

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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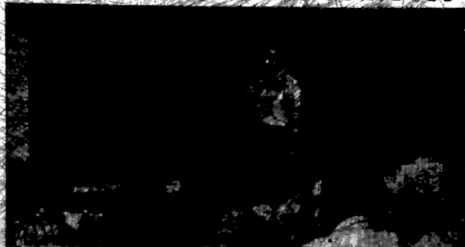
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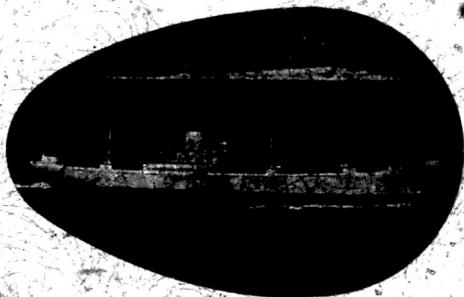
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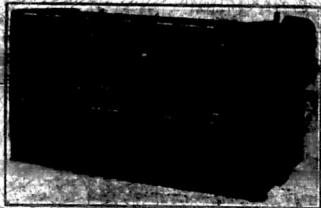
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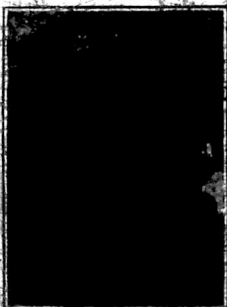
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CLASH BETWEEN thrustful African politicians, many of them detribalized townees and the traditional and often still powerful tribal authorities has come close to the danger point in a number of the controversial East, Central and West Africa during the past decade and a-half. To superficial observers, especially those in Europe and America, it has not seemed, except in the cases of Buganda and Barotseland, that events have matched the prophecies of men who, after spending much of their lives in the African countryside, had been convinced that the chiefly families would fight to the limit for the maintenance of their position and privileges. That was a very reasonable belief until comparatively recently, but what such prophecies failed to take into account in the post-war period was the totally new factor that British administrations which had depended so greatly upon the active co-operation of the tribal authorities, supreme and subordinate, would at the crucial moment under pressure from politicians in London withhold from them the backing which most of them had earned by their loyalty, and at the behest of Whitehall bend over backwards to appease the political agitators who had set themselves to undermine both the Colonial Government and the standing of the chiefs as individuals and as the leaders of their people.

Politics versus Chiefs.

It had made it clear to the chiefs that they would not be protected by the Government if provable complaints about their conduct should be lodged. Deprived of their disciplinary sanctions, the chiefs in many areas deemed it prudent to avoid conflict with the new groups of agitators, who, the ground for their own campaigns of insurrection having thus been prepared, let it be known that the party leaders had contacts with left-wing Socialists in the United Kingdom who could be relied upon to give publicity in the House of Commons to complaints, genuine or faked, which might be reported to them; and for years fantastic misrepresentations of the real situation in certain territories, Kenya being at the top of the list, were thus dinned into the consciousness of the British public, until atrocious outrages by the worst African elements came at last to be excused by the innuendo that such conduct, though of course regrettable, was the very natural result of the denial of the elementary freedoms. There were Europeans and Americans who made excuses for even so foul a conspiracy as Mau Mau. Still more reprehensible is it that, having been tried, convicted, and imprisoned as the leader of that infamous movement Kenyatta, whom the present Governor of Kenya twice publicly denounced as "the African leader to darkness and death" (that description having had the prior approval of the then Secretary of State, Mr. Iain Macleod), is today a senior Minister in the Queen's Government in Kenya—an outrage to Her Majesty and to British honour which no Prime Minister or Secretary of State in the United Kingdom would have dared commit until politics had reached their current dishonourable depths.

Finding to their astonishment that their initial trials of strength frequently succeeded, the African politicians, many of them brash young men of little knowledge, less experience, and no standing in their community, were emboldened to resort to the types of force which had been customary in tribal society until the agents of encroaching civilization

Outrage Upon British Honour.

The Mau Mau degradation was the product of years of intrigue against tribal elders and other leaders and against European adminis-

trators, missionaries and settlers; and what was happening in Kikuyu land differed only in degree, methods of organization, and ultimate infamy from occurrences in many parts of Tropical Africa. Recognizing that intimidation would yield the results they wanted, political and trade union agitators used it without scruple. Sometimes witchcraft, the suggestion of witchcraft, or the way of persuasion. Sometimes assault by a strong-arm gang was arranged. Not infrequently houses were set alight, children beaten, and wives raped. Men still stubborn had their crops razed, or their shops or cars destroyed by fire; and in a few cases they and their wives were soaked with petrol and burnt alive. The perpetrators of these crimes were seldom found, for to give evidence was to invite torture and death; in any case, the instigators of such barbarities were always a long way from the scene of violence. This long-continued process of intimidation was a constant reminder to the chiefs of the wisdom of accommodating themselves to changing circumstances. Some of the most courageous characters, who scorned their assailants, cherished their freedom, and flaunted their loyalty and authority, were killed or maimed as an example to others.

When the Malawi Congress Party attained office in Nyasaland chiefs who had previously declined to do its bidding were dismissed without compunction or recompense — or protection from the officials of the United Kingdom Government which had still the constitutional responsibility of the "protecting Power". The same disgraceful failure to prevent victimization had been previously noted in Buganda, where those notables who had remained true to the Government when it exiled the Kabaka were to pay a heavy price for their constancy. The Administration's toleration of their persecution, merely for its own personal and political convenience, was a bad blot on the British record in Uganda, in which there is still an overwhelming public attachment to the traditional authorities. In consequence, the opposing parties agreed at the recent Independence Conference in London on the maintenance of the customary dignities of the rulers of the Kingdoms, who must nevertheless know that they had gained merely a respite from the insatiable ambitions of the politicians, who everywhere crave the supreme power. Where tribalism is still strong their hopes may be considerably deferred, but as movement and the growth of

towns and industries accelerate, detribalization inevitably quickens, to the advantage of the politicians and the disadvantage of the traditional tribal authorities.

Because Tanganyika has so exceptionally large a number of small tribes, the chiefs (except in a few such cases as the Hehe and the Chagga) have had much less authority than in some other parts of Africa. They nevertheless occupied an important place in the social and administrative structure, an authority which was especially resented by the petty politicians to whom they denied opportunities of disturbing the peace of the country. As the fever of so-called democracy spread across the land it became more and more obvious that the political careerists were determined to displace the chiefs by salaried officials of district councils, and it has lately been announced that on the retirement or death of a chief his authority is to pass to a local government official. Not many chiefs get short shrift. Those held to be suitably qualified may be given local council jobs or other employment now, but if they do not find favour with the men who will decide upon appointments they will be discharged with an astonishingly ungenerous gratuity.

A chief with more than fifteen years' service is to have a gratuity equivalent only to fourteen months' salary; for a period between five and fifteen years it will be a year's salary; and up to five years the equivalent of ten months' salary. Apart altogether from the amounts involved, it is obviously unfair that the same rate should be paid to a man who has served for thirty years as to one who has exercised his office for just half that period; nor can it be said to be right that there should be no differentiation between a chief who has held office for five years and one who has carried the responsibility for thrice the period. Far worse is the comparison between the sum to be received by a good chief of long service, perhaps in very difficult circumstances, and what is now being paid to large numbers of party politicians without real qualifications or experience and little likely to discharge satisfactorily the tasks for which many of them are being vastly overpaid. There would have been howls of protest from all quarters if a white Government had proposed such cavalier treatment for chiefs. Because it is being meted out by a black Government not a word of criticism is uttered.

Craving the Supreme Power.

Politicians Vastly Overpaid.

Notes By The Way

K.A.N.U. Contradictions

IF MR. MBOYA'S APPEAL to white farmers in Kenya, as reported at length in other columns, could be taken at face value, their situation would be less desperate than it is. Even the optimists, however, must take account of the fact that Mr. Mboya has often used very different words. It was he who told the Europeans that "straw out of Africa" and many other statements of his have seriously damaged the confidence for which he now pleads. His words in Eldoret were intended to persuade at least some members of his audience to continue their farming, but almost all who listened to the speech must have told themselves not only that the Minister has a long record of contradictory and provocative pronouncements to live down but that his present attitude is dramatically in contrast with that of Kenyatta, president of his party, who said only a few days earlier that K.A.N.U. does not believe in any land policy designed to persuade immigrant farmers to stay after self-government; such farmers are unlikely to put all their efforts into the country's development, and may actually become serious obstacles to progress and social harmony.

Mr. Mboya's Leader

MOREOVER, it is Kenyatta, not Mr. Mboya, who has the powerful backing of the vice-president of the party, Mr. Oginga Odinga—who has resided in Moscow, presumably to replenish the treasure chest which has meant so much to K.A.N.U. The extreme tug element in K.A.N.U. is also strongly pro-Kenyatta and suspicious of Mr. Mboya; and intimidation has been and still is a major influence in the party. These factors, which cannot be disregarded, indicate the wide gulf between the prospect painted by the Minister for Labour and the ugly realities of modern Kenya. Mau Mau's main objective was to destroy the developing multi-racial society in which Africans would progress by merit. Kenyatta, whom Mr. Mboya acknowledges as his leader, wanted to drive out all white settlers, and he has said on a number of occasions in the past year that he is "still the same old Kenyatta" with the same old ideas. If it is those ideas, not Mr. Mboya's revised version, which any prudent person, black or white, must assess, and the most distrustful Europeans are no more sceptical than the leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union.

Lord Robins

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, was crowded on Monday for the memorial service for Lord Robins of Rhodesia and of Chelsea. In the congregation were Lady Robins and members of the family, many of his Chartered Company colleagues, other outstanding City figures, Ministers and ex-Ministers (among them the Marquess of Salisbury), leading Freemasons, and others prominent in the life of the nation. But, as he would have wished, the service was simple, and instead of a tribute to his worth and work there was a prayer of thanksgiving "for the life and example of Ellis Robins; for his devotion to duty in all his undertakings; for his single-minded service for others; for his loyalty to those with whom he worked and to those who worked for him; for his simplicity and humility". His life could scarcely have been better summarized.

No Word for Africa

NOT ONE M.P. deemed the Macmillan Cabinet's betrayal of British Africa worth a word in last Thursday's debate on the Opposition motion of no confidence. Neither in a speech nor by interjection did any Member of the House of Commons indicate disquiet with the deliberate wrecking of Kenya by Mr. Macleod with the indispensable backing of the Prime Minister (and of course Mr. Blundell) or with the long continued endeavours to undermine the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Such is the attitude of this deplorable Parliament in the work over three-quarters of a century of many thousands of infinitely better Britons labouring often at the cost of life, for the advancement of Africans, millions of whom will suffer permanent deprivation as a direct consequence of the policy for which the whole Cabinet was responsible and with which the names Macmillan and Macleod will always be especially and discreditably associated.

Sudan and Kenya

A FRIEND who worked for years in the Sudan in a very senior post, and recently visited the country at the invitation of the Sudan Government, has come back with his confidence strongly shaken. In his opinion of affairs in Kenya, which he has known since the last war, could scarcely be more pessimistic, he is optimistic about the Sudan. "What a difference there is in the people concerned!", he told me in summarizing his impressions. "In the Sudan responsibility is generally in the hands of capable, reasonably experienced, sober and good-humoured men, all of whom have deep appreciation of their country's debt to Britain, which they constantly mention in conversation. In Kenya an alarming number of the Africans who have lumped into important jobs are obviously quite incapable of doing the work properly, but they nevertheless exude boundless self-confidence. Many are as brash as their far more capable opposite numbers in the Sudan are modest. In Kenya there is general tension, anxiety, and despondency, and widespread fear. Everywhere in the Sudan I found calm confidence, hope, and a greater reliance on Britain than I ever heard expressed anything like so frequently in the past. There is a close watch on the activities of Communist and Egyptian agents, and I should guess that they have achieved far less than was expected by those who sent them.

Communist Influence

IN KENYA, on the contrary, nearly all the Europeans I met and some of the most reliable Africans were emphatic that the Communists are getting excellent value for their lavish expenditure, which is commonly believed to have sparked off many of the entirely unjustified strikes of the last few months. Leading businessmen and officials assumed that there would be a general strike sooner or later, and that the timing would be decided by the Communist paymasters. Some of the African politicians who visited Russia after this year's Lancaster House Conference seem to have been very easy game. The V.I.P. treatment which they were given appears to have dulled any critical faculties which they may have had, and they are still singing Soviet praises in all kinds of company, especially, it is said, among disgruntled trade unionists and politicians.

Russians Stirring Up Bad Blood Between Old and New States

U.N.O. General Assembly and Security Council Interfering in Domestic Affairs

THE COMMUNISTS have talked of co-existence but never practised it. The Russian objective seems to be to stir up bad blood everywhere, said the EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords last week.

He continued (in part):

"I have in mind in particular the Soviet performance in the United Nations on colonialism. I am not one of those who apologize for the British colonial record. The arrival in Africa and Asia of Europeans was the consequence of an irresistible outburst of energy from Europe which transformed the societies of Asia and Africa, who had been completely static for many hundreds of years before they transformed them into modern States. It is to take account of this in a 20th century world."

"I do not apologize for British colonialism or for the structure, shape and aim of the British Commonwealth. It has served the world very well. There is no place in the world where our influence in the colonial field which has not been of our departure healthy and weaker and never able to play its part in the world as a result of our activities in that territory."

Pied Piper of Communism

"But the Soviet Communists in the United Nations sought to stir up bad blood between Africans, Asians and Europeans, the other nations and the new. Every spark of nationalism or nationalistic sentiment was fanned into flame—and that most scoundrel of the liberal of them, Sir Hugh Foot, the other day said that the Russian delegate in the United Nations was the Pied Piper of the Kremlin leading the world to chaos."

"This deliberate fanning of the flames makes it so difficult for us and for other countries to fulfil all the purposes of the Charter which are peace and then peaceful change."

"It was the ruthless opportunism of the Russians, taking advantage of the internal confusion in the Congo, which brought us into our present trouble. Only the intervention of the United Nations prevented a Communist take-over."

A United Congo

"Only the most patient insistence exerted by the friends of the Congolese people has kept some sort of order and prevented complete chaos. Things are not very good, but they might have been infinitely worse. Once more difficulties are arising, partly because (and for this Communist countries are to blame) the United Nations is approaching bankruptcy early next year, and partly because of the genuine difficulties of reconstruction of the political views between Africans who have very little experience of working modern constitutions."

"The aim of a united Congo within the frontiers as they existed in the time of the Belgian sovereignty, that is the only shape in which the Congo will have a worthwhile future. But no one can write the Congo's political future except the Congolese themselves. We can help them, but the responsibility is theirs and theirs alone. No other country, nor the United Nations, should or could impose a political pattern. We can help the Congolese to find one but we cannot dictate it, and we must not try."

"There should be a genuinely federal constitution—and that is Mr. Adoula's contribution. There should be a fair division of revenues—and that is very largely (but not entirely, because there are other provinces) Mr. Tshombe's contribution. And because there is going to be a very large deficit in the total Congolese budget for many years there must be a third factor: a scheme of financial and technical assistance—and that must be the United Nations' contribution."

"The essence of this matter—and I cannot emphasize this too strongly—is that these must be simultaneously agreed and simultaneously applied. We may be of assistance. There may be skilled persons, skilled Africans, in constitutional law and

in finance who could help these people to come to an agreement and conclude a constitution, and logical agreement."

"But because the world has poured out its Commonwealth of treasure in money and life for the friends of the Congo, I want to say two things about the attitudes of the two principal actors, upon whom the world waits for agreement. First, that Mr. Adoula will not let six black and red on the United Nations subduing the Katanga by force. The United Nations is not empowered to do so; and it is third worldism and colonial war. The United Nations cannot be a Colonial Power administering another country year after year."

"Mr. Tshombe must not sit back and imagine that, *de facto*, autonomy which he at present serves is likely to serve him well. The future of the Katanga really lies in playing a very large and influential part in a united Congo. There has been talk of economic pressure. All I can say on that is to emphasize again that the political settlement and the financial settlement must be simultaneous, and that the settlement to be applied they must be applied together. It is only in the case of assistance to the Congo that the United Nations' interest is equally divided between the two sides of the divide. We have only one interest in the Congo—a firm constitutional settlement."

"Order does not preclude change. Indeed, change may be a condition of order, as of progress. The British Government and its opponents are of one mind on that point. It is only because chaos brings misery to ordinary people and women."

LORD COLYTON said, *inter alia*:

"I have always been a staunch supporter of the United Nations, and I served for a number of years as a member of the British delegation. I acted as our representative on the Security Council in 1958 and 1959, and even Chairman of the Council in 1959. I have seen and even experienced the difficulties of the United Nations in the Congo."

"Where the United Nations and the Security Council are in the increasing tendency both of the Security Council and of the General Assembly to interfere in the internal affairs of member States and to disregard the basic principle of the Charter."

Cardinal Principle of the Charter

"Article 2 (7) of the Charter has drawn in clear terms that nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the U.N. to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, and that it shall have no basis to supervise such matters for settlement under the present Charter."

"The cardinal principle was first violated when the U.N. passed resolutions about the domestic affairs of South Africa. However much we may dislike the internal policy of a Government, it gives us no right to interfere with their business."

"We all hate the dictatorial system of Soviet Russia and the suppression of sovereign rights of States such as East Germany and Lithuania, who are still recognized by the British Government and whose representation appears in the Economic Council list, but that does not give us the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union."

"The recent years countries such as India, which had encouraged intervention in the affairs of other States, though of course indignantly rejecting it when it concerned themselves, have sought to differentiate between metropolitan countries and so-called non-self-governing territories."

"The wording of Article 73 (c) is clearly clear. It gives the U.N. no right to interfere in any colonies, territories, or other than the Trust Territories and no power to call for information on political matters. It is the frequent and increasingly frequent breach of this principle, only recently exemplified in the case of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar, which is causing great anxiety among many people in this country."

"In the case of Southern Rhodesia we have seen the open interference in the internal constitutional affairs of a territory which since 1923 has enjoyed full internal self-government. No British Government of any party has since that date passed any legislation affecting Southern Rhodesia without the full consent of the Southern Rhodesia Government. No information has ever been communicated to Southern Rhodesia by the U.N. under Article 73 (c) for precisely these reasons, and until recently the Assembly has never questioned the fact."

Not only that, but the established rules of procedure of the U.N. which call for a two-thirds majority of the Steering Committee for the inscription of an item on the agenda of the Assembly, was blatantly violated on June 16 on a proposal, from Ghana, to get Southern Rhodesia put down on the agenda at all.

It is hard to think that at that time the Lord Privy Seal was not going to fight for the interests of these Commonwealth countries at Brussels. It is a little ironic that they should behave in this rather discreditable fashion, with no fewer than eight members of the Commonwealth voting for the alteration in the rules of procedure.

With the speeches the proceedings became even more farcical. Support for the resolution was of course to be expected from members of the Afro-Asian bloc, but criticism of Southern Rhodesia, which is making steady constitutional advance, from countries many of which are under civil or military dictatorship, or indeed have never held any elections at all, is really rather incongruous.

A Cynicisms Hard to Beat

The speeches of the members of the Soviet bloc in defence of representative democracy and self-determination, and condemning repressive measures, make interesting reading. To have the representatives of a country whose Government, with the assistance of Russian tanks and air forces, is engaged in a unilateral and unprovoked attack on the Government of Southern Rhodesia, in an international forum, is hard to beat.

It is a little surprising that the clear intention of the Government has no intention of following responsible actions to force members of the U.N. to divert us from orderly constitutional processes. However rightly drawn attention to the tendentious nature of the speech and repressive nature of the Government have been exploited by the press and have expressed the attitude of many Afro-Asians.

It is a little surprising that a resolution calling for example for the demands of the Negroes for self-determination should have been introduced if there was a reasonable expectation of intervention in the affairs of the U.N. In forcing such subjects as Rhodesia on the members of the General Assembly are playing with dangerous weapons, which could one day be turned against them.

It is a little surprising that the Government is representing during the past two years that of the Portuguese territories in Africa. An all-out campaign, instigated by Ghana, and supported by the Communists, and encouraged by certain extreme left-wing writers in this country, has been conducted to denigrate the conduct of affairs in Portuguese Africa.

The consistent line of the Government of Ghana to the United Nations Organization on the subject of forced labour has been completely demolished by the report of the Commission for Enquiry which has long since been abolished in Portuguese Africa, and so-called contract or penal labour—which exists in many other countries, and not only in colonial territories—has also been abolished.

Portuguese Achievements Ignored

In March, when the U.N. were to examine the question of Portuguese Africa, came the attack in Angola from the Congo, which brought the Portuguese management of African affairs into the full glare of publicity. The attack was organized from the borders by Holden Roberto, a man who had sat in the feet of Dr. Nkrumah and had been established with his headquarters at Leopoldville by the late Mr. Lumumba, the appalling atrocities committed in the three weeks after March 16, 1961, 1,300 Europeans were massacred and at least 6,000 Africans.

Accusations of reprisals by the Portuguese authorities were put forward. These were thoroughly investigated by H.M. Consul-General at Luanda and by our Military Attaché in Lisbon. The main allegations were flatly denied, the Consul-General's report. A conspiracy of silence unflinchingly seeks to conceal the views of the Portuguese Government and their representatives and of any person or any report favourable to them.

Portuguese rule in Africa, though in some respects backward and handicapped by lack of financial resources, has consistently been in the direction of steady economic and social progress. Above all, the Portuguese have deliberately adopted a policy of complete non-racialism. I marvelled during a recent visit to Mozambique at the complete social equality which exists among the Africans and the 200,000 Portuguese of European origin.

None of us would expect that a State having a one-party system would encourage a fully democratic system in its overseas provinces, but elected African representatives from Angola and from Mozambique sit in the National Assembly in Lisbon, while in the territories African deputies are elected

of a basis of complete equality with Europeans to the Legislative Council and local councils.

Under the enlightened policy of the present Ministers for Overseas Territories, Santos Moreira, the system which discriminated between the assimilated, the *assimilados*, and the Natives has been abolished. All are now on an equal footing. But how much of this is known in this country?

Travelling through Mozambique, I was amazed to find what a high level of economic and social advance has been achieved. I went everywhere I wished, and speaking some Portuguese, I was able to question a large number of Africans. I found that their wages were equal to those of white workers and in many cases higher than those in the mother country. Within the limits of their financial resources, the number of schools and hospitals is high, though of course more are needed.

What the Portuguese are seeking to do in these territories is first to teach the inhabitants all to become citizens of one country and then to advance in the same direction as Brazil, where they have constructed a society of men and women of all races working side by side without discrimination.

Under the Acting Secretary-General of the U.N. said this month in London that the U.N. had no intention of mandating to impose a political solution by force in Rhodesia. We all welcome that assurance, it was not encouraging to see it almost immediately followed up by military action, when there were no doubts as to the effect of the attack on the women in the road block. The effect of the military action had taken place and the road block had been set up.

Then there are daily hints of sending troops to Lourenço, Kolwezi, Kipushi, and elsewhere. A second round of negotiations are part of the plan to extract from the Katanga Government some contribution to the finance of the Central Government. President Tsombe has indicated in principle to contribute towards a Central Government provided that he and his people—I emphasize his people—can be satisfied on the terms of a Constitution which would enable Katanga to play her full part in a federal or confederal State.

Mr. Tsombe Nobody's Hero

It is a little surprising that he has never been able to get satisfaction from the Katanga share of the national revenue, his method; but this money has been set aside for payment when agreement is finally reached. Meanwhile U Thant has improved the situation by publicly referring to President Tsombe and his Ministers as 'a bunch of crooks'. What does it say for this likely to produce on people who are 10% of their Government?

President Tsombe is not a stooge of the Belgians, of the *Union Minière*, or anyone else, but is supported by all his people. His gravest fault, in the eyes of many members of the U.N., I fear, is that he is also 100% multi-racial.

His proposal yesterday submitted to the Central Government, a programme of economic pressure on Katanga, under which he hopes to be able to compel President Tsombe to accept the authority of the Central Government. How does it square this with his assurance that the U.N. have no intention of imposing a solution by force? I ask H.M. Government for a positive assurance that should when any proposal comes before the Security Council which is calculated to lead to hostilities, they will unhesitatingly exercise their veto.

The policy of the United States on Central Africa is inspired by fears of Communism and a desire to please well with the members of the Afro-Asian bloc, and therefore to back the U.N., right or wrong. I believe that policy to be wrong. It is not the policy which H.M. Government have sought to pursue. No one could feel more strongly than I do about the vital need for collaboration with the United States Government over the great range of world affairs. I hope that Government will not allow themselves to be diverted from their present path by any arguments of expediency or of sentiment.

U.S. Policy Wrong

I remember before the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland being told by a Nyasaland chief that the reason he opposed federation was that he was afraid he would be like the tail of a British South Africa policeman's horse. Such fears fortunately proved to be quite unjustified. But I have no desire to see Britain, in dealing with the affairs of the Congo and Central Africa, tied to the tail of the horse of the United States Administration, or of Mr. Menken Williams. I do not believe that the prestige or the value of the U.N. will be enhanced by assuming a policy of intervention in the affairs of overseas territories in Africa or elsewhere in violation of the Charter. Nor do I believe that the success of the Congo negotiation, which we all desire, will be accomplished by resorting to questionable methods, involving the use of force which is bound to be used. I congratulate the Foreign Secretary on the courageous stand he has taken. I hope that the

course of events in the Congo, which has fully justified his fears and warnings, will cause the U.N. to hesitate before embarking on any further dangerous adventures in the Congo or elsewhere.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY regretted the tendency to regard the problem of Katanga as an independent issue which could be looked at and solved without reference to the wider problems of the day.

"It is, in fact, just one episode in the cold war between the two Power blocs of East and West, in which every nation has to take its stand on one side or the other—a war which permeates the U.N. itself from top to bottom, which permeates every inner shrine of the Security Council and the office of the Secretary-General himself.

"We had a remarkable example of this only a day or two ago when U Thant, who is supposed to set by virtue of his position the highest example of impartiality, made a speech in which he castigated President Tshombe and his Government as a bunch of clowns. Of course, he is not clowns.

U Thant Not Impartial

No doubt the Secretary-General did not intend those words to be taken quite literally. He is too intelligent for that. What he meant was that they were men who held a viewpoint utterly repugnant to him; that he regarded them as the enemies of the world to whom he, as Secretary-General, felt that he was bound to be opposed.

By his words the Secretary-General shows no sign of being impartial over Katanga. We need not altogether regret that. It is far better that we should know where we stand. His conclusions are so bound to draw from his words. Surely he will do his utmost to secure the defeat of President Tshombe and all he stands for. Will he go to violence? Time alone will show.

In these circumstances, what is the policy of H.M. Government to be? Up to now, if they have not actually sat on the fence, they have remained within very easy reach of it. They have declared that they were opposed to the use of force in Katanga, but have made a considerable financial contribution to the cost of the military operations against her. They could not pretend to be enthusiastic about the Katanga operations; but they did not want to antagonize what are known euphemistically as the moderate Afro-Asians—those States which, however embarrassing they may be on this particular issue, could not be regarded in general as definitely in the Eastern camp.

So they did not support President Tshombe, who was in fact pursuing that policy of multi-racialism in which we have always believed, and they definitely turned against our Portuguese allies over Angola. It was an understandable policy, if not very heroic. Unhappily, it did not work for the Afro-Asian bloc, having done their worst against President Tshombe and Portugal, turned round and bit us over Rhodesia.

What is the moral of this sad story? Surely that whatever their views may be on other questions over Africa there are no moderate Afro-Asians.

"Get The White Man Out"

"The Afro-Asian States have all the same object—to get the white man out of Africa. This is the true explanation of their policy towards Belgium, Portugal, and now ourselves. It is not because they dislike Belgian, Portuguese or British colonial policies as such. They do not care whether those policies are good or bad, whether retrograde or progressive. Their only aim is to get the white man out, and that will be their object in Kenya, Rhodesia, and everywhere else; and unless H.M. Government make it clear that they will not abandon the white man, and that our policy remains multi-racialist, as it has always been, that is just what will happen—the white man will be pushed out of Africa.

"I suppose there is none of us here who has not welcomed during the last few weeks and months the firm, wise words of Mr. Butler since he took over his responsibilities in Central Africa. They have already led to a notable relaxation of tension in that part of the world. And there is none of us equally who has not welcomed the firm, wise words, if I may say so in his presence, of the Foreign Secretary on some aspects of U.N. policy.

"But there is one man who has not yet made such forthright statements as the Ministers I have mentioned, and that is the Prime Minister himself. Is it too much to hope that to-morrow, when he speaks in another place, he will show himself, like Mr. Butler, a convinced multi-racialist; that he will declare himself as a leader who regards multi-racialism,

with all that that implies for Rhodesia and Katanga, as the immutable basis of our colonial policy? I hope most profoundly that he will, for nothing would help more both to consolidate his own party and to restore his country's position to its former splendour in the world."

THE EARL OF DUNDEE, who wound up for the Government, said in the course of a short speech:—

"I agree that the Charter is being violated at least in spirit, by the activities not only of the Assembly, which have altered their own rules in order to suit the momentary wishes of the majority, but also of the Committee of Seventeen, which in our view is trying to interfere with matters which under the Charter are *ultra vires*.

"They had no right to interfere. They have done a lot of harm in their efforts to interfere with a country like Southern Rhodesia, which has been fully self-governing since 1923.

"We want a real federation in the Congo. We think that the Leopoldville Government ought to agree to a genuine federation. We also think that Tshombe's Katanga Government ought to agree to an equitable division of the proceeds of taxation from Union Minière and the other Katanga industries between the provincial and the federal Governments when the new Constitution is worked out.

"We also think that there should be some international machinery for settling the economic and technical side to the Congo as a whole. Our approval of the solution does not always coincide with that of some of our friends and allies in the U.N., but our objective is the same—a peaceful solution.

"I am doing our best, through our influence in the Congo and elsewhere, and is often exaggerated, our critics. We are doing our best to persuade both parties, particularly the Government of Katanga, to do what we believe is the best thing for the Katanga itself, for the sake of peace, and for the Congo as a whole.

Examining Integration

Our general manager, Mr. Tshombe, explained that we regret the suspension of his talks with Mr. Adoula, and expressed the hope that Mr. Tshombe would resume discussions as soon as possible. Mr. Tshombe has just nominated the Katangan members to four commissions, to the establishment of which he and Mr. Adoula agreed during the recent talks in Leopoldville, for examining the practical aspects of the integration of Katanga into the Congo. These commissions deal with the military, fiscal, economic and monetary, and communication aspects of integration. It is our hope that they will be set up and start working as soon as possible. So that Mr. Adoula has declined to nominate his members, on the ground that he is dissatisfied with the terms of integration.

"At the same time, Mr. Tshombe has offered to make available to the Congo Government 100 million Congolese francs, and has said that he was ready to begin discussions again in Leopoldville with Mr. Adoula. It is our earnest hope that the talks may be resumed as soon as possible, although the situation does not seem to be getting any better at the moment.

"We can only go on doing our best. This does not depend on what Great Britain does. We must make it plain to all our friends that a solution cannot be reached by force or war-like methods. U Thant said here in discussions with the Foreign Secretary that he did not intend, and had no mandate, to use force except for the purposes of self-defence or stopping civil war in the Congo. We earnestly hope that peaceful methods, and not anything else, may be used."

Continent of Change

THE 162-PAGE RECORD of a course held at Guildhall, London, last year under the auspices of the Royal African Society is still obtainable at 10s. from the secretary at 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Mr. Brian Maedona gave the introductory address; Sir Arthur Kirby spoke on "East Africa in Transition"; Mr. Philip Mason on "Monckton and After"; Mr. D. Taylor on "The African Scene"; Mr. D. Williams on "Problems of New Nations"; and Mr. B. Crozier on "Congo and the United Nations".

Other addresses dealt with South Africa, Nigeria, and African music.

Mr. Mboya's Appeal to White Farmers in Kenya

Candid Comments on Problems and Prospects of the New Kenya

NOISY MINORITIES in all walks of life, both here and in their contact with overseas interests, keep plugging away at their no-confidence theme.

Some people say that Kenya is heading for economic disaster, political chaos, and tribal war. They are not thinking from their heart or mind, but from their emotions and fears. They are afraid and refuse to see their real duty to Kenya.

When I talk about a Kenyan nation, I do not speak as a political romantic, but as a realist. Any sincere politician must have some vision. Something much more than hollowly must attract him towards unceasing work, the bitterness of struggle, the temptations, and the pressures. There must be an undeniable impulse to build and to serve. There must be no other reveries.

Not only the vision of the leaders dictates our struggle, there are the deep emotions of the people. They may appear unarticulate and uneducated, they cannot be articulate, but they are human beings, sensitive. They have an inner pride and a genuine desire for self-improvement and self-fulfillment.

It is not the vision of the leaders that leads to frustrations and explosions; indeed, we have already had that. It is the experience in Kenya. We are to harness the enthusiasm of the people for the efforts for nation-building. It is not the vision of the leaders that leads to frustrations and explosions; indeed, we have already had that. It is the experience in Kenya. We are to harness the enthusiasm of the people for the efforts for nation-building.

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History has caught up with the name of our people and the fact of a nation. It has demanded varying degrees of outrage or criticism, of patronizing commentary, or enthusiasm and practical suggestions.

Kenya's "First Moment of Truth"

It has been the opinion of some people, even some in Africa, to look at Africa in terms of a "Hazard situation." Over the years people have said that the Africans were "not ready" for independence. They were "not ready" to be trusted with the reins of power. They were "not ready" to be trusted with the reins of power.

On the foundation of the people has been built the view that the leadership of the African leadership in this country was not ready to be trusted with the reins of power.

That was the first moment of truth, a moment that called for good will. It was generally greeted with a "no" vote. The ideas of race-breded Kenya, then the issue of superiority, domination and privilege. There was not allowed to be any mingling of philosophies, any mutual exploration of backgrounds, or purpose, any pooling of resources, any kind of common bond.

The missing link was the wisdom and foresight needed in these early days. Constructive ambition was turned into conflict. Racial attitude was matched by racial attitude. Many Europeans expected gratitude.

In the years leading up to 1960 the daily and weekly news of Kenya was not of much help in bringing wisdom and fortitude to bear. The principles and policies that were given at least their rough shape by the Lancaster House Conference of

early 1960 came to many as a tremendous shock, from which some have never really recovered. Why? Because to a large extent the wind of change had blown through Kenya unnoticed.

Relying on the local Press, many Europeans had been ill-prepared for Mr. Macleod's statements at Lancaster House. Their vision of Kenya was of a marriage between South African apartheid and Sir Roy Welensky's policies. Perhaps that was the most revealing moment of our history. So much can happen without our being able to comprehend it. That explains the attitude and panic of those who ten years ago clamoured for independence for Kenya but are now preparing to desert Kenya on the eve of independence.

From elections in roughly six months there will emerge a Government of the people to carry Kenya into independence in 1963.

The other twin pillar is that long-standing practical and emotional base in Kenya, the land. We have come a long way here too in terms of common sense, justice and national thinking since the days when all political speeches on one side spoke of "anachronism" and on the other side of the "sanctity of the White Highlands."

"In The Name of God, Go"

The Colonial Secretary recently announced that Britain would finance a million-acre resettlement project, and then would be going further. Although the scale and speed of this project has been questioned, it is a fact that the mixed farmers who want to leave will be enabled to do so. To anyone determined to leave I would say merely, in that historic House of Commons phrase: "In the name of God, go." Kenya can do without anybody who has to be persuaded to help it to stay.

The building of Kenya as a nation is a task of enormous proportions. It is the history of Africa. It is the challenge of the future. If you are going to run away from it, all right.

We understand full well that almost all the productive capacity of Kenya has to spring from conservation and wise use of the land. We understand the crucial importance of agriculture, in its influence on living standards and external trade, on urban growth and industrial development, on economic well-being and social contentment. I want you to see it also as a national contribution. I also see it as the combined effort of ownership and management and labour.

The mixed farms and ranches and plantations employ a labour force of something like a quarter of a million. Sometimes, I get it thrown at me that "the British have 'scrammed out of Africa' these farmworkers will simply join the queue of unemployed; and how do I like that? People who say that kind of thing combine vicious irresponsibility with a peculiar kind of despair. They can have no feeling for humanity and no sense of national duty.

Unemployment

It is an odd moral outlook that would use unemployment as the currency in a game of politics. But Kenya now needs moral strength, and people of that kind are beyond the reach of any sympathy from me. Others tell their discharged workers on occasion to "go and get a job from Kenyatta or Mboya." Such people do great harm to the Europeans who seriously wish to stay.

I don't know whether some of you realize what unemployment means in terms of loss of self-respect, human degradation, bitterness, and the seeds of subversion. We must transform the sense of our greatest peril into the sense that here is our greatest task.

Those who have decided to stay have to create or discover human relationships, to bring into account things that you've hardly ever looked for: susceptibilities and ambitions and loyalties and needs. We all share human functions and frailties, and we're all in the same Kenya boat.

We talk of fears about personal security. The only way to dissolve such fears is to remove their cause. Crime of the kind that worries us is rooted partly in economics and partly in the psychology of this age, when the country has advanced so swiftly that sections of all communities could hardly keep up. We need a fund of economic understanding and psychological resilience. Your security fears will disappear when you see that you are polling on the same side as everybody else, towards a goal that everybody wants to reach, for rewards that we all can share.

(Continued on page 1166)

*These extracts are taken from an address given in Eldoret to members of the Kenya National Farmers' Union by Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Labour and Secretary General of the Kenya African National Union. A much abbreviated telegraphic report was published last week.

PERSONALIA

SIR HERBERT JONES was 80 on Sunday.

MR. J. H. B. SPARROW and MRS. H. S. CAYZER are on holiday in Malawi.

SIR ROBERT and LADY HUDSON have arrived from Rhodesia.

MR. E. S. NEWSON, general manager of the Chartered Company, is in London.

MR. H. B. SPARROW is in charge of Eldoret, with MR. D. R. AGGARWAL as deputy.

MR. J. M. KELLIE, of Eldoret, has won the Trans-Nzoia open golf championship in Kenya.

MR. JOHN CREASEY, an author of travel books and novels, left London last week by air for Beira.

MISS V. WOOD, of the estates staff of Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd., is outward bound for the KENYA.

MR. R. BURNHNEY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY GIBBS are due tomorrow in the Windward CASTLE.

MR. H. I. STEIN, of Bulawayo, and DAVID S. STEIN, of Transkei Estates, Fort Victoria, are at present in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. H. B. SPARROW, secretary general of the East African Commonwealth Organisation, is due in London next week from Nairobi.

MR. PHILIP NURKIN has been selected by the East African National Council as its candidate for the presidential elections in October.

MR. J. A. R. KIRBY, a member of the East African Commonwealth Organisation, is expected to die in a short time owing to the death of his father-in-law.

MR. A. BAILLIE, chairman of the African Investment Trust, Ltd., MRS. BAILLIE and their three children will sail today in the Enderbury CASTLE for Cape Town.

LIEUT.-COL. G. THOMPSON, managing director of Highlands Hotels, Ltd., Kenya, and MRS. THOMPSON are on their way to visit the Colony by sea.

LORD KILMURCH has accepted an invitation to become a trustee of the Wolman Foundation, which provides grants to advance health and education in Britain and the Commonwealth.

MR. JONAS FRANCIS KILANGYA, a 21-year-old African from Kitui, is now manager of the Grosvenor Hotel, Nairobi, which he joined seven years ago when his father was the night watchman.

MR. R. C. ATHERTON and MR. R. V. WRIGHT have been appointed joint deputy managing directors of Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd., of which SIR MARK TURNER is now financial consultant.

SUPERINTENDENT DAVID NIKULIHA, of the Tanganyika Special Branch, is in Germany investigating reports that Communist money for trade unions in Tanganyika is being transferred through West Berlin.

MR. R. E. BOND, who sailed from London on Friday with MRS. BOND and their three children in the KENYA, is to manage the new gin distillery in Nairobi which is being established by a London group.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIDSON has retired as Federal Postmaster-General after 44 years in the Rhodesian post office service. LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES ROYAL DICKENSON, Deputy Postmaster-General for the past year, succeeds him.

MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, Minister for Health and Labour, told the World Health Assembly in Geneva that Tanganyika needs ten times more doctors in order to give a reasonable health service throughout the country, which intends to provide one hospital bed per 1,000 people and to introduce a national health service based initially on a compulsory medical insurance scheme for urban workers and their families.

MR. OBOYE, Prime Minister of Uganda, said on his return from London: "I met bankers in London, and I think United Kingdom business houses believe that we have good prospects if we behave, and we are determined to behave."

MR. W. M. CHIRWA has denied reports that he would return to Nyasaland in a few months to lead the recently formed Nyasaland African Workers' Union. He is reading law at Lincoln's Inn and will not finish his studies this year.

MR. NOAH WASHYA, a 30-year-old telegraphic messenger at Que Que post office, Southern Rhodesia, has been elected Mambwe (Paramount Chief) of the Vardziyi tribe. He is believed to be a direct descendant of Mamba Monomatopos, a 15th-century ago.

MR. TOMMY KENNAWAY, a charter pilot in Kenya, who was ski jump champion for Britain in 1960, was wounded in a knife fight with two Africans whom he discovered rifling his room in Nairobi at the week-end. One of the intruders was killed in the struggle.

SIR GEORGE DUNN, chairman of the U.K. Sugar Board, is to lead a commission appointed by the Federal Government to study into all aspects of the Federation's sugar production, with a view to providing the commodity to the public at the lowest possible price.

MR. J. H. B. SPARROW, secretary general of the East African Commonwealth Organisation, recently became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanganyika, and MR. D. H. DRENNAN of the Ministry have attended a conference in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, of the International Rubber Producers' Association.

MISS JEAN TURNER, the British wife of a Malawi car firm who was accused of "betraying" the Malawi Congress Party by naming her black spouse, "Banda", has left Nyasaland for Salisbury because she has been made a misery by constant ridicule.

On the occasion of the centenary of the discovery of the Nile, SIR ARTHUR KIRBY planted a tree in the grounds of Jordan's, Minister, the house in which SPEKE was born, and on the following day attended a service in the village church of Dowlish Wake, where he was buried.

Three African headmasters from the Federation, MR. HEYI MALABA, of Marandellas, MR. MUKENANI AKAYAMBOKWA, of Livingstonia, and MR. EFATA KATSULUKUTA, from Fort Johnston in Nyasaland, have been visiting comprehensive schools and studying rural aids in Britain.

SHEIKH AZIZ ALAMOONY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Kenya, announced last week that a representative of a major financial consortium formed in a number of European countries would visit Kenya soon to arrange investments "running into millions of pounds".

MR. RICHARD MEYER, a British businessman who has lived in Cannes for several years, was robbed last week of jewels worth about £40,000. A bedroom safe was forced while his wife and he were entertaining friends on the ground floor. MR. MEYER has interests in television in Rhodesia.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, who recently returned to London from Tanganyika, has resigned from the national council of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament after a disagreement with CANON COLLINS and in protest at the council's failure to fulfil decisions taken at the annual conference.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, until recently Finance Minister in Tanganyika, and latterly financial and economic adviser, resigned that post on Monday and will leave Dar es Salaam in about two months. After a holiday he is to take up an appointment as development adviser to the World Bank. MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, has testified that Sir Ernest's "immense experience and wise judgement and foresight were of inestimable benefit to this country during the difficult period of the transfer of power."

Chartered Company's New President

Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans Succeeds Lord Robins

MR. PAUL VYCHAN EMBRYS-EVANS, a director of the British South Africa Company since 1949 and vice-president since 1959, was elected president at a special board meeting on Tuesday.

Born in 1894, he was educated at Harrow and King's College, Cambridge, and served in the 1914-18 war in France until he was recalled for duty at the Foreign Office. He was posted to the Embassy in Washington in 1918-19, and then spent four more years in the Foreign Office.

He was Conservative M.P. for South Derbyshire from 1931 to 1945, being P.M. and the Financial Secretary to the War Office in 1940, and then to the Dominions Secretary. From 1942 to 1945 he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Mr. Emrys-Evans is a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O. and of the Anglo American Corporation.

New Nyasaland Party

THE CONVENTION AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION has been launched in Nyasaland with Mr. B. Chidambawa, aged 34, as its first president. It is a result of the Nyasaland African National Congress since Dr. Banda's return in 1958. A policy statement said: "We don't believe that Nyasaland's future can be determined by experiments conducted on Ghana-type lines. We shall fight against dictatorial tendencies wherever they appear and we don't accept that a one-party system is the only suitable solution for Africa. Government must be based on the Western pattern." This group formed to oppose Dr. Banda's "dictatorship" claims general sympathy among the chiefs and a paid-up membership of 50,000, an assertion which was immediately challenged.

Europeans Joining African Parties

TOTAL EUROPEAN SUPPORT is the aim of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Malinza Chona, the secretary, told the correspondent of *The Times* in Lusaka recently. The party now claims 416 European members, and Mr. Kaunda, the leader, has a programme of address to chambers of commerce and other European organizations on the Copperbelt. The administrative secretary of the rival African National Congress, Mr. John Banda, said that many European farmers, three lawyers, and several company directors had joined his party, which intended to open a central office in Lusaka to deal with the "many" inquiries being made by Europeans.

Africans for Sandhurst

SEVEN AFRICANS selected to attend the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, will arrive in Britain later this month. They are Messrs. B. M. Kibiti and J. Mwanayo, two Kamba who were cadets in the Junior Leader Company of the K.A.R., and G. W. Makanda and L. S. Kamanye. Lunhya who have served in the 1st Signal Squadron, K.A.R. Three other East African cadets will be with them: Mr. K. K. Sothi, a Kenya Asian, and Mr. T. K. Angutoko, a Ugandan, and Mr. M. I. Okurut, an Mtesot, both of Uganda. The cadets should return home early in 1965 as commissioned officers.

AN F.A. Desert Locust Survey pilot, Mr. Henry Houghton, has been found dead beside his plane where it crashed on Sunday between Diredawa and Hargeisa. Tribesmen are suspected.

Ld. Robins: Mr. Oppenheimer's Tribute

Had the Qualities Admired by Rhodes

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, an old friend and close associate of Lord Robins, has written of him in a tribute in *The Times*:—

"Lord Robins had to an exceptional degree the qualities of common sense, courage, and loyalty. These were the qualities specially valued by Rhodes, and which he hoped to cultivate when he laid down the conditions for the Rhodes scholarships to Oxford.

"Ellis Robins was one of the early Rhodes scholars from America, and it was therefore particularly appropriate that he should have spent the most creative years of his life in Rhodesia at the head of the Charter Company's organization there. He identified the interests of his company fully with those of the country, and interpreted his duties in the widest sense.

"There was no good cause, no sound project for raising the living standards or improving the education of Rhodesians of all classes and colours which he did not energetically support, and few of which he was not the leader. He was a member of the Federation in which he saw the brighter hope for racial co-operation on fair and progressive lines; nor did he think it either old-fashioned or wrong to want to see the influence of British influence and standards in Central

Recent political developments in Africa shocked and puzzled him. When the dust has settled, however, the worth and solidity of his achievements will stand out, and the value of his practical, humane, and un-sentimental approach to the world's problems will be fully appreciated.

"He had a wider circle of friends who, with visitors to Rhodesia, were always welcome to share his happy family life at June Hill, in Salisbury. He did not spare himself at any time. He was kindly, hospitable, excellent company, and a true friend."

Obituary

LIEUT. COLONEL E. C. LINTAIGNE, D.S.O., late of the Gurkha Rifles, has died at Clanaboy, Maritzburg, Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. EVELYN DOROTHY EMBRYS-EVANS, whose death is announced, was the wife of Mr. PAUL EMBRYS-EVANS, president of the British South Africa Company, and a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O. and the Anglo American Corporation.

Seminar on "Rule of Law"

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS, Geneva, Switzerland, in co-operation with "Justice", its British Section, is holding a seminar on *The Rule of Law in Africa* from October 9 to 11, 1962, at St. Catherine's, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, Great Park, Berkshire.

Amongst the topics to be discussed will be Fundamental Rights and the Rule of Law, and new Constitutions in Africa and Fundamental Rights.

The seminar is open to law students from African countries. The number of students participating will be limited to 40. Expenses reasonably incurred by participating students—except for a £1 registration fee—will be borne by the International Commission of Jurists.

Further details of the seminar can be obtained from International Commission of Jurists, 6 rue du Mont de Sion, Geneva, Switzerland, or from the Secretary, "Justice", 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4.

Tributes to Colonel Gerald Wells

Long Service to Two Parliaments

WARM TRIBUTES have been paid in the Federal Parliament to Colonel Gerald Edward Wells, C.B.E., E.D., on his retirement.

Mr. Julian Greenfield, Minister of Law, who introduced a motion of appreciation, said that Colonel Wells had been Clerk of the House since the Federal Assembly was established and had previously occupied a similar office in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. He had been serving Rhodesia since 1918, first as a magistrate, then in other capacities, and for the last 26 years in the two Parliaments. Nothing tricky, shady, or partial could ever get past one who had performed his duties in a most helpful and friendly manner.

Sir Donald Macintyre, father of the House, whose parliamentary experience has covered the whole 26 years of Colonel Wells's service, said that everyone would cherish the most pleasant aspects of the treatment he had always received at his hands.

Mr. Savambu, the first African elected to the Federal Parliament, and other African and several European members added expressions of their appreciation for his services and their colleague.

In putting the motion the Speaker testified to his admiration for the knowledge of parliamentary procedure possessed by Colonel Wells.

Zanzibar Delimitation Commissioner

Sir ROBERT ARUNDELL has been appointed Delimitation Commissioner to make recommendations for the division of the Zanzibar Protectorate into constituencies for the election of members of the Legislative Council in accordance with the report of the recent Zanzibar Constitutional Conference. He was for many years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, and when he returned two years ago he had been Acting Governor-General of the West Indies. He had been Governor of the Windward Islands and of Barbados.

First-Day Covers

SATURDAY last was the hundredth anniversary of Speke's discovery of the source of the Nile, and to mark the centenary the Government of Uganda made a special issue of four attractive stamps. First-day covers reached London on Monday. The denominations are 30 cents, 50 cents, 1.30s. and 2.50s. To the left is a portrait of the Queen, who is seen looking at a view of the Ripon Falls. The colours of the stamps are orange red, slate violet, green and blue, with the falls in light black.

The Oxford and Cambridge Combined Universities' shooting team won its first match on its East African tour on Sunday against teams entered by the Kenya Police, the K.A.R., and British regiments.

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, formerly of Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. ANTHONY extend a warm welcome to their many friends in the United Kingdom and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to visit them at

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Letter to the Editor

£50,000 for Destitute Children

Lord Claud Hamilton Explains Appeal

SIR—There are in Nairobi and other towns in Kenya large numbers of parentless, homeless children with no means of obtaining food except from dustbins or through crime, and whose only homes are abandoned cars, public lavatories, or culverts. Between 2,000 and 3,000 of these vagrant children are picked up yearly on the streets of Nairobi alone, and it is estimated that about 15% to 20% of crime in the city is committed by poverty-stricken juveniles. These children could turn into decent, useful citizens, but living as they do largely in fear of and at war with authority, they are in grave danger of growing up into vicious criminals, and their present mode of life presents a grave humanitarian problem.

A campaign called "Help the Youth" has been launched under the auspices of the Youth Council of Kenya, a co-ordinating body for all organizations in Kenya concerned with the welfare of children and young people. Its president is the Governor of Kenya and its chairman Mrs. E. D. Hughes. It works in close co-operation with the Famine Relief Organisation chaired by Mr. Humphrey Slade, Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The target for "Youth Help" this year is £50,000, not a large amount these days, but nearly an amount which will provide food and shelter for many thousands of deserving children. Even so small an amount as £50,000 will be difficult for the youth of Kenya to raise unaided. It has therefore been decided to invite the youth of other countries to associate themselves with this project.

The fund will be administered in Kenya by the Ministry of Social Services, and the Youth Council of Kenya is availing itself of the services of the Kenya Office in London in projecting the scheme here. Among the many charitable organizations in Kenya which will benefit from the fund are the Youth Centres Association, Edelvalde Home for Girls and Children, the Church Missionary Society's Homes, the Society for Deaf and Dumb Children, the Salvation Army, and the Child Welfare Society of Kenya.

The campaign is an effort to help these unhappy youngsters by raising funds through the sale at schools and youth organisations of small plastic lapel badges shaped like maize cobs—the staple diet of East Africa. These badges cost 1s. each. Where the wearing of badges other than those connected with school activities is not permitted, it is hoped that schools will organize a collection.

All donations towards this special effort to associate the youth of Britain with this worthwhile charity for the young of Kenya will be most gratefully received at the Office of the Kenya Agent, 172 Strand, London, W.C.2, from which address badges may be obtained.

Yours faithfully,

C. D. Hamilton,

Executive Officer,

YOUTH HELPS YOUTH—KENYA CAMPAIGN

London, W.C.2.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes Honoured

SIR PATRICK REMISON, Chief Scout for Kenya, opened on Saturday at the entrance to Rowallan Camp the new Rhodes Gate, erected in honour of Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, who has been Chief Commissioner of the Kenya Boy Scouts Association since 1929. He was appointed by the Founder of the Boy Scouts, Lord Baden-Powell.

Problems of Kenya Coffee Growers Lower Prices and Planting Quotas Expected

LOWER PRICES for coffee and control of new planting were mentioned by Mr. Wilfred Havelock, Minister for Agriculture, when he opened the annual Kenya Coffee Conference last Friday.

In the course of a long address he said:—

About one-third of the crop is now produced in the non-scheduled (African) areas, and it is of a very high quality. This production by smallholders will increase rapidly. Some 20,000 acres are in bearing; there are 33,500 acres of three-year-old trees, approximately 7,000 of two-year-old, and 30,000 one-year-old. In addition, plantings for the 1962 season are probably in the region of 15,000 acres. This gives a total of some 58,000 acres in the non-scheduled areas, as against about 74,000 in the scheduled (White Highlands) areas.

Mr. Mwanjumba, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Wolfe, and Mr. Kamunde are now in the United States negotiating on our behalf with other coffee producing countries. We cannot expect a better team.

There is more demand for coffee than we can supply. In the position of our supply of coffee, we shall have to accept some form of quota which must be reflected in some form of control of new planting. However, it is possible that this may be in some quarters.

Alternative Crops

We are investigating alternative crops for the best lands and soils to those suitable for coffee, and one of the most important tasks of my Ministry is to plan production of cash crops to district level throughout the country. As soon as possible we shall advise farmers throughout Kenya of the alternative crops that can be produced in any specific area.

While reasonable diversification can add strength to our agricultural industry and take some of the pressure off our coffee crops, we must do everything possible to ensure that our farmers, the majority of whom are African, are helped and enabled to produce both quality and quantity in a limited range of cash crops in which they decide to specialize.

I firmly believe in freedom of choice for a farmer to concentrate on the crop or livestock that attracts him most; he will do better in farming what he wants to farm than in being forced to farm what he does not want to farm.

We cannot expect continuance of very high prices for any of our agricultural produce—even coffee. We have to plan therefore on a smaller cash return per pound of produce; and the only way to counter this is to produce a more valuable and high-grade article. Or, in crops where the market is not limited to produce more per acre.

In the Central Province co-operative societies and the unions have agreed to pay for additional coffee extension and advisory staff necessary to maintain the high standard already reached. In Meru the Coffee Union requested the Department of Agriculture to employ the staff with the union re-imbursing all the cost. Either of these methods is a form of self-help which is not only desirable but absolutely necessary in order to maintain the quality of production. Other areas should seriously consider following these examples.

Planters are increasingly aware of the importance of well-tended applications of chemicals to control pests and diseases. There has also been a considerable increase of mulch and artificial fertilizers in all coffee growing areas. Over 1,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers were used by smallholder coffee growers during the year 1961 in Central Province alone. This bears out the contention that, provided one can show any farmer of any race conclusively that a particular method of treating his crop will produce a better result, he will adopt such methods. The only barrier to extensive use of fertilizer is that, lacking the means to be academic education.

The true emergency of African was not the price of coffee but the price of your revolution. Ask that consumption should be increased and you will have it. It is possible. I suggest that that could be done.

It is a mistake to think that the potential for cheap coffee to be consumed in African territories is further south.

All of you have some doubts about the future. I am convinced that the very great majority of the political leaders in our country fully appreciate the importance of the coffee industry to the economy of Kenya. They will realize that, however valuable a commodity, it cannot be the industry and the country the large estates are today and will be in the future a substantial part of the economy and in the general economy.

It is the large estates which are able to lead the way in the practical application of scientific advances and in establishing and maintaining good relations between labour and management. The contribution which the plantation industry makes to employment is immense; and this is something very badly needed today and in the future.

The poorer sections of the community will expect to participate more fully in the profits of the coffee industry, and I know that your industry is very anxious to give very fair treatment to its employees. I hope these employees will progressively be more closely associated with ownership, share-holding, and management of coffee, and also with the executive of the industry itself. This is a natural and healthy development, and it is up to all of us to stimulate it.

Fiscal Commission for Kenya

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, acting on behalf of the Government of Kenya, has appointed Professor R. C. Tress, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Bristol, to be chairman, and Dr. A. H. Marshall, city treasurer of Coventry, and Dr. Pius Okigbo, Economic Adviser to the Government of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, to be members of a Fiscal Commission for Kenya, with the following terms of reference:—

To examine the public revenues at present available in Kenya, and to advise on the possibility of increasing the yield of existing sources of revenue and of developing new sources;

To examine the national fiscal structure, and to make recommendations on the future fiscal structure, having regard to the framework of the Kenya Constitution contained in Appendix II of the Report of the Kenya Constitutional Conference, 1962 (Cmd. 1700), to decisions subsequently reached in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 9 thereof on the division of powers and functions between the Central Government and the regions, and to the principle enunciated in paragraph 18 thereof that regions should have adequate sources of revenue secured to them by the Constitution.

Professor Tress arrived in Nairobi last Friday. He was a member of the Uganda Fiscal Commission earlier this year and of the East Africa Economic and Fiscal Commission in 1960.



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Mr. Mboya's Address to Farmers

(Concluded from page 1161)

If you accept this, you are with us, not on sufferance but unafectedly as colleagues and friends, important components of Kenya as a nation. Mr. Welwood has told us in Legislative Council that many would feel unable to accept the consequences of independence. Why should this be? There will be a Bill of Rights for all Kenya citizens which we, the political leaders, have designed and will defend. All who accept this will no longer be members of the immigrant community, but full members of a new community which will demand all our dedication, all our attachment to morality, all our strength.

On the attainment of independence all who were formerly "non-Africans" will become full citizens of Kenya. As soon as you do so, any kind of discrimination in your status or your rights will disappear. Your interests will be as defensible in law and of as great concern to Government as the interests of anybody else. But if you are not prepared to be citizens of Kenya, there will be no place for you here, except as aliens.

As a young nation Kenya cannot afford the luxury of catering to people who do not want to stay. We have a tremendous economic and vocational struggle ahead. Either you are with us or you are not even in the field of play. We cannot let ourselves be weighed down by people who might cling to Kenya for a while because they like the way of life, or because they are making money, or to see how things turn out. We cannot give *carte blanche* to benefits of these or other kinds gained without national investment of dedication, sacrifice, and strength.

Building A Nation

In Kenya's history this is the second and critical moment of truth. With mutual trust, a sharing of faith, and a pooling of all our talents and resources, we can meet together this challenge of building a nation, irrespective of background or creed. I want to talk about a nation amid all its surface differences between K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U., amid the clamour for Somali succession and *Mombasa*, and the claims of the Maasi. This is a time when the different wings of a nation must be attended by different party outlook, different bargaining position, different viewpoint or approach. Our people have been dragged to date through history. Henceforth we shall write our own history. And this is the point at which outlooks and loyalties will coalesce.

We have tribal differences and sensitivities. Often people warn that Kenya is headed to become another Congo. We have passed a stage where this could have happened and have come to the point where we are at a point where we would be prepared to defend our lives. We do not intend to exchange British Colonialism with other local dictatorship or Soviet and American economic domination.

There are among you many who have set a very good example in your employer-employee relations. To them the country owes a debt of gratitude. Others have thought fit to wreak their vengeance on the poor people whom they have decided to discharge from employment.

If, during this difficult period, you find it necessary to discharge a worker, it is also always necessary to push him off that little piece of land where he gets his subsistence, especially when he is still waiting to harvest his crops? Such people, who perhaps broke their ties with their African apex many years ago, may have no other home than that patch of land on your farm. Old age social security must be provided at the earliest possible opportunity, but before this comes into being I appeal to you to act with the utmost humanity towards people on your farms when they become unemployable.

Attitude to Trade Union

There are still those who consider union leaders just a lot of mischievous trouble-makers, who come to plant wicked ideas in the heads of their labour. There are those who refuse trade union officials normal access to their potential members who reside on farms. To try to retard trade union growth leads only to frustration, bitterness and chaos. Responsible, well-founded and well-organized trade unions, capable of participating in orderly negotiations, are invaluable for establishing the industrial tranquility which Kenya so much needs if she is to emerge triumphant through these trying days.

The points which I have tried to make are—

(1) A change of Government is a normal and logical development in a country which has been under Colonial rule. A change from white to black faces in Government benefits need not spell under doom.

(2) My colleagues and I in the present Government recognize as clearly as the members of any past Government of Kenya that the economy of this country is largely based on its farming industry. For this reason we intend to safeguard

fully the interests of this industry regardless of the changes that must take place in the ownership of some of the land.

(3) False alarms are being mischievously sounded and much needed capital is thereby being unnecessarily scared away. Farmers should be more stout-hearted and more ready to face the challenge of the future. A show of confidence in this country by her own people is necessary to attract outside capital.

(4) Lack of economic growth has led to a grave unemployment problem, and this in turn has resulted in other associated social ills, such as vagrancy and crime. Unemployment now constitutes a grave threat to security and future stability.

(5) Britain should be as ready to help us financially in dealing with unemployment as she would undoubtedly be if a state of emergency were to result from it. Prevention is better than cure.

(6) If you have decided to leave Kenya, then do so; but do not try to wreck the prospects of those who have decided to stay.

(7) If you must discharge a worker, it may not always be necessary to evict him as well. Be more willing to be your brother's keeper during this difficult period.

(8) A responsible, well-organized trade union movement, far from being unwelcome and mischievous growth, can play a vital role in establishing industrial peace.

Disturbing Speech Says Convention Will Continue to Fight British Government

THE CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF KENYA has issued the following statement:—

"Mr. Mboya has been brutally frank about the future of the mixed farmer. While he suggested that land owned by companies and other bodies and suburban property might be treated on a different basis, he made it very clear that he would expect farmers of agricultural land to become Kenya citizens. If they became Kenya citizens they would be no longer 'members of the immigrant community' but full members of the new community, and all kinds of discrimination in status rights would disappear. If, however, the landowner was not prepared to be a Kenya citizen, he would be treated as an alien and would forfeit the benefits outlined.

Protection for "Citizens" Only

This disturbing speech implies that only those who elect to become citizens will have their rights protected and be free from discrimination. Convention has always maintained that anyone who changes his citizenship should do so from a sense of conviction and a desire to identify himself with the new State, and not merely in order to retain certain rights and privileges. Mr. Mboya, however, did say that he expected those people who remained in Kenya to accept the challenge of the future and to pull on the same rope as everybody else and at the same time become Kenya citizens.

"He was quite emphatic about those Europeans who wished to go and those who had not made up their minds as to whether Europeans who wanted to leave to remain in the country. He also attacked immigrants who wished to stay, 'to see how things turned out', saying that the new Government could not let itself be weighed down by such people. In fact, only those who are wholly confident of being able to play their part as Kenyans were of any value to the future.

Convention welcomes this outspoken if unpalatable definition of the future for European farmers, which will do much to indicate what will happen after independence. Mr. Mboya must now be regarded as belonging to the moderate wing of K.A.N.U., and what he said about the future must be taken as the maximum the ordinary European farmer can expect from that party after independence. While it would be a great pity if a man of his ability was not available for the Government in the future, with elections majorities change with circumstances and Mr. Mboya may not always be there and less moderate counsels may prevail.

Convention will, however, continue to fight the British Government about the position in which they, by their policy of active encouragement to European farmers to come to Kenya, have now placed the ordinary individual landowner, businessman and employer. It will intensify its efforts to get the acknowledgment of H.M. Government's responsibility for their future.

Mr. C. O. Oates, Chairman of the Convention, said a few days ago.

Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Settlement, suggested on July 23 that Convention represented only one type of farmer. As 35 associations from all over Kenya were represented at our recent special meeting, it is difficult to see how this allegation could be substantiated, particularly as the resolution on land had the support of the K.N.F.U., whose vice-president was on the platform.

Mr. Bruce McKenzie "Preposterously" Inaccurate

"For the Minister to be of the opinion that only 15% of the European farmers will leave the country was utterly preposterous. If he had consulted the Government Immigration Department he would have found that over 330 had left Kenya since January 1961. The figure of 65% given by Mr. Oates was the result of information taken from the referendum conducted at the end of last year, when out of nearly 1,700 replies over 70% of the farmers said that they would leave Kenya if they could sell their farms.

"Having been present at the Eldoret meeting, I feel that the courtesy for which the Europeans of the Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia are noted must have given Mr. McKenzie the erroneous impression that they all intend to remain in Kenya. Most of them intend to stay did of course attend, hoping to be successful from the sale.

"The demonstration attempts made by the Minister to drive a wedge between those farmers who wish to go and those who wish to stay. The speeches of the chairman and vice-chairman at the Nakuru conference were both concerned with seeing that the abandonment of farms by those who were unable to make a profit was not impossible for those who will stay. There is no suggestion that either of these two gentlemen intend to leave Kenya."

Mr. J. R. M. Welwood, M.L.C., said that Mr. Mboya's proposals were so completely successful if the aim was to persuade Europeans to leave the country.

Lord Delamere, president of the K.N.F.U., told journalists in Nairobi that land ownership should not be linked with the desire to force people to take up Kenya citizenship in order to protect their present rights to property was not the way to build a happy country. Africans, who prize their nationality, should understand that Europeans who were being asked to surrender their nationality were being seized then and would not possibly be seen again.

Mr. J. K. Ole Jibis, K.A.N.U. Member of the Legislature for Nakuru, and Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, has publicly criticized the K.A.N.U. land proposals, saying that they are not calculated to encourage external investment or growth in Kenya's economy.

Kenya Land Settlement Difficulties

Problem of C.D.C. and World Bank Aid

THE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT BOARD of Kenya, wishing to clarify the position regarding the assisted owner or yeoman farmer scheme, has issued the following statement:—

"Under this scheme the British Government contributes the loans for land purchase and permanent improvements, 25% of the loans for developments, and 25% of the administrative and technical costs by grant. The World Bank and C.D.C. together contribute 75% of the loans for development and administrative and technical costs.

"The Kenya Government has been unable to obtain the agreement of the World Bank and C.D.C. to certain variations of the original scheme. Thus certain assisted owner projects already approved by the board may not qualify for reimbursement by these bodies in respect of their share of the loans for development and administrative and technical costs. The Minister of Land Settlement has therefore directed the board that projects already approved by the board shall continue, and projects already submitted to the board by district agents shall be judged according to criteria applied during the past year.

"Other projects, including those still under investigation by district agents, will be judged strictly according to the original requirements of the loan agreement with the World Bank and C.D.C. They are as follows: (a) Projects shall only be on under-developed land of high potential suitable for high-priced crops such as tea, coffee and pyrethrum; (b) the project must result in increased development and increased settlement; (c) the average total advances (covering 65% interest on land purchase and development) shall be about £1,700, and the maximum total advance on any one project shall not exceed £3,000; (d) the project shall result in the assisted owner or yeoman farmer achieving a total net income of about £250 after reasonable living costs and annual loan repayment charges have been met.

"The board has laid down that an applicant must put down 10% of the cost of land and permanent improvements and have sufficient for legal costs and working cash according to the requirements of the particular project.

"The board fully realizes that it will be difficult to find projects that measure up to all these requirements. As, however, at present it has no resources (nor has Government) except on the terms already stated, it regrets that it has no other choice.

"The board believes that little progress can be made with this scheme unless some element of subsidy is introduced on the interest rate lowered. The board has for some time strongly urged that this should be done. The Minister will discuss the implications of the assisted owner scheme while in London and investigate what should be done about it.

"Applicants who wish to take up holdings capable of producing a net income of £100 a year or more can be accommodated either on the low density smallholder schemes that are advertised from time to time or on larger holdings which are provided in some of the high density smallholder schemes."

K.A.N.U. Youth Wing's Mau Mau Acts

Oathing, Drilling, and Illegal Courts

THE EMERGENCY MEETING on Monday of the Nairobi and South Kinangop Associations decided to send a delegation to the Governor of Kenya to report on Mau Mau ceremonies, thefts, store-breaking, illegal meetings, intimidation of cattle, military drilling, intimidation of labour, and illegal courts set up to try local headmen on farm after farm, all instigated by the K.A.N.U. Youth Wing and producing a situation similar to that immediately before the Mau Mau outbreak.

The European farmers want a police station opened at North Kinangop, and a labour camp for unemployed Africans to be established in Naivasha area. A short-wave radio network is already manned by 21 farmers in the district, who keep all night watches in case of serious trouble and are ready to organize flying squads of jeeps in an emergency. Gangs of Africans are said to be hiding in the surrounding forests.

Police have reported that at Odigil 22 African women were beaten up in a local Youth Wing office. At Maseno in Central Nyanza a large gang, many of them Youth Wing members, boarded a train and attacked and robbed it. At Gatundu a woman was clubbed on the head by Youth Wing members said to number 24.

At Kiambu, when three Kikuyu were charged with attending an oath-taking ceremony, the police officer prosecuting said that thousands of Africans in the area had taken Mau Mau type oaths for fear of the consequences if they refused.

The organizing secretary of K.A.N.U., Mr. J. Keen, has denied that his party's Youth Wing was responsible for any of these crimes. "Retaliation from those who were evicted without homes and without food" by the European farmers was only to be expected, he said, adding that that did not mean that he supported hoodlums. "If farmers wish to leave Kenya, I give them the green light. We should be happy to see some of them leaving, but not all."

K.A.N.U. Official Arrested

The deputy general secretary of the party, Mr. Arthur Ochwada, was arrested last week at Nairobi airport as he was about to leave with Kenyatta for the Somali Republic. Later he appeared in court to face 11 charges of forgery, uttering forged cheques, and theft. The offences were alleged to have occurred while he was general secretary of the East African Federation of Building and Construction Workers. He was remanded on bail until today.

K.A.N.U.'s vice-president, Mr. Gingga Odinga, was stripped and searched by Customs men on Monday at the airport when he returned from Moscow. At one stage some of the few hundred supporters who had gathered to meet him threatened to "rescue" him by force. Mr. Odinga commented: "It was just an abnormal routine ruck-up. They didn't take anything from me except the Daily Worker."

In Central Nyanza, where the "grievous financial state" of the African district councils shows a £51,000 deficit, 2,000 teachers, the entire staff of the primary and intermediate schools there have been given a month's notice. The D.C., Mr. C. F. Wilks, said that the main cause of the shortfall was that people simply felt that they need not pay their taxes because *uhuru* was coming. The councils are to raise the money outstanding within the next three weeks.

Mr. Adoula Suggests Congo Federation

CONJECTURES LAST WEEK that the United Nations was planning fresh military measures against Katanga were denied by a spokesman after a meeting of the Congo Advisory Committee called by the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, to report on his recent visit to Europe for talks on the Congo situation.

The spokesman said: "Reference was made to the obvious bad faith of Mr. Tshombe, who seemed to be playing for time. Mr. Robert Gardiner, officer in charge of the U.N. Congo operation, elaborated on the situation and on the recent incidents in Katanga and the attempts by the Katangese authorities to use civilians, including women and children, to harass U.N. forces."

The Secretary-General asked members of the committee for their advice as to how the present impasse could be broken, including the possibility of seeking a fresh mandate from the Security Council. It is obviously incorrect to say that the Secretary-General had proposed a fresh military initiative in the Congo.

The committee met again yesterday. U Thant said he believed that Katanga, the U.N. troops, and America should together try to rebuild the

That is what is needed, not the supposed riches of Katanga. It is a fable that our mineral earnings can make the Congo a rich country. The International Monetary Fund of the World Bank came to Elisabethville and check the figures. It shows that the Government envisages expenses of about £240m. a year, including those from Katanga, of about £534m. Katanga can help to pay only a small part of the Congo, whose wealth can come only from a war in start working again.

But the U.N. wants to use Katanga's foreign currency to maintain the inefficient Government of Leopoldville and the feeding of lazy masses, as well as for propaganda purposes.

Central Government a Fiction

The Adoula statement does not govern and cannot be considered as the Congo Government. It is a fiction, and any policy which has as its starting point this Government is doomed to failure. It does not rule or represent many parts of the country, but the U.N. and the U.S.A. pretend not to notice this so as to achieve their own aims. I do not consider Adoula a valid negotiating partner. But we must continue discussions with the Congo authorities.

Katanga would adopt a correct foreign policy and fight a guerrilla war against the U.N. and attempt to impose a solution by force, said Mr. Tshombe. The province had enough money and arms to continue such a campaign for years, and he and his Ministers had selected an area from which they could conduct such resistance. Industry could be immobilized. The cost of a U.N. operation in such circumstances would treble its present level.

America was reported to be siding with U Thant in getting Union Miniere to pay its taxes and royalties to the Central Government or in freezing its assets, linked with the idea of a 10% levy on Katangese exports (repeatedly suggested by businessmen in London) or some more direct control of Katanga's mineral exports.

Union Miniere

Union Miniere emphasized in Brussels on Friday that it had to take its orders from the regime actually in power in its mining areas. Its taxes and other dues would cover less than one-seventh of the Leopoldville Government's deficit. The company had been able to continue working only by maintaining strict political neutrality. Several times the Katanga Government had threatened to retaliate by every means at its disposal should the company's money not be paid to it, and it would not hesitate to carry out its threat.

It has been suggested that U.N. troops should protect the mining installations if it were decided to pay the money to the Central Government. That would involve guarding 1,000 miles of the company's own high-tension electric cables, 300 miles of railroad, 650 miles of bush roads, and hospitals and other institutions. More than 100,000 employees, mainly Africans, would be affected.

At the beginning of this week Mr. Adoula sent U Thant proposals for a new federal Constitution for the whole Congo and asked for an international team of specialists in constitutional law, including an African, to finalize a draft. Mr. Adoula wants to reserve to Leopoldville control of foreign affairs, defence (excluding local police forces), customs, currency, exchange control and fiscal policy, nationality and

immigration, posts and telecommunications, and general oversight of internal and external trade. The Lower House of a Congolese Parliament would be elected on a population basis, with each member state equally represented in the Senate and responsible for its own local administration.

Britain, Belgium, America and France are said to be drawing up a similar plan under which Katanga could share its revenue with the centre while receiving some constitutional concessions, with a united country receiving outside aid under U.N. auspices. Mr. Tshombe has suggested that a political commission should be appointed to frame details for a loose confederation.

A Rhodesian Air Services charter plane carrying food and medical supplies from Kolwezi to Kongo for Katanga got off from other supply routes was shot down on Saturday after leaving Kamina. The three-member crew was said to have been arrested by Congolese troops after crash-landing at Manono. They are now being held in protective custody by Ethiopian troops. The Federal Government has demanded their immediate release, and the managing director of the charter company and a Civil Aviation Department official have left Salisbury to investigate. The air company has operated the ferry service for some months with the full approval of the U.N.

Mr. Nkomo's Three Possibilities

UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS will be employed by the Zimbabwe African People's Union if the British Government does not act within a time limit to set up a party congress within the next two months and give independence to Rhodesia early independence to the party leader. Mr. Joshua Nwomo, said in Salisbury on Sunday when he returned from an overseas trip of two months.

"We shall give Britain time enough to act," he said. "It all depends on Britain which policy we follow. There are only three methods possible: complete economic breakdown, or bloody revolution. I warn Britain that if she does not act, she will quit the present nature and form of politics that we have been following in this country."

"We are not interested in negotiating with the Edgar Whitehead's Government. We will negotiate only with Britain. Britain put Southern Rhodesia into this mess and Britain must get it out. If Britain will not act, we shall free ourselves. It means that some of us will be six feet under by the time we are free, so be it."

"The Constitution is dead. We shall stop elections. They will not be held as long as we live. It is madness to talk of elections without the African people. We want the full restoration of basic human rights and one-man-one-vote. The country belongs to those people who are weeping and not to the so-called electorate of a white minority. This is a black country. Both the Southern Rhodesian Constitution and the Statute of Westminster are just papers for the archives."

"People must realize that stubbornness does not pay. It did not pay in Algeria and it will not pay here. The whites living in little shells in their suburbs must realize that the Africans are exhausted with talking."

"Those Europeans who will not support the United Nations resolution on Southern Rhodesia initiated by Z.A.P.U.'s 3m. African supporters must leave the country. This is our country and any person who remains in it has got to abide by our decisions."

"We are not against the white settlers of Rhodesia, but those who stay will have to live without privileges and the Zimbabweans like everyone else."

Mr. Nkomo is also reported to have said that his party would destroy industry in Rhodesia if it were thought to be obstructing the aims of the political parties.

At the airport Mr. Nkomo had knelt to receive a battle-axe, a knobkerrie and a long knife from an aged African. About 2,500 Africans met him with songs and dances, and when he reached Gwanzura Stadium in Highfield African township some 30,000 people were estimated to be present. Crows along the roads had been so dense and excited that the cars were nearly two hours late.

The President of the National Assembly, Cabinet Ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps were at the airport at Mogadishu last Friday to welcome Kenya on his visit to the Somali Republic. Before leaving Nairobi he had presented to a Fort Hall meeting his son Peter, child of his marriage to a teacher in England.

Parliament

Grave Exaggerations About S. Rhodesia

Opposition Leader Rebuked by Mr. Butler

MR. DENIS HEALEY, Senior M.P. for Leeds East, who opened a debate in the House of Commons on Monday on the Government's policy towards Southern Rhodesia, was rebuked by Mr. R. A. Butler, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs, for having described the colony as a "Police State".

That, said Mr. Butler, was a grave exaggeration. He praised the efforts of Rhodesia to become a multi-racial society, an aim which was obstructed by external pressures, and the Commission M.C. see in this subject a magnificent opportunity for causing trouble.

The debate will be reported at length in next week's EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Training Northern Rhodesian Africans

THE GOVERNMENT plan to spend £1 million on training Northern Rhodesian Africans in the next financial year. This money will be for training technical and administrative staff and education of the general population. The Institute of Education will be set up for the completion of the training of teachers and other staff.

MR. BUTLER said that the Government were spending £1 million on training Northern Rhodesian Africans in the next financial year.

MR. BUTLER said that the Government were spending £1 million on training Northern Rhodesian Africans in the next financial year. He mentioned various offences such as assault, robbery, and the carrying of firearms, and the penalties for these offences, including imprisonment and fines.

Freedom of Speech in Nyasaland

MR. GOUGH asked the Minister was aware that Miss Sarah Chavundira, a teacher employed at Blantyre Secondary School by the Nyasaland Government, had had to flee the country following threats made against her in the Malawi News of April 26, and what steps he would take to ensure freedom of speech in Nyasaland.

MR. BUTLER: My information is that Miss Chavundira is still on the staff of the school and carrying out her normal duties.

MR. CHAVUNDIRA: Is my right hon. friend really happy about the position in regard to freedom of speech and political activity in Nyasaland? Is he aware that the Assistant Director of Education has been sacked whilst home on leave? She is a East African.

MR. BUTLER: I should not like to make any generalisations. There was difficulty about this lady. She went on a visit to Salisbury and was not leaving the country. She has now returned. I should only bear in mind the representations made by my hon. friend.

MR. G. M. DICKSON: asked what consultations he had had with Dr. Banda regarding the participation of the Nyasaland Government in any overseas loan schemes.

MR. BUTLER: I had general discussions with Dr. Banda and his colleagues which covered the needs of the territory

for development finance. These consultations have not yet been concluded.

MR. THOMSON: Is the First Secretary aware that Dr. Banda has made complaints about the Federal Government refusing financial arrangements with territorial responsibilities without consulting the Nyasaland Government? If I give him details, will he look at them?

MR. BUTLER: If the hon. gentleman will send me the details I will look at them.

MR. DUGDALE asked the First Secretary of State why the Government of Northern Rhodesia had banned the distribution of the United States newscast "Today".

MR. BUTLER: "The Film Censorship Board of Northern Rhodesia has refused permission for the showing of a film in this series on only one occasion—in February, 1961."

MR. BROS-DAVYSON: "Will H.M. Government, whose record in this matter is very good, expose the hypocrisy of those member States which not only have not ratified the Slavery Conventions but tolerate or even uphold slavery and the slave trade in their territories and yet presume to sit in judgment upon Britain and Southern Rhodesia and other Colonial Powers which have suppressed slavery and the slave trade within their territories?"

MR. GOBBER: "Certainly H.M. Government have taken a lead in this matter and intend to continue to do so. Concerning other territories, we are seeking to get them to accede to this."

Tanganyika Pensions

MR. TILNEY asked how many ex-members of the Colonial or Overseas Civil Service were receiving pensions from the Government of Tanganyika which showed increases less than those received under the Pensions Act, 1959, of the U.K.

MR. BUTLER: The grant of automatic pension increases to independent Commonwealth Governments is a matter for the Governments. A public officers' agreement between the U.K. and Tanganyika Governments signed on March 14, 1962, will be published as a White Paper.

MR. TILNEY: Have the Government any proposals when the agreement is published as regards basic pensions? Do they seem any much better if all these matters had been dealt with at independence?"

MR. BUTLER: The Government of Tanganyika have undertaken that pensions should be paid or continued under the existing regulations in force on March 13, 1962, or under regulations not less favourable. We are ready to publish the White Paper but are seeking the agreement of the Government of Tanganyika. Whether matters should have been decided and acted upon before independence is outside the scope of my responsibility.

Unforeseen Hardships

MR. GOUGH: Is the hon. gentleman aware that there is some anxiety about the conditions under which some of these pensioners are now living in the sense that the ever-changing Colonial and essential some results in hardships which they could not possibly have foreseen? Has not the time come for the Government to consider underwriting the agreements so that the interests of these pensioners are guaranteed?"

MR. BUTLER: I think that the whole House has sympathy for the pensioners in the way which the hon. gentleman says. As I may have observed that yesterday the Secretary of State's Co-operation announced that an inter-departmental working party has been set up to examine this whole question.

MR. GOUGH: "I am my hon. friend aware that some of us feel that it might have been better if the Government had paid greater attention to the problems of the pensioners and had got the money side right in these newly emerging countries before they went ahead and provided large subventions for capital expansion in these areas?"

MR. BUTLER: There may be something to be said for that, but I would not wish the House to gain the impression that independent Commonwealth Governments as a general rule are not to be decent pensions and granting increases commensurate with those in this country. This is not so.

MR. STRACHEY: The inter-departmental inquiry have within its terms of reference arrangements by which these pensioners can in suitable cases still be employed in Africa, where I cannot help believing their services would be of enormous value to the newly independent countries and where they will be much happier than if they have no job to do at home, even though they are provided for financially. This is a matter on which a little generosity from the Treasury could make a very great difference both to the pensioners and to the territories.

MR. BUTLER: The question of making the best use of these former servants of the Crown is always in the Government's mind.

Changed Status of African Chiefs Decisions of the Tanganyika Government

CHIEFS IN TANGANYIKA who are of retiring age to be replaced by executive officers employed by the local district councils, but where popular demand for this change is very strong it may be made before the retirement or death of the chief. Mr. Job Lusinde, Minister for Local Government and Administration, told the National Assembly when introducing the estimates for his Ministry.

There would, however, be no objection to the people choosing chiefs to perform purely traditional functions. Such men would not be paid by the district councils but might continue to receive the dues traditionally recognized by customary law.

Mr. Lusinde said in the course of his statement:—

It is not the intention of Government to do away with the institution of chiefs, but only to separate local government work from purely traditional functions. The former will be done by executive officers employed by the councils and the latter will continue to be performed by chiefs according to customary law.

Under the former Government the chiefs were part of Central Government, or at least very closely identified with it, and this is one of the main reasons for a good deal of opposition to chiefs which has become apparent in parts of Tanganyika.

The rapid expansion of district councils with elected members had tended to place the chief, hitherto the sole ruler in his kingdom, in an anomalous position.

Administratively elected councils have been progressively established, the need to continue to use the non-traditional chiefs as a means of control is no longer necessary. It is intended that the chiefs should, if they are suitably qualified, be employed by councils wherever possible, either as executive officers of the full council or as local executive officers in their own areas. Some will be found employed in local courts and others with the Central Government.

Some of these non-traditional chiefs, owing to lack of suitable qualifications, may not obtain further employment either with the local authority or with Central Government and it is right that such chiefs should receive some gratuity. Where the gratuity is payable—and if a non-traditional chief refused to accept alternative employment offered him he would not be entitled to the gratuity—it will be calculated in these rates: chiefs with up to five years' service, 10 months' salary; chiefs with over five and up to 10 years' service, one year's salary; and chiefs with over 10 years' service, 14 months' salary.

In the long term it is unlikely that chiefs as such can continue to play a major part in the new local government structure. We must face the fact that able young men will progressively cease to be attracted by the prospect of serving as a chief when so many wider opportunities in the developing society of Tanganyika are now available to them.

In many cases chiefs have been loyal and efficient servants who have commanded and still do command wide popular respect and support from their people. In addition, many chiefs continue to perform purely traditional functions, which are still required and demanded by large sections of their people.

The total cost of the gratuities to chiefs was likely to be about £120,000.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

Critical Time in N. Rhodesia Plea for Peaceful Political Progress

SIR ROY WELENSKY said at a dinner of the Broken Hill Farmers' Association:

In the Federation we have built up considerable strength to back our policy of reasonable progress and to defend it against external and internal threats. Africa is full of uncertainties which might resolve into threats from outside our borders. We can certainly expect internal disorders to be admitted once more if the course of political development does not go the way certain people would like it.

In Northern Rhodesia, in particular, so much will depend on the outcome of the general election that we must regard the next few months as a critical time. However, I believe that the vast majority of people in the northern Rhodesian and African are tired of civil disorder and intimidation, and that those who choose to stir again to their way of conducting their politics will be doing their own good no service. It will succeed only in bringing about a deep chasm between their followers and the forces of law and order, and these are strong forces capable of dealing effectively with violence, and determined to do so. Remember behind the colonial police stand forces of the British Army and the Royal Air Force, which are available to the Government whenever they are required.

I have no reservations about the Government's policy, whatever its reason, arising from the fact that it is in his country, from negotiations. Labels or from the changing membership of the United Nations, only the constitutional and political process, and the result of the result is a peaceful and civilized way.

All Cabinet Ministers

ALL CABINET MINISTERS in Tanganyika were participating in a recent week in the country. The Prime Minister, Mr. Kamega, and Finance Minister, Mr. Boman, took part in a meeting of the Legislators in Mwanza and then went on to Mwanza where they discussed matters of private and public interest in Mwanza and Morita. Chief, Fundika, Minister for Justice, opened a high court building in Mwanza and was Tanu Day there. Mr. Katobona was also present. Mr. Bryce, one and two of the Parliamentarians, Mr. Bryce, one in the Tangi and Northern regions, Mr. Katobona and Mr. Kamaliza visited Mwanza and the area Mahenge also. Mr. Eudoo visited Mwanza and San Mpwawwa. Mr. Masinywa, Minister for Labour, went to the Southern region, and Mr. Lumbwe, accompanied by Miss Lucy Lumbwe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development, toured the Western region. Mr. Kasambala had left for France and West Africa, and Mr. Kasamba for London, Pakistan, Hong Kong and Java.

Kenya Loan Talks

Mr. SANDYS, Colonial Secretary, had talks yesterday with a Kenya Government delegation led by Mr. J. Gichuru, Finance Minister, who had on arrival in London on Saturday that the country needed £75m of settlement schemes, £5m to counter unemployment, and £12m for a development programme. He is accompanied by Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Land Settlement; Mr. T. Toward, Minister for Lands; Mr. M. Muliro, Minister for Commerce and Industry; and Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Labour. Mr. Gichuru and Mr. McKenzie are to visit Germany to discuss a possible £3m loan.

Cost of Muehfundelisa

LAST YEAR 6,052 EUROPEAN Settlers left Kenya, the states the annual report of the Immigration Department.

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Uganda Development Corporation

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., reports group net trading profits for 1961 at £550,897, compared with £554,939 in the previous year, subject to tax of £104,308 (£77,405). The group now consists of 29 companies. During the year new capital developments amounted to about £1.6m. Despite uncertainties caused by political changes, the chairman, Mr. J. T. Simpson, expresses confidence and looks forward to "a steady upward overall trend".

The parent company has an issued capital of £8.5m. Shares at cost in subsidiaries amount to almost £5.5m, and loans to just over £1m. Interests in associated companies total nearly £900,000. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £156,899. Fixed assets are valued at £2,333,000, and it was reckoned at the end of the year that the interest of the Uganda Government, the sole shareholder, was over £8.4m.

Among the chief subsidiaries are Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., Nyanya Textile Industry, Ltd., Uganda Hotels, Ltd., Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., Sukulu Mines, Ltd., Uganda Crane Industries, Ltd., Consolidated Properties, Ltd., Tororo Industrial Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd., and Ugandan Metal Products and Engineering Co., Ltd.

The associated companies in which investments have been made are Kilimbi Mines, Ltd. (from which a major dividend was received), Strathmore, Ltd., East Africa, Ltd. (a rubber mill project which should be in production by the end of 1962), Uganda Iron Mills, Ltd., Uganda Finance and Leasing Corporation, Ltd., and the Bank Uganda, Ltd. (which made a contribution to multilateral activities).

Kenton Gold Areas

KENTON GOLD AREAS, LTD., which controls 26.6% of the equity of Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and has absorbed Zambesi Exploring Co., Ltd. and Zambesi Investment Co., Ltd., reports that in the year ended March 31 there was a profit of £1,778,878, compared with £1,294,639 in the previous year, subject to tax of £22,507 (£16,889). An interim dividend of 7½% (the same) was paid, but the limit is to be reduced from 7½% to 5%. The carry-forward is £659,669. Geita's working profit was £4,251 (£16,152). Shareholders are warned that continuation of dividends on the present scale will not be possible unless and until Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. can resume dividend payments, consistent with distributions of earlier years. A major dividend is expected from the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., as proposed.

Kenya Power Company

THE KENYA POWER CO. LTD. reports a deficiency of £28,144 in 1961 in consequence of the damage caused by the floods in October and November. The demand rose from 44.1 to 45.5 megawatts, of which 21m. were drawn from Uganda. Fixed assets total £2,773,300. Debenture stock totals just over £1.5m. The independent of £690,700. Equity capital is a nominal £1m. Philip Mitchell is the chairman, and the other directors are Messrs. R. E. M. Anderson, V. A. Maddison, E. F. James, A. J. Don Small, and F. S. Smith. The Secretary is Mr. H. P. Kyle-Bowyer.

Cashew nut exports from Mozambique from the 1961-62 crop are estimated at about 60,000 tons.

All cotton harvested in Southern Rhodesia this year will be liable to a levy of one cent per lb.

Technical discussions on the Nile waters problem between East Africa, Egypt and the Sudan will be resumed in Cairo in March.

Kenya's pyrethrum quota for the year which started on July 1 will be 9,000 tons, or 100 tons under last season's production.

Germany was Kenya's best customer for coffee last year. The Coffee Board sees great scope for expansion of sales elsewhere in Europe.

Tanganyika Fostoria Cement Co., Ltd., is building a £14m. cement factory at Woyo Hill, near Dar es Salaam. Production should begin early in 1963.

All African coffee-producing countries are represented in an Inter-African Coffee Organization formed to counter pressure from the Latin American group.

East African mineral production last year totalled £16,503,000, compared with £16.4m. in 1960. Tanganyika provided £7,706,000, Kenya £2,285,000, and Uganda £6,232,000.

Commercial bank deposits in East Africa at the end of 1961 stood at £57.5m. in Kenya, £27.6m. in Tanganyika, and £15.7m. in Uganda. Loans and advances were respectively £39m., £19.6m., and £15.1m. Lost coffee savings accounts totalled £6.3m. in Kenya and about £1.7m. each in the other two territories.

The Morogoro Growers' Co-operative Union has been formed by four cotton and three coffee co-operative societies in the Morogoro district of Tanganyika.

Globe Telegraph and Trust, Ltd., of which Sir Edward Whishaw is chairman, reports profit after tax for the year to June 30 of £929,546, against £832,613. The dividend is to be raised from 10% to 12½%.

The African Investment Trust, Ltd., have been appointed secretaries of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., Willoughby's (Investments), Ewell, Ltd., and Chicago-Gaika Development Co., Ltd.

Sudan cotton production for 1961-62 totalled 4,323,286 large kantars, giving an average yield of 3.81 from 1,132,619 feddans planted, compared with the previous season's average of 2.64 from 905,840 feddans.

A Barclays Bank D.C.O. report from Dar es Salaam says that the United Kingdom Government has given 97% of the cash aid received from all sources by Tanganyika since it obtained independence last year.

Joint consultative committees in Tanganyika now represent over 65% of the workers, with 60% covered by collective agreements and 43% in trade unions, compared with respective 1958 figures of 28%, 8% and 12%.

Grain milling and food processing employees in Nairobi are now to receive minimum wages of £8 monthly. The employers affected include Kenya Orchards, Ltd., Unga, Ltd., Maida, Ltd., and the Kenya Meat Commission.

M.T.D. (Mingula), Ltd., milled 318,700 tons of ore in the quarter ended June 30 for a net profit of 2,520 long tons of copper. Messing Consolidated Development Co., Ltd. recovered 3,609 short tons of copper from milling 274,000 tons.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce was told at the annual meeting by the president that the Government's Tanganyika's national wage bill rose 16% in 1961 though the retail price index remained static and the value of exports fell.

Miss, Ltd. (Mingula), Ltd., had a nice working profit of £69,511 in the quarter ended June 30. No tax liability arises. The gold yield was 14,855 fine oz. from 66,750 tons milled. Capital expenditure at the Dalny mine amounted to £26,431.

Cigarette consumption in the United Kingdom will be below last year's level, now shown as 1961. The Imperial Tobacco Company, which has declared an 8½% interim dividend (the same) and hopes to be able to announce the final distribution at 14%.

Electric Light Merger

Shareholders of Metal Industries, Ltd., of which Sir Charles Westlake is chairman, receive 15% for the year to March 31. Profit was up from £2,339,656 to £2,451,993, but the liability rose more sharply, so that net profit after tax was lower at £1,201,146, against £1,396,249.

The rights issue by Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., of 1m. £1 ordinary shares at 40s. has been subscribed to the extent of almost 99%. The small number of shares not taken up have been sold at a premium which has been shared out among the shareholders concerned.

South African Breweries, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian interests, reports that in the year ended March 31 there was a net profit after tax of £2,128,000 (£2,141,000 in 1961). The dividend is raised to 12½% from the equivalent of 9.7½%. Last September there was a one for 10 bonus issue.

Prospecting in Southern Rhodesia last year cost some £8.5m., provided mainly by large companies, the Mines Department has stated. Its own investigations were for gold-ore bodies at the Dalny mine in the Hartley district and near the existing Barberton and Queen's mines in the Bulawayo district.

Coffee exports from Uganda to the U.S.A., her largest market, are to be controlled when new regulations on the standard of unselected grades are introduced by the Coffee Marketing Board, in order to enhance the reputation of the country's robusta, and thereby to protect price levels. The Ministry of Agriculture announced last week.

Aladdin-New Era Consolidated (Rhodesia), (Pvt), Ltd., has been formed by a £500,000 merger between Aladdin Lighting Corporation and New Era Lighting Industries, both of the Federation and South Africa, to make the largest electric light equipment concern in the Federation. Consolidated Lighting, Ltd., of Johannesburg is the holding company.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., is not to pay a first interim dividend for the year to June 30. Last year an interim of 6% was followed by a final 4%. For 1961-60 the distribution had been 20%. Sisal output has been seriously affected by adverse weather and labour troubles, and for some months prices were low. Profits are likely to be substantially lower than last year's.

Merchant Bank of Central Africa, Ltd., reports net profit after tax for the year to March 31 of £40,511 (£35,115). The 4% dividend is repeated. Total assets, £6,648,200 (£7,689,483); cash, £824,206 (£1,139,138); bills receivable, £1,120,965 (£1,641,735); advances, £645,792 (£539,874); acceptances, £3,731,924 (£4,011,026); current deposit accounts, etc., £2,329,276 (£3,115,957).



A Successful Year

Earnings increased in a difficult period

The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of Metal Industries Limited will be held at the Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London S.W.1, at 12 noon on Tuesday 11th September. Following are extracts from the statement by the Chairman, SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, M.I.E.E., which has been circulated with the report and accounts:

This has been a successful year. Our trading profit of £2,451,993 for the year ended 31st March 1962 is 13% greater than that of the corresponding period last year which, on a twelve-month basis, was £2,163,864. Our published gross trading profit last year of £2,339,656 included trading results for fifteen months in the case of the former Lancashire Dynamite group companies.

The increase in earnings is a result of the investment in what has been a difficult period for engineering companies and, in spite of this, in no sense complacent I am sure that stockholders will regard the results as satisfactory.

TURNOVER AND PROFITS

Our performance is assessed by studying the individual profits of all the companies in the Group. In view of our acquisition of the Lancashire Dynamite group, and any of sharing stockholders more information. In spite of the advance we made there, which was well received, I was not wholly satisfied that it was enough to give figures of sales unrelated to turnover and to the proportion of our shareholders assets employed in securing those profits.

We have therefore spent this year to go further and to present our results in a form which brings together the individual companies into sections whose figures are closely related. For each of these sections we are giving not only the profits earned but also figures of turnover and the proportion of net assets employed in each section.

I feel sure that this modification of the form of presentation will be accepted as a real attempt to give the optimum amount of information to stockholders with the minimum of risk that their investments might be jeopardized by disclosure of transactions.

The electrical, including the electronic, companies account at balance sheet values for 67% of the net assets of the Group and this year produced 76% of the profits, a somewhat higher proportion than last year. The extension of our interests in the provision of advanced techniques of power usage and automatic control of industrial processes has more than compensated for what I hope is a temporary fall in profitability of the original metals recovery activities of Metal Industries.

In the largest section of our interests, which is that engaged in electrical and electronic control and instrumentation, all the companies have done better than they did in the previous year.

THE OUTLOOK

Although at present most of our factories are working to capacity, orders are becoming harder to get. I shall make a fuller statement on the outlook at the annual general meeting.

I should like to thank all our employees for their loyal support and hard work throughout the year.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Trading profit before taxation 1960/61 (annual basis)		Trading profit before taxation	Sales (including inter-group)	Profits on sales	Net assets at 31st March 1962 (on balance sheet values)	Return on net assets
		£	£	%	£	%
1,147,842	Electrical and electronic control and instrumentation	1,112,274	10,791,913	14	6,612,485	23
427,003	Electrical power and distribution	355,018	8,099,225	4	4,038,348	9
260,004	Hydraulic and mechanical engineering	408,301	1,614,912	25	2,396,096	16
195,736	Metals recovery	97,551	9,685,156	1	2,435,780	4
103,746	Other Group companies including overseas subsidiaries	48,157	2,034,344	2	1,221,578	2
2,134,431		2,421,801	34,205,990	7	16,870,687	14
29,433	Metal Industries Limited	30,692			96,448	
2,163,864		£2,451,993	£34,205,990	7	£15,970,239	14

Proportion of 1960/61 profit relating to period prior to 1st April 1960

173,792
Profit before taxation 1960/61 per published accounts

£2,339,656

Copies of the Accounts and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from Metal Industries Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London W.1.

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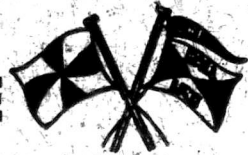
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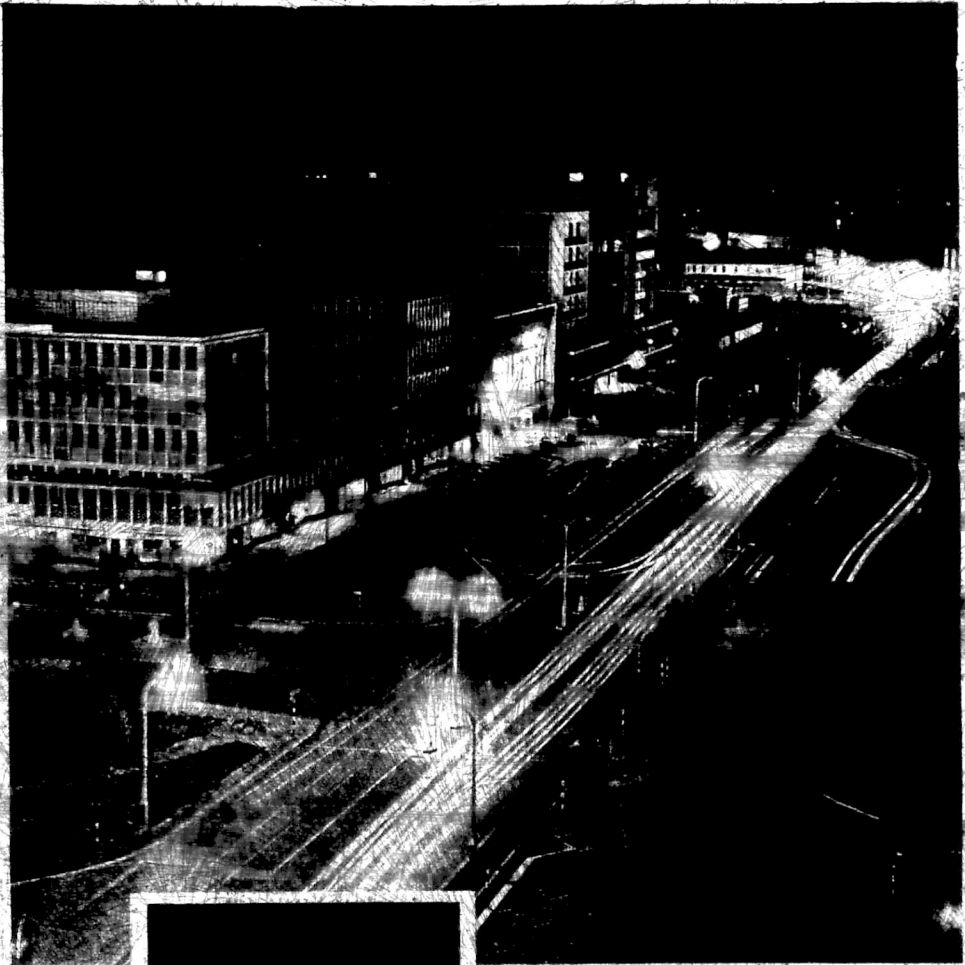
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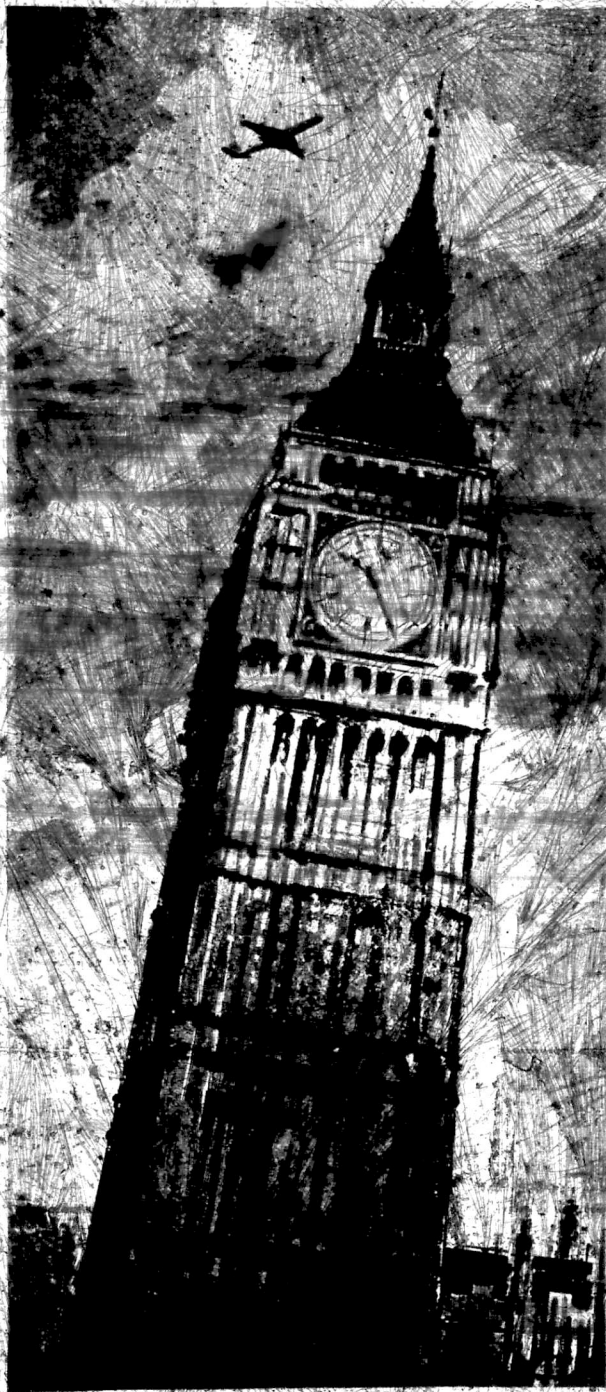
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

MATTERS OF MOMENT

INTERNAL PRESSURES in Southern Rhodesia were the greatest factor in the creation of a multi-racial society, the First Secretary was told last week by Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister of State for Africa, in a debate on Southern Rhodesia. The First Secretary's words often more than is conveyed immediately to the public, because of "external pressures bearing down on Southern Rhodesians," though they were interpreted by the Opposition as meaning the United Nations (which had been mentioned by speaker after speaker), are equally applicable to the politicians and other publicists in the United Kingdom who so frequently and unreservedly castigate the Europeans of the leading British Colony in all Africa. With the exception of Mr. F. J. Bellenger, every Socialist who had spoken that afternoon had been censorious, and through almost all their condemnation had run the suggestion that the United Kingdom Government should use all possible political, economic and personal influences to persuade the Government of Southern Rhodesia to modify drastically a policy which both Governments believe to be for the general good of the Colony. The plea was not put so frankly, of course, but that was what was meant. That being so, the Labour Party must be included among the obstacles to multi-racialism. There was no indication that any of its speakers had understood the immission.

Their assumption was that Southern Rhodesia's new Constitution is "racial," that to quote Mr. George Healey, the Colony "is now

a regressive police state" (a remark which drew from Mr. Biggs-Davison the comment, "no justified interests of anybody," "nonsense"), that the attitude of the extreme African politicians is "the only way in which the African people can release itself from their situation," that they have entered to live a life of "hunger, thirst and the various ills of a primitive life," that the body should be swayed to "a policy of violence," and that the "policy may not strike anyone as a serious one, but it would obviously be potent when it is taken up by African malcontents, as it will be." As to the alleged liberality of the Constitution, it was accepted as fact by Mr. Nkomo, president of the leading nationalist party in Southern Rhodesia, who changed his mind after signing the draft because pressure was put upon him by more extreme non-racialists who were themselves doubtless coerced or strongly influenced by people who would cheerfully sacrifice the well-being of Rhodesia to their own theories. There are too many men and women of that type available in Africans staying in London and probably at least as many in Washington. Almost every country in Europe has its quota, the numbers behind the Iron Curtain having risen in the past three or four years far more rapidly than is realised even in well-informed circles in Africa. Accra and Cairo workday and night to spread suspicion, discontent and subversion. From all these sources—and others which are highly suspect but more discreet in their activities—men of the Nkomo and Banda type are encouraged in irrational, irresponsible attitudes and in words and actions which result in violence and risk outright rebellion against the guardians of law and order. In this age of double-talk, however, are these guardians of the Const-

tution, not its assailants, who are blamed. Many instances of that aberration were provided in last week's debate.

Mr. Healey, spokesman for the Opposition front bench, was not content with his grossly misleading and offensive description of Southern Rhodesia as a "repressive police State". He made several

Incitement To Unreason. reckless references to the "imminence of violence," repeatedly of an "Algeria-like situation", assumed that Northern Rhodesia will have a black-dominated Government "within the next year or two", pleaded for immediate parity between the races in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament and took the dissolution of the Federation for granted. Interspersed with these and other absurdities were statements which purported to be fact, not opinion, but were nevertheless as mischievous as his opinions. It is not true, for example, that the case of Africans restricted to residence in the Gwelo area are not reconsidered; they are periodically re-examined and some of the restrictions (to use the ugly official term) have been relaxed. Nor is it true that the Constitution negotiated last year "is totally inadequate to meet the minimum needs of reasonable Africans". Reasonably Africans in their thousands regard the provisions as a handsome addition to their privileges, and even the now unreasonable Mr. Nkomo, we repeat, accepted them as satisfactory. Mr. Healey's tirade was an incitement to unreason.

By contrast, Mr. Belenger, a common-sensical Socialist, was moderate and practical. A visit to the Federation had, he said, caused him to doubt the practicability or wisdom of universal suffrage in

Manifest Nonsense. present circumstances, and he scorned the accusation that

Southern Rhodesia was a "police State". Mr. Stephen Hastings, another recent visitor, denounced as manifest nonsense the idea of "one man one vote", spoke of the "chronic divisions" among the African nationalists, stressed the danger of renewed violence by the United Nations in Katanga and the likelihood of disorder spreading into Northern Rhodesia and chid timorous British industrialists with their caution while Japanese, Germans, Frenchmen and Italians seized business opportunities in the Federation. This, the most optimistic contribution to the debate, made some amends from the Conservative side for the lamentable lecture of Mr. Humphry Berkeley. He sits as a Tory, but his speech might have come from anyone on the outside

left wing. It can certainly not have pleased the deputy leader of his party, Mr. Butler, who demanded a fair trial for the new Constitution, avoidance of inflammatory language, and support, and indeed admiration, for Rhodesia's multi-racial endeavours.

Statements Worth Noting

"The Government owns one of the best businesses in the country—tourism."—Mr. R. F. Halsted, Federal M.P.

"Peregrinating politicians from north of the Tweed appear to lose many of their inherited qualities when they emigrate to Westminster."—Mr. Angus A. Lawrie, of Nairobi.

"Government loans to African traders should not be spent on marrying more wives."—Mr. Okuma, secretary-general of the Kenya African Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

"The struggle for freedom began in a little house in Lunumba Street in Dar es Salaam. We intend to turn it into a national boulevard."—Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of T.A.N.U.

Bribery and drunkenness are the greatest enemies.—Mr. John Mwakangale, Regional Commissioner for the Southern Highlands Region of Tanganyika, addressing the rural councils of Ukulwa and Pakati.

Seventeen correspondents from Indian, African, Indian and South African news organizations now make Nairobi their permanent headquarters for reporting events in Africa as a whole. From the official report for 1961 on Kenya's Information Services.

It is the Federal Government's view that the secession of Nyasaland from the Federation would require the agreement of the Federal Government as well as that of the British Government.—Sir Roy Welensky, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

"Individuals who want freedom to intimidate and control freedom to incite others to break the law, or freedom to put their own interests above the interests of the country, have no place in our society."—Mr. M. Kamaliza, Minister of Health and Labour in Tanganyika.

"To change the Colonial era and make our people conscious of the political change in Tanganyika, I have to appoint a son of the soil, a black citizen, as Commissioner of Police—the first ever in the eastern part of Africa."—Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for Home Affairs in Tanganyika.

"If I were a Governor's wife—and bless them for all they do to help us in the rather unusual lives to which we lead them—I could think of no more charming and enduring moment than *Amherstia Nobilis*, which I knew so well in Ceylon."—The Governor of Kenya, opening the Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Nairobi.

"Community development has been used as the spearhead in most African countries that have gained their independence recently to tackle the problems of hastening agricultural development, improving communications and providing social services, mainly through self-help projects."—Mr. Bernard Mate, Kenya's Minister for Social Services.

"Our grandfathers used to work co-operatively without demanding money from whomsoever required help. When a person gave his helpers was food and sometimes beer. We must adopt this habit to build up a Socialist Government which will boost the standard of living for all."—Mr. Selemani Kitundu, Regional Commissioner for the Eastern Region of Tanganyika.

M.P.s. Plead for Faith and Action in the Commonwealth Cause

Conservative Critics of Conservative Government's Shortcomings

NEGLECT OF THE COMMONWEALTH was discussed in the House of Commons just before it rose for the summer recess.

MR. PATRICK WALL regretted the Government's failure to plan ahead for the Commonwealth and its neglect of suggestions made by committees or by the Conservative Party over the years.

He continued (in part):—
 "The Commonwealth is at the crossroads. There is a growing division between the coloured and white members, growing competition for the limited amount of development capital available, tension between those members who have a democratic form of government and those who have an authoritarian form, and strain due to different policies adopted by various Commonwealth Governments towards the 'old world'."

"The Commonwealth is not a truly international organization that actually works and genuinely tries to bridge the racial and colour barrier while and where necessary, it is still a club between the East and West. It is a club which has expanded to meet a demand for the new in the world, only in London or Ottawa, or in Fiji and the other islands. We must give a lead as a commonwealth organization."

"In the short term the problem is the economic complexity of the political and economic future of the small dependent territories. A country must be able to provide the material needs of the world, and also the political and economic future of the small dependent territories in Africa. In the long future of the small dependent territories in Africa, the long term problem is that of consultation over aid, trade, and investment."

"The problem of colonialism is not when all our Colonies are independent or at least self-governing, and we try to speed on that day by federation or integration so as to form the smaller countries into larger groupings capable of standing on their own feet. But even if we federate and integrate all possible territories, there are still some which geographically or historically cannot be dealt with in that way. I suggest as examples Malta, Mauritius and Hong Kong."

New Structure Needed

"It has been suggested that Malta should be integrated with the country and Ministers federated with East Africa. Would these small islands be satisfied with internal self-government? I doubt it. Could we have a full independence? If this happened we should have the problem that the United Nations General Assembly has, and that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which in September will be an intimate assistance attended by 15 Prime Ministers, would have if 50 or 60 Prime Ministers had to meet together."

"We must provide a structure which will allow these small territories to run their own affairs and still have a say in the formulation of Commonwealth policy. The best way is to regionalize the Commonwealth. While maintaining the vital importance of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference—we should encourage regional conferences on a functional basis—meetings not necessarily of Prime Ministers, but of Ministers of Agriculture, Transport, and so on."

"I want to refer to the still dependent territories in Africa—the Federation of Kenya, Zanzibar, the High Commission Territories, and the Gambia. The common factor is that their problems are bound to be solved within two, three or four years. Then they will assume their final shape as fully sovereign or fully self-governing members of the Commonwealth. I suggest that the Central Africa Office created some months ago, which has been an enormous success and has done a great deal of good in Central Africa, should be expanded to become the Africa Office and the present range of the problems of these still dependent territories, bearing in mind that they will eventually be a full member in four years. Only a man with the world's authority and experience of the First Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister will have the authority to direct these countries along their final route to independence."

"As to the long-term problem of consultation on aid, trade and defence, aid is not only financial; it is also human. We could use the Colombo Plan as a model for developing aid in each of the three great oceanic regions of the Commonwealth. With regional secretariats this would create a clear machine through which to channel British and foreign aid. It would mean upgrading the Department for Technical Cooperation to a Ministry of Overseas Aid."

"Commonwealth trade must expand either by Britain's membership of the European Economic Community or if this

fails, by our revision of G.A.T.T. and negotiation of new Commonwealth agreements. More use should be made of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Committee, which is much neglected by all members of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth should consider imaginative schemes, such as insurance against political risks.

Two-Way Tolerance

Some Commonwealth countries are leaders of the West and others wish to remain unaligned or neutral. Tolerance is displayed to the unaligned nations by the leading nations of the West, but there is not nearly so much tolerance of the position of those Western nations by the uncommitted nations of the Commonwealth. It is on the leaders of the West, such as Britain, Canada and Australia, that the defence of the Commonwealth rests.

Some countries which wish to contract out of the Commonwealth are not so tolerant that one of the great powers of the world twice tried to do this and failed. I refer to the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries have shown a great deal of tolerance to the Commonwealth. The United States has made her aid available to the Commonwealth, and the Soviet Union has made her aid available to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth must not be divided by the two superpowers. It must remain a club between the East and West, but one which is not controlled by either of them.

"The Commonwealth must be able to provide strategic help from these countries in the form of aid, technical assistance, and other forms of help. The Commonwealth must be able to provide strategic help from these countries in the form of aid, technical assistance, and other forms of help. The Commonwealth must be able to provide strategic help from these countries in the form of aid, technical assistance, and other forms of help. The Commonwealth must be able to provide strategic help from these countries in the form of aid, technical assistance, and other forms of help."

The summit conference of the Commonwealth is being cast. There are now 5 members, but if it is expanded to 50 or 60 it must have different structures. If it will degenerate into third-world affairs, I do not see how an idea from the Security Council of the U.N. where there are a number of permanent members, the Great Powers, while the smaller nations elect members to represent them in rotation for a given period. In a Commonwealth Conference the regional areas could have one of the smaller members to represent the smaller States, while the larger members attend by right.

The Commonwealth must develop a structure which is an external association which would enable a country which wished to be associated with the Commonwealth but not to join it to enjoy many of the advantages of Commonwealth membership without the key vote of voting rights in the Assembly. This might prove a first step to full membership.

One Overseas Civil Service

The Commonwealth Office and Colonial Office should be amalgamated. We have taken a step towards that by having one Secretary of State. The Commonwealth Office should be divided into three, in accordance with the three oceanic regions, each section with a Secretary of State at the head to whom Commonwealth states in that region would refer, and not automatically go to the Secretary of State. It is a long queue to see one man, the Secretary of State, and a long queue to see one man, the Secretary of State, and a long queue to see one man, the Secretary of State. The Commonwealth Office in London, this civil service office, should be referred to him.

One Overseas Civil Service should incorporate the Foreign Service, the Colonial Service, and the Commonwealth Office when serving overseas. While retaining the Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office in London, this civil service office should be referred to him.

Better understanding would give the Commonwealth a meaning. That would lead to a common aim and a common lead to a Commonwealth policy. A Commonwealth policy could bridge the gap between white and coloured and between rich and poor. If we fail to give the Commonwealth a meaning, the world will remain divided into two power blocs, now known as East and West, but in future divided between coloured and white. There is a world which would be almost impossible.

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS I agreed with a number of words by Mr. Patrick Wall, but one missing word was

in his remarks was the prerequisite for a Commonwealth policy which basically is a conviction on the Front Bench of the governing party that the Commonwealth is something worth while.

"I doubt whether this conviction carries the true note of a sound bell as it did in the Conservative Party in the past. If it did, these last 12 months need not have been consumed with the scurrilous of Ministers between London and Brussels and the emissaries who have gone from London to the Commonwealth capitals to cajole, browbeat, and influence the Commonwealth towards its own demise. If we had spent one-tenth of the energy on promoting Commonwealth trade instead of laying the foundations for its breakdown, we should have had the prerequisite which my hon. friend needs for the rest of his argument.

Leaders of Conviction

"If I could be convinced that the Conservative Party was being true to its own historic ideals of belief in the Commonwealth and promotion of the Commonwealth-idea I should be happier with the Government than I am. If I saw any deep and abiding conviction that the same area was vital to our own standard of living and the chance of survival of a decent standard of life for every man, woman and child in this country, on that score alone I should be happy.

"Some of us see the problem of *Katanga* almost ten years ago to the day, in the adjournment debate before the summit. We were labelled founder-members of the *Katanga* lobby. I would rather be a member of that lobby than of the United Nations lobby which has done so much to hamper attempts to bring a multi-racial form of government into operation and maintain law and order in a continent where there is precious little law and scant order. This Government will not begin to turn its back on the world until they can show openly and with conviction not only the techniques of Commonwealth co-operation but a fundamental faith and belief in its importance. This matter of faith is to be seen by acts. To turn down the path towards premature self-government in Africa is not to attain the blessing of freedom in Africa. It may lead to deterioration and degradation. That is why some of us had some hesitations some years ago about the Government's sense of purpose in *Katanga* matters.

"I agree that in amalgamating the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices into a Commonwealth Office of such greater stature is essential. I would that this new office were to become as great in the hierarchy of the parties as is the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I would put it higher still. Until Commonwealth affairs rate that high in our priorities I cannot believe that any Government of any party is doing more than blowing down before the image of Commonwealth co-operation.

"We do not therefore believe in the Commonwealth by dismantling the structure of preferential trade in an attempt to ease our way in to an inward-looking European confederation or federation. What the country needs and deserves is an open and avowed expression of faith and action in the Commonwealth cause."

Dignity of Trade Better Than Aid

Mr. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON said, *inter alia*: "I only hope that the speeches we are making are not in the way of funeral orations. Amalgamation of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices was something at which we battered for a long time in the Expanding Commonwealth Group.

One matter which exercised the mind of the Commonwealth Group was that of trying to remove some of the excessive fluctuation in the prices of the commodities upon which the less-developed members of the Commonwealth are so dependent. Such fluctuations can almost nullify overnight millions of pounds worth of aid.

"It is the dignity of trade, rather than the entanglements of aid which the underdeveloped countries desire. That is one reason why we should strengthen instead of undermine the preferential trading arrangements of the Commonwealth.

"It was disturbing that the Lord Privy Seal should tell the House he had offered to end the industrial preferences, not because they represent a great section of our Commonwealth imports, but because it comes at a time when the overseas members of the Commonwealth are trying to industrialize and diversify their economies and reduce their dependence on one or two crops or resources, and because it lends colour to the accusations now being levelled against us in India, Ghana and elsewhere that the Common Market is designed to keep the less advanced members of the Commonwealth as hewers of wood and drawers of water in a world scheme organized in the in-

terests of the great creditor nations of Europe and North America.

"It is not enough to say, as the leading Americans say, that the overseas Commonwealth countries and the French African territories can be compensated for the loss of preferential trade arrangements by capital aid. They desire, I repeat, the dignity of trade rather than the entanglements of aid.

"We in the Commonwealth went on a wrong track in 1954 at the Sydney Conference, perhaps under American pressure. The Finance Ministers decided to concentrate on financial investment and neglected to press for the attainment of preferential markets to absorb the products of financial investments in the Commonwealth. The failure of the Commonwealth to modernize the obsolete Ottawa system and restore the eroded preferences has meant that the dependent territories in Africa and elsewhere have been given independence without the economic structure to sustain it.

"The free world is governed by rigid gold parities, by non-discrimination in trade, but discriminatory financing by aid and loans. The result has been to perpetuate economic imbalance and to over-centralize lending power in New York and a few other centres. The developing countries are compelled to borrow money to pay interest on previous loans. They resent their state of debtor-dependence. They are attracted—not only by the lower interest rates offered by the Communist bloc but by its claim to champion their national sovereignty—a false claim, we know—against international finance.

"The Government of many of our countries in many cases resort to totalitarian methods as the means of their Commonwealth-aim and try to find aid for their economic problems, made almost impossible by aid and aggression. They play East against West. They take aid and loans first from one and then from the other. They know no such leading principle.

"It should be our purpose within the Commonwealth to remove some of these causes of world conflict. For these are causes of world conflict. One of the prime causes of discussion is the international maldistribution of wealth and power. It is our interest and

to work for agreements with the developed countries to help us in the Commonwealth but also other interests, particularly those with Europe on fair and reasonable stable prices for their commodities and therefore expanding markets for reciprocal trade."

At The Edge of A Precipice

MR. ANTHONY FELL thought that the Commonwealth was not at a crossroad but at the edge of a precipice.

"It is incredible that the leadership of this great constituent Commonwealth party, the Conservative Party, should have forgotten its principles, should be so bereft of foresight, that it cannot see that mixture of the Commonwealth and signature of the Treaty of Rome by this country is frankly impossible if the Commonwealth is to survive.

"The Commonwealth is an outward-looking group of nations tied by no political strings but held together by all sorts of invisible ties. Until somebody in the Commonwealth is able to take over the leadership from Great Britain we have to continue to lead it. How is it possible for leaders in their right senses not to see that if we join the Treaty of Rome, and if that may mean some sort of political union in the future, this must cost us the Commonwealth?—for we can no longer be leaders of the Commonwealth if that happens."

MR. WALL: "Surely if Britain can arrange to do what she takes the Commonwealth with her into E.E.C. and we have something like 47 associated nations led by ourselves that would alter the whole outlook, and a marriage of the Commonwealth and Europe could be highly successful."

MR. FELL: "My hon. friend has much more credibility about this than I. We are getting to the stage where we cannot stop looking for geese that lay golden eggs, when we cannot stop looking for an easy solution to all our problems; it does not matter what that solution is provided we in Britain get some material gain out of it quickly. One talks glibly about taking the Commonwealth in with us. As the negotiations have been going for a year, does it look as though there is any conceivable chance of taking the Commonwealth into Europe with us? Our leaders know perfectly well that it is a fantasy.

"Someone tell me whether it has ever done any harm or any nation any good to desert friends to make personal gain. I am at a loss to know what other reason there is for us even to contemplate joining the Treaty of Rome. I should have thought it highly improbable that France, Germany and Italy would want to stop selling goods to us, and that we could go on trading with Europe in any case."

"If we have reached the stage when we have to get Italy, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland to settle our industrial affairs in Britain, we have reached a pretty poor pass. Surely our trade has the greatest possibility of increase where the people are backward and must advance at an increasing pace—in Africa, Asia and South America. Even on the grounds of trade I cannot see any excuse for running the risk of letting down our friends, breaking up the Commonwealth, and extinguishing not only our good name but probably in the long run Great Britain as a great nation as well.

"We cannot think that by a policy based solely on recognition of materialism as the highest aim of the British people we can lead the British people. If at every election we are to have a bargaining match between the parties as to who will promise the most, we shall follow the way which in the long run leads to suicide for this country. Much more than material things are needed to satisfy the spirit of the British people—and these are things of the spirit. They are the faith—

Give Britons An Ideal

"The British people have got to be given an ideal. It is no use blaming them if now they seem to be materially minded, for our leadership has been materially minded ever since the war. Time and again there have been occasions when we could have said to the British people: 'Do not take the bait of the low-cost America—what do we want to do? For ever in lock to America, we are on our own feet and right our way out of our problems.' The answer would have been: 'Let us stand on our own feet and work our way out.'

"I said a year ago that it was a disaster for us even to agree to the terms of the Commonwealth. I thought I must be mad to think that the moment we entered negotiations the Commonwealth countries all over the globe would say: 'They are—looking for other countries to take their place.' But the moment we entered negotiations faith would evaporate in them, that from the moment we entered the negotiations Commonwealth links were doomed to go through at least a rough time. Time has proved that to be so.

"It is with no personal feeling against the Prime Minister or any other Minister that one must go on saying all they realize the enormity of that proposition. For heaven's sake, do not just think of material positions of our friends, think of loyalty and thank of faith.

MR. JOHN TILNEY, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in his reply for the Government:—

"Possibly too much stress has been laid on the great difficulties facing the Commonwealth today. Reference was made to the forthcoming Prime Ministers' Conference. It will, one hopes, be able to eliminate some of those difficulties.

"My hon. friend's remarks about regional conferences were interesting, but except for looking at special problems, I doubt whether these would be practicable. When the Prime Ministers meet they can divide up and talk from time to time about their own regional problems. There are quite a number of functional conferences already. At them not only are Commonwealth Ministers represented, but Ministers of foreign countries as well. The Prime Ministers of the smaller countries would not regard such regional meetings as a substitute for attendance at the central meetings. I agree that new thought is wanted, yet elasticity is vital. It does not want to bind the Commonwealth with some rigid arrangement.

Independence Before Gimmicks

"We have a regional secretariat looking after the Colombo Plan; we have S.E.A.T.O.; Africa South of the Sahara, the Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission and also—and this is a good analogy—the East African Common Services Organization. I hope that their arrangements will grow. I believe it better to leave it that way.

"No gimmick will be as good as independence. Most smaller countries will still want their Prime Ministers or Heads of State to be represented at the centre, and there is no halfway to full-time citizenship for their countries.

"My hon. friend wished to extend the scope of the Central Africa Office. The Prime Minister said on March 15:

"While responsibility was divided between the Commonwealth Secretary and the Colonial Secretary the two Ministers were apt to be regarded in some quarters as ministers with conflicting sectional interests in the Federation, and for this reason it would not be practicable to secure the desired unification of ministerial responsibility by transferring the full functions of either to the other. Therefore, with the full agreement of the two Secretaries of State concerned, I have invited the Home Secretary to undertake this responsibility. Central Africa is a special case, and it would be dangerous to increase the bounds of the Central Africa Office.

"As to consultation, every year 35,000 telegrams go to our missions in Commonwealth countries, two-thirds dealing with foreign affairs and political and economic matters. There is

a tremendous interchange of matter and knowledge. Indeed the U.K. is a bridge between the Commonwealth and Europe. In 1961 we in the U.K. invested overseas no less than £37m. between £100m. and £200m. in developing countries. It is a great achievement. Many countries richer per head do not do so well. If conditions in developing countries can be seen to be stable, private investment will be prepared to invest even more money. I believe this is realized more and more in developing countries and internationally.

"Money is limited, so we must not raise the hopes of many of these territories too high. But there are the regional offices for channelling the Colombo Plan, and there is the Special Committee for Assistance for Africa Plan, known as S.C.A.A.P. I commend to the House quite a good Conservative Party pamphlet entitled 'Towards Victory Over Poverty' and to the suggestion made therein, which will be studied, that some form of insurance against political risks might be undertaken in the same way as the United States of America, Germany and Japan have such schemes. The idea of a Commonwealth scheme is being looked at. S.C.A.A.P. is studying a similar scheme, as is the World Bank. One hopes therefore that in future years something of the sort may be brought about. There are great possibilities in this field, but it must be multifarious.

"As to the Common Market, I do not believe that we are against our friends in any way, and we are not against the Common Market. We are not against the Common Market and other free trading countries by providing a more certain and constant market for their goods. We are not against them when we have to take the decisions which we have to take in order to meet our own needs.

"I must say, and I in the past believed that a simple trade in goods might be possible. The matter will be one of the suggestions that my hon. friend will consider. The Commonwealth cannot be static, it must go forward or backward. The Commonwealth must have an active and vital role to play in the world. It must have the own flexibility and adaptability.

"The responsible decisions which we have to take in the world are not decisions which have been put forward today. Some of them have been suggested, but others may be taken up. I believe that the Commonwealth cannot be brighter than that suggested by some of my hon. friends. I hope that what I have written is not to be found that one or two of my hon. friend's ideas have been put into effect."

Commonwealth Now Comes Second

Lord Attlee Attacks Common Market

EARL ATTLEE bitterly attacked the proposal to join the European Economic Community when the House of Lords debated the subject last Thursday. He said:

"This proposal is really extraordinary. We used to put the Commonwealth first. Quite obviously, now the Commonwealth comes second. We are going to be closer friends with the Germans, Italians and French than with the Australians or the Canadians.

"Twenty years ago I never imagined that we should have been putting as close friends the Germans, in front of the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, and anyone else. That makes an entire change in the historic position of this country.

"The Earl of Home, Foreign Secretary, interposed in reply: "I think you misrepresent our position when you say we are deliberately putting friendship with the Germans, French, and other Continental powers in front of our friendship with the Canadians and Australians. That is not so. Our motive in entering the Common Market is to be able to serve our old friends better by getting additional strength for Britain."

"I cannot agree," Lord Attlee replied. "The Government is carrying this country into a close link-up with a number of Continental countries, and to say that is not putting a more confidential relationship between ourselves and our Continental friends than between ourselves and the Commonwealth is a complete delusion."

"We are allying ourselves with six nations of Europe, maybe more. Four of these we rescued 20 years ago from domination by the other two. Now we go cap in hand to a people whom we thought we had beaten in war."

"I am all for having agreements with everybody, with countries differently organized from ourselves, capitalists, even Communist countries, but I am doubtful about these present proposals. The political dangers are very great. Once we are in we find ourselves supporting identical aims in Germany. We may get some very queer bedfellows; we may find we are in association with General Franco and reactionary Spain."

"Police State" Repression in S. Rhodesia, Say Socialists

Fear "Violent Revolution": African Political Advance First, then Aid

LABOUR M.P.s HAVE CRITICIZED the Southern Rhodesian Constitution in the House of Commons, claiming that social discrimination still exists.

Mr. DENIS HEALEY (Soc. Leeds, East) forecast mounting pressure upon H.M. Government from the United Nations on the issue of Southern Rhodesia, and said that nobody could feel happy about the debate in the General Assembly which had ended with a vote of 73 to one against the proposal of H.M. Government. The only member of the U.N. voting against the resolution was South Africa, and the only member which joined Britain in refusing to participate in the vote was Portugal.

The First Secretary of State could not feel happy about the situation or ignore the fact that every member of the Commonwealth from Africa and Asia had voted against the U.K. in the voting.

Further progress in the Commonwealth in Africa and Asia may depend on H.M. Government making rapid progress in meeting the reasonable demands of the African population of Southern Rhodesia. It is a tribute to the personal presence of Sir Edgar Whitehead in reducing social discrimination against Africans in the territory of which he is Prime Minister. He deserves great praise for this.

There is no substitute for social discrimination. It is no substitute for political advance. On the contrary, a reduction in purely social discrimination can only be the demand for political equality. It is in this respect that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia which the House ratified a few months ago has been proved to be quite inadequate. Indeed, events since we debated that Constitution last November have shown that all the Opposition complaints were justified.

The Africans who were given the opportunity of expressing their view rejected it by something like 1,000 to one. Sir Edgar Whitehead undertook that between 50,000 and 60,000 Africans would register on the lower roll for a vote in the elections to be held on the Constitution, but nearly nine months later there have not yet been 10,000 African registrations. This proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the Constitution is totally inadequate to meet the minimum needs of reasonable African.

Europeans Domination Sole Purpose

"The application form which Africans are expected to read and fill in before applying for the vote is one of the most complicated Government documents which it has ever been my misfortune to read. I cannot understand how H.M. Government could expect a large registration even if there had been good will. One of the major criticisms of British policy in the Federation has been that we cannot get the Africans to cherish democracy if we present democracy to them in such a complicated, hypocritical, and dishonest form.

"It was argued that the abdication of some of our remaining powers was justified by the adoption of a Declaration of Rights in the new Constitution. But a Declaration of Rights is no substitute for the vote. An earlier Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Garfield Todd, giving evidence before the U.N. Special Committee on Colonialism, showed in detail how every right defined in this Declaration of Rights is violated in practice under repressive legislation whose whole and sole purpose is to preserve the domination of the European minority. Examples of such legislation are the Unlawful Organizations Act, the Vagrancy Act, the Preventive Detention Act, and the Law and Order Maintenance Act, over which the Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Robert Tredgold, resigned. Recently an African was fined two months' pay for calling a police reservist a girl guide, because police reservists in Southern Rhodesia wear blue uniforms.

"For the African majority living in the territory Southern Rhodesia is now a repressive police State in which the normal democratic rights which we enjoy in this country are denied to nine-tenths of the population."

Mr. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON: "Nonsense."
Mr. HEALEY: "I ask the hon. gentleman to read the texts of the Act and look at the way in which they have been applied. Moreover, all the advances made in recent years, which we applaud, could be upset under the Constitution after the next election by a two-thirds majority, which need not contain one member of the Legislature who is a native-born African."

"Is it surprising that in this situation there is a mounting despair among the Africans, and that their leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, can make such a speech, which in many respects I deplore, as he is reported to have made yesterday? The Africans in Southern Rhodesia see far less advanced African peoples all over that continent completely independent now—Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, with Uganda achieving independence in October. Even in the other territories of the Federation the African population already enjoys political rights far in advance of those in Southern Rhodesia.

"The First Secretary of State boasted in a speech on July 10 that African education in Southern Rhodesia was more advanced than anywhere else in Africa. Then why is the African in Southern Rhodesia politically inferior to the African in every other State in Africa? Events in Southern Rhodesia are bound to be increasingly influenced by the visible spectacle of African political advance in other territories of the Federation as well as of the continent, and the feeling of disappointment of such advance lies before the African community because for the simple reason that H.M. Government have given the African no effective control over the pace of African advance.

"Violence could break out at any moment. It is a matter of time before the Africans will be crushed with little effort by the powerful army of the Federation. The police force which is stronger than the police force of any other African State."

Europeans Not Adjusting Themselves

"If the Africans in Southern Rhodesia are to achieve their ends, although they may be crushed in the interim, the situation must crumble by France when they vote in 1964. The final outcome of the story will be known in doubt. The final tragedy can be foreseen: the slow slide of this territory into the same sort of catastrophe as now faces Algeria and South Africa, a situation in which in the long run the economic ruin and physical death of the European population becomes certain.

"The Europeans in Southern Rhodesia are slowly coming to realize this. However much they regret or resent the direction of the wind of change, they cannot avoid recognizing its existence and in the end bowing to its force. But the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia cannot yet bring themselves to make the necessary adjustments in the political situation unless some effective persuasion is added to the course of events.

"One of the most dangerous and disturbing aspects is the almost total breakdown of contact between leaders of the European minority, notably Sir Edgar Whitehead, and leaders of the African majority, notably Mr. Nkomo. I believe that even at this late date it is still possible for H.M. Government to exercise a powerful and decisive influence for political advance in this territory.

"H.M. Government maintain that they no longer have any real power to influence what happens in Southern Rhodesia, but, when speaking for H.M. Government in the U.N. Assembly the other day Sir Patrick Dean stressed that the First Secretary was now charged with responsibility in this regard, and needed time for further study of these highly complex problems. It is impossible for the Government to ask for time to take a useful initiative in this respect and simultaneously deny that they have any right or authority to take such an initiative. The judicial arguments deployed by Sir Patrick Dean are not persuasive. After all, H.M. Government have twice recently suspended the Constitutions of dependent territories—British Guiana and Grenada—because they considered events in those territories were not proceeding as they should.

Economic Persuasion

"What is nearer the truth is that H.M. Government, whatever their political or juridical rights, no longer have the physical power to impose a solution on the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia by force. It is highly doubtful whether H.M. Government could physically impose on the European population a change in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution if the European population decided to take arms against them.

"But that is not the real issue. The European population in Southern Rhodesia knows for certain that it would have no future in Africa whatever if it were to take up arms against H.M. Government and if in consequence it were to be expelled—as it certainly would be—from the Commonwealth. And H.M. Government, and the neighbouring territories

have very powerful economic weapons of persuasion. Mr. Garfield Todd has estimated the public debt of Southern Rhodesia at about £300m. If, as most of us believe, the Federation breaks up politically, the standard of life of the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia will depend absolutely on economic assistance from H.M. Government and on economic co-operation with the richer territory of Northern Rhodesia, which many of us feel confident is likely to become independent under an African majority Government within the next year or two.

H.M. Government must make it clear that further financial aid to Southern Rhodesia will depend on political advance for the Africans. Apart from all political reasons any economic assistance to a Southern Rhodesia which was moving inevitably towards race conflict and *apartheid* would be so much money down the drain. The only basis on which investment is likely to be profitable there in future is a basis in which the whole people of Southern Rhodesia are moving towards representative government, in which a 50% African majority sees its numerical superiority reflected in the Legislature.

As time passes these economic factors will make themselves felt, but many of us on this side fear that unless H.M. Government take some action in the next few months the whole future may be prejudiced by an outbreak of violence. The most important single factor for H.M. Government is the hope of the Africans in Southern Rhodesia some hope of political advance in future.

Pondering to European Illusions

I greatly regret that the First Secretary, instead of giving the Africans this hope, has pondered to the illusions of the Europeans. He said that whatever he intended, his speech at the Savoy Hotel was politically a failure. The immediate and direct result was the refusal of the main party in Northern Rhodesia and the main African party in Southern Rhodesia to co-operate with the excellent and enlightened team of advisers which the First Secretary of State had sent there to examine the Federation in the new light.

The High Commissioner of the Federation, in the new light, described the First Secretary's speech as plain and unambiguous. I prefer to believe that there was some ambiguity in the words quoted by the High Commissioner with such delight, and that, in particular, the First Secretary meant it when he said that our ideal was that the races should live together and that one race should not lord it over the other.

If the rt. hon. gentleman really believes that, how can he support a situation in which 10% of the population has nearly 80% of the seats? It is impossible to justify the existing Constitution even in terms of the principles which the First Secretary of State laid down for himself in his speech. If he believes what he says he must say that he accepts parity between the races as his fundamental aim in Southern Rhodesia and will take all possible steps towards it.

The room for manoeuvre for the First Secretary is severely limited. Some of his main bargaining weapons may not become fully effective until some time has passed. But there are three steps which he can take before the autumn.

He should declare that H.M. Government will agree to no further reduction in their responsibility for the affairs of Southern Rhodesia until representative government has been achieved. Such a declaration would help to restore the confidence of the African population in the British Government's determination to fulfil its responsibilities for their welfare. It would warn the European population that they will not get independence by voting for extremist parties in the next election. It would have a good effect on all the parties in Southern Rhodesia by persuading them that the only path towards independence is to work together for greater democracy and for more representation of the Africans. The rt. hon. gentleman should bring the leader of the European minority, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and the leader of the African majority, Mr. Nkomo, together to discuss the constitutional problems. One of the most dangerous aspects is the almost total breakdown of contact between the leaders of the two communities—a breakdown which is partly the result of temperamental incompatibilities on both sides which could lead to disaster unless H.M. Government find some means of overcoming it. The First Secretary is extremely skilled in finding excuses for bringing people together, and if he wished he could contrive some means of at least beginning a dialogue between the communities in Southern Rhodesia.

Release "Moderate" Restrictives

Thirdly, he should ask Sir Edgar Whitehead to release those African political leaders still living in restriction. There are only a handful of them, but they include some of the most respected, important, and moderate Africans in the territory. They were arrested more than three years ago, no

public charge has ever been brought against them, and their cases have been reviewed by a secret tribunal the decision of which is not subject to appeal or review.

The former secretary of the African National Congress, Mr. Nyandoro, is suffering from a serious spinal injury for which he refuses to accept treatment from a doctor sent to treat him by the Southern Rhodesian authorities. He is not even allowed to visit his own doctor, who lives 270 miles away. He wants to visit the United Kingdom, and we would be happy if the First Secretary could persuade the Southern Rhodesian Government to allow him to take treatment in this country.

The real answer to this problem is to release these men, all of whom have been in detention for more than three years without a public charge or trial. Many are known personally and respected by hon. Members of this House. Nothing would do more to give the Africans hope than for H.M. Government to show these men that we are still concerned for their future. Some hon. Members opposite are simply looking for the quickest way by which Britain can disengage herself from the remaining responsibilities in the Commonwealth overseas so that she may turn to other fields of endeavour. I have never believed that the First Secretary alone to that group of his party. I believe that he accepts, as we do, that H.M. Government have a grave responsibility for what happens in Southern Rhodesia—a responsibility which has its sources in law but which is fundamentally political and moral.

If we fail to fulfil our responsibilities in the next few months we shall strike a heavy blow at our reputation in the world. We shall strike a blow at the survival of the Commonwealth in Africa and Asia.

The views of the European minority in Southern Rhodesia, who have contributed so much to the development of the territory, weigh heavily with hon. Members opposite. But I ask them to look honestly at what has happened in Algeria, in Africa, and what is sure to happen in Southern Rhodesia unless there is a basic change of trend in the attitude of the Europeans in that territory.

The only way by which the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia can hope to survive as a community or as individuals is to accept the rights of the Africans to govern themselves. I believe that there is still much to be said for the European population of Southern Rhodesia to accept the implications of this fact. But there is not very much time, and I appeal to the First Secretary to use his maximum influence in the immediate future to secure some action by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to this end."

Toughness Needed

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY (Cons., Lancaster) said (in part): "Having fairly recently visited the Federation, my impression is that conditions are by far the most dangerous in Southern Rhodesia compared with the other two territories. I share the hon. Member's view that it is all too possible that there will be in the next few months an outbreak of violence unless some intervention takes place by H.M. Government.

"The British Government of 1923 created this most extraordinary anomaly of a self-governing country which is not independent and for whose internal affairs we are apparently in no way answerable. I know of no other country where this peculiar situation persists. Even though Southern Rhodesia has been given full internal self-government, we must have the constitutional right to suspend its Constitution.

"We intervened in the constitutional arrangements for Southern Rhodesia in 1961. We sent our Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who spent some time there negotiating with Sir Edgar Whitehead and the African leaders. If we have had no power since 1923 to make any alterations or suggestions to the Southern Rhodesian Government, what was the Commonwealth Secretary doing while he was there? He was trading our reserve powers for certain alterations in the Constitution. I wish that he had struck a tougher bargain. He is a tough man, and that was an occasion for his toughness to be displayed.

"We are held by the outside world to be responsible for what is going on in Southern Rhodesia. We have a liability but to the outside world somewhat unaccepting, even hostile, the fact that we are not responsible. At the same time, apparently we feel inhibited from criticising the actions of the Southern Rhodesian Government. We seem to be far worse off than we would be with an independent Commonwealth country. Our Government did not disguise her dimity at the Indian attack on Goa. Yet in this instance we disclaim all responsibility. We are judged to be responsible, yet we do not hold ourselves free to disapprove of the developments in Southern Rhodesia.

(Continued on page 1182)

Communist Money for Uganda

National Assembly Debates on Mr. Sempa's Budget

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES must be given the same opportunities as the West to invest in Uganda, the Kabaka Yekka member for South Mengo, Mr. Ali Kisekka, suggested during the recent budget debate in the National Assembly.

Mr. Kisekka said that the minority communities must prove that their first and only loyalty was to Uganda; otherwise their companies should be nationalized without compensation. He criticized the Muljibhai Madhvani group for investing its funds profits in a £250,000 glass factory in Tanzania instead of deploying the money in Uganda, where unemployment was "appalling". There were, he alleged, many similar cases.

To laughter and queries of "personal experience?", Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka (K.Y., North Mubende) said that Uganda should model itself on China "the most progressive country in the world today". After independence the country would have to fight against the "imperialist" tinge of neo-colonialism by America and Britain. Economic help must be given on Uganda's terms; we must not be dictated to by anybody.

A specially elected member, Mr. Shafiq Arain, asked the Government to open its eyes to Russia and Eastern Europe to seek economic aid on the same basis as that to be obtained from Britain and the United States, adding that the state of development in Russia before the 1917 revolution had been virtually the same as in Uganda today. Uganda might learn something from the "astonishing" progress since made in the Soviet Union.

Money Leaving Uganda

Stating that he knew the necessity of a number of companies which were operating on mortgages from banks and insurance companies after having sent all their money out of Uganda to Asia and Europe, Mr. Arain called for a tangible demonstration of faith in the Government's many assurances that the lives and property of all citizens would be protected after independence.

The Government should consult with Kenya and Tanganyika on the possibility of joining African Central bank to control foreign exchange and the outflow of money. Savings to provide capital might be stimulated by a State lottery or a premium bonds issue. The Prime Minister should establish an economic planning commission to prepare a five-year development plan.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Basil Bataringaya, called on the Government to decide whether the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. J. T. Simpson, should resign in order to devote all his time to the chairmanship of the Uganda Development Corporation, which was suffering from political and Government interference to the detriment of the country's economic development.

Another Opposition member, Mr. J. H. Obonyo (South-East Acholi) called on Mr. Simpson to resign either his portfolio of his post in the U.D.C.

Alleging that the Uganda People's Congress had made Mr. Sempa, Minister of Finance so that the Kabaka Yekka party could be blamed for unpopular fiscal policies, Mr. D. Barisigara (West Kigezi) complained that since the Government was to tax patent medicines as a luxury, "it presumably thinks disease is a pleasure, and that therefore the people will be happy".

Mr. Gaspare Oda (D.P., West Nile and Madi West) asked whether the new Government was as benevolent a protector as the Colonial administration had been. "We are left to the mercy of wolves." The Government back-benches were full of people who were responsible for the instability that was scaring away both local and overseas investors. Those who had instigated the trade boycott in Buganda were now in the House.

Mr. V. K. Kwanwaro (D.P., Toro East) said that no business was being done in the main centres because there was no money. He suggested that the buying of money should be legalized and controlled for sale at a lower price than the open market, adding that consumption had risen 50% since budget day a week earlier.

That a crisis of confidence existed was attributed by the D.P. member for South Toro, Mr. S. K. E. Okurut, to "a

man in the Government who had previously fostered a separatist movement, trending from country to country-seeking support for it. He was also the Finance Minister of Buganda when there was an inquiry into that kingdom's financial affairs. He must now help to explode the myth that the Baganda are a special breed of men who have to have a special system of representation in the House. He has so far failed to convince the people that his service will be dedicated solely to Uganda and not to a particular area.

Mr. Okurut deplored the increasing frequency of wildcat strikes, caused either by the frustration of the workers in their legitimate demands or by the false promises of irresponsible politicians. There were unnecessary demands for higher wages. Managers, on the other hand, had to regard their labour as human beings, deserving of a fair wage; they should realize that the days of "mwana mukubwa" were over.

Dividing the people into three classes—an affluent top class, a profitably employed middle class, and the poor common man—Mr. A. Y. Lobidra (West Nile and Madi North-West) asserted that internal exploitation was replacing the former Colonial exploitation. The top class, composed principally of Asians "who are pseudo-Ugandans", controlled most of the country's money; they were the Government's only real source for revenue to run the country.

Mr. A. A. Latim (D.P., North-West Acholi) suspected that the budget had been imposed on the Finance Minister by other officials far from Uganda. Uganda should be dealt with as a developing country. It was not to develop the Karungu district, but Kenya was requesting her assistance. Frontier Districts, with the result that starting Turkana there were forced to raid Uganda's cattle. It was a heavy burden, the Uganda security forces would not have to be built up so much.

Need for More Capital

Prefacing his remarks with the assertion that Uganda had given the lie to those who maintained that in Africa one could not have a change of Government without bloodshed, Mr. Simpson said that the tax increases would be a source of disaffection from the country after the disastrous drought and rains of the past two years. The surplus balances were demeritously low and could not be used to bridge the gap. Further taxation had to rise or social services must be drastically cut—which latter the Government was determined to avoid.

For the past decade Uganda had been able to meet its running costs while amassing surpluses and reserves for capital development, raising money for the Uganda Electricity Board, and guaranteeing finance for the railways and the post office. Now, however, the revenue budget could not contribute to the capital budget, since the money was required to run schools and hospitals built in the past. Fresh capital sources were needed; if possible within the country in order to ease payment of interest overseas.

Mr. Humphrey Luunde (U.P.C., Kampala East) called for the immediate appointment of a minimum wages commission, which should lessen the number of disputes. Many people had alleged that he was behind the strikes, which were, he contended, caused by the increased taxation being borne by the common man.

Encouraging Self-Help

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mr. Mayanja-Nkangi, admitted that investors had to face the problem of political risk, fearing that their industries would be nationalized or that fighting would break out, as it had done in the Congo. But the Government and the country were stable. Nor need there be uncertainty over the rate of return on their investments. State control of all means of production was not intended. Self-help was to be encouraged. Any investor that was discouraged by a profits tax of 2% in the £ was not the sort Uganda would want.

The Opposition had tried erroneously to split the country into common men and special men; "but we are all common men from the villages", declared Mr. E. Y. Lakidi (U.P.C., North Acholi).

Extra expenses this year would include £340,000 for the independence celebrations, £250,000 paid previously by Britain for the King's African Rifles, and £84,000 for diplomats for the Foreign Service. "The people have been crying out for independence. They must provide the money to pay for it".

Mr. E. M. K. Mullira (K.Y., North Mengo) scorned the Opposition for floundering in trivialities instead of making solid suggestions for improving or reducing the Government's plans. "Vague generalities about the so-called common man will do nothing to help him".

Other Government speakers echoed those criticisms. In her maiden speech, Mrs. H. H. Visram Sugra (K. Y., Kigezi) called for closer economic links between the East African territories. Uganda had to beware of a lop-sided economy, which could be avoided if an East African common market were formed.

Replying to the debate, the Finance Minister, Mr. Amos

Sompa, said that it had indicated identity of purpose in all parts of the House. "We are not D.F., U.P.C., or Kabaka Yekka, but first and foremost Ugandans. Giving and taking hard knocks does no harm." A remarkable feature of the debate had been the absence of alternative suggestions for raising the money needed. The tariff arrangements of the three East African territories had to be largely similar, for otherwise there would be smuggling between them, and that would be the end of the East African common market.

Since Government wanted to make it worthwhile for businessmen to retain their capital in Uganda, he was convinced that no useful purpose would be served at present by imposing exchange control.

An £18,000 increase in the salaries and allowances of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, bringing the total to £76,000 would, he was confident, prove itself a good investment within a year.

It would be a calamity if any step taken to endanger the "unique" relationship between the Kabaka Yekka and the U.P.C. More than mere friendship, it had united Uganda for independence.

Bunyoro's Lost Counties

SIR JOHN GALT has written in a letter to the *Times*:

"When over 40 years ago I began my service overseas I was stationed as an administrative officer in the district in which the lost counties of Bunyoro were situated. I soon realized how strong was the feeling of the great majority of the inhabitants that they should be allowed to return to the Kingdom of Bunyoro. A quarter of a century ago I did nothing to reconcile them to the alien rule of the Baganda. The Molson Report shows that that feeling has increased rather than diminished.

In having to decide on this very knotty problem I fully realize the difficult situation in which the then Colonial Secretary was placed. As neither party to the dispute was prepared to accept his decision, there can be no reason why the matter should not be equitably dealt with in the Uganda Independence Bill.

"I most strongly urge that, as was suggested by members on both sides of the House of Commons in a recent debate, that Bill be amended to incorporate a provision fixing a time limit for the proposed referendum (together with further provisions) and that such referendum shall be properly conducted. I feel convinced that such an amendment is absolutely essential if peace, stability, and good order are to prevail in independent Uganda.

"If amendment is no longer possible in the House of Commons, may I commend it to another House? Members of that House may recall that Sir William Fulke, their very distinguished servant as a former Black Rod, was once an assistant political officer in the Uganda Protectorate. In that capacity he was called upon to officiate in the forcible transfer of the lost counties to Buganda and resigned as a protest. If at this stage of the proceedings it becomes necessary for the House of Lords to deal with the question, I hope they will bear in mind that the protest was once made by Sir William."

Uganda Police Africanization

A Dearth of suitable local candidates for direct appointment to the Uganda Police as cadet assistant superintendents meant that only one such appointment could be made last year, states the Police Service Commission in its annual report. Overseas recruitment for such officers has been discontinued. Thirty-three European officers retired in order to allow Africans to be promoted. Under the accelerated Africanization of the force, 10 local officers were specially promoted as supernumerary superintendents. Eight of the 18 police districts were commanded by local people, six Africans and two Asians. The report does not record how many European superintendents were in service at the end of the year, when there were nine Africans and two Asians; there were 169 European assistant superintendents, 60 African and 21 Asian, and 217 African and four Asian inspectors and sub-inspectors.

The British South

Africa Company

Commercial Expansion

in the Federation

The British South Africa Company has recently stated that its Group's policy is unchanged: the development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the primary field for employing its financial resources.

The profits of the Rhodesian Milling Company, in which the Group is associated with Spillers Limited, have been reinvested for many years to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing community. The Company is at present modernizing and expanding its mills in Salisbury and Bulawayo at a cost of over £1 million, and has in the last few years built a modern flour and maize mill in Lusaka and a depot in Kitwe.

The Ridgeway Hotel in Lusaka, in which a Subsidiary is the largest shareholder, is an outstanding hotel which has benefited Northern Rhodesia by the high standards it provides for visitors, many of whom have contributed to the general development of the country. In Gwelo and Ridgeway Villages near Lusaka The British South Africa Company Group, together with associates, has given a lead in the provision of model housing for African employees.

Recently a Subsidiary agreed to make a total of £200,000 available for the development of African home ownership schemes in Lusaka and Salisbury. A Subsidiary has also undertaken, together with the Rhodesian Milling Company, to lend £259,000 to the Southern Rhodesia Government's African Housing Scheme which is designed to provide more and better housing for Africans employed by the Group and its associate in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo.

The British South Africa Company Group has made substantial contributions to the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Bernard Mizeki College for Africans, loan funds for agricultural settlement of ex-service personnel and young Rhodesian farmers, and for the Central African Archives, the Cathedral at Lusaka, the Barotseland Development Fund and the Oppenheimer College of Social Service in Northern Rhodesia. These to name a few are investments in the progress and stability of the territories in the Federation.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. GRACE are in England from Tanga.

Mr. JAMES BEATON, director of the Federal Ministry of Works, has retired.

LORD CHANDOS has been appointed chairman of the National Theatre Board.

Mr. C. P. J. LEWIS, a solicitor in Salisbury, is visiting London from Rhodesia.

LADY MAHON, wife of the Justice of Zanzibar, was a homeward passenger on the UGANDA.

BISHOP THORNE, formerly of Nyasaland, who now lives in Zanzibar, is on holiday in England.

Mr. E. G. PENSTON, African personnel manager at the Bancroft Mine, is in England from Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. P. A. BRIN is being succeeded by Reading University to the University of Cambridge as Professor of Physics.

Mr. W. S. HERRIN, a director of the Old East Africa Trading Co., Ltd., and Mrs. HERRIN have arrived from Mombasa.

Mr. A. STORAN, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, has been appointed to the new post of Director of Settlement.

Mr. J. G. DICKINSON, a director of the Tanganyika Tea Co., Ltd., and Mrs. DICKINSON have arrived in the United Kingdom.

Mr. I. G. SANDERSON, of Lujeri tea estate, Mianje, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. MANTONE, of Cholo, have arrived from Nyasaland.

CHIEF CHINAMORA has banned ZAPU from his reserve in Southern Rhodesia because of alleged interference in the local council.

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, lately Deputy Governor in Tanganyika, has been appointed adviser on East African affairs to the Ottoman Bank.

Mr. DUNCAN SANDYS presided last Thursday at a Government luncheon at Marlborough House for the Ministers visiting London from Kenya.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD has been appointed a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

LORD COBOLD, who visited East Africa and the Federation while governor of the Bank of England, has joined the board of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. A. B. MURPHY, who recently joined the board of Davidson & Co. (Africa), Ltd., has succeeded Mr. W. C. MASSIE as vice-chairman, who remains a director.

Mr. E. F. BLEAN, Mining Adviser to the Government of Tanganyika, has been elected a director of Mining Services, Ltd., a company in the Production Engineering group.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping group, is one of the members of a new Shipping Advisory Panel set up by the Minister of Transport.

Mr. R. J. SEMBERICA, who recently returned from a trade union course in West Germany, has been elected general secretary of the Nyasaland Railways African Workers' Union.

SIR EDWIN LEATHER and Mr. F. L. PERKINS have been appointed directors of Hogg, Robinson and Capel-Cole (Life Assurance) Ltd., a group with an East African subsidiary.

THE RT. REV. E. K. C. HAMILTON, Dean of Windsor from 1944 until his recent death, left £34,788, on which duty of £7,726 has been paid. He left £750 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, of which he was president.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, Colonel, Commandant of The King's African Rifles, leaves this week for a farewell tour of Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. J. S. ANGUS, of Kitale, was clubbed on the head by six Africans who broke into his house at the weekend and drove off in his car. They were armed with bush-knives and clubs.

Dr. W. BLAKEY, deputy chairman of British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., has joined the board of Turner and Newall, Ltd., of which Mr. J. H. THOMSON has also become a director.

MR. JOHN MSONTHI, Nyasaland's Minister of Trade and Industry, is now visiting West Germany. He will go on to Denmark and Italy and return to Zomba in the third week of this month.

VISCOUNT HALL, sometime Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now 80, has resigned the chairmanship of Gwent and West of England Enterprises, Ltd., but remains on the board.

MR. SAADAN ABDEL KANDORO, lately territorial administrative secretary of the Mining Section of the Tanganyika African National Union, has been appointed Area Commissioner for Mafia Island.


MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GLOVER, C.B., C.M.G., Africa, has arrived in England to attend the annual conference of the C.T.G.S. at the Staff College, Camberley. He will return to Nairobi in the middle of the month.

MR. PAUL EMMYS-EVANS, whose election as president of the British South Africa Company we announced last week, has joined the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., in the vacancy caused by the death of LORD ROBINS.

Mr. I. R. M. WELWOOD and Mr. DAVID COLL, two Kenya Coalition Party members of the Kenya Legislature, have arrived in London at the invitation of Her Majesty's Government to put the views of European farmers on the latest land scheme.

Mr. J. S. M. VINTEER has been appointed Republic Celebrations Officer in Tanganyika, and also has a Cabinet committee under the chairmanship of Mr. OSCAR KAMBONA to advise on the celebrations of Republic Day on December 9.

MR. ROBIN FUGGLES, C.B., C.M.G., has retired from Tanganyika after 32 years' service. After nine years as an agricultural officer in the Eastern Province, he joined the 2/6th KAR at the outbreak of war in 1939 and served in the Sudan and Ethiopia until he was released early in 1942 to become assistant general manager of a large wheat scheme in the Northern Province. Later he was seconded to the Overseas Food Corporation. He returned to the Department of Agriculture in 1951, and later twice acted as deputy director. An authority on birds, two sub-species which he found in the Unguru Mountains were named after him by the British Museum.

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

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APPLY TO

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MR. J. W. RITCHIE has been elected president of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce. There are two vice-presidents, MESSRS. A. B. NIHILL and MARI JAMAL. Last year's president was MR. J. K. CHANDE.

The first four Tanganyikans to be commissioned from Mons. Aldershot, Officer-Cadets MWITA MARWA, WILLIAM GEORGE, SWAI, and LUKAIS SHEETAELI, have flown home to take up short-service commissions in the Tanganyika Rifles as lieutenants.

MR. ROLAND MWANJISI, who led the Tanganyika Government delegation to Moscow for the Congress for General Disarmament and Peace, declared that his country wanted peace "because many years of slavery and colonialism have resulted in poverty, ignorance and disease".

When the new African district council offices at Horns Bay, Lake Victoria, were opened by the Governor of Kenya, SIR PATRICK RENISON, the South Nyanza chairman, MR. ISAYA OWALA, asked for the services of an expert to turn the new town into a tourist centre and called for a five-year development plan for the district which would include provision of cotton ginneries, a textile industry, sugar and steel factories, and a farmers' training centre at Lambo.

MR. P. FORSYTH represented Rhodesia last week at an international educational building conference in London which considered setting up a regional centre throughout the world to collate data on the subject. Tanganyika was represented by Messrs. M. CLARSON, W. MAKE and J. D. MWANA. Messrs. M. R. BARR and M. A. ZEIDAN represented the Sudan. The director of the U.N.E.S.C.O. school construction bureau for Africa, MR. G. GERD BIERMANN, attended.

MR. DENIS C. HILL, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Tanganyika, is on leave pending retirement after 20 years in that territory. After postings to many district stations he was given charge of the local development loan fund. In 1958 he acted as provincial commissioner at Mbeya. At the time of the first visit by an M.E.C. team he was honorary secretary of the Tanganyika Cricket Association. He was also at one period secretary of the Tangi Cricket Club.

MR. J. P. MURPHY, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, gave a reception this week evening for ASSISTANT INSPECTOR JOHN MARWELL, who had that day received the George Medal from THE GOVERNOR for his gallantry in rescuing two young bathers from a crocodile. The citation was recorded in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA when the award was gazetted. MR. MARWELL, who was so injured that one leg had to be amputated, is to resume his career in the Northern Rhodesia Police.

Africanization in Commerce & Industry

Mr. Mboya Castigates "Lounging Youths"

IN INDEPENDENT KENYA, pressing political reasons as well as economic considerations will compel the Government to take a very close look at the continued importation of technical skills from abroad, and the official attitude to individual enterprises will inevitably be affected by the degree of effort which they have made towards the provision of their own local training facilities. The Minister for Labour, Mr. Mboya, said when he opened the new East African Power and Lighting Company's training school at Ruaraka near Nairobi.

"It is not yet that expatriate skills will not be needed for some considerable time," he continued. "They will, and they will be welcome—but quite reasonably only where they can be acquired within the country. It is not necessary for new countries to ask expatriates to provide suitable machinery for supplying a given percentage of local people as a condition of establishing new firms."

Smart Suits and Clean Collars

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has made it clear that it expects to see a change in the way in which the country's schools are run. The Minister for Education, Mr. Mboya, said that the Government is determined to see that the country's schools are run in a more efficient manner. He said that the Government is determined to see that the country's schools are run in a more efficient manner. He said that the Government is determined to see that the country's schools are run in a more efficient manner.

Africa's "Staggering" Teaching Needs

Importance of Help from Britain

VARIOUS AFRICAN STATES attending a recent education conference in Addis Ababa had calculated that their educational bills this year would exceed the money available by some £34m. Sir Andrew Cohen, director-general of the Department of Technical Co-operation, has told 20 British teachers who are to spend their summer vacation giving teacher courses to about 1,000 Nigerian teachers.

Translated these money figures into terms of men and materials, and we may begin to see the staggering size of the educational problems of emergent Africa. Sir Andrew said, "We have rightly been concerned in Britain about classes of 50 pupils in our schools. But this country has seven times as many teachers per head of population as Tanganyika. If all the children in Tanganyika were going to school, our own self classes would have to number 200 or 300 with the services of teachers currently available. Of course, not all Tanganyika's children go to school; neither will they until the teachers are there to instruct them."

"We are short of trained teachers ourselves, but this does not mean that we should do nothing to help others. Ultimately all countries in Africa must provide the teachers they need. The time we wish to see is a steady stream of British teachers moving forwards on service contracts. It is a challenge to British teachers and their employers. Facing them will not only be to help realize the advantages of teaching in Africa, but to see among the best in the world, as they are counted as well in many parts of Africa. I also hope that those British teachers who go there, or elsewhere in Commonwealth, will return enriched by experiences that will do much to benefit to them, their employers, and those children they have well taught."

Obituary

THE VERY REV. MICHAEL MCCOULLAND GIBBS, Dean of Chester, who has died at the age of 65 after a short illness, had spent many years in Rhodesia, where he was much loved. Born in Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, of which his father was vicar, he was educated at Lancing, Keble College, Oxford, and London, and ordained in 1925; he was for three years curate in Putney. Then he went to the Cathedral in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, as an assistant priest, becoming later vicar and chaplain to Bishop Gurnea. He then moved to Bulawayo, of which he was vicar from 1935 to 1942; for much of the time he was also Archdeacon of Matabeleland. His next move was to St. Vincent's Cathedral, Cape Town, O.F.S., where he was vicar and chaplain to the Archbishop. He married in 1942 and Mrs. Gibbs and their three children survive him.

Continued Subversion Among Kikuyu Hundreds of Oathing Ceremonies Still

SIR ANTHONY SWANN, Defence Minister in Kenya, issued the following statement last week:—

"Broadly speaking, the security situation has not changed in any major degree during the past several months. It is being contained. Widespread unemployment, political rivalries, and tribal friction all contribute to excitement and tensions which are reflected in the security situation. Kikuyu subversion exists and is an additional factor.

"The main areas at present affected by this subversion are the settled areas of the Rift Valley Province and the Kiambu and Meru districts of Central Province. It is, of course, preferable that these symptoms should be dealt with by normal police action through criminal courts, and whenever this is possible it is done.

"During the past five months in the Rift Valley Province, particularly in the forest areas above Elburgon, but also in the settled areas of the Middle Rift generally, the Kenya Land Freedom Army has again become active, and the police are investigating reports that some of its members have been making home-made guns.

"In the Kiambu district, Kikuyu were arrested on a farm at Duru for possessing two complete and many partially completed guns, and all were later sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Apart from two home-made pistols, one found recently in the Elburgon area and another near Kitale, these are the only firearms recovered from Kikuyu subversives in the province in recent months. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to believe that there are many hidden weapons.

"The Kenya Land Freedom Army is also reported to be carrying out oathing in the province. While the incidence of reported oathing ceremonies is less than it was last year, the police are satisfied that the number of oaths taken is still greater and that ceremonies have been held over wide areas of the province. Many Kikuyu have been convicted in the courts for taking oaths with their own officers, and others are being sought by the police for similar offences.

"In Kiambu several small groups of Kikuyu were all themselves in the Kiama Kia Hurii (Society of the Freeborn) and who probably do not intend to take any further part in supporting the remnants of the second gang found by the police in the Kikuyu Escarpment forest at the end of January. Thirty-three members of this gang have been

accounted for, including its leader, Karanja Kiruhi, alias 'Cow-boy', who was arrested near Gatundu on July 29. Twenty-five have been convicted in the courts. Nine Kikuyu villagers have been charged for obstructing the police when Kiruhi was arrested.

"The Kiama Kia Hurii has also been responsible for illegal oathing in four villages inside the Kikuyu Escarpment forest, where approximately 50 ceremonies, none involving more than 10 persons, have taken place since June, 1961. These have been spread fairly evenly over the 12 months. Some 250 persons are known to have taken the oaths, and there are probably as many who have escaped detection. The recent trial of three men at Kiambu on charges of taking an illegal oath is the first prosecution to be brought in connexion with these oathing ceremonies.

"In many of the ceremonies, was there any evidence that the oath-takers were bound to keep the oath secret or disobey the orders given by the administrators apart from the secrecy which has been clearly designed to help the gang preserve its secrecy, two oathing have been reported elsewhere in the district since the beginning of the year.

Oathing Terms More Violent

"In May two Kikuyu were arrested in Gatundu division for making guns for the forest gang and were later convicted. Two home-made pistols were found at the same time. Apart from the one found in the Elburgon area, these are the only arms found in the hands of subversives in the province this year.

"In Meru district in the past few months there have been many oathing ceremonies which recently have become more violent in their terms. So far it has not been possible to identify those responsible for these ceremonies, but it is known that those who have taken the oaths to give evidence.

"There are, however, still four small gangs of terrorists at large in the district who have survived from the emergency and who have successfully parried all efforts to catch them. Consequently, they become of great importance, and it is hoped they did last year when they were having oathing ceremonies in the forest.

White Settler Farms in Kenya

Mr. Bruce McKenzie's Hint to U.K. Government

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Land Settlement in Kenya, was reported at the week-end by the *Sunday Times* to have told its representative that the lack of confidence and confusion general among white farmers in Kenya was due to the shilly-shallying of H.M. Government, which had "played it off on the whole time."

He expected that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would this week ask the Treasury to commit to settle African on European mixed farms over the next five years, and he hoped that the Government would be straight enough to tell the settlers that they accepted no moral or legal responsibility for them and that this was the final payment. The settlers "could then have one last shout" after which they would have to decide whether to stay or leave.

Mr. Masinde Muliro, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told *The Times* on the same day that the Kenya African National Union view of the future of European farmers was coming closer to that of the Kenya African Democratic Union, which held that the reckless buying off of European farmers in order to fragment their farms into African units would progressively destroy Kenya's economy. K.A.D.U. and the sensible leaders in K.A.N.U. now felt that the scheme must be kept within sensible limits.

"The problem now was to give the white farmers the confidence to stay—and he said that he did not believe that the right to own land in Kenya would be made conditional on taking out Kenya citizenship. He regretted the activities of K.A.N.U. politicians which had the opposite effect, and wished that it was clearer whether K.A.N.U.'s views were those of the hothouse or the reasonable man who, the British always assumed, ran that party.

"The Minister said he was taking a strong line against young African heathens who were already talking about the Africanization of the civil service, industry, and everything else. The task of young officials was to go through a rigorous apprenticeship of learning to run their departments at the same level of excellence as their expatriate superiors.

"One great need now was for young men with a basic qualification who would not chase after higher degrees but settle down to the routine of administration and work their way up by sheer achievement and grasp of the machinery. It was time, he said, to talk frankly if the people of Kenya were to realize the task before them when independence came.



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General Strike Over Sacked Teachers

A GENERAL STRIKE in the Nyanza Province of Kenya has been called for tomorrow by the local branch of the Kenya Federation of Labour in protest against the dismissal of 2,900 primary and intermediate school teachers who have been given notice because the Central and Northern Nyanza African district councils have no money to pay them.

At a K.F.L. rally on Saturday the provincial secretary, Mr. E. Ooko, said that the strike, which would include essential service workers, would begin in Kisumu and spread over three days to all other districts in the province if the Government and the district councils remained unwilling to reinstate the teachers. The meeting was called for a Governmental inquiry into the district council expenditures.

The K.F.L. general secretary, Mr. Peter Kibisu, attended the meeting. In spite of a few days earlier he had stated that the federation would not support a general strike call. He had suggested instead that the Government should investigate the councils' affairs, regard the situation as an emergency, and raise loans to relieve their financial difficulties.

The district chairman, Mr. W. W. Wilks, was accused of siding with the teachers and walked out. He had previously been personally criticised for mismanagement of the youth centre in Kisumu and for neglecting to develop the province in "particular areas to pay their rates."

The provincial secretary of the Kenya National Teachers Union, Mr. Odingo, has called for the resignation from the Legislative Council of the two local council members, Mr. Odingo, vice-chairman of K.A.S.A., and Mr. Omeri Argwings-Khoda, complaining that all local council members are empty propaganda which has resulted in people refusing to pay their rates.

Mr. Odingo said on Monday in Kisumu that the dismissal of the teachers was "intended to destroy me as an important figure aimed at ensuring that the people do not receive adequate education." He called on the people to "take the law into their own hands" and to "burn the political propaganda." He told the teachers to "go to work."

He bitterly attacked the K.A.D.U. Minister for Local Government, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, who had earlier suggested that Mr. Odingo "should well employ some of the money he receives from Communist China to help education in his home district."

D.C. Speaks of "General Dishonesty"

GENERAL DISHONESTY among Africans in Central Nyanza was stated by the district commissioner, Mr. H. C. F. Wilks, at a public conference to be the reason for the grave shortfall in African district council revenue, as a consequence of which about 2,000 primary and intermediate school teachers had to be warned that they would be discharged at the end of August.

Because Africans would not pay their dues the district council faced a deficit of £53,000, and of that sum about £26,000 would have gone to the district education board. Having been told that the usual subvention could not be paid, the board had no means of meeting the teachers' salaries.

The axe would not, however, fall only on education. Other district council staff would have to be discharged and services cut, including the closing of some dispensaries. Of 368 Africans recently treated at one health centre, said Mr. Wilks, only 20 had paid the medical fees.

Collections of district council rates had fallen badly. Last year 55,100 had paid, whereas four years earlier the number had been 12,900 higher, and there had been no drop in the population. In 1960 collections represented 67% of the rates due. In the first half of 1961 the proportion fell to 51%, and in the first six months of this year only 38% of the revenue due had in fact been received.

The D.C. has appealed to all who claim to be leaders to retrieve "this serious state of affairs."

Chief's Bravery

A CLASH BETWEEN ARMED BANDS of about 100 Luo and 400 Kipsigis near Kericho in Kenya on Sunday was averted by the Kipsigis Chief Chesalim Kerio, who persuaded both groups to sit under the trees and air their grievances, which he noted until a police patrol arrived. The Luo, carrying spears, bows and arrows, and war shields, had entered Kipsigis territory at dawn looking for 100 allegedly stolen cattle, whereupon the Kipsigis sounded their war horns to offer resistance.

Kenya's Two Electoral Commissions

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Sir Colin Thornley and Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke to be members of the commission which is to delimit the boundaries of the regions in Kenya, and of the Nairobi area, and Sir John Fletcher-Cooke and Mr. W. C. S. Corry to be members of the commission to delimit the constituencies for the Lower House of the Kenya Legislature.

As already announced, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton is to be chairman of both commissions.

The terms of reference of the commission are as follows:—

Regional Boundaries Commission.—To divide Kenya into six regions and the Nairobi area for the purpose of giving effect to the Report of the Kenya Constitutional Conference, 1962, and in particular to Appendix II of that Report (Framework of the Kenya Constitution) paying particular attention to (a) the existing boundaries of provinces and of the Nairobi extra-provincial district; and (b) the wishes of the people in any locality to be included in any particular region or the Nairobi area.

Constituency Delimitation Commission.—To divide Kenya into not more than 100 constituencies for the Lower House of the Kenya Legislature in accordance with the Report of the Kenya Constitutional Conference, 1962, and in particular with Appendix II of that Report (Framework of the Kenya Constitution) taking into account the following considerations:—

(a) the wishes of the people; (b) the geographical, social and economic conditions of the community of voters; (c) the boundaries of existing administrative areas; and (d) the need to secure adequate representation of urban and sparsely populated areas. No constituency shall form part of more than one region.

The commissions have been set up by Order in Council.

Colonial Secretary.—Mr. Stewart Corry, who was

appointed to the post of Colonial Secretary in 1951, when he was seconded to the Colonial Office. He was principal private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1941 to 1943, and was the first administrative secretary in Kenya. He was Deputy Secretary from 1947 to 1952. He was Chief Secretary in Uganda from 1952 to 1955, when he became Governor of British Honduras. He retired this year.

Mr. Meredith Hyde-Clarke joined the Colonial Service as an administrative cadet in Kenya in 1927, became Labour Commissioner in 1965, and served in Kenya until 1950, when he went to the Gold Coast. He retired from the post of Labour Commissioner in 1955.

Chief Secretary.—Sir John Fletcher-Cooke was appointed as assistant principal in the Colonial Office in 1934 and was private secretary to successive Premiers, Under-Secretaries of State, and he joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1937. He served in the R.A.F. as an intelligence officer from 1942 to 1945, and was attached to the Colonial Office for special duty from 1946.

He served in Malta, Palestine, and as U.K. representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations from 1948 to 1950. In 1957 he became Colonial Secretary in Cyprus. He was appointed Minister for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika in 1956, Chief Secretary in 1959, and Deputy Governor in 1960.

Mr. Stewart Corry served in Malaya from 1925 to 1953, and is secretary of the Malayan Commercial Association of Great Britain.

Poaching Worst Yet

KAMBA TRIBESMEN using poisoned spears and arrows slaughtered rhinos and elephants in "unprecedented proportions" in the worst year on record for poaching in Kenya, states the annual report of the Game Department for 1961. Rhino spearing by Masai was seriously prevalent in the Kajiado district, and the Samburu habitually "threw their spears at passing rhinoceros and elephants for the pure hell of it." Prestige hunting by the Boran with spears and dogs of "anything that moves" has rendered their area practically gameless.

Price of Macblundellism

"KENYA has had about £16m from Britain in the past financial year—nearly 7s. 6d. from every man, woman and child"—Statement in a Swahili news programme from Nairobi.

Southern Rhodesian "Tragedy"

(Continued from page 1187)

"Whatever improprieties there may be in the passing of the U.N. resolution or in the manner in which the subject was brought up, on the whole it was not too inaccurate or too offensive a statement of the position in Southern Rhodesia. I hope that our representative on other occasions will not take the rather childish and undignified attitude of walking out at the end of a debate. It is for less sophisticated countries to behave in this petulant way.

"The Constitution provides for a degree of African representation which was previously unknown. We shall see at least 15, and possibly 16 or 17, black faces in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament after the election.

"When this Constitution was promulgated Sir Edgar Whitehead said that about 20,000 Africans would be eligible to vote on the lower roll. Substantially fewer than 10,000 have registered. It is now calculated that only just over 30,000 Africans would be eligible to register. Thus we see 15 lower roll African seats the Members for which are to be elected by approximately 1% of the population.

"The Rhodesian Government have been praised for their attitude for their determination and for the considerable amount of money spent on African education.

"I think it would be appropriate for H.M. Government to make a public declaration that we would wish to see the African franchise in Southern Rhodesia substantially increased. It is only owing to the constitutional position, we are unable to give assistance to the Southern Rhodesian Government to do this.

"I shall support what the hon. gentleman said about the use of weapons. The Southern Rhodesian Government have applied to our Government for financial help for development programmes. It is quite proper for us to indicate that economic aid must depend on satisfactory progress.

Contradictory Policies

"We are often told that Sir Edgar Whitehead might like to see further political advance in Southern Rhodesia but that if he were to say so he would lose the election. Let us not forget that if Sir Edgar Whitehead's position could be reinforced by African support he could attract reactionary Europeans. If we can get the African nationalists to contest the elections in Southern Rhodesia there will be 15 members at least upon whom the Southern Rhodesian Government could rely for an element of support when they follow a dictatorial and progressive policies.

"It is said that we cannot give power in Southern Rhodesia in civilized hands because Africans are not ready for parliamentary democracy. Only 20 years ago it would have been a plausible argument to say that Europeans were not suited to parliamentary government either. In 1939 there were Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, Falangist Spain, military dictatorships in Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Greece, and a right-wing dictatorship in Portugal. All these régimes were of a far more brutal and authoritarian kind than anything yet seen in Africa. Therefore we need not despair of parliamentary institutions working in Africa.

"The tragedy of the situation in the Federation, and in Southern Rhodesia in particular, is that it is here that Britain's prestige is at stake. Unless we can do something in Southern Rhodesia we shall be pursuing totally contradictory policies in adjacent territories. How can one justify giving one-man-one-vote in Tanganyika and Uganda and representative government in Nyasaland while still restricting the African franchise in the lower roll in Southern Rhodesia to 1% of the African population?

"The Africans say: 'The only reason you are doing this is the presence of 200,000 whites in our midst'. What other conclusion could they arrive at?

"We all applaud such progress as has been made, but unless some decisive action is taken to broaden African representation we shall be in immense difficulties in Southern Rhodesia. These we must avoid, and I am sure that the wisdom and experience of the First Secretary of State can be brought to bear to prevent them."

Proper Perspective

MR. F. J. BELLENGER (SOC. BASSETLAW), said that he had visited Central Africa as a guest of the Federal Government.

"In debating this subject we should be very careful of the language we use. I was surprised at the hon. Member for Lancaster talking in terms of possible revolution. Revolution is possible in many of these emerging territories, but should

we not do our utmost to dampen down that spirit and try to get something more positive? Surely our main interest is the people in these countries and not some of the politicians in them whose *bona fides* I doubt.

"I do not agree with my hon. friend Mr. Healey when he compares Southern Rhodesia to a police State. To compare Southern Rhodesia with Algeria and even with South Africa is not putting the matter in its proper perspective.

"If it is not possible to get the whole loaf, as I do not believe it is, should we try to get some of the loaf?—as we seem to have done in the Constitution which was agreed by the African national leaders and which is to form the basis on which the elections will be fought in March. It may not be all that we desire. I often wonder whether the one-man-one-vote principle out there is really democracy as we understand it. But here we have a Constitution which has been agreed between African nationalist leaders and H.M. Government. Should not we encourage the elections in March to be held on the basis of it?

"The debate in the U.N. has not contributed one iota to improving the lot of the people in Southern Rhodesia. The hon. Member for Lancaster talks about suspending the Constitution. That is something which this Parliament, whatever party is in power, should do its utmost to avoid. We should try to ensure that that agreed Constitution works. Every year we in the Labour Party have proclaimed our opposition to some amendment to our Constitution, but we have fought the amendment and we won power with that Constitution.

"The U.N. debate is a source of misunderstanding among the Africans and far more bitterness among the population who, if they are to stay there and contribute to the prosperity of that country, should have some guarantee of their rights, which we should support.

"If the Africans come into government as they will do one of these days, they will need the co-operation of white settlers and more European capital. Instead of exacerbating differences which sometimes manifest themselves in most irresponsible ways on their part, we should do our utmost to promote the feeling of a back-to-back relationship of confidence not only to the Africans but also to the population.

"Not all the generosity of the Government and British taxpayers will keep Southern Rhodesia afloat and maintain its present improved prosperity. Much will have to come through private funds, which will certainly not remain or be further injected if there is not confidence.

"Because I do not want to see Communists on top there or anywhere in Africa I appeal to all hon. Members on both sides when they discuss this matter and voice legitimate grievances to put them in a form which will ensure that there will be a progression, which will not come about in five minutes, as that we get a Government in Southern Rhodesia which, if it does not represent all the people in exact proportions as we should like it to do, will nevertheless ensure progress in that country so that all are able to enjoy it. If we can get that, debates like this in the House of Commons are well worth while."

Non-Racialism a European Idea

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS (CONS., MID-BEDFORDSHIRE), agreed with almost every word of Mr. Belenger, but said that much of Mr. Healey's speech had been based on false analogies.

"The first is that because a situation would be undemocratic in this country it is undemocratic in Central Africa. The second was to compare the attitude of white Rhodesians with their opposite numbers in Algeria. The idea of non-racialism is a creation of the white Southern Rhodesians. What of the O.A.S.? Does the hon. Member seriously believe that the comparison holds water? I do not?"

MR. HEALEY: "I was comparing the situation in Rhodesia now with the situation in Algeria as I knew it during the war and during the first rising there in 1946. The O.A.S. came later. I firmly believe that unless there is a basic change in the attitude of the white population in Southern Rhodesia—as, tragically, there was not in Algeria in 1946—Southern Rhodesia is likely to follow that bloody pattern."

MR. HASTINGS: "Never in Algeria did the white population resolve a plan to compare in any way with non-racialism as it is being actively advocated by the white Southern Rhodesians."

"With most of the speech of the hon. Member for Lancaster (Mr. Healey) I did not agree.

"The chief dangers to the peaceful evolution of non-racialism seem to me to be twofold. The first is a lack of development capital and the second is the constant pressure upon Southern Rhodesia by the U.N. or, rather, by a group of Afro-Asian countries using the U.N. as their instrument."

"Despite the difficulties the economic situation out there has remained remarkably stable. In 1961 agricultural pro-

duction expanded and mineral output was a record. Nevertheless, there has been a considerable decline in new capital investment. The reason is political instability. But a measure of instability is inevitable in Africa. Tension and change are things which we should get accustomed to living with in Africa.

"Given all the difficulties, there are two dazzling prospects for investment in Southern Rhodesia. The first is the break-through to the African market. The second is the probability that as Africa develops generally, Southern Rhodesia, with her vast natural resources, can become the industrial hub of the entire continent.

"There are over £5m. of African savings in the Post Office Savings Bank, in buildings societies and in commercial banks in Southern Rhodesia today, and there are over 350,000 African savings accounts, a figure increasing at the rate of 4,000 a month. African capital in Southern Rhodesia has been estimated at about £62m. and is increasing at something like £3m. annually. Even more important is the increase in applications by Africans to start retail businesses.

Courage to Invest

"I plead for support for the courageous fight by Mr. Abrahamson, the Labour Minister, for increased wages for African workers. This, apart from moral grounds, is only common sense. The Government must try to increase the standard of living and reduce the poverty of African when the test of progress is a rising second-hand market for Africans and when there is a general demand for consumer durables and goods comparable to those in a European market, there could be a high demand for those with the courage and vision to invest today in Southern Rhodesia.

"Happily, a new £4m. steel plant is being negotiated for a new £4m. steel plant in talks between the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation and a Japanese consortium. Incidentally, trade between Japan and Southern Rhodesia has increased from something like £153,000 in 1958 to £1m. today. It does not take the gloomy view which, unhappily, some of our own industrialists take.

"The German bankers which went to Northern Rhodesia recently reported that despite political difficulty there was every prospect of the country developing economically. If that is true of Northern Rhodesia, it is doubly true of Southern Rhodesia. At the recent fair in Bulawayo the Germans were much in evidence. The French and Italians were there for the first time, and Danish capital is coming in. "I wonder what Cecil Rhodes would say if he were alive today and could reflect on the rather timorous attitude of some of our own industrialists. There are notable exceptions: the great African groups and others from this country and the United States. Robots have just started a factory. But much more needs to be done.

Repercussions from Katanga

"A form of investment which outweighs all the capital in the world is people. I read the other day about an American initiative known as 'Operation Crossroads', a privately sponsored initiative by which about 300 young Americans, doctors and students, are to spend a period in the Federation building schools, recreation centres and clinics, and working with the Africans. This seems to me a thoroughly worthwhile operation and something which could well be undertaken perhaps with the help of the Department of Technical Co-operation—incidentally, what an extremely unimaginative title that is for work of such great importance!—or independently of it. We could surely carry out the same kind of thing, and on a very much more ambitious scale. As a result there might be an immigration of young people again into Southern Rhodesia.

"There is the menace of a further outbreak of violence in Katanga. If it happens—and there is a mass of evidence that this has been—and perhaps still is being considered by the U.N. and the United States as a possible course of action—the reaction in Southern Rhodesia would be immediate and serious. Seen from Salisbury, the chaos that might result in Katanga would spill over very easily because of the tribal situation into Northern Rhodesia and towards the Zambezi. "We should be foolish to imagine that the Southern Rhodesians would contemplate that passively. Furthermore, the present precarious and vital political balance among the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia might be upset as a result. So for the sake of the Colony we must prevent a recurrence of this folly. We should marshal all the powers of sanction that we command, and if the matter is brought to the Security Council we should use the veto.

"To turn to the gratuitous resolution by the U.N. after the report of the Committee of Seventeen, my African friend dealt forcefully and well with that in the speech in which he told the U.N. a few home truths about Southern Rhodesia, and added: "You will find a record unequalled in Africa,

and which no one in the U.N. has a right to criticize". I agree with him.

"There is no question of U.N. interference with this Constitution now or at any other time, and there should be no question of change in the franchise before the elections. Uncertainty has bedevilled the situation enough already, and to change again now would be to ensure that capital would drain out of the country in a flood instead of a trickle. These pressures stem from a far more dangerous form of racialism than any prejudice which may still exist in certain quarters among the white people in Southern Rhodesia.

"If these twin problems are overcome I have confidence in the future of Southern Rhodesia. It is an awe-inspiring experiment. I see no reason why, with understanding and encouragement, it should not succeed. The U.S. Consul-General, a new appointment, said on arrival in Salisbury the other day: "My wife was born in Louisiana and I in Arkansas, and this is why we do not come to tell the Federation how to solve its problems". Those were welcome words and a welcome change.

"So long as Sir Edgar Whitehead is at the head of the U.F.P. there is the chance of a working compromise. If it were not for the chronic divisions which exist within Z.A.P.U. and the pressures from the Rhodesian Front and the Dominion Party upon Sir Edgar a compromise might be possible before the elections.

"Of course the Europeans are a dominant class. Their domination is still virtually unchallenged. But are they not the best dominant class of any country which has decided voluntarily to hand over its power to competitors of another race? Is this not a decision of great dignity and immense courage, and something of which we, their European, should be proud, rather than to carp and criticize?

"One man one vote in Central Africa is manifest nonsense. Africanism is a lie. It is the product of no less a thinker than Solon of Athens, one of the founders of democracy, as we know it, who when asked what he believed to be the best form of government for the people, replied: "For what people and at what time?" Those who dogmatize about the best solution in Southern Rhodesia should reflect on Solon's words.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment. The report of the debate will be concluded in our next issue.]

Mr. Gichuru "Missing"

MR. JAMES GICHURU, Kenya Finance Minister, was reported missing to the police by the Colonial Office on Saturday after he had apparently failed to arrive for a private visit to Edinburgh, but it was later discovered that he had merely caught another train and stayed at another hotel, although seat and room reservations had been arranged for him.

Kenyatta's Advice to Women

AT THE WEEK-END Kenyatta, when addressing a meeting at Fort Hall, told Kikuyu women who were wearing coloured scarves that it was a waste of money to cover their heads. He added: "I do not want people to say that I have told people not to buy from Asian and European shops. All I want you to do is to stop buying unnecessary things."

Art of Debate

WARNING NYASALAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL members that they could be ordered from the House for persistently and improperly interrupting speeches, the Speaker, Mr. W. Wenban-Smith, commented during a recent session: "Some members seem to be under the delusion that the art of debate consists of providing from a seated position a running commentary often of doubtful reference and inadequate audibility. They should rid themselves of this delusion. Strictly speaking, all interruptions other than those permitted under standing orders are out of order, but it is customary to allow occasional interjections, provided that they are not too frequent and are to the point." Dr. Banda asked for Mr. Speaker's indulgence with the plea that "some of us are new to this place. It is not always easy for most of us to know the boundaries between relevance and irrelevance."

"Last Resort" Against Katanga

U Thant Suggests Trade and Financial Sanctions

ECONOMIC PRESSURES upon the Katangese authorities that could "bring home to them the realities of their situation and the fact that Katanga is not recognized by any Government in the world as a sovereign State" have been suggested to all United Nations members by the Acting Secretary-General U. Thant.

Appealing to all member States to "use their influence to persuade the principal parties concerned in the Congo that a peaceful solution is in their own long-term interests, as well as in the interests of the Congolese people", he adds that should such persuasion finally prove ineffective, economic sanctions would have to be considered, which, "in the last resort, and if all other efforts fail, could justifiably go to the extent of halting all trade and financial relations."

The main cause of our failure over the past two years to stabilize the Congo is the continuing attempt at secession by the province of Katanga. The secession of any province is no solution for the Congo's ills. It has neither historical nor ethnic justification. The Congo situation has been aggravated and confused by all intensive and skillfully staged propaganda campaign on behalf of Katanga which has never failed to portray the situation in a false light. This campaign, having failed in both money and ability, makes it all the more imperative to appeal and portray the Congo-Katanga problem in its true perspective.

Innuendo Against Union Miniers

Much of the U.N.'s effort in the Congo has been devoted to the protection of the personnel and property of the enterprises which are vital to the country's economy, but the situation becomes immensely complicated when one of these great enterprises is found involved, either intentionally or unintentionally, in disruptive political activities which can be carried on only because of the very large sums of money available. This is a highly undesirable activity, both for the good of the Congo and of the enterprises themselves.

"I appeal to all Governments to do everything in their power to ensure that bad advice, false encouragement, and every form of military and non-military assistance be withheld from the authorities of the province of Katanga. Such efforts should include all possible attempts to control the entry into Katanga of adventurers who sell their services to the Katangese provincial authorities, and whose reckless and irresponsible activities have contributed much to the worsening of the situation."

Katanga Favours "Supple" Federation

President Tshombe—who has spent the past week in Geneva for medical examination—said in Elisabethville last week that he had informed the U.N. that Katanga was willing to rejoin the Congo in the framework of a "very supple federal Constitution" that would accord real autonomy to its constituents. He preferred that a Katanga-Congolese commission should consider the formulation of such an arrangement,

rather than that which Mr. Adoula, the Central Government Prime Minister, has asked the U.N. to provide.

Nigeria, India, Canada and Switzerland have been invited by U. Thant to compose a commission of jurists, which should visit Leopoldville later this month and make its recommendations available to the Congolese Parliament next month.

All U.N.-controlled airports in Katanga have been closed to planes other than U.N. aircraft at the Central Government's request. International civilian flights and charter flights to and from Rhodesia are mainly affected. A U.N. spokesman "categorically" denied that the closure was connected with proposals to exert pressure on Mr. Tshombe's Government. Next day all telecommunications between Katanga and the outside world were ordered to be suspended. Flights to and from Elisabethville must now stop at Leopoldville for visa and immigration checks.

Mr. Adoula met several businessmen to tell them that enterprises functioning in South Katanga and other parts of the Congo must choose in which region they would continue working. A commission would propose legislative measures necessary to enforce effective action against all such firms.

A clearly-marked Red Cross plane flying food from Elisabethville to Kongolo was machine-gunned over Kabalo in northern Katanga last week. A Congolese troop held the area.

At the week-end there were Continental reports of a new financial agreement between the Katanga Government and Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. According to some messages the company had agreed to pay to the Government 65% in the form of royalty of the value of minerals before they left the territory. Other reports put the figure at 75%.

U.N.I.P. and the Commonwealth

MR. KAUNDA, president of the United National Independence Party, told the annual conference at the week-end that if H.M. Government continued to impose the Federation on Northern Rhodesia she would leave the Commonwealth when she became independent. He said that the Federation was milking Northern Rhodesia to erect tall buildings in Salisbury and that all secondary industry went to Southern Rhodesia, which used Northern Rhodesia as a dumping ground. He criticized Sir Roy Welensky for his friendliness with Mr. Tshombe, Dr. Verwoerd and Dr. Salazar. U.N.I.P. has decided to take part in the forthcoming territorial elections.

Belgian Troops Leaving Rwanda

BELGIAN TROOPS, about 350, are leaving Rwanda, negotiations for their retention having failed. It is understood that Belgium was asked to agree to place them completely under Rwanda control, and declined. Belgian troops are also being evacuated from Burundi.

"We have retained expatriates here to teach us. Use them as far as possible"—Mr. Selemani Kitundu, Eastern Region Commissioner, Tanganyika.



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Parliament

C.D.C. Renamed for Commonwealth

Kenya's Administrative Future

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION is to be renamed the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and is to be authorized to undertake new development schemes in territories which have become independent members of the Commonwealth. Legislation to effect these changes will be introduced as soon as possible.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons last week by HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON: "Does my rt. hon. friend appreciate that what he has said will be welcomed by hon. Members on both sides who have pressed this point for a long time, and that it will be particularly appreciated in the three countries that have become independent—Jamaica, Trinidad and Guyana?"

MR. THOMAS: "The Secretary of State appears that this announcement will be welcomed most heartily on this side of the House. We have pressed—indeed, nagged—on this subject for some time, and this is by far the best way in which the newly-independent members of the Commonwealth can be helped."

MR. TURTON: "Will Southern Rhodesia be included in the new member of the Commonwealth, and is already included in the existing arrangements?"

SIR R. ROBINSON: "With respect to the policy, may I ask you the extent of the additional finance may be?"

MR. SANDYS: "There is no present need to consider extending the borrowing limit authorized by Parliament. In addition to Government borrowing, the corporation now receives quite considerable sums from its own revenues and from repayments on earlier schemes."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "By what arrangements is Southern Rhodesia covered? Will H.M. Government make sure that

Southern Rhodesia is treated at least as favourably as Yugoslavia in assistance for her development?"

MR. SANDYS: "All British dependent territories—and that includes any country which is not an independent member of the Commonwealth—are eligible for assistance under the aegis of the Colonial Development Corporation. Whether or not the corporation decides to initiate schemes in those territories is at the discretion of the corporation."

MR. P. WILLIAMS: "Will the Secretary of State specifically say whether this covers Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. SANDYS: "The announcement I have made does not affect Southern Rhodesia, because Southern Rhodesia is not an independent member of the Commonwealth. The purpose of what I have announced is to extend the scope of the C.D.C., which has been hitherto limited to Colonial Dependencies, to countries after they have achieved independence as members of the Commonwealth."

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he was taking to maintain the employment of 2,000 Kenya teachers who were threatened with dismissal in a few days owing to lack of public funds to pay their salaries.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS: "I have asked the Governor for a report on this matter."

MR. THOMSON: "Will the Minister bear in mind that this dismissal affects a very large number of people in this area? It is the view that there have been crop failures and floods in the area, and that these have led to financial difficulties. He intervenes in view of the importance of education in a territory like Kenya, to make sure that the financial difficulties are not solved by closing all the schools?"

MR. SANDYS: "I know as little about this matter as does the hon. Member. I understand that the decision in question was taken on Saturday night. I took the first possible opportunity to ask for a report from the Governor. I understand that the financial difficulty arises from the fact that, in the expectation of independence, the inhabitants are refusing to pay their rates."

Matter for Kenya to Solve

MR. HEALEY: "Will the Secretary of State recognize that many hon. Members on both sides of the House are seriously concerned about the administration and economic future of Kenya unless H.M. Government give more help. Is it not the case that the Government have reduced development aid by £1m. and that the assistance given to agricultural settlement is largely at the expense of development aid?"

MR. SANDYS: "Since we have entrusted to the Government of Kenya wide powers of internal self-government, it would be a grave mistake even to try to intervene in the matter before the central Government of Kenya have had a chance to grapple with the problem."

"I doubt whether they have even received a report from the area concerned; the decision was taken only on Saturday night. We must leave them to try to sort out their own affairs in the first place. It is a responsible Government that we have created in Kenya."

"If the situation should be found to require some assistance or intervention by H.M. Government, that is a matter to consider quite soberly and quietly, when we have seen what the Government of Kenya will do and what the local authority, whose primary responsibility it is, will do. I understand that another meeting is to take place and that there will be no dismissals for at any rate one month."

Reconciliation in the Congo

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Lord Privy Seal having regard to the need for reconciliation between Katanga and the rest of the former Belgian Congo, and to the United Nations' responsibilities therein, if he would take steps at the U.N. to ensure that the Acting Secretary-General took no unauthorized action which might lead to a worsening of the situation.

MR. HEATH: "During the Acting Secretary-General's visit to this country the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary were able to have valuable talks with him on the whole question of the Congo. In those conversations, as on other occasions, the importance which H.M. Government attach to the use of peaceful methods to achieve a solution in the Congo was stressed."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what proposals H.M. Government had made at the U.N. in regard to the continuance in office of Mr. Thant after the expiry of his present term of office as Acting Secretary-General.

MR. HEATH: "None."

MR. SODGEWY asked when the Lord Privy Seal had received representations from the Governments of Somaliland and Ethiopia in respect of the supply of arms from the United Kingdom for subversive purposes.

MR. HEATH: "H.M. Government do not supply arms for subversive purposes. No such representations have been received."

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Mr. LONGDEN asked what steps were taken to encourage British administrators, teachers, doctors, veterinary surgeons, engineers and agricultural officers now employed in Colonial territories to remain if their services were required by the new Governments after independence.

Mr. DENNIS VOSPER, Secretary for Technical Co-operation: "These officers are employed by the overseas Governments, not by the British Government, and their salaries and pensions are paid by those Governments. H.M. Government help by reimbursing the cost of inducement pay and education allowances and half the cost of passages. We also reimburse the cost of additional pensions arising from inducement pay and half the cost of compensation."

Mr. LONGDEN: "Are not these British administrators already drifting away much faster than they can possibly be replaced by Africans? Would not it be wiser and more generous for the Government to assume full responsibility for their salaries and pensions and thus be able to transfer them wherever their services are most necessary?"

Mr. VOSPER: "I am aware that many of these officers are doing a first-class job in overseas territories, but I cannot compel overseas Governments to continue to employ them. All that I can do is to make the terms reasonable for them to continue serving."

Mr. LONGDEN asked why a Commonwealth Advisory and Technical Service, as advocated by the Committee on Overseas Territories two years ago, had not been inaugurated.

Mr. VOSPER: "The reasons are fully explained in the White Paper, 'Arrangements for Service Overseas' (Cmd. 1740), published in May 1961."

A Commonwealth Service

Mr. G. M. THOMSON: "Is the Minister aware that some of the difficulties in the past were due to departmental rivalry between the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Office, and that a principal difficulty was due to the parsimony of the Treasury? Now that the Minister is jointly in charge of the Commonwealth and Colonial Offices and a former Colonial Secretary at the Treasury, will he have another look to see whether he can get the kind of Commonwealth service proposed?"

Mr. VOSPER: "The arguments against the Commonwealth service are not financial but simply that people returning from overseas service do not generally want to meet the demands which I believe for people to proceed overseas, so that we prefer a short overseas service and to have a home-based service."

Sir G. NICHOLSON: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the arguments adduced by the Estimates Committee still remain unanswered?"

Mr. VOSPER: "I do not deny that for certain specialists there is room for a pool and that we are trying to organize. But general overseas service will in future be part of a home-based career."

Mr. HOUGHTON asked how many ex-Colonial and Sudan Government British pensioners' pensions would need to be increased to bring them to the level of retired officers from the Home Civil Service.

Mr. VOSPER: "The latest estimates are that 3,250 overseas — including Sudan — pensioners and 2,700 dependants are not receiving pension increases up to the level granted under the United Kingdom Pensions (Increase) Act."

Mr. GLENN HALL: "How much money is involved in this?"

Mr. VOSPER: "Something under £500,000."

Bunyoro Referendum

Asked what reply he had received from the Prime Minister of Uganda about the dates between which the referendum for the lost counties of Bunyoro would be held, Mr. SANDYS replied: "At my request the Governor has communicated the views of the House to the Prime Minister of Uganda. Mr. Obote is now embarking on discussions on the practical implementation of the decision taken at the London conference, and has assured me that during these discussions the views expressed by members of the House will be borne in mind."

Mr. LONGDEN asked what plans he had for educating and training Africans to enable them to take over as administrators and teachers in Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. SANDYS: "In Kenya there are 3,897 Africans receiving training below graduate level, 24 Africans taking courses at Makerere College, and 52 taking courses overseas as teachers. Uganda now enjoys full internal self-government and these matters are the responsibility of the Uganda Government."

Mr. CORRIE asked if the Secretary of State would extend to hospitals other than State hospitals in Kenya the Government whereby goods vital to their operation, such as linen and cotton, bedding and protective clothing, might be imported free of duty.

Mr. SANDYS: "No. The Governor does not consider such a step practicable in present financial circumstances."

Sir D. KABERRY asked how many civil servants, established, permanent, and temporary, were employed in Colonial Office departments in 1951 and now and the total of their salaries and wages.

Mr. SANDYS: "On April 1, 1951, there were 1,021 established staff and 541 temporary. Salaries and wages in the preceding financial year totalled approximately £840,000. The corresponding figures for staff in 1962 were 543 and 325 respectively, and that for salaries and wages was about £820,000."

Mr. TILNEY asked the Secretary for Technical Co-operation for a further statement on H.M. Government's attitude to Overseas Service pensioners.

Mr. VOSPER: "After consulting my colleagues, I have set up an inter-departmental working party to study the whole problem of Colonial Service, Overseas Civil Service, and Sudan Civil Service Pensions, including dependants' pensions. The working party will comprise representatives of the Overseas Departments and of the Treasury. The setting up of this working party does not pre-suppose any change in the policy of H.M. Government with regard to the responsibility for overseas pensions."

The Slave Trade

Mr. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Lord Privy Seal if, having regard to the increase of slavery and the slave trade consequent upon decolonization by the African Powers, he would move in the next General Assembly a Committee on Slavery.

Mr. CORRIE: "The first step must be to persuade those members of the U.N. which have not yet acceded to the International Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 and to co-operate in carrying out the terms of H.M. Government's latest initiative in this sense at earlier sessions of the Economic and Social Council. It is our intention to take a further such initiative at the current session."

Sir R. NICHOLSON asked the First Secretary of State whether he would consider a National Independent

his advisers in Central Africa.

Mr. K. A. BUTLER: "The members of U.N.I.P. are unwilling to make an advance since they are of opinion that a decision has already been taken as to the future of the association between Northern and Southern Rhodesia. I would like, however, to make clear, as I have on a number of occasions, that no conclusions will be reached as to possible forms of future association between the territories until I have received and considered my advisers' report. The position of H.M. Government remains as I have stated it in the debate on May 8th. I sincerely hope therefore that all points of view will be fully and freely expressed to my advisers before they report to me."

Mr. DRONALD asked the First Secretary of State whether he had considered the protest made by the African National Association that their members were being instructed not to vote for U.N.I.P. candidates at the forthcoming elections.

Mr. BUTLER: "I am not aware of any such instructions, nor have the Governor or myself received any protest from the association."

Aid to Nyasaland and S. Rhodesia

Mr. WALL asked what requests for financial assistance had been made in the past 12 months by the Governments of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. BUTLER: "There has been continuing consultation with the Nyasaland Government regarding their recurrent budget and development requirements. As a result Nyasaland's C. D. & W. allocation was increased in 1961 by £500,000 to finance certain major development projects. H.M. Government have now agreed to provide grant aid amounting of up to £1m. towards the 1962-63 recurrent budget, and to make available up to March 31, 1964, a further £1m. by way of C. D. & W. grant and up to £1.2m. by way of Exchequer loans towards the 1962-63 Development Plan."

"In the case of Southern Rhodesia, H.M. Government have offered a loan of £455,000 to assist in maintaining the development of African education. A request has since been received for further assistance towards the cost of Southern Rhodesia's development programme during the financial year 1962-63. This is being considered urgently."

Mr. GATESKELL asked the Prime Minister what proposals he had for the presentation of gifts to the Government and Parliament of Uganda to mark Uganda's attainment of independence on October 9.

Mr. PRIME MINISTER: "The whole House will, I feel sure, wish to send hearty congratulations to Uganda on her forthcoming independence with best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of her people. H.M. Government will propose that this House should offer to the National Assembly of Uganda the gift of a map. H.M. Government for their part have decided to offer a gift of a silver table centrepiece to the Government of Uganda to commemorate Uganda's attainment of independence."

African M.P.s. Attack Dr. Banda

Nyasaland Government's Failure to Govern

SHARP ATTACKS ON DR. BANDA have been made in the Federal Parliament by several African M.P.s., some of them from Nyasaland, Dr. Banda's own country.

MR. J. R. N. CHINYAMA (Nyasaland) said (in part):

"It is not true that all Africans in Central Africa, and also in Nyasaland, are opposed to Federation. A lot of Africans, including chiefs, support the Federation. Many chiefs and many African commoners are suffering because of their support of the Federation and its partnership policy.

There is a lot of intimidation, so much so that Africans known to support the policy of partnership and the Federal Government are looked upon as great criminals by some political leaders in this Federation. I believe in freedom for all. So I believe that those responsible should not allow such a situation to continue if they mean to keep this Federation going.

I speak from my heart when I say any person here or in London who advocates the secession of Nyasaland and the Federal Government would look upon that person as a great enemy to the future of Nyasaland and the people of Nyasaland.

Not Free to Choose in Nyasaland

The so-called African leaders in this Federation are pushing for a dictatorship policy. They would like to rule this country with one voice. That is not democracy. In Central Africa, mostly in my country of Nyasaland, one is not free to choose. Unless he chooses to be Malawi he is looked upon as committing a punishable offence. The policy which is prevailing is that one man's voice is law. How can that be democracy?

There is talk about majority rule. Germany had majority rule under Hitler. Did that lead to a happy life? I want to see rule by people who have qualifications and experience gained through patience and learning. One-man-one-vote is a policy which I shall not like for many years to come. To be a politician does not necessarily mean to be an administrator.

Let us see what is taking place now in Nyasaland. Over 300 people watched two women tied and burned to death at Fovw Harad. Near Blantyre two men were beaten to death, tied and dragged over the streets, and the people who did that killing have not been arrested. Three women in Mchirimba, near Blantyre, were killed by a mob and people who did that have not been arrested. Since this sitting began one person in a village near Mchirimba was put into a latrine and burned to death there.

I support strongly the idea of a multiracial Government, where Africans and Europeans and other races must work side by side at least for some years so as to gain experience of the means and methods of administration here in Central Africa.

The speaker advocated acceptance of the Nkula Falls hydro-electric scheme in Nyasaland, which Dr. Banda and the Malawi Congress Party had rejected simply because the finance was to be provided by the Federal Government.

No Protection in Nyasaland Now

MR. C. J. MATINGA (Nyasaland) hoped that the day-to-day affairs of Africans would become the responsibility of the Federal Government. He continued: *inter alia*:

"We are concerned in Nyasaland at the breakdown of law and order. We are called British protected persons, but that protection has been taken away. Many people have been clubbed to death. People cannot move about freely.

The majority party are engaging in practices which were only possible before David Livingstone set foot in Nyasaland. We thought slavery was a thing of the past. Today it is being practised. It is slavery to force a person to do what he does not want to do.

Is that Freedom?

MR. B. W. M. PHUZI (Nyasaland) accused H.M. Government of not honouring parts of the agreement made over Nyasaland and at the Lancaster House Conference in 1960, and continued:

"I do not believe that the victory which Dr. Banda had in Nyasaland was a genuine victory. Dr. Banda is sitting on a barrel of gunpowder which will blow up one day. This outbreak will not come from any European. It will come from his own people, who put him in power. He has not scored this majority because the people wanted him to be there. It is because the people were told 'If you return me I will see that you get more money, that you will not have to observe all the agricultural rules'."

The Member referred to a booklet written jointly by Dr. Banda and Mr. Nkumbula against proposals for a Central African Federation, which said that the chief reasons for opposition were that a federation would take away the people's land, that the chiefs would be taken away, that political advancement would be impeded, and that Southern Rhodesia's discriminatory laws would extend into Nyasaland. All that had been proved to be untrue. Far from the Federal Government taking away the power of chiefs, that was being done by an African-dominated Government in Nyasaland.

Dr. Banda had recently said: "This year every district will have an elected district council. No more stooges and a few chiefs. Chiefs will be there because they are chiefs, but they will not be in a majority. Only chiefs whom the people want to be there will be there. Only chiefs who work with and are respected by the people will be there. Before any chief wins in the United Federal Party cannot be possible."

"The position in Nyasaland is very, very bad. We do not know what tomorrow will bring forth. The situation is not being protected at all.

Seven chiefs have been deposed by the Governor. Eleven more will soon be deposed. It is supposed to be the protector of the chiefs is siding with the political party against the very chiefs who not only helped the Nyasaland Government but H.M. Government through the last war.

"Some years ago the Conservative Government said that Federation was a good thing for all the people of Central Africa. Now it has turned round and says that it is not so. There is nothing more that we can do about it."

Sitting in Glimpses

"I see no future for Nyasaland, no future whatsoever, if the gets out of this Federation. As I have said Banda is sitting on a barrel of gunpowder which will explode any moment.

"The Government should not give in simply because somebody can shout. How long has Banda been in Nyasaland? He is not an African. He is a European (laughter). He was born in Nyasaland but brought up in England. He thinks like a European.

MR. MUSA has just been expelled from being the secretary of a trade union in Nyasaland. He had the lead in the African Motor Union. He said at that time: "The people must have money. He had the support of the Motor Trade Union. His demand was outrageous. He was acting constitutionally. He called a strike for many days."

When Dr. Banda saw that this man was getting the support of all the people in the movement he tried to find a way to break him, and before negotiations were ended the Doctor said: "I disapprove of this strike. More than 8,000 people were affected, and they are not employed today. The European employers were prepared to negotiate with Mr. Miska for a living wage. The men saw that he was their saviour. Today he is right down at the bottom. Do you call this jealousy African standards?"

MR. CHINYAMA has said that people in Blantyre were killed by poison ordeal simply because they differed regarding a solution for something. The Nyasaland Government had done nothing, absolutely nothing to stop that.

A Few Noisy People

The British Government has a duty which must be discharged quickly towards 3,500,000 Africans in Nyasaland. These people are just on the verge of seeing the goodness of civilization. However, the British Government is holding back simply because there are two or three noisy people there. They should consider the masses, not these individuals.

"If I do not have a Malawi card I cannot sell my groundnuts. The Malawi Party have formed a union, and say that everybody should join this union by paying 10s. or £1 or 30s. There is no police in Nyasaland unless you go to the Malawi Police."

They are going downhill in Nyasaland, and unless help comes quickly the whole country will just collapse. Dr. Banda will not be blamed. It will be the British Government who will be blamed.

It is time that we had in Nyasaland not just an information office or a broadcasting department but a Federal Government Development Office. After the office is established any construction work, any road work, done on behalf of the Federal

Government must have a poster 'Construction work on behalf of the Federal Government'.

Referring to a proposal to tarmac the road from Blantyre to Zomba, Mr. Phiri suggested that preference should be given to some other road, not to that which would be used by the man who said "To hell with the Federation!"

Government's Submission to Intimidation

CAPTAIN F. B. ROBERTSON (Northern Rhodesia) said in the course of his speech:—

"Pressure has been used upon certain individuals in Nyasaland who have expressed opposition to the Malawi Congress Party that they should surrender their freedom of thought, submit to the 'stable' and 'peace' to resist. This has not been done in a solitary individual in casual conversation, but by officials of the Nyasaland Government.

"This is illustrative of the deplorable degree of submission to intimidation, not by the masses of the people in Nyasaland alone, but for a long time by the very Government of that country. District commissioners in Nyasaland today appear to have a compulsion to go overboard in their areas until they have been driven to the point of submission of the masses of the people. Congress demands that it is not, being the second of Communism as we call it, how much nearer can we go?"

"The Government is inclined to initiate in front of a magistrate cases of breach of law and order, where there is any smattering of their being of a political nature. This edict is issued in a solitary nature when some peace-loving Africans in the Lilongwe district had their tobacco at just about flowering height and were approached by the police to the Malawi Congress Party; on refusing to do so, the police went into their gardens and slashed down all their manual crops and convictions were obtained of quite a solitary nature. Within a very short time instructions came that in future where anything of a political nature was mentioned to the police would desist from laying any information to the local magistrate; they would refer it to Zomba—I presume for submission to Dr. Banda, the simplicity is that the British way of carrying out law and order?"

MR. C. M. CHIPUNZA, a Southern Rhodesian African, advocated a categorical statement by the Federal Government that the Federation would not break up. If they said: "We are determined to run this country," they would get the fullest backing from most of the people—provided there were positive and practical measures to create a home and a nation for all the peoples of the Federation.

Rhodesian Milling Co., Ltd., is to modernize its Bulawayo flour mill.

Tanzania's new Co-operative Bank was opened in Dar es Salaam on Saturday.

The copper mining companies of the Messina (Transvaal) Development Co. group are to cut production by 5%.

Wattle Colliery Co., Ltd., sold 255,470 tons of coal and 11,275 of coke in July, compared with 254,229 and 12,112 respectively in June.

New Fluorescent (East Africa), Ltd., has been registered in Nairobi to take the place of the Kenya branch of Neon Fluorescent (Rhodesia), Ltd.

Beekering, Tuziwa wood husky tobacco production, and arabica coffee growing are to be examined by four specialists appointed by the Federal Government.

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., a group operating throughout the Commonwealth and with an East African subsidiary, report profit after tax for 1961 at £597,561 (£446,003). Shareholders receive 5%. Issued capital is just over £2.9m. For the first six months of this year profit after tax is estimated at £293,000 (£266,000).

Mitchell Construction Co., Ltd., has been awarded contracts of over £160,000 by the Northern Rhodesian Government for work on Lusaka central prison and a new leprosyarium at Liteta, by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group for foundation and construction work at the Bop Antelope mine, and by Lusaka city council for a new factory.

Trading profit 13% higher is reported for the year to March 31 by Metal Industries, Ltd., of which Sir Charles Westlake is chairman. The report gives much detailed information not previously disclosed to shareholders. Taxation was up £300,000 but profit after tax was £1,281,746 against £1,396,249. Issued capital exceeds £100m. Interest in subsidiaries stands in the books at £154m.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., report profit for the year ended March 31 after tax of £7.9m. at £12,888,022, compared with £12,450,128 in the previous year, when tax took £7.77m. General reserves are increased by £1m., £24m. is allocated to capital expenditure, and dividends of 7s. net take £9.8m., leaving £724,943 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £28m., and there is outstanding loan of £2.26m. from Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation. Fixed assets total £25.6m., and trade investments appear at £2.65m. Other investments stand at £675,443, loans and advances at almost £9.5m., and current assets less current liabilities of £1.1m.

Production reached 197,948 long tons of copper, but sales were kept to 183,141 tons in accordance with the restriction policy adopted as a contribution to the maintenance of stable prices for the metal. The average price realized for electrolytic copper was £221. Stockpiling 10% of planned production valued by £1.66m. the value of metal on hand at the end of the year.

Ore reserves are computed at over 192m. tons of an average grade of 4.66% copper. A year earlier the figure was 194m. and 4.63%.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is the chairman and Sir Keith Smith deputy chairman. The other members of the board are: D. O. Beckingham, J. B. Bunting, G. Marshall, Clark E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, H. S. Rowlandson and H. H. Taylor. There are seven alternate directors: M. Cowan, D. A. Etheridge, E. J. P. Harrington, J. M. Keekle, W. Keekle, W. Keekle, W. Keekle, W. Keekle, and D. A. B. Watson.

Mr. Oppenheimer's annual statement appears in full on other pages.

Under American Pressure in Africa

CAPTAIN HENRY KERRY, M.P., has written in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Katanga produces 7% of the world's copper. What would 'nationalization' involve? The Katangese are incapable of operating the mines and refineries without European aid: is that aid to be a United Nations or American responsibility, or are the Katangese to be allowed to change their own technical helpers? Who is to compensate Union Miniere? Where is the money coming from?"

"The whole business has a sinister ring, reminiscent of Abadan. The Americans produce 24% of the world's copper. They are more than self-supporting. One of the two super-mining groups in Northern Rhodesia is American-controlled. That group is said to be opposed to Sir Roy Welensky's desire to retain the Federation even in a looser form.

"Adding two and three together, it is almost inescapable that the State Department seeks to dominate the Central African copper industry for American commercial ends, not for the benefit of the inhabitants. This sinister picture is still further blackened by the common knowledge that until recently the American Consul-General's office in Salisbury was staffed almost on a 'Russian' scale, and that its employees were deliberately currying favour with African agitators in order to favour the dismemberment of the Federation.

"Rhodesia contributes 14% of the world's copper and possesses the second largest reserves of any country. In Chile American interests predominate. Is it any wonder that American actions in opposing a federal solution to the Congo problem and in forcing a showdown in Katanga lay themselves open to the charge of using the U.N. as a cloak to gain control of the world's copper output and to hold the whole electrical industry over the Western world up to ransom?"

"If these suggestions are well-founded they make nonsense of President Kennedy's plea for an 'Atlantic Community'."

Copperbelt Pay Increases

THE COPPERBELT MINING COMPANIES have agreed to pay an additional 15s. 6d. a shift to African mineworkers to raise overtime and bonus payments, and to give two more days' paid holiday annually. The arrangements are backdated to June 1. The African Mineworkers' Union have agreed not to ask for further increases before January 1964 unless there should be a major economic upheaval.

Company Report

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Steps to Maintain Stable World Copper Prices

S. H. F. OPPENHEIMER'S REVIEW

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LIMITED WAS HELD ON AUGUST 23 IN SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The following is the review by Mr. S. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, the chairman, which has been approved with the annual report and accounts.

Nchanga's primary production of copper for the year reached 197,344 long tons. The total tonnage of ore milled was 200,000 tons less than in the previous year. The increase in production is due mainly to a higher copper grade and partly to improvements in plant efficiencies in both the leach and the tankhouse sections, as referred to in my last two reviews.

The primary production in 1960, of which holding 10 per cent of the total plant, production from the market continued in force throughout the year, during which 183,052 long tons of blister and electrolytic copper were sold. Over the period October 1, 1960 to March 31, 1962, our sales of copper were approximately 3,000 tons below 70 per cent of planned production.

Copper Market

Since the end of the financial year the copper companies of the Anglo American Corporation Group in association with the Rhodesia Selection Trust Group, have decided to increase the 40 per cent mentioned above by 5 per cent, making a total of 45 per cent. Announcements of cuts have also been made by the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, Noranda Mines Limited, Phelps Dodge Corporation, and the Anaconda Company. It is hoped that other copper producers will take similar action in the near future. The total cuts or withheld copper already announced amounts to about 206,000 long tons per annum. As in the past, we shall decide from time to time whether to withhold copper from the market or cut production.

I remain optimistic about the future prospects of copper consumption. The steps we have taken are, however, necessary during certain periods in order to correct the imbalance of supply and demand, thereby enabling world copper prices to be maintained at reasonable and stable levels.

The total tonnage sold by Nchanga was higher than in the previous year, and the unit cost of sales was 23 per cent lower; there was however a decrease in the average electro price, realized from £237 per ton in 1960-61 to £231, with the result that our revenue from sales was only £15m. greater than for last year. The net profit after providing £7.93m. for taxation amounted to £12.89m. compared with £12.4m. for the previous year.

Appropriations of £2.25m. for capital expenditure and £1m. to general reserve absorbed £3.25m., and the board has recommended a final net dividend of 5s. 6d. per stock unit, which, together with the interim net dividend of 1s. 6d. paid in February, 1962, will maintain a total net dividend for the year at 7s. 6d. as for the previous year.

The appropriation for capital expenditure of £2.25m.

was mainly to cover the expenditure of £2.86m. during the year. The balance represents a forward provision of £2.99m. against the capital programme for 1962-63.

Extensions

It is clear that we are faced by difficult conditions in the copper market. In order to meet the demand which would improve extraction and stable prices, it is necessary to be prepared to deal with an increase in the cost of milling. Work continues to speed up in the construction of a new grade of concentrate plant with the necessary modifications and alterations to the existing leach plant, absorbed £1.1m. of the total expenditure for the year. The first stage will be completed during the current financial year and work will also start on the second stage. The new plant is a floating plant to deal with low grade ore. It is estimated that when completed the plant will make it possible to recover an additional 3,000 tons of copper per year from current grades of ore at the present rate of mining. We should be in a position either to maintain the current level of production at lower grades or lower paying rates, or to increase output at short notice in order to take advantage of anticipated increases in world demand to future years.

The main issue in the field of labour relations during the past year has been the copper mining companies' proposals in respect of African advancement. Early in 1961 complete agreement was reached with the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and District Staff Association and the Northern Rhodesia African Staff Association on the further advancement of Africans into the staff and supervisory fields of the copper mining industry.

Morison Commission's Report

Similar negotiations with the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union unfortunately broke down, and after conciliation failed, the Northern Rhodesia Government appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Morison to bring into the cause the representatives of the dispute, to examine the basic conditions of employment applicable to Africans on the copper mines, and having regard to the interests of all persons employed in the industry and to the wishes of the people of Northern Rhodesia to make recommendations.

On August 20, 1962, two days before the Commission began its investigation, the African Union came out on strike which lasted for three weeks. The Commission completed its investigation on May 24, 1962.

The Commission stated in its report that it was generally impressed with the conditions of employment in the industry and paid tribute to the companies not only for their record as employers of labour but especially for the great efforts they have made and the remarkable progress they have achieved in the cause of African advancement. It recommended that a system of joint consultation should be instituted on the mines and

that the negotiating procedure with the African Union should be revised.

On the subject of wages the Commission, while taking note of the companies' submission that Africans in the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia are amongst the highest paid workers in this field in Africa, nevertheless recommended that an increase in basic wages was both practicable and desirable. The Commission also made recommendations in relation to leave and to shift differentials.

Negotiations with Union

In accordance with the Commission's recommendations the companies invited the African Union to resume negotiations and several meetings were held in the course of which the companies offered to increase basic wages by 12 1/2 per cent. In addition, the Union was offered a shift differential equivalent to 15 per cent of basic pay and two days extra leave. The companies also agreed to implement the Commission's recommendations in respect of joint consultation and the establishment of a Mining and Industrial Council for the discussion of matters affecting the Union and its members.

The Union rejected the offer of 12 1/2 per cent and demanded instead a flat increase of 4s. 6d. per shift. It refused to discuss the companies' offer, and no agreement was reached on basic wages. Negotiations broke down and a strike at all mines was called by the Union to start on 10th July 1962, but was cancelled at the last moment on the Union's instructions. The cancellation order was however not obeyed by African field-paid employees at the Ross Airstrip mine who went on strike for a short period. These men hope that the current deadlock will be short-lived.

Aid for Development

During the year we continued to play our part in helping to finance the development of the Federation. In December, 1961, the Anglo-American Corporation Group undertook to make a series of 12 year loans totalling £5.1m. to the Government, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland over the period 1961 to 1973. The loans are to be used to assist and accelerate the development of the Federation's resources, particularly in the field of rural economy, thereby helping to raise living standards and to relieve unemployment. The proceeds of the loans are divisible among the four Governments in the Federation, but a minimum of £2m. is being allocated to the Government of Rhodesia Government in view of the Government's special responsibilities to the territory. The Company agreed to contribute up to £2.75m. towards these loans, of which £2m. was advanced in December, 1961, leaving £750,000 to be provided in annual instalments over the next 12 years. The total amount to be advanced is approximately equal to our holding of Federal Government Development bonds maturing up to mid-1972.

Industrial and Educational Training

Since 1955 the Company has provided and undertaken to provide, about £14m. to assist the Government of the Federation. During the year under review the subscription for Federal Government Development bonds, to assist in the financing of the Kariba hydro electric scheme, absorbed £.68m. after allowing for bonds which matured during the year. The total amount of bonds subscribed by the Company in terms of the undertaking given in 1956 was nearly £7.5m. of which approximately £.4m. has matured.

Nchanga has for many years paid great attention to industrial and educational training, both through courses run at the mine and by sending employees on courses

overseas. In recent years increased emphasis has naturally been placed on equipping African employees for more advanced posts.

In the last 18 months, several new courses have been established. One of the most important has been for the training of supervisors and middle management not only in practical problems but also in the study, by the conference method, of the rapidly changing industrial and social situation in Northern Rhodesia; other courses begun have included the technical training of young European and African men for posts as underground operators; advanced technical and management courses for officials; literacy training of quality experienced Africans, who have not had formal education, for advanced posts requiring the use of English; and instruction in general management for the African assistants to departmental personnel officers.

There remains much further work to be done before we can justifiably claim that we are providing facilities for every employee to advance to the limit of his ability. Our main objective we hope to achieve within the next few years.

Our mining operations in Northern Rhodesia group mines on the copper belt, in having high standards of efficiency and loyalty from our staff, and our employment, Nchanga is one of the great mines in the world and I am sure that this reasonable industrial and political stability we have achieved in the mine is a progressive feature for which the country, our shareholders, and our employees will all benefit. The general manager, the consulting engineer, and the mine staff are due credit for the results in conditions which have been very difficult.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London office of the Secretary, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

All Rio Tinto group companies in London are now at 6 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

The Commercial banks in Kenya and the Kenya Distributive and Allied Workers' Union have signed a reconciliation agreement.

Northern Rhodesia Co. Ltd. reports a profit to May 31 after tax of £6,120 (£11,000) and a dividend and 5% bonus are repeated.

Shukwe Gold Mining and Finance Co. Ltd. reports a profit to March 31 of £8,859 (£11,050) and a dividend of 5% (£4,343). A 5% dividend is repeated.

Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd. of which Sir Edward Wilshaw is chairman, proposes to increase the authorized capital to £12m. by creating a further £1,000,000.

Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., Tanganyika, is completing a six-months survey for the Government of possible gem sapphire deposits in the Umba River area of the Tanganyika Region.

Traffic receipts of the Benguet Railway for the first six months of this year were higher by 28% in pesos (252.8m.), but increased operating costs were also higher by 28% (170.0 Esc. 124.3m., 135.6m.). The railway is to be sold with all the debentures and 90% of the stock.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investments Co. Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, reports a profit to June 30 of £1,000,000 after tax of £316 (£1,200,000) and a dividend is increased by 5% (£500,000). Dividends to South African (or 5%) are paid. Carry forward, £280,066 (£277,000). Market value of debentures, £1,000,000.

The Anglo-Siam Corporation (Chartered) Ltd. reports a profit to June 30 after providing for payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue of £3,302,000 compared with £2,623,000 in the three quarters last year. For the last nine months of the current financial year the company realised £1,920,000 (£7,507,000).

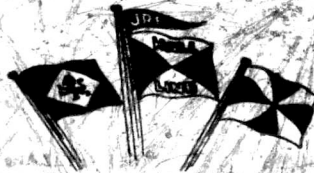
Anglo-Siam Corporation (Chartered) Ltd. reports a profit to June 30 of £1,920,000 (£7,507,000) and a dividend is increased by 5% (£960,000).

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CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

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if inducement, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing	Glasgow	*Sth. Wales	B'head
CITY OF OTTAWA	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Aug. 13	Aug. 22
INTERPRETER	Aug. 23	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	Sept. 5
OLAN GRANT	Sept. 6	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

*If inducement - from PORT SUDAN via SUEZ Canal. Also ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN. Also PORT BERBERA, BERBERA and DJIBOUTI.
also by intergovernment.

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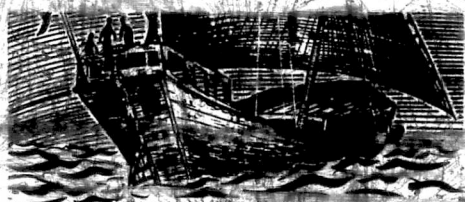
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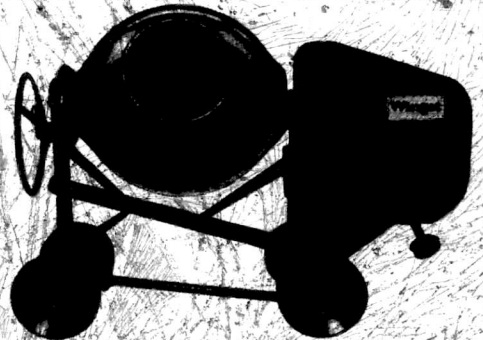
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