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, has died in hospital in that country as a result of a motor accident. His daughter was injured, and Mr. E. Browne, of the staff of the society, was killed.

Born in Malaya, the son of a member of the Colonial Service, Allen was educated in England, passed through Sandhurst, and in 1928 was commissioned in the Royal Norfolk Regiment, from which he was seconded five years later to the 6th Bn. The King's African Rifles in Tanganyika. He was there until shortly before the outbreak of war in 1939.

Wounded during the retreat to Dunkirk, he was back in action in the drive on Germany through France, Belgium and Holland where he was again wounded. Later he passed through the Staff College, and in 1950 returned to East Africa to take charge of the Training Centre at Nakuru. Two years later he retired from the Army.

As chief executive officer of the R.A.S.K. he was active in the background in Mitchell Park, Nairobi, into one of the best in Africa, and he also organized many show-up country at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kiule, and Nanyuki. He received the M.B.E. two years ago for his services to agriculture, in the course of which he made many friends throughout the Highlands.

He is survived by Mrs. Allen, two daughters, and a son.

CAPTAIN JAMES LUMSDEN, who has died in Eldoret at the age of 87, was an Aberdeenshire man who joined the Royal Navy as a youth and was a midshipman in H.M.S. VICTORIA when she was rammed and sunk in the Mediterranean in 1893. He narrowly escaped with his life and had to be invalided out of the service. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he was commissioned in the Scots Guards, served throughout the war on the Western Front, and was demobilized as a captain. He took up a soldier settler farm near Thomson's Falls, Kenya, and later farmed near Gilgil. For some years he had lived at Soy.

MRS. AGATHA GEORGINA TWINING, who has died in her 90th year, was the widow of the Rev. W. H. G. Twining, and the mother of Lord Twining, lately Governor of Tanganyika. She was a daughter of Lieut-Colonel Robert Vaughan, of Cowarne Court, Herefordshire. It was her special request that flowers should not be sent to her funeral but that the donations should be made instead to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

SIR PHILIP REGINALD LE BELWARD GREY EGERTON, 14th baronet, who has died at the age of 76, was in the Sudan Civil Service from 1910 to 1931. Ten years later he became High Sheriff of Cheshire.

MR. FRANCIS (FRANK) STEUART McNAMARA, sometime Deputy Inspector-General of Indian Police, who since his retirement had lived at Nyeri, has died in Kenya.

MRS. MABEL EMILY ("EILEEN") GUTHRIE-SMITH, widow of Mr. Frank Guthrie-Smith, a former judge in Uganda, has died in hospital in Truro, Cornwall.

M. AIME MARTHOOZ, one of the two managing directors of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, has died in Brussels.

Lord Boyd's Reminder on Independence

Essential Prerequisites Before Transfer

FOUR ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS should be fulfilled before the British Government could transfer authority in her Colonies with a clear conscience, Viscount Boyd told the East Africa Dinner Club in London last week. He recalled that when he was Colonial Secretary in 1959 he had suggested such prerequisites, which were still applicable.

He stated them as follows in an address to the Commonwealth Press Union in June, 1959:—

"The first is that we leave behind us the institutions which are best fitted to secure a good Government, and that we should be satisfied that power will pass to able and honest people, ready to govern through those institutions and not abuse them for the sake of their own ambitions.

"The second criterion is to get everyone to accept that the territory is not just the home of one particular race or community, and that the rights and interests of all communities must be safeguarded.

"The third is that the people must already have the material resources to give the institutions a reasonable standard of living, but keep the confidence of all on whose capital and skill its future prosperity depends.

"Fourthly—and as important as anything else—there must be enough skilled, experienced, and educated people to form the nucleus of an impartial Civil Service to run the complex machinery of modern government."

Opposed to Racism

Mr. Lennox Boyd (he then was) added: "We are not embarking on a policy of repressing African nationalism. Our Government can allow any section of the people to use force or the threat of it or force roughness over the law of the land to get its way. African to forestall violence often attracts severe criticism, but no Government ought to let human life in its haste to express genuine national aspirations. Our policy is to give nationalism a constructive outlet in steady progress towards self-government."

"But African nationalism will have to accept—as the more moderate Africans do—that there are other races who have settled for generations in the various territories and regard it as their homes and that these races provide most of the skill, the capital, and the enterprise required to bring the territories economically to the point where they can be viable independent units.

"The policy of successive British Governments has been to lead the territories to responsible self-government in the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to all the people concerned—and that means all the people—both a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter.

"We understand and sympathize with nationalism. What we must oppose is racism. We are against trouble-makers who set out to stir up race hatred and to ride to power upon it, against those who ignore or condemn the emergence of moderate opinion when responsible men and women of all races are trying so hard to learn to weld modern societies based on mutual tolerance."

More U.N. Meddling

SUPPORT for "the demand of the overwhelming majority of the population of Nyasaland for dissolution of the Federation with Rhodesia and for the grant of complete independence to Nyasaland" has been recommended to the United Nations by its Committee on Colonialism, which left Dar es Salaam a week ago after receiving petitions on Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and the High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. It approved an "urgent appeal" to Britain to release "all the political prisoners arbitrarily held in custody in Zanzibar," and to end the state of emergency there. The Australian, Indian, and U.S.A. members of the committee abstained from voting with Britain in opposition to the majority decisions on Nyasaland and Zanzibar, but voted with her against resolutions on the High Commission territories for the early introduction of adult suffrage and constitutional conferences to decide dates for independence. Among the 12 member States which approved those suggestions were Tanganyika and Ethiopia.

Letter to the Editor**Mr. Oginga Odinga on Communism****"Imperialism the Snake in Our House"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Much publicity has been given to statements that I have received and continue to receive large sums of money from Socialist countries—Russia, China, etc. These accusations come from newspapers in the pay of imperialists and immigrant magnates in the form of so-called news coups; from the Kenya Government in the form of revelations of secret information and of threat to Kenya security; from our rival Kenya African Democratic Union (K.A.D.U.); and from certain individual Anglo-American stooges within my party (K.A.N.U.). These accusations are most veneferous around election time, on the eve of a Lancaster House conference, on the formation of a National Government, or when I am involved in some important political development nationally or internationally.

