

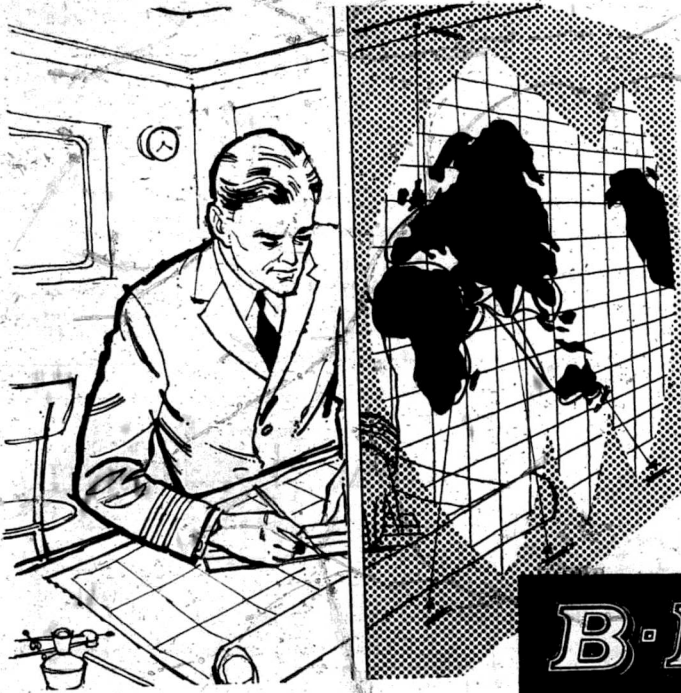
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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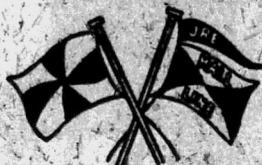
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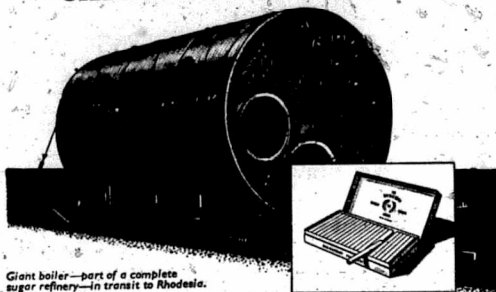
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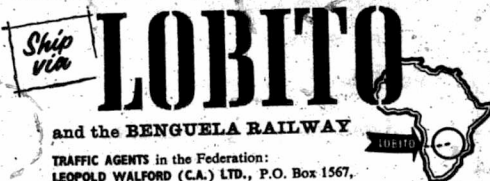


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ON THE NAIVE ASSUMPTION that all would be plain sailing in the Congo before a light breeze of change if only the Belgian armed guard on life and property were promptly removed — **Folly in The Congo.** not because it was unnecessary, but because a few African megalomaniacs of the Lumumba type resented any restraint on their crazy notions for self-aggrandizement. — Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who was primarily responsible for the plan to create this vacuum for their machinations, made the well-intentioned intervention of the United Nations ineffective by drafting for the Security Council, which innocently accepted them, instructions forbidding interference in the internal affairs of the country. Anyone knowing anything of Africa would have realized that the one thing which could not safely be done would be to sit passive while wholly inexperienced and incompetent men, some of them violent, aggressive, and vengeful by nature, tore down the administrative structure which had been painfully constructed over half a century or more. Yet that is precisely what has been done in these few chaotic, calamitous weeks, throughout which the United Nations "presence" has been under strict orders to avoid interference, though the only justification for the dispatch of a hotch-potch "army" sporting the United Nations emblem was to keep the peace and facilitate normal administration, neither of which tasks could be performed without "interference". Many correspondents now in the Congo as representatives of responsible British, Continental, and American newspapers testify that the United Nations force (now numbering about sixteen thousand from a dozen different States, nearly all of them African) has performed neither of those tasks. Some of its detachments, in at least one area in double-battalion strength, have stood idly by while the Con-

golese National Army (the euphemism for that section of the mutinous Force Publique which went over to Lumumba) slaughtered hundreds of unarmed Africans, men, women and children, simply because they belonged to a tribe whose leaders would not accept dictation from the paranoic Lumumba and his puppets, but preferred provincial autonomy within a federal system.

While murder, rape, and rapine on a large scale continued under the eyes of agents of the United Nations, the Communists delivered troop-carrying aircraft, lorries, arms, ammunition, technicians and propagandists. Only when hundreds of carefully selected cold war technicians from behind the Iron Curtain had been distributed about the country did the United Nations screw up enough courage to take control of the airfields. Yet the ostensible reason for its move into the Congo had been to defeat the development of a situation comparable with that in Korea, where the Russians openly supported one side while the United Nations aided the other. In pursuance of that policy it was essential to prevent Soviet Russia from providing men or machinery except through the United Nations, whose agents on the spot, however, have lacked either the elementary common sense or the initiative to check the Communist conspiracy from the start. Had that been promptly done, international Communism would almost certainly have accepted the situation because any other attitude would have involved loss of face, a consideration of perennial importance to the Kremlin and its marionettes throughout the world; but, having been allowed to do as they wished for weeks, the Russians and their satellites have had no option but to react vigorously when, after two months of United Nations fumbling, which they natur-

Communists Act While U.N. Dithers.

ally exploited, Mr. Hammarskjöld decided to arraign them publicly.

The course taken by the United Nations has been based on false premises (and cynics might say, on false pretences), and it is not therefore surprising that there has been a swift drift through confusion to clowning, chaos, disintegration, and the threat of disaster—exactly the ingredients of a situation which are most favourable to Communism and prejudicial to those obsessed with the idea that what purports to be the democratic formula is the ideal solution for any trouble anywhere. It was bound to fail in the Congo, first, because Africa is Africa, and, secondly, because Communism was certain to foster ferment, aid anarchy, and work for war, whether hot or cold, in the heart State of all Africa, whence subversion could be spread to the adjacent British, French, and Portuguese territories, including in particular the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, and the Sudan (thus providing a corridor to Egypt, already the base for Soviet strategy in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, and Ethiopia).

Monday's decision of the United Arab Republic to withdraw its paratroop battalion from the Congo was doubtless window-dressing for the Security Council debate a little later in the week (and, there having been no report anywhere that that contingent has made any contribution of value, its departure is not likely to matter much, if at all). From the Russian standpoint, it is obviously expendable, its value from their angle being in inverse ratio to that of the troops from Communist-dominated Guinea, with their Czech officers (some of whom quickly shed their uniforms so that they might be seen by all to be agents of Moscow). The professional promoters of disruption in that power-house of subversion may well be restrained by the fear that unduly strong and protracted Communist action might arouse the resentment of most of the new black African States, in and from which it is planned to make much mischief in the next few years. Because the United Nations has failed to exert real control, there could be more bloodshed in the Congo, but for this reason it seems probable that Soviet policy will not be to promote general war at this stage. Having won so much in Europe, Asia, and America by bluff and bluster, why should it change so profitable a tactic at great risk?

Notes By The Way

Squeak from the Left

HAVING LOST ITS VOICE since affairs in Africa went from bad to worse, the Labour Party has just uttered a squeak—not, of course, in protest against the follies of an unprincipled Conservative Government, but because its scuttle from its obligations and assurances is still not fast enough for the theorists, emotionalists, and defeatists in the Socialist hierarchy. The 24 pages of a pamphlet entitled "Labour in the Sixties", published on the instructions of the national executive committee for submission to the annual conference, contains only half a paragraph about Africa. That may be advantageous, for, judging by its nature, lengthier treatment would probably have done no more than obscure the issue still further.

Brief and False

MR. MORGAN PHILLIPS, general secretary of the party, who wrote the document, gives just three sentences to Africa, the Middle East, and Asia: They read: "Faced with the uprising of the colonial peoples, the [the Government] have conceded reluctantly, and sometimes only to threats of violence, in Africa and the Middle East, the national self-determination which Mr. Attlee gave voluntarily and as of right to the Indian sub-continent. Finally, they have shown their incapacity to grapple with the problem of the ever-growing disparity between the wealth of the industrial West and the poverty of the underdeveloped nations. The truth is that a Government wedded to profitable free-enterprise and private overseas investment can do

little to help the new Governments of the recently emancipated peoples of Asia and Africa". A less truthful and less helpful summary could scarcely have been concocted.

Fiction and Fact

THE FIRST GENERALIZATION is thoroughly unreliable. There has been no "uprising of the colonial peoples"; what the Socialist simpletons so describe are the manoeuvres of a tiny minority of, politically-minded, noisy, aggressive, acquisitive, and careerist town-dwelling demagogues. Far from contenting themselves with threats of violence, as Mr. Phillips suggests, they have no compunction in using intimidation of all kinds, including arson and murder, or, when it appears to suit their purpose, in organizing the bestialities of Mau Mau; and, when such a movement is crushed (largely by the gallantry of tribesmen revolted by the depravity of their misleaders), they extenuate and even glorify it. The outstanding fact about Mr. Attlee's abandonment of India is that it was so ill-prepared that it caused the death of nearly two million Indians and Pakistanis.

Blame the Politicians

AS TO THE SECOND SENTENCE, there is indeed great and dangerous disparity between the wealth of the industrial West and the poverty of the undeveloped nations; but political follies in Africa and Asia are much more likely to increase than reduce that inequality by expanding the area of instability, scaring external investors, and inhibiting industrial development, so

producing unemployment, lower standards of living, and grave social and financial problems which will deny emergent countries the ordered progress to prosperity foreshadowed by British rule and enterprise. It is on both sides of the House of Commons that the blame must rest, far more heavily than upon European administrators, farmers, businessmen, and technicians in Africa. They know, officials and non-officials alike, that the real hope for Africa lay in profitable free enterprise and private investment of capital, not in multiplication of groundnut follies, for, whereas the first system would yield revenue for badly needed social services, the other would drain away funds which could be more wisely spent. Socialists might also recognize that the Colonial Development Corporation has changed from a loss-making to a profit-making basis precisely because it abandoned its initial theoretical and Socialistic attitude and adopted the realistic principles of private enterprise.

Policy of Windy Change

THE NEED TO SHIFT the political balance in favour of the Africans in Central and East Africa is the product, says a contributor to *Time and Tide*, of two disasters elsewhere in Africa, namely, the chaos in the Congo and the tragedy of Sharpeville in South Africa. What nonsense! Both of those events occurred after the Macmillan Government had not merely decided on a dramatic change in policy, but taken overt action on the decision. Exactly when it was resolved to break with the policy of ordered progress and plunge into "windy change" is still unknown, but it was probably in the late summer or early autumn of last year — and looking back, it now seems that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's resignation from the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies was the first public evidence of what was to happen (though at that time nobody outside Mr. Macmillan's immediate circle could have construed the event in that way, for it was then inconceivable to Conservatives, who had just triumphed at a general election, that their party would promptly switch to an attitude in colonial affairs which was indistinguishable from that of the Socialists). It was in his Cape Town speech at the beginning of this year that the Prime Minister first revealed his intentions to the world. The Sharpeville incident happened later, and it is only in the last few weeks that Belgian administration in the Congo has collapsed in chaos.

Planned from a Common Source

A COMMENTATOR so much at fault on an elementary matter — who also makes the absurd allegation that "Nyasaland is no poorer than Tanganyika" — is unlikely to be accurate in deductions from happenings which are still largely shrouded in discretion. It is therefore not surprising to be told that "there can be little doubt that the arrest of the three African leaders of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia was designed as an attack not upon the individuals themselves but upon the N.D.P. as an organization". Far from there being little doubt on the point, it would be far safer to assume the truth of the official explanation that the arrests were made, not for political reasons, but on a police charge (which does not of course imply that later investigations may not put the authorities in possession of facts then unsuspected). I have been convinced for years, and have often written in these columns, that what may seem to be sporadic outbreaks in Africa are often planned from a common source. If there had been no Accra Conference last year, it is probable that neither the Congo nor Central Africa would have experienced the disturbances which occurred almost as soon as their delegates got back to their own stamping-grounds.

Collaboration between extremist Africans in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the disruption of law and order was then made manifest; and it would be indeed surprising if there is not now close contact between the N.D.P. in Southern Rhodesia, U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia, and the Malawi Congress in Nyasaland. Two at least of those organizations derive comfort, and probably financial aid, from sources which are bitterly antagonistic to British Africa — a fact which ought to be kept steadily in view by those who want to reach fair judgments on the affairs of the Federation.

Kenyatta

TWO COMPETING POLITICAL MOVEMENTS in Kenya, the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union, are both claiming Kenyatta, convicted of managing Mau Mau, as their inspiration and ideal leader. It would be just as sensible and reputable (or disreputable) for the Conservative and Socialist parties in the United Kingdom to announce that their elected leaders were mere stop-gaps for Mr. X, who was regrettably unavailable for the senior office because he had been removed from contact with his fellows by order of the courts. It was sad and bad enough when Odinga, Mboya and other blusterers in K.A.N.U. set themselves to encourage the Kenyatta cult. It is worse that Mr. Muliro, mouthpiece of K.A.D.U., should echo their dangerous glorification of a man with such an appalling record, for whereas good sense was not to be expected from the Kikuyu-Luo political organization, there did seem some ground for hope that what recently began as the Kalenjin Alliance and rapidly developed into the multi-tribal K.A.D.U. might adopt a policy of moderation, and so counter the irresponsible attitude of the Mboya school of extremists, who chatter about independence for Kenya next year.

Instant Coffee

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE SHIPMENTS last year had a value of about £35m., well over a quarter of all exports from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika combined. It is therefore important to the territories that coffee consumption in the United Kingdom should have risen by 25% in the last four years. More than half the consumption is now in the form of "instant" coffee, sold as a powder ready for drinking as soon as hot water is poured upon it. A year ago only half a dozen brands were on the British market. Now the number has passed the hundred mark. This time last year 93% of the business was claimed by two suppliers, each of whom is estimated to have spent approximately £500,000 on newspaper and television advertising in 1959. Despite the avalanche of new suppliers their joint share of the trade is still estimated at 85% of a wider market, for instant coffee has won such quick popularity that total sales have increased in less than three years by about 40%. This has been due partly to persistent price-cutting, even in the best-known brands, the cost of which not infrequently varies by 10%, and even 15%, in adjacent shops. Uganda robusta coffees are much in demand by the "instant" manufacturers.

M.Ps. Visiting Federation

THREE CONSERVATIVE and three Labour M.P.s. will, I learn, leave London Airport on Friday for a tour of the Federation, from which they will return on September 29. The Socialists are Messrs. F. J. Bellenger, George Deer, and George Rogers. Their Tory colleagues will be Captain H. B. Kerby and Messrs. Anthony Fell and Robert Jenkins.

"Outside" Intervention in the Congo Condemned

Mr. Hammarskjöld Asks for Strict Neutrality While Russia and Ghana Back Lumumba

A MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL to consider the state of the Congo was called for by Mr. Hammarskjöld in a report which he submitted to the Council last Thursday.

In a statement which was taken to signify his concern over direct Soviet assistance to Mr. Lumumba, and also to Belgian assistance to Katanga, he asked the council to pledge once more the strict neutrality of all member nations towards the opposing sides in the Congo and to clarify the mandate of the United Nations forces there. He stressed the Congo's need for immediate financial aid from member States.

Mr. Hammarskjöld wrote that the internal conflicts, which had so far defeated all efforts to re-establish normal life, had become "increasingly grave in the past few weeks and even days", and had taken on a particularly serious aspect owing to the fact that "parties have relied on and obtained certain assistance from outside, contrary to the spirit of the Security Council's resolutions, and tending to reintroduce elements of the very kind which the Security Council wished to eliminate when it requested the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops".

Such conflicts had caused considerable losses of human life and led to continued danger to human lives in forms which had sometimes been of "great brutality". "Consequently I consider it essential... that the Security Council reaffirm its request to all States to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order..."

Soviet Attack on Mr. Hammarskjöld

Yugoslavia had also requested an early meeting of the council, suggesting that new and very serious difficulties had been caused by "outside interferences" which had infringed upon the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Congo, "through support given for this purpose to secessionist ringleaders—Tshombe, Kalonji, and the like."

On Friday night the Soviet Government called for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to end "interference" in the Congo's internal affairs by the N.A.T.O. Powers, in concert with the U.N. command. In a bitter attack on Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Soviet statement said he was "precisely the person working most openly in favour of the colonisers" and was "playing an unseemly role". He had failed to show a minimum of the impartiality which was demanded of him.

The conspiracy of the colonialists against the independence and integrity of the Congo was acquiring "an increasingly dangerous character". "The Imperialist Powers, by using Congolese traitors of the type of Tshombe, Kalonji, and others, are pursuing a line of fanning the civil war in the Congo."

When the council met on Saturday the Soviet Government gave its full support to Mr. Lumumba. Their delegate, Mr. Kuznetsov, demanded that the U.N. should reopen the Congo airfields and return Radio Leopoldville to Lumumba. He could not agree to a proposal to disarm the Congolese Army until he knew what army was involved.

Western Governments upheld the view of Mr. Hammarskjöld that Lumumba was no longer the lawful leader of the Congolese Government.

President Kasavubu informed Mr. Hammarskjöld by cable that he had formed a new Cabinet with Mr. Ileo as Prime Minister. That news brought a change in tactics by Mr. Kuznetsov, who announced that he could no longer support a request for a postponement of the debate, made by Lumumba, in order that a Congolese delegation should take part. He apparently feared that the wrong Congolese might turn up. However, the council decided to adjourn until the following Monday, so that members study "the confused constitutional position" in the Congo.

In an official note to the Secretary-General the Russians rejected his plea that all aid should be channelled through the U.N. and announced their intention of continuing to help Lumumba. That statement together with Lumumba's continuing attacks on Mr. Hammarskjöld, was considered by many commentators in the U.S.A. and the U.K. to be a depressing indication that the cold war had moved into Africa.

In an outspoken speech to the council Mr. Hammarskjöld said that the Congolese National Army had been guilty of genocide against the Baluba tribe. His charges, he said, were based on information from U.N. and International Red Cross personnel.

In the Bakwanga region hundreds of Baluba had been killed on August 29 and 30, and on August 31, Congolese national troops, using bush knives, had massacred 70 Baluba who had taken refuge in a mission. Other reports indicated that villages had been pillaged and burned and their inhabitants, men, women and children, killed. U.N. officials had been informed that unarmed persons were deliberately killed simply on the ground that they were Baluba.

Those actions could not be viewed merely as examples of internal political conflict; they involved a flagrant violation of human rights and had the characteristics of genocide. There was also evidence that soldiers had broken away from their command which had been unable to control them; once that happened they ceased to be parts of a responsible army.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said that, according to the Congolese Constitution, President Kasavubu had had the right to dismiss Mr. Lumumba, and that his decisions were effective when countersigned by constitutionally responsible Ministers. Mr. Lumumba's counter-dismissal of the President was illegal.

Referring to assistance to the Congo, the Secretary-General said that the U.N. would achieve its aims only if such assistance was channelled solely through the U.N. That would solve the problem of military assistance to Katanga, and also the problem of "abuse of technical assistance in other parts of the Congo, thus at the same time serving the vital interest in a localization of the conflict and the interest in a peaceful solution of the domestic problems of the Congo, without any interference from outside influencing the outcome". Only thus could the U.N. justify its appeal to member nations for the funds desperately needed by the Congo.

The Congo was bankrupt; yet spokesmen of the central Government spoke about U.N. assistance as if it were an imposition, and treated the organization as if they had all the rights and no obligations. Unless the Congo took aid from the U.N. it would fall back into colonial dependence on some outside Power.

He was sure that the U.N. operation must continue because of "the great risks which exist for the spreading of the Congo crisis over Africa, and even more widely, were a continued disintegration of order, economy and civilian life to be permitted".

He had, Mr. Hammarskjöld said, deplored Belgian assistance to Katanga, but "there were others who follow a similar line". Leopoldville Radio had been closed because, had the population been worked up by a radio "war" in the constitutional struggle, the consequences would have been unforeseeable.

Referring to Guinea's reported threat to withdraw from the U.N. force, Mr. Hammarskjöld said that if it did so and yet remained in the Congo, it would be a "foreign" unit requiring action by the Security Council.

Ghana Supports Lumumba

In instructions sent to Ghana's representatives at the Security Council on Sunday, President Nkrumah supported Mr. Lumumba and described as "illegal" the Ileo Government. He also said that criticism of Mr. Lumumba by Major-General Alexander, the British Chief of Ghana's Defence Staff, had been "completely unauthorized".

It would be wrong, he declared, for the U.N. to recognize the "pretended and illegal Ileo Government, particularly so when this bogus Government is not in actual control of the State". By supporting Mr. Ileo the U.N. would connive at the "creation of a regime of the most doubtful legality which was decisively rejected by the Congolese people at the election". The Ghana delegate was told to seek U.N. support for a compromise proposal which would keep Mr. Kasavubu as President and Mr. Lumumba as Prime Minister.

Two days earlier Ghana had joined with the ex-French Republic of Sudan in a *communiqué* re-affirming faith in the U.N. Congo operation and condemning "continued interference by foreign Powers to disrupt the territorial integrity of the Congo".

Mr. Wadsworth, United States U.N. representative, said on Sunday that the U.S. would not "stand idly by" and see Russia "flout the will of the U.N.". He continued: "We are deeply disturbed by the statements of the delegates of the Soviet Union and Poland, which remove any doubt that they have every intention of continuing to take actions in the Congo which are detrimental to peace".

Five days earlier President Eisenhower had called on the Russian Government to stop supplying aircraft and other military equipment to Mr. Lumumba. He said the U.S. took "a most serious view" of these activities, which aggravated an already grave situation. He urged the Russians to support U.N. collective efforts.

It was learnt in New York that Mr. Hammarskjöld had asked the Russians for information about their supply planes and lorries to the Congo.

The Security Council met again on Monday but adjourned almost immediately, to await the two rival Congolese delegations. Russia and Poland objected to the adjournment, but most delegates felt that the council could take no positive steps until the struggle for power in the Congo had been resolved one way or the other.

On Tuesday it was announced that the council would meet again on Wednesday afternoon at the request of Yugoslavia and Russia.

Mr. Hammarskjöld referred to the Congo crisis in the introduction to the annual report to next week's meeting of the General Assembly. He wrote that "in Africa the first beginnings can now be seen of those conflicts between ideologies and interests with split the world". The Congo crisis had revealed weaknesses in the U.N. secretariat, which lacked people with "highly qualified military expertise", able to prepare for the kind of situation the U.N. had suddenly had to face. The Congo situation had not strengthened the case for a U.N. standing force, which would be "an unnecessary and impractical measure". The U.N. Congo policy was justified by the wish of the international community to avoid the Congo being split by bloc conflicts.

Russia Not Wanted in Africa

Another Ghana statement said that its Government regarded with "extreme seriousness" a tendency to accept the theory that a constitutional Head of State could dismiss a Government which had not lost Parliament's confidence. If that dangerous principle were established, it would enable colonial Powers with imperialist tendencies to instal through intrigue in Africa puppet Governments that have no popular or parliamentary support". Ghana rejected any idea of trusteeship by the U.N. in the Congo.

Mr. Averell Harriman, a former American Ambassador to Russia, who had been on a three-weeks' tour of the Congo and West African States, said as he passed through London that the West could not allow the Congo to be taken over by the Russians, and that all the African leaders to whom he had talked wanted to prevent Russia or the cold war from entering Africa. Mr. Lumumba was attempting to defy the U.N. with the encouragement of the Soviet Union.

From Cairo it was reported that arrangements were being made between Cairo, Belgrade, and Afro-Asian capitals to fix a date on which their Heads of State would gather in New York before attending the U.N. General Assembly on September 20. The United Arab Republic regarded the participation of such Heads of State at the session as of "paramount importance in international politics". President Nasser would stay at least seven days in New York and longer if African leaders decided to hold their own "summit conference" there.

The secretariat of the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra called on the U.N. to return the Congo airports and radio to Mr. Lumumba, and Mr. Diallo, the secretary-general, said all African Heads of State had been asked to consider the position of their troops serving in the Congo.

Mr. Eric Louw, South African Minister for External Affairs, said in London on his way to New York that events in the Congo had opened the eyes of people to what was happening in Africa and to the undesirability of giving full independence to States not fully prepared for it, "which we in South Africa have often warned against".

Addressing Young Conservatives in London, Sir Anthony Eden said the West was not doing well in the cold war because it was not united. It had a common purpose but no common plan. In the U.N. Congo debate, for instance, Britain and the U.S. had voted one way while France, Italy, and Belgium another. "We should be able to thrash out our differences and agree to a common line in advance". Unless we could follow an agreed policy in Africa, Asia, and Europe, the Communist Powers would continue to gain, as they had been gaining everywhere in recent months. "The initiative is too often with the Communist Powers. If the free nations do not work much more closely together, the free world will shrink alarmingly".

Detainees' Defence Fund

SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED in May of last year, the Southern Rhodesia Legal Aid and Welfare Fund has collected £5,680. According to the first accounts, £2,469 has been spent on giving aid to detainees and their families and on the services of a welfare officer, and £2,128 on providing legal defence.

"The Night That Luluabourg Died"

Effects of Belgian Withdrawal Described

FIVE THOUSAND EUROPEANS lived in Luluabourg until politicians of all parties in Belgium decided that, as Britain had evidently adopted the policy of scuttling from Africa, Belgium should follow the same course even more precipitately in the Congo.

In consequence of that abdication of Belgian rule, the white population of what was a prosperous town is now down to 150.

The special correspondent of *The Times* in the Congo has sent a dispatch from Luluabourg which describes the catastrophic effects of the withdrawal of civilized government. He wrote, *inter alia*:—

"Luluabourg was once a prosperous commercial town, the capital of the mining and agricultural province of Kasai, and destined perhaps to become the seat of the Central Government for the independent Congo. Now it is a worm at the country's core a focus of tribal war, and a parable of disaster.

"At the airport 100 abandoned cars remain of the 500 left by fleeing Belgians after the army mutiny of July 9.

"In town the shops are closed. A few Europeans sit outside the hotel. One rolls up his trouser leg to show a puffy, bruised knee. 'One of the soldiers, last night with a rifle butt'. A white man who goes out after dark now can expect such treatment.

"On the night that Luluabourg died (July 9 to 10), 1,400 people squeezed into 24 apartments in one building. The stairwells were barricaded with furniture, women and children slept on the floors, and the men crouched on the balconies with rifles while the soldiers sprayed machine-gun fire across the front.

"In the suburbs the European homes and gardens are going back to the jungle, looted by the black hands that once made them for white masters.

"Only One Generation to Leap"

"As the whites have gone, the Africans have rediscovered themselves. For a few, in natty suits and garbled French, it is brave stuff about independence and unity. But for most it is a return to their fathers. There is only one generation to leap, after all, to go back to the suspicions and superstitions of the bush—and for the most of the last year Baluba and Lulua tribesmen have been battling each other all over the Kasai province.

"Less than a month ago half the African town of Luluabourg was in flames as the Baluba withdrew from their homes, scorching the earth behind them or seeing their huts put to the torch by their Lulua neighbours. Now the town is ringed with blackened mud shells and charred timbers. Perhaps 75,000 have fled, to run the gauntlet of the forest.

"Today there are only four Baluba left. One a nationalist and secretary of the fine new Provincial Assembly, has done well out of independence; but his family is broken and he does not know where his brothers are.

"For the Lulua there are higher prices and no work. In the market, prices have risen threefold in two months.

"The men who should be helping on their garden plots are carrying spears and poisoned arrows through the forest, on the warpath. The men who should be working in the factories stare at closed gates or rob closed homes.

"Only the women take it in their stride, with their market, their sex, their children and (usually, in this fecund equatorial land) enough, of a sort, to eat. When was their lot different? What matter if the big, modern schools and factories never reopen, and the white men never come back?

"What matter indeed if all he builds is a monument to his heredity of 'the good life', and all he leaves behind him is a handful of ash and a terrible load of fear?"

Disgraceful Oversight

MR. R. MALCOLMSON, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare in Northern Rhodesia, said recently in the Legislative Council: "Instead of overspending my department's budget, I underspent by £56,000. I shall never forgive myself for that disgraceful oversight. Here have I been personally overspending all my life—so my bank managers have told me—and now I find that my benighted Ministry has spoiled my record by underspending".

U.N. Reopens Congo Airports and Radio

Parliament Supports Lumumba While Kasavubu Orders His Arrest

AMID CONTINUING CONFUSION in the Congo, Mr. Lumumba on Tuesday obtained another vote of confidence and full powers for his Government from a joint session of the Congo Parliament. The President of the Assembly declared that a quorum was present but this was disputed by opposition members.

The Security Council, after two adjournments in their attempt to discuss the Congo crisis, were to meet again on Wednesday afternoon at the request of Yugoslavia and Russia. On Tuesday the United Nations reopened the Congo airports and handed back Leopoldville Radio to Congolese civilian staff. Earlier, Ghana had threatened to withdraw her troops from the U.N. force unless Mr. Lumumba was allowed to use the radio.

Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder as accurately as possible.

The closure on Tuesday of last week by the U.N. of most Congo airfields to all but U.N. aircraft and others receiving special permission, grounded Mr. Lumumba's Russian transport planes, which had been carrying his soldiers to the Kasai war.

The ban on the use of Leopoldville radio station silenced him temporarily. This step had been taken, a U.N. spokesman explained, in fulfilment of the responsibility to maintain law and order as laid down in the Security Council's resolution; a series of broadcasts of a certain kind might have a deleterious effect on law and order. As Lumumba men had controlled all the broadcasting, closure of the radio station was deemed by the Press to be indisputable intervention by the U.N. in internal affairs on the side of Mr. Kasavubu, more so than closure of the airfields.

Children Hacked to Death

In Leopoldville an uneasy calm following the dramatic clash between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba was broken when Lumumba police fired on demonstrators supporting the President. Fifteen wounded were admitted to the hospital. Three dead children had been hacked with bayonets or knives.

The constitutional position was that the President had declared a vacancy in the office of Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister had announced that there was no longer a Head of State. Lumumba claimed to be supported by the Council of Ministers, which was stated to have addressed to the U.N. a communication accusing President Kasavubu of high treason and infringement of the Constitution.

A Lumumba communiqué said that the President had tried to have the Congo occupied by foreign troops, "and thus prevent the troops of the National Army from entering Katanga to liberate their oppressed brothers, enslaved by the Belgians and their man of straw Moïse Tshombé". It alleged that Belgian and French imperialist circles were behind the President's attempted coup.

Troops surrounded police headquarters in Leopoldville and closed down the ferry service to Brazzaville.

In Elisabethville Mr. Tshombé and Mr. Kalonji expressed support for Mr. Kasavubu. Mr. Kalonji, who was about to leave for the Kasai front, blamed Lumumba and his unitary form of government for the Kasai massacres. Mr. Tshombé said that Lumumba was "no longer anything but a usurper", who should be tried for his crimes against the Congolese.

The Katanga Ministry of the Interior announced that two white officers and eight African police had been killed in a Baluba ambush in central Katanga on the previous day. An unknown number of Baluba were killed when the police fired in reply.

On Wednesday the Congo nullified by 60 votes to 19 the actions of both the President and Prime Minister in dismissing each other. Only about half the members were present. The vote, however, contravened the Constitution, which provides that any act to overrule the Head of State must have the support of two-thirds of both Houses.

In a speech to the Assembly lasting two hours Mr. Lumumba proposed that a commission should be set up immediately to study the differences between himself and Mr. Kasavubu. He attacked U.N. military chiefs for having humiliated his troops and closed Leopoldville airport and radio station, alleged that Mr. Kasavubu's Abako Party was supported by imperialists, and criticized the Roman Catholic Church and its activities in the Congo.

He was not a Communist, he said, but had invited Soviet aid "because we were refused aid by the U.N. and the U.S., which support our enemies". He defended the civil war in Kasai, said the Army had threatened to refuse to obey his

orders unless he invaded Katanga, and announced the intended appointment of 60 ambassadors, some of whom would be selected from among the deputies. Then, in a calmer voice, he pleaded for unity and co-operation. Having declared that he had much admiration for Mr. Kasavubu, he accused him of "Fascist dictatorial methods".

The debate was interrupted by the entry of Mr. Delvaux, leader of the Popular National Party, and Minister appointed to Belgium, who said angrily that he had just been released from unauthorized arrest. He and Mr. Bomboko, Foreign Minister, had counter-signed Mr. Kasavubu's decree dismissing Mr. Lumumba. Mr. Delvaux said that he had been interrogated by the Minister of Justice and taken to a Congolese Army camp. He tendered his resignation to the Assembly. Congolese soldiers had been searching for Mr. Bomboko, who was believed to be at Mr. Kasavubu's home.

Mr. Joseph Ileo, appointed by Mr. Kasavubu to succeed Mr. Lumumba, was reported to be forming a new Government in secret.

The President was said to have dismissed four other Ministers, but correspondents named five, viz., Messrs. Kashamura (Information), Rene Mwamba (Justice), Christopher Gbenye (Interior), Lumbala, Secretary of State to the Presidency, and Bolamba, Secretary of State for Information. Decrees giving effect to these dismissals and expelling Mr. Lumumba were read in the Senate.

Troops loyal to Mr. Kasavubu began filtering into Leopoldville, mostly from the Thysville base. Some went to a prison and freed Mr. Bolikango, leader of the Puna Party, whom they took to a hideout in the African quarter.

Mr. Lumumba appealed to independent African States for troops, arms, and transport planes.

Mr. Kashamura having accused the U.N. of interfering in the Congo's internal affairs on the side of Mr. Kasavubu, a spokesman said that the U.N. would take determined steps to prevent the spread of disorder.

In Leopoldville a new anti-Lumumba newspaper, *Liberte*, described itself as an organ of resistance against dictatorship. It said that Mr. Lumumba had brought nothing but "unemployment, fear, misery, war between brothers, and death" to Radio Free Congo being broadcasting.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed that "the Congolese soldiers are now as much the victims of multiple schizophrenia as everyone else in the Congo. Constantly incited to exciting action, but largely unpaid, by Mr. Lumumba; urged to behave nicely and lay down their arms, but offered pay and rations by Mr. Kasavubu; reorganized, opposed, and flattered by the U.N.; virtually leaderless, and trained to little but efficient brutality by the Belgians, they must be constantly bemused". They had exercised some of their brutality on Tuesday night against anti-Lumumba demonstrators, killing at least three children and one man and injuring and beating many others. "It is possible that such action is now all they are properly capable of. Mr. Lumumba's claim to their loyalty cannot be unquestioned. If President Kasavubu were a shrewder and more active politician he might have got the Army in his pocket by now; but he has yet to show that he appreciates their desperate need for leadership".

"President's Behaviour Unrealistic"

The President's behaviour since his broadcast on Monday had been strangely unrealistic; nothing had been seen or heard of him while Mr. Lumumba monopolized the wireless. Then suddenly on Tuesday night and again on Wednesday morning there had come one of those moments of total confusion "that can occur only in places as thoroughly demoralized as the Congo". That had been when Mr. Kasavubu made his second broadcast—from Radio Brazzaville.

The three British journalists arrested in Bakwanga were released and sent to Leopoldville in a U.N. aircraft. One of them, Mr. Henderson Gall, of Reuters, said that they were accused of being Belgian spies and were told they would be shot. Their shoes, watches and wallets were taken from them, and their pilot, Mr. Alan Kearns, of Northern Rhodesia, was hit on the head with a wooden baton by a Congolese soldier.

A Belgian plane reached Elisabethville airport, which was exempt from U.N. control, with nine tons of arms for the Katanga Army. Three similar deliveries had been made in the preceding few days. The arms, for the police, were part of a large order placed before independence.

There was no ban by the U.N. on the use of Katanga Radio.

It was stated that a Katanga representative would visit South Africa to arrange for the servicing of Katanga army aircraft.

Mr. Tshombé called for a conference to discuss a federation

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Rhodesia's Unemployment Problem

Sir Thomas Chegwiddden's Comments

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MOST PRESSING PROBLEM, Sir Thomas Chegwiddden, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, said last week at the fourth annual conference, was to find work for between 70,000 and 80,000 Africans who are now unemployed and also to provide an additional 50,000 African jobs every year—and that when overseas capital, “like a maiden aunt, surprised at the behaviour of the children in the nursery, is afraid that they are going to break up the expensive toys they have been given, but thinks that they ought not to be given any more until discipline—which, incidentally the maiden aunt has herself done much to destroy—has been restored”.

Sir Thomas emphasized that there was not nearly enough consultation over the whole field of economic development in the three territories of the Federation.

In the course of his speech he said:

“The recent disturbances in Salisbury and Bulawayo would never have reached the pitch they did reach if those who organized them had not been able to rely upon the existence of large numbers of African unemployed.

“It is not the first time that unemployment has been the root cause of political unrest. The pages of history are sprinkled with examples. Hitler rose to power because nobody else seemed to bother about German unemployment. What has happened on our own doorstep would never have occurred, or would have been trifling, if our complacency had not allowed the growth of large urban populations of whom a high proportion have nothing to do.

Finding Another 50,000 Jobs Each Year

“The African population in the Federation is increasing at the overall rate of 2 1/2% per annum compound—and I underline compound. Thus the population doubles itself in just under 29 years. As our African population is increasing by 200,000 a year at present, another 50,000 adult able-bodied African men need jobs each year.

“Hitherto European agriculture, domestic service, transport and distribution, and the extractive industries have absorbed some 40,000, leaving 10,000 to be catered for by the manufacturing industry.

“Between 1954 and 1959 the total of Africans in all forms of wage-earning employment rose by 148,900. The increases were 44,700 in the first year, 56,100 in the second, 43,900 in the third, the substantial decrease of 15,500 in the fourth year (1958, when copper prices fell, and 11,000 Africans lost their jobs in the mines), and an increase of 19,700 in the fifth year.

“Africans employed in our factories increased by 6,000 in the first year of the five-year period; by 10,000 in the second year, by 6,000 in the third, fell by 700 in the fourth, and increased by only 2,000 in the fifth.

“On the overall basis, the average annual increase between 1954 and 1959 was just on 30,000. But for the three years immediately after Federation, when our economy was buoyant, the average increase was over 48,000 per annum.

“The credit squeeze was a profound mistake. This association opposed it from the outset. A magnificent opportunity to replace imports by local production was sacrificed on the altar of narrow financial orthodoxy. The effect on the unemployment position is there for all to see. Instead of expanding, manufacturing industry actually contracted at one stage and African unemployment increased substantially.

“On the assumption that the subsistence economy absorbed over the two years the high figure of 30,000, some 70,000 able-bodied African males were left to be absorbed in wage-earning employment. But in the two years in question the number of wage-earners increased by 4,200 only.

“A year ago leading organizations of employers submitted proposals to the Federal Government for the establishment of an Economic Development Advisory Council to bring together in one body representatives of the four Governments of the Federation and of the five main sections of the economy—agriculture, building and construction, commerce, manufacturing industry, and mining, so that the combined knowledge and experience of all may be applied to devising ways and means of renewing and expanding our economic development. In the light of the grave situation which faces us here in the Federation, it is doubly and trebly necessary.

“Industry wants to see more employment, and more people earning good wages for good work. We are not early Victorians anxious only to increase our profits and keep down wages. We know that the African pay-packet must have more in it. We want a stable labour force, so as to reduce to the bare minimum the waste of time and frustration involved in continually teaching newcomers the simple operations required of them.

“It is little short of calamitous that the Federal Government should find itself obliged to confess publicly that we have no developed industrial policy. It is more than high time that we had one. It is high time that the tariff was used as an instrument of industrial policy.

“It is more than high time that we discarded the view that Ministers and civil servants, by some gift of superior insight not to be appreciated by ordinary mortals, know better than the rest of us what is good for the country. If we do not now mobilize the good will and practical experience of the business community of this great country, for the purpose of providing employment on an ever-increasing scale for all its inhabitants, we shall deserve the inevitable verdict of history, that we were tried in the balance and found wanting. For bread we shall find that, in the name of the cost of living, we have been given a stone”.

Paratroopers for Federation

WITHIN A YEAR the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will have a fully-trained paratroop unit of 200 men, recruited locally, in the U.K., and South Africa. Making this announcement as he passed through Johannesburg last Friday, Sir Roy Welensky said that this precautionary step was made necessary by the state of affairs on the African scene. As he was speaking he was handed a copy of the Monckton Report, which was, he commented, “only advisory anyway”. Asked about the future of the Commonwealth and its emerging black member-States, Sir Roy said: “I still maintain that there should be a test for membership; a new member-State should be economically viable before being admitted”.

The advertisement features a pack of Senior Service cigarettes on the right, with a bar chart on the left showing an upward trend. The pack is labeled "SENIOR SERVICE" and "The Perfection of Cigarette Luxury". Below the pack, the text reads "TOBACCO AT ITS BEST" and "SENIOR SERVICE Satisfy".

PERSONALIA

THE REV. & MRS. F. G. COATES have left for Uganda. Mr. & Mrs. A. V. MAUNDER left last week by sea for Genoa.

MR. W. F. BLUNFORD is on leave in London from Nairobi.

MR. P. W. YOUNG is now acting as Chief Secretary in Nyasaland.

MR. A. GOLDIN, an attorney in Salisbury and Mrs. GOLDIN have arrived from Rhodesia.

MR. J. M. MACKENZIE has been made assistant conservator of forests in Northern Rhodesia.

LORD DENNING, chairman of the Committee on Legal Education in Africa, is visiting East Africa.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.P., has left London for Singapore and Malaya for a visit of about five weeks.

MR. EVELYN WAUGH's new book, "Tourist in Africa", is due for publication in London on September 22.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and LADY RENISON are spending a fortnight at the coast.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London Airport on Monday for Singapore.

MR. G. A. D. HARRISON has been appointed assistant general manager in the head office of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

After visiting East Africa, Mr. E. PARRY, Deputy Labour Adviser at the Colonial Office, has gone on to Nyasaland.

JUDGE JOHN MAUDE and his wife, the MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, have returned from a visit to East Africa.

MR. G. B. CARTLAND, Chief Secretary in Uganda, left London Airport on Monday afternoon for Entebbe after a brief official visit.

THE REV. H. A. SMITH and REV. G. T. WILKINSON will leave England at the end of the month for the Diocese of