My exclusion by the British imperialists from holding a ministerial post in the present Kenya Coalition Government was preceded by blinding attack on the Press and other allied agencies. Our president, Jomo Kenyatta, wanted me to be a minister in the Coalition Government, but the British Government adamantly refused. I quote the example to show that the allegation of my receipt of Communist money is used to block my political advancement and to smear and isolate me and my friends at crucial moments. Some of my political opponents in both K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. brought pressure to bear on and co-operated with the Governor and the immigrant vested interests to see me out of the Coalition Government.

I have admitted that I brought back money from Socialist countries for educational purposes when I toured those countries a few years ago. My people know that I tell them the truth and they trust me. Even God does not forbid men from asking assistance when they need assistance.

I was a teacher before I joined politics and it is still in my blood to assist students. It is in this vein and realization of the urgent need of our people to train for independence that I decided to send our students to Socialist countries. This need not imply my preference of Socialism. In fact, I have also sent tens of students to study in America and other capitalist countries. We must strike a balance in dealing with our friends in the East and West. In order to attain this our students must study in both East and West so as to know them better. If friends know each other their friendship can endure.

Our policy is functional neutrality. That is, we accept in East and West what is in tune with our national objectives and international understanding and reject what is opposed to our national aspirations and international peace.

Education is the basis of technical progress. Capitalist and Socialist education generates progress. Has Socialist education in Russia generated faster progress than capitalist education in America? We want our youths studying in Russia and America to give us clues to such debatable points. It was with such present and future requirements of Kenya in mind that I negotiated and started sending large numbers of our students to the East, just as I had earlier sent some to America. If we get education funds from Socialist States of the East such as Russia, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, etc., I shall accept them.

Our number one enemy is imperialism, which is sucking our blood; it is the so-called Anglo-American

imperialism. This imperialism denies us our independence and national self-expression? It is the snake in our house which we must not only dread but get rid of before it destroys us. Today our national enemy is British imperialism backed by American dollar imperialism and reinforced by immigrant big business—not Communism, as alleged. Communism cannot be our enemy in Kenya because it does not even exist in Kenya. The so-called Communist threat to Kenya is a mere fantasy to scare us from Communist friendship. Russians or Chinese do not live in Kenya to oppress us.

When we achieve independence we shall want financial aid from all States that will accept Kenya as an equal friend. Of course, we shall not accept financial aid from States like Verwoerd's South Africa or Roy Welensky's Rhodesian Federation because they regard Africans and Kenyans as inferior human specimens. But we shall accept aid from Communist countries, from Britain, from independent African States, and all other countries which regard us as equals and friends. Friendship and equality should be the criterion of our accepting financial aid, not the political system of the foreign country.

Freedom of association, a cardinal principle of democracy, includes the freedom to befriend whom we choose. It follows that under democracy I am at liberty to have friends anywhere in the world, whether in Russia or America; and friendship entails mutual understanding and mutual assistance. My friend in Russia, China or America may accept gifts from me. Likewise I can accept gifts from him.

Yours faithfully,
 OGINGA ODINGA
 Kenya

(The writer is vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, of which Kenyatta is president.—Ed.)

Points from Letters**Right About Things Going Wrong**

I HEARTILY APPROVE the common sense and consistency of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and wish earnestly that you were not always so right about things going wrong! I intend to keep up my subscription now that I am returning to England, not only because yours is easily the most informative publication on East and Central Africa, but because someone should go on telling the truth, however unpalatable. I should have been happy to stay on in Uganda through independence, but that seemed undignified when invaded—and indeed bribed—to go."

Tired of Words

"HOW TRUE IT IS, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote recently, that people in the Federation are 'tired of the words' of politicians in the United Kingdom, politicians whose words have done such incalculable harm in both Central and East Africa. There is increasing displeasure also at the attitude of United Kingdom newspapers, the gist of whose editorial references to the Federation is telegraphed to our leading papers day by day. During the visit of Mr. Sandy to the Federation and of Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead to London readers in Central Africa were given an increased supply of such quotations. Leader-writers in papers with great influence drew all sorts of nonsensical deductions, and scarcely any of the speculations which I read in abbreviated form were trustworthy or helpful. To have against us politicians who evidently understand little of our problems is serious enough. It is worse when the British Press is equally blind—but equally self-confident."

Coffee Strike Over in Kenya

K.F.L. Alleges K.A.N.U. Communist Interference

SUSPENSION OF THE COFFEE STRIKE in Kenya was agreed on Friday when the Labour Minister, Mr. T. J. Mboya, obtained from the Kenya Coffee Growers' Association an assurance that accredited officials of the Sisal and Coffee Plantation Workers' Union would be granted access to those estates on which strikers had failed to return to work, so that the unions might explain the interim settlement, which provided for the immediate return to duty of all employees and for no victimization by either side.

The board refused to inquire into the dispute which concerns the C.G.A.'s refusal to deal with the union because it is generally representative of the coffee industry; the protesters of whom are fundamentally different from those of the coffee industry, who hold the land rights in Mombasa. On that day, the strikers reportedly had no other work, save the strike, and allegations that some growers had entered into deals with "victimised" members.

The strike began on Friday last week and the Kenya Federation of Labour quickly proposed a general strike on Saturday if the dispute had not been settled by then. The general secretary of the Federation said that Kenya would have its first revolution if the Government tried to ban the coffee stoppage, alleged that plantation employers had been guarding non-striking African employees and that they had closed down estate schools even though fees had been paid.

Announcing the Federation's decision to suspend the proposed general strike action, he said later that members in Mombasa were trying to use the K.F.L. as a political springboard and that he had definite proof that money from Russia and from other African countries was being sent into Kenya to disrupt the labour movement. He proposed to take steps against these elements within the movement.

The threat of a general strike loomed up again on Monday when the K.F.L. pledged support for the two-week stoppage of some 8,000 workers in 10 motor companies in Nairobi,

Mombasa, Nakuru, and Nanyuki, whose employees alleged victimization and demanded improvements in their terms and conditions of service. Mr. Mboya called a meeting of the motor employers and the Motor Engineering and Allied Workers' Union for Monday.

Most of the other strikes of last week have ended, including the bus strikes in Nairobi and Mombasa, a stoppage by catering staff at Embakasi Airport, and that of some 1,800 engineering workers; but Nairobi flour mill workers are still out.

A strike by Kenya African employees of East African Railways and Harbours was threatened on Friday on the ground that Africanization is not proceeding speedily enough.

Insurance companies have increased 12-fold their premiums for cover for strike and riot damage in Kenya.

Mr. Mboya told a Kenya National Farmers' Union meeting in Nakuru last week that the finest antidote to the country's unemployment and other economic problems would be a proclamation by farmers of their confidence in the country's future. He said: "Stop crying out for preferential treatment. Many of the alleged threats to your property and your life are figments of your imagination. There is no war. There is a place for us all in the future. All we need is mutual respect and trust."

Mr. Maudling to Revisit Kenya

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Colonial Secretary, will revisit Kenya within the next month in order to receive a report on the Colony's constitutional progress and to hurry things along. Sir Patrick Rennis, the Governor, announced when he returned to Nairobi last week from leave in Britain.

Calling for a concerted effort, the Governor said:—

"If the Government, all parties and politicians, the administration, employers, labour and trade unions, local government and everybody else will forget past quarrels and jealousies and fears and selfish thoughts, and put their combined shoulders behind a real shove forward to self-government and independence, they can set into the path of working together and the pattern we plan can bring Kenya to be one of the most important and promising newly independent countries in Africa as quickly as they hope."

R.A.S.K. President Condemns Gloom

KENYA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY in the equatorial zone of Africa which has an efficient, modern livestock industry based upon imported livestock, the Acting Governor of Kenya, Sir Eric Griffith-Jones, said when he opened Nakuru County Show.

The industry, he said, had been built up on the initiative of the European farmers, who had made Kenya a supplier of high-quality meat, milk, butter, cheese, wool and poultry products. Present marketing prospects for all these commodities were excellent. African farmers were beginning to base their farming increasingly on grade animals.

The president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, Mr. H. T. Lloyd, suggested that there was too much pessimism and "woolly thinking" over what would happen when Kenya was run by its African people.

"I was told a year ago that there would be chaos when European Government officials were replaced by Africans. In the Transvaal today we have departments run by African officials who are giving a high standard of efficient service. Provided we are prepared to assist such men to the full, I see no reason why the equivalent cannot be done here. It is our main aim to help build the Kenya of the future. Long and gloomy prognostications can only scare away confidence and thus ensure the delay of our economic recovery to the detriment of every citizen of Kenya."

All livestock events at the show had to be cancelled because of foot-and-mouth disease in the area.

"Are there no limits to the fantasies and vagaries of Britain's African policy? Blind guides which strain at the Odings goat and swallow the Kenyatta camel?" Colonel Ewart S. Grogan.



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Mr. Butler's Pledges to Rhodesians

Warning to Political Extremists

CENTRAL AFRICA is not a problem that the British Government proposes to delegate to any outside body. Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and Minister responsible for Central African Affairs, said in Saffron Walden at the week-end.

"I have just been to Central Africa to see its perplexing problems for myself. The special feature is the presence of long-established European populations in the Rhodesias. We cannot and should not ignore the claims of these minorities. It is our job to find how best to reconcile the obvious differences of colour and race—to build contented multi-racial communities which protect minority rights, while at the same time free of all discrimination, and where individual merit alone is the criterion for man's advancement."

The United Nations does not appear to understand that this is our ideal. I am certain that we are not going to depart from it. I do not underestimate the difficulties. It is a task demanding not only infinite patience, but firmness and adherence to tried principles of fair dealing. We will brook no intimidation or violence by political extremists.

Britain Will Not Delegate Responsibility

Central Africa is not a problem that we propose to delegate to any outside body. It is our responsibility, and we have the knowledge and experience to discharge it. We shall not weary of this challenge, confident that the successful accomplishment of our task will lend new strength to Commonwealth unity.

"Our Commonwealth policy is based on strength, and nowhere have we exhibited more strength than in carrying through our time-honoured tradition of conferring self-government on dependent territories. You would hardly believe this if you have followed the determined and unfriendly line of some countries at the U.N. during the past few weeks. They have gone to extremes such as offering the rule of order at the fast minute, so as to cause us in Britain the maximum discomfort."

"I would not speak critically had the subject not been one—namely the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia—a subject on which we devolved responsibility as long ago as 1923. We did this by creating Southern Rhodesia a self-governing Colony."

"At the end of the war the number of people in British dependent territories was about 650m. It is now 20m. That is 630m. freed while the Soviet Union has enslaved millions."

"In the economic sphere our responsibilities have been comparably great. British aid and investment for developing countries since the war amounts to about £3,000m. Last year alone it amounted to about £280m. The proportion of our national income directed in such aid to under-developed countries is higher even than that of the United States."

Mr. Butler added that membership of the Common Market must not be at the expense of the Commonwealth, whose vital interests the Government was pledged to preserve.

Meddling Causing "Bloody Reprisals"

Mozambique and the Federation

OUTSIDERS WANTING TO INTERFERE on behalf of ideologies of doubtful origin and consistency in the pacific development of Africa and the safe social rise of its people have aroused and developed hatred between the races by changing natural and human aspirations into bloody reprisals. Rear-Admiral Sarmiento Rodrigues, Governor-General of Mozambique, said at a banquet in Salisbury last week.

"The world even dares, in support of such old and primitive attitudes, to appeal to the sacred principles of human brotherhood. We have the greatest respect for the systems of life of other people, whatever they may be, and never interfere. We shall therefore never allow others to interfere in our problems in order to destroy the freedom of our people."

Wonderfully Endowed by Nature

The Governor-General said that he was lost for words to describe the "vast and magnificent impressions" gathered on a rapid and intensive tour of the Federation by visits to the "various delightful places and the flourishing industries of this progressive country. Large cities, imposing barrages, prominent and scholarly institutes—these and much more met the astonished gaze."

"I do not know what might be expected if, instead of this, it is the social calm, which is a sign of respect for human dignity, fortunately not yet disturbed by foreign elements, the high degree of intellectual culture, the striking material progress, or perhaps, the wonderful gifts with which nature has enriched this country."

"In the relationships of our Governments and peoples there have never been economic or political problems that have not been capable of solution by pacific means and negotiation—the only way to resolve any dispute between civilized people who respect the liberties and rights of all."

"It would be very difficult to find territories which have the same sort of problems as Mozambique and the Federation, especially over transit traffic, which is subject to continuous changes and agreements. We consider it a great privilege to assist with all contributions to a solution of the problems of the Federation which need our collaboration, and to facilitate its development. I am one of many in Mozambique who think highly of the people of the Federation and wish to collaborate with them for our mutual success. Today more than ever that collaboration is indispensable."


Political Manoeuvring Given First Place

SIR ROY WELNSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, said:—

"The relationship developed between our countries is strengthening daily and is of mutual benefit. You have made a direct contribution to our development and progress. In turn, our prosperity benefits your ports, railways, and tourist industry. This pattern might well be heeded elsewhere on the continent where all too little attention seems to be paid to international co-operation, based on those factors which contribute to the real welfare of nations."

"To me the fundamental concept of government is that it should be exercised for the benefit of the people. In the same way, the purpose of agreements reached and plans made by neighbouring countries should be to further the interests of the peoples concerned—not the interests of some arrogant but empty political movement or the interests of a few ambitious politicians. The problems of peaceful development in Africa are so vast and urgent that from the point of view of the common man in Africa it is utterly tragic that so much effort, time and money is being misdirected."

"The Western world has enough knowledge and resources to plan the eradication of poverty, disease and backwardness and to do much to bring it about; yet for all its maturity the West has allowed these problems to take second place to political manoeuvring in all but a few parts of Africa. Because of this countries such as ours, which still stand firmly to the

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belief that first things must come first in the progress and development of backward people, are today subjected to pressures, threats and difficulties which flow from our unpopularity in those circles which centre largely on Manhattan."

At a news conference earlier the Governor-General had said that Mozambique, being an integral part of metropolitan Portugal, would not tolerate United Nations intervention. The hostile attitude of some African nations was one of the greatest pieces of ingratitude in history. Allegations of ill-treatment of Africans had been proved totally false by the recent I.L.O. report. European immigration was continuously increasing.

Optimism at Uganda Conference

Toro Delegates Attend in East

WITH THIS WEEK'S MEETING went to press there was optimism among the Uganda delegates in London that the independence conference would end satisfactorily by today.

The TORO delegation, which had boycotted the proceedings from the start, agreed on Monday to associate itself with the work, and the Chief Minister, Mr. Obote, paid tribute to Mr. Obote, the Prime Minister, for his initiative and statesmanship in resolving the dispute.

Major difficulty still unsettled was that concerning the "lost counties", but even on that issue the general attitude was more hopeful.

At a plenary session on Wednesday the Governor, Sir Walter Couls, made a statement on the position of the Kingdoms, and the constitutional and fiscal committees presented interim reports.

Matters dealt with by the constitutional committee have included aspects of rights to personal liberty, fair trial, and protection against discrimination; disputes between the Uganda Government and the kingdoms; appeals to the Privy Council and the East African Court of Appeal; the Judicial and Public Service Commissions; control of public money; declaration of a public emergency; appointment of overseas representatives; amendments to the Constitution; and the offices of director of prosecutions, inspector-general of police, and auditor-general.

On Monday the committee concluded its discussion of a memorandum jointly prepared by the Colonial Secretary and the Uganda Government on provisions for an Independence Constitution, and drafted recommendations for submission to the full conference.

The fiscal committee has considered financial relationships between the Central Government and other authorities in Uganda after independence. A report on talks between the Uganda Government delegation and the Buganda delegation on financial relationships between the two was accepted in principle. The committee met twice on Sunday to discuss the payment of graduated personal tax in Central Government towns and the fiscal relationships of the Western Province kingdoms and Busoga with the Uganda Government.

The citizenship committee has studied points arising from proposals for Uganda citizenship status.

Land Tenure Changes in Tanganyika

Nine-Point Proposal of Government

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT'S proposals for changes in land tenure were published last week as Government Paper No. 2 of 1962 (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1.40s.).

The nine-point plan is as follows:—

- (1) All freeholds to be converted to Government leasehold.
- (2) Term of leases to be 99 years from date of conversion.
- (3) Rents will be one-thousandth part of the valuation in rating valuation lists. Pending the provision of such lists where not now available, a rent of £1 will be charged in urban areas and of £1 for each thousand acres up to a maximum of 25 in rural areas.
- (4) At the expiry of the lease there will be an option to renew if the land has been properly developed.
- (5) Development will not be compulsory until an appropriate authority declares the land open for development, notice of the development requirements is given, and on the leaseholder. Where that requirement is not met after a warning notice the lease will be terminated; but the lease will be advertised with the value of the improvements on the land as a premium, and this amount will be paid to the outgoing leasee on redisposal of the lease.

Rights of Occupancy

(6) Some land held on rights of occupancy is still subject to development requirements fixed by law. These requirements have been repealed because they were ineffective in the development of land. Powers to make such land subject to current zoning regulations will be introduced.

(7) An occupier under such a right of occupancy who does not wish to become subject to the new conditions will have the right to surrender his right of occupancy, which will then be advertised with the value of the improvements on the land as a premium; this amount will be paid to the outgoing occupier as disposal of the right of occupancy.

(8) An occupier who surrenders will have the right to retain his dwelling-house on the land together with an area of land up to a maximum of 30 acres.

(9) Provision will be made for appeals to a land tribunal. The Paper states: "Government cannot too strongly emphasize that it has no desire to deprive any person of the land where such person has adequately developed it and has maintained such development."

But Government considers that the urgent need for raising the standard of living of the people of Tanganyika and the vital importance of agriculture in the country's economy compel it to use its power to procure development of land.

"The proposals may recall the measures taken in the United Kingdom and other countries during the 1939-45 war and in the post-war period when home production was vital to ensure that land was fully used. The circumstances of today in Tanganyika require a national effort for increased production through land development not dissimilar from the national effort made in the U.K. and other countries when they felt that their future welfare was at stake."

It is Government's hope, therefore, that all who study these proposals will do so conscious of the country's need and that they will direct their criticisms to the achievement of Government's ultimate aim: the promotion of the welfare of the people through land development.

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Colonial Development Corporation

Details of East and Central African Interests

INVESTMENTS in East and Central Africa of the Colonial Development Corporation are stated in the latest annual report to exceed £45m.

To the extracts from that document published recently the following facts are added:

FIRST PERMANENT (EAST AFRICA), LTD.—A wholly-owned subsidiary was registered in Kenya in December with a nominal capital of £1,000. C.D.C. had used in April to a request by the East African and Southern Rhodesian Governments that Mr. J. Burgess, C.D.C. building society consultant, should visit East and Central Africa to report on the First Permanent Building Society. His recommendations were accepted by all the interested parties, and the society's business is to be divided into two units, one for Central and one for East Africa. C.D.C. is to assume financial responsibility for the society's first African investments, contingent upon detailed arrangements being worked out.

Arrangements have been passed in Kenya enabling the company to be made. It has incorporated the proposed transfer of the East African engagements, First Permanent (East Africa) Ltd. Negotiations are still proceeding. Pending completion of negotiations, at the request of the Society's Board its business in East Africa is being conducted through a Committee of Management nominated by C.D.C.

Sisal, Tea, Sugar and Cocoa

AGRICULTURAL CO. (ARMED), LTD.—A public company with £100,000 issued ordinary capital. C.D.C. lent in 1958/59 £100,000 in 7½% convertible debenture stock (1967/72). C.D.C. holds £50,000 7½% convertible debenture stock and £50,000 non-convertible debenture stock. Profit was adversely affected by drought, lower deal prices, and higher working costs. Net profit before tax was £210,486 (1959/60 £398,879).

KILIMBERO SUGAR CO. LTD.—Planned to develop a sugar cane estate near the Great Ruvuma River, at Mselu in the district of Ulanga, Tanganyika, it is financed, apart from preference shares taken up by the Tanganyika public by a consortium consisting of International Finance Corporation, C.D.C., Nederlandse Overzeese Financierings-Maatschappij N.V., NV Vereenigde Klattensche Cultuur-Maatschappij, and the Standard Bank. The estimate of cost to bring a 20,000-ton mill into production was £23m. At 31.12.61 C.D.C. investment totalled £11,134,463. 1975 acres of sugar cane have been planted for harvesting in 1962. Production is planned to start in September 1962. A further 4,750 acres will be planted with cane in 1962.

MARAMBA ESTATE, LTD.—Issued capital £400,000, held equally by Holland Tanganyika Compagnie N.V., of Overveen, Holland, and C.D.C., who are making *pari passu* advances to finance current development. C.D.C. investment at 31.12.61 £200,000 shares and £17,500 loans. Company is developing an estate in the Usambara foothills for the production of fine cocoa; coffee and kapok are subsidiary crops.

The original programme envisaged the extension of cocoa from 650 acres to 4,750 acres in the years 1959 to 1970. Maramba is the only major cocoa producer in East Africa. Frost weather conditions in recent years have accentuated the normal difficulties of pioneer work, but there have been encouraging reports on the high quality of the small quantities of cocoa exported.

MBEYA EXPLORATION CO., LTD.—A joint company set up by NV Billiton, Maatschappij, of The Hague, and C.D.C. to investigate a pyrochlore (ore of niobium/columbium) deposit at Panda Hill in south-west Tanganyika. Billiton have a 70% interest and C.D.C. 30%. C.D.C. investment, £496,749.

Work on assessing the deposit at 125m. tons of 0.3% ore has been completed and mining operations closed down in 1961, the installations at Mbeya being placed on care and maintenance. Research on flotation methods of treating the ore is being continued. The Panda Hill deposit is described as one of the few major potential economic assets which Tanganyika is known to possess. It would therefore be of great importance to Tanganyika if a way of developing the deposit on a commercial basis could be discovered. Provided an economic reduction process can be discovered, some part of the investigation expenditure may be recovered; but provision has been included in the accounts to cover the greater part of the money spent.

TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—Negotiations between the Government of Tanganyika, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, and C.D.C. have led to agreement in principle for the formation of a joint company for the economic development of Tanganyika's agriculture, industry, and commerce. The company will be set up initially with capital of £1.5m. contributed equally by the partners. Room will be left for additional partners.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.—Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., which at 31.12.61 held all but £295,000 of the £2.25m. ordinary share capital. C.D.C. has agreed to lend up to £3m. towards the cost of the Hale hydro-electric project. The loan, to be secured by debentures, carries conversion rights of 25% of the total advances, such rights to be exercised before 31.12.68. C.D.C. had advanced £200,000 at 31.12.61. The Tanganyika Government has agreed to contribute up to £2.75m. for the project.

Tanganyika Wattle

TANGANYIKA WATTLE CO., LTD.—A wholly-owned C.D.C. subsidiary with share capital, £500,000. C.D.C. loans, £814,925. Company owns 33,000 acres of wattle at Njombe in the Southern Highlands and produces tanning (mimosa) extract from wattle bark. In spite of poor rainfall in the 1961 stripping season bark yields at 7.2 tons per acre were higher than in 1960 (6.2 tons). Production of extract in 1961 was 6,326 tons (1960 6,151).

Expansion of sales in world markets is limited by the increasing usage of leather substitutes and an intense competition from other vegetable tannins such as quebracho and chestnut. World-wide enquiries to date have led to the merits of mimosa extracts are being undertaken by the company's tributaries. The company is studying ways to diversify its products. Results from pilot trials of pine, eucalyptus, and more of this crop will be planted and cultivated.

Mr. F. J. Mustill was general manager until 30.9.61, when he resigned. C.D.C. representative in this project owes its present high standard of operational efficiency mainly to his skill and leadership since its inception 12 years ago. Mr. M. W. F. Leburn, the new general manager, has been with the project since September 1949.

CRANE INDUSTRIES LTD.—A public company with £100,000 held equally by Consolidated Crane Industries Ltd., C.D.C., and C.D.C., which has lent £200,000 in debentures repayable by annuities.

CRANE INDUSTRIES LTD. (GRANITE), LTD.—Issued capital £3,000,000, held by Kilimbero Copper Cobalt, Ltd., of Toronto, 70%; C.D.C. 20% (£1,140,000); Uganda Development Corporation, Crane Industries, and the Omulunga of Tesoro, 10%. Balance of C.D.C. 5% debentures at 31.12.61, £50,000.

Despite efficient management, production of blister copper for the year at 13,463 tons was 1,352 tons lower than in 1960. This reduction is attributable to poor ore grade, protracted repair work in the Inja smelter, and unprecedented rains and floods in November and December, which caused serious stoppages in power supply and interrupted deliveries of concentrates to Inja. Proved and probable ore reserves total 7,675,000 tons of average grade of copper 1.90% and of cobalt 0.14%. Dividend received by C.D.C. in 1961 equivalent to approximately 61% gross—£71,250 (1960 nil).

Central African Regional Summary

Net revenue from Central Africa credited to the C.D.C. profit and loss account was £370,000 before charging head office organization costs and interest payable to British Government representative 6% of capital employed, as compared with £43% in 1960. This region has a high proportion of finance house projects (i.e. loans to Governments or loans guaranteed by Governments) from which revenue is immediately receivable, thus explaining a relatively high gross return on capital employed.

The Nyasaland agricultural projects had a mixed year. A Vinya tung estate the crop of nuts again disappointed, but a much improved price for oil means that the project came close to break-even for the first time. At Kawungu, despite losses from alternative diseases, the nucleus estate produced a satisfactory crop of tobacco, yielding £15 per acre, considerably more than the Nyasaland average, but African smallholders again did badly. It now seems likely that a successful scheme for African growers can be built only on highly-trained small farmers capable of growing larger acreages than those hitherto cultivated in the experimental scheme.

A resident C.D.C. representative has now been appointed to Nyasaland, with an office in Blantyre.

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION.—£1.75m. loan (1954) for purchase of Vickers Viscount aircraft and spares, secured on Central African Airways assets and guaranteed by the Federal Government; repayable by annual instalments 1959/61. Amount outstanding, £1,225,000.

In the year to June 30 C.A.A. carried 291,004 passengers (1959/60 178,855), 2,102 tons of freight (4,835), and 641 tons of mail (639), and made a net operating profit of £1,27,032 (1959/60 £72,751) after setting aside replacement and insurance reserves totalling £150,000.

FEDERAL POWER BOARD (KAMBIA).—Loan of £15m. (1956) guaranteed by the Federal Government for the Kariba hydro-electric undertaking. Loan now fully drawn, is repayable by annuities over 36 years starting 1965. In the year to June 30

last 2,054m. units were sold and the board's income exceeded its expenditure (after charging depreciation and £1,968,750 loan charges) by £563,468.

CHILANGA CEMENT LTD.—Issued capital, £1.5m. in 5s. ordinary shares, of which C.D.C. holds 37% (£553,846); balance is held by Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd., (company's general managers) and the public: £150,000 preference shares (C.D.C., £112,500) were redeemed on 31.12.61. The building industry continued depressed and sales of cement were barely maintained at 136,448 tons. Net profit before tax was sharply down at £164,069 (1960, £237,642) due to higher production and selling costs.

Losses in Nyasaland

KASUNGU TOBACCO ESTATES—A C.D.C. direct project with capital of £215,754.

Object is to open up an area of suitable land for production by African small farmers of the semi-arid tobacco. In 1960/61 1,200 acres of tobacco were grown on the nucleus estate; crop was 200 tons, yields were reduced by drought. Average grossed 288 K. per acre, selling at 7/1d. per lb. thus grossing £115 per acre (1959/60 £101 per acre) as compared with Nyasaland average of £73 per acre. Loss for 1961 (after Government's contribution to smallholder scheme overheads), £13,437 (1960, £16,892).

CHITUNGWE—Direct project with capital of £879,962 after writing off £213,423 on reorganization in 1958. 5,287 acres under tung; 687 acres (13%) classified as mature. 1,000 tons were produced from 2,500 tons of fruit harvested. Yields again below expectations, mainly due to a poor fruiting season; wet weather also hampered harvesting and extraction rate of oil from seed fruit was low. World prices of tung oil improved; average price realized for oil sold was £245 per ton (0.65 Beira (1960, £117); net operating loss £1,791 (1960, £14,507). On any reasonable assessment this project started in 1948 at the instance of the Nyasaland Government, is still heavily overcapitalized in relation to the net revenue it may earn. A substantial provision is held against the book value of this project pending more evidence of yields to be expected.

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

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

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

Mr. Kaunda Screams with Rage

Threat to Paralyse Country

THREATS TO "PARALYSE" NORTHERN RHODESIA the moment the British Government announced that it would hold the three territories of the Federation together "against our will" were made by the U.N.I.P. leader, Mr. Kaunda, when he addressed a crowd of Africans at Kitwe on Sunday.

"The whole land will come to a standstill", he said. "There will be no food for anyone. The British Government must remember that we are better organized than we were two years ago."

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled that Mr. Kaunda "at times screamed in rage through a microphone his hate of the 'evil Federation' and the party's 'arch-enemy' Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation." Africans brought from all over the Copperbelt in party-booked buses heard him talk of the party's willingness to fight if Northern Rhodesia were to become independent and feared their approval. He said that "some of a tragedy if Britain did not heed their demands."

Europeans from South Africa, who live in Northern Rhodesia would be judged by their behaviour, said Mr. Kaunda. "We have no intention of driving out any reasonable person." He outlined U.N.I.P.'s election manifesto, which deals with old age pensions, family allowances, and the integration of all schools. A rail link through Tanganyika to the Indian Ocean is proposed. The party claims to be against nationalization of the mines.

Congo Talks

PRESIDENT ISHOMBE of Katanga last week broke off his meetings with the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, after receiving reports that the Congolese Army had attacked Katangese troops near Kongolo and Baudouinville in northern Katanga. Mr. Adoula told the Senate on Friday that he wanted Mr. Tshombe to nominate three members of his Congakat Party to join a re-shaped Central Government. On the same day the Katangese Foreign Minister, Mr. Heariste Kimba, who is acting for Mr. Tshombe in Elisabethville, threatened that Katanga copper production would cease if a "plot hatched by the U.N. representative in Brussels and the Congo Government to have the royalties of Katanga's mining companies paid in Leopoldville" were implemented. Mr. Adoula said this week that all peaceful means of ending Katanga's secession were "exhausted", and it was now up to the U.N. to do something. Mr. Tshombe has returned to Elisabethville.

Boycott South African Goods

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, said in the National Assembly a few days ago that a number of its members had asked the Government to enforce a boycott of South African goods. He preferred voluntary action by the people to official intervention. The Government party, T.A.N.U., had reminded the nation of its duty, but public opinion still needed to be mobilized against consuming goods from South Africa. Members of that House had, the Prime Minister emphasized, a special responsibility in the matter.

Anti-Malawi Party

THE AFRICAN PEOPLE'S UNION of Nyasaland, which opposes the Malawi Congress Party and claims more than 20,000 members, is expecting the arrival from Khartoum of a "big African personality" who will take over the leadership from Mr. Kenane Mahone, who said at the week-end that his party does not want dictatorship and wishes to rid Nyasaland of corruption.

"Woe to the man who walks in the footsteps of the imperialists, for perdition shall be his!"—Mr. J. K. Babuza, M.N.A., Uganda.

Department of Technical Co-operation

(Concluded from page 1036)

(O.E.C.D.) to certain member and associate countries and its administration of the United States Third Country programme.

But it is not the purpose of the Department to draw into its own hands control of all the technical help which Britain gives. Much work is being done—and should rightly continue to be done—by other branches of the Government machine and by statutory and official institutions.

Outside Government the Department's chief task is to make people in Britain aware of the needs of the developing countries and to smooth the way for all those people and bodies which are willing to take an active part in helping to meet those needs. Where advice and help is necessary to make sure that their work has the best chance of achieving practical results, that advice and help will be given by the Department; but the responsibility for rising to meet this great challenge of our times rests not simply with any department but with the people of Britain as a whole.

Our duty to other countries (including those not mainly members of the Commonwealth) with whom we have special links is to the British dependent territories, for whom we have special responsibilities, and to certain foreign countries with which we have treaty associations. We are also assisting some other foreign countries on a smaller scale and hope to extend the list.

Help in Many Ways

British technical aid through international organizations (multilateral), given mainly in the form of contributions to Nations and programmes and those of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, thus becomes available to all developing countries. This is the chief way by which many of those with whom we have no special historical or treaty links benefit from British assistance.

The main activities carried out or contributed to by the Department are as follows:

- (1) Overseas Service Aid Scheme (O.S.A.S.), described in *Card 1193*;
- (2) Certain schemes under Colonial Development and Welfare (C.D. & W.);
- (3) Colombo Plan—technical co-operation;
- (4) Economic assistance under the South East Asia Treaty Organization (S.E.A.T.O.);
- (5) Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (S.C.A.A.P.) (technical co-operation);
- (6) Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.S.);
- (7) Economic assistance under the Central Treaty Organization (C.E.N.T.O.);
- (8) Middle East Development Division;
- (9) Educational Co-operation in the Commonwealth (E.C.C.); and
- (10) United Nations aid programmes.

O.S.A.S. aims to supply certain Commonwealth countries, dependent and independent, with trained and experienced men and women to help carry the burden of government until they can be replaced by local people. Every officer's expatriate costs (including half cost of his passages) are met by Britain. O.S.A.S. staff are there to do executive work for, and not merely to advise, the Government of the country where they serve. They are responsible to that Government alone.

In 1962-63 the cost of this scheme, including the U.K. 50% of the cost of compensation, is expected to be about £14,471,000, or more than half the whole vote of the Department. It applies at present to 40 countries, including one independent country (Tanganyika). In all, 15,775 officers were working under the scheme in January 1962, including 1,700 medical and 2,000 educational staff.

Independent Countries Too

C.D. & W.—The Department handles most of the C.D. & W. money set aside for central use, about £4.4m. in 1962-63, but not the money allotted to individual territories, which remains with the Colonial Office. This includes the money to help for the dependent territories on institutions of higher education (such as Makerere College, Uganda).

Much C.D. & W. money handled by the Department is used to support research within and for the dependent territories. For instance, over £90,000 will be given in 1962-63 towards the cost of the Anti-Louse Research Centre in London. In 1961-62 over £175,000 was provided to support inter-territorial research in East Africa, and among other grants was one of £29,000 for an photography in Uganda.

S.C.A.A.P.—All technical and financial aid to Commonwealth countries in Africa, including the territories still dependent, is given under this plan, launched by Commonwealth Finance Ministers in September, 1960. Apart from help specially for the dependent territories and help under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme and the Commonwealth Educational Co-

operation Scheme, we plan to spend £1,185,000 on technical aid to independent Commonwealth countries in Africa during 1962-63.

F.A.M.A. is the technical aid bureau of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (C.C.T.A.), an organization supported by almost all the independent countries in tropical Africa and by countries such as Britain, France and Belgium which were associated with its foundation. In 1962-63 we expect to spend £60,000 through F.A.M.A. on African countries outside the Commonwealth, including the Sudan and the Somali Republic. Most of the help we give under F.A.M.A. lies in providing teachers and technical experts and training African students in Britain.

How can aid be most effectively provided from Britain? The Government cannot and should not attempt to do everything itself. Even in the work for which it is directly responsible the Government depends on the help of private individuals and organizations, universities, training colleges, and professional associations.

Over much of the field, aid given by the Government is not necessarily either the most effective or the most acceptable. Much can better be done by private business, by institutions, and by individuals. As a country we can do our task properly only when all the institutions and individuals who are best placed to do it are working together. It is our duty to encourage them to do so, and to help them to do so, by giving them the best possible support.

Whatever aid is given is directly in British interests as well as the interests of those we assist. It is also in the best tradition of our country's past work in many fields.

Since well before Governments interested themselves in this work—voluntary organizations, including missionary societies, have been sending out skilled and dedicated workers to found and run schools, hospitals, and other institutions.

More recently other bodies, such as the Overseas Voluntary Service Councils, which were set up to recruit and send out young men of 18 to 25 to help in their own countries, have also been active. Many firms have gladly accepted overseas training, and some have launched their own special training schemes. Professional associations have given their help willingly. The academic and scientific power of our universities has been harnessed to help the younger countries solve their problems, and to give their new-born universities and university colleges a start on their careers.

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BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., reports group profits for 1961 at £1,862,296, compared with just over £4m. in the previous year. Taxation will take £82,554 (£2m.), and after deduction of minority interest in subsidiaries the consolidated net profit is £942,131 (£2,009,249). Holders of the ordinary stock again receive 20%. The issued capital is just over £47m. in preference shares and £7m. in ordinary stock.

Holdings in the subsidiaries which owe the parent company £5.7m., appear in the balance sheet at £29.8m. The fleet of 80 vessels cost more than £109m., from which just over £40m. has been deducted by way of depreciation and other amounts written off. Trade investments exceed £8m. Current assets slightly exceed current liabilities.

Commitments for capital expenditure, all in respect of subsidiaries, amounted at the end of the year to £8.8m., a sharp drop from the £14m. a year earlier and £11m. at the end of 1959.

The annual report includes illustrations in colour and monochrome.

Sir Nicholas Cazyer is the chairman; the deputy chairmen are Lord Robertson, Mr. H. G. S. Cazyer and the Hon. Anthony Cazyer; and the other directors are Sir George Esikine and Messrs. John S. Bevan, Rupert Munton, J. A. Thomson, and W. L. Inoué.

The Southern African (Pvt.) Co., Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, has increased its capital from £4,000 to £17,000.

Gold is to be distilled in Nairobi by a London company. Production should start shortly before Christmas.

The next session of new crop Tanganyika coffee was held on Tuesday. Kenya's first sale of the new season will be on July 10.

The Government of Tanganyika is to establish a central wholesale trade supplies organization through which small traders may obtain stock.

Kenya's National Joint Consultative Council has agreed that confidential and supervisory staffs shall be excluded from the membership of trade unions.

Ocean freight rates in the Mombasa-Bairn range of ports will be increased by 18% from August 1 for shipments to the Far East (Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan).

Planting and East Africa, Ltd., tea growers in Nyasaland, will this week consider an offer from a Rhodesian concern to acquire the company on a share exchange basis.

A plywood factory is being built in Tanga at a cost of about £100,000. Half the capital is to be provided by the Tanganyika Government and the balance by an Asian entrepreneur.

Bell's Asbestos & Engineering (Rhodesia), Ltd., which has offices and plants in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Ndola, has adopted an expansion plan which is to be implemented before the end of the year.

The directors of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., meeting in Southern Rhodesia last week, decided to pay the dividend for the six months ending on July 31 on the 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares. They recently resolved to withhold an interim dividend on the ordinary shares.

Misamis Experimental Station, near Kasama, in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, is experimenting with pachira nut trees (bombax), which yield nut containing vegetable oil.

Two Africans employed by a Dar es Salaam paint factory are taking a training course with the United Kingdom parent enterprise, whose investment in the Tanganyika company is now more than £150,000.

Despite the drought and floods last year, Kenya's sisal production at 62,329 tons was only 291 tons below the record figure reached in the previous year. Shipments in 1961 totalled 58,233 tons, valued at rather more than £4m.

From September 1 the charge for bulk electric power from Kariba is to be increased by 5%, to produce an additional £235,000 annually. The increase is needed because the growth in the demand for power is lower than was estimated when the tariff was fixed in 1959.

Bamalele Mangrove Co., Ltd., has located orchards north of Lobatsi, Bechuanaland, and have an initial target of 5,000 tons of ore monthly for sale to the U.S.A., Japan and Spain. The company is a subsidiary of Transroc Industrial and Investment Co., Ltd., Johannesburg, associates of B. D. Seaton Banking Co., Ltd., London.

A first shipment of ashew shell oil has been made from Tanganyika to the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company of the U.S.A. The oil, valued at £100,000, is the only known source of natural phenol, which is used in cold-setting cements, brake-linings, varnishes, enamels, insulations, electrical insulation and explosives.

The Standard Bank this week became the first United Kingdom company to circulate its annual report and accounts to the 575 investment clubs in this country simultaneously with dispatch to its shareholders. This initiative is to be followed by a number of other leading banks, including the I.C.I. and Schweppes, both of which have large investments in Central African interests.

East African Airways Ltd. report a sharp fall in profits after tax, whereas in 1960 the figure was £161,407. It is down to £83,921 for 1961. Stockholders receive 4%. The issued capital is just over £1m. in ordinary stock units and £450,000 in 6% cumulative preference stock. Fixed assets stand at £3.3m. and current assets less current liabilities at £2.4m. The estates in Mozambique produced 94,256 tons of sugar, against 102,862 tons in the previous year. The chairman is Lieut.-Colonel C. B. R. Hornung.

When the Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya), Ltd., got into serious financial difficulties in 1958, the Pig Industry Board surrendered 1,000 ordinary shares to the Government, which appointed a new board. In mid-1959 there was an announced loss of £81,000. By March of this year there was a profit of £44,000 for appropriation. The Government has therefore returned to the Pig Industry Board all but one of the ordinary shares. With the agreement of the majority shareholders, it retains the right to nominate one director.

Mineral production in Tanganyika in the first quarter of this year was valued at £2,116,177. Diamond output of 178,852 carats worth £1,624,245 compared with 227,445 carats worth £1,813,084 last year. Gold has dropped from 32,800oz. worth £412,033 to 29,297oz. at £355,496; silver stands at 7,180oz. worth £2,686 compared with 8,072oz. and £2,676. Copper ore, lead concentrates, magnesium bentonite, magnesite, mes-schaum, and tungsten concentrates have not been produced so far this year. New products include arstone (474 long tons, worth £1,710) and rough ruby and sapphire (100 tons, worth £7,300).



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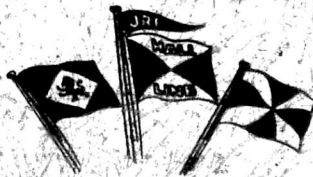
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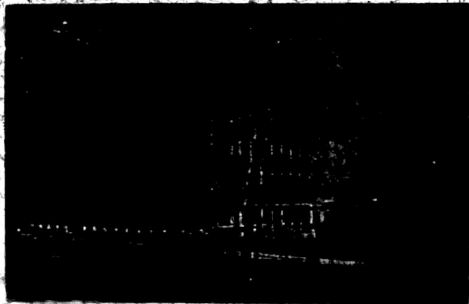
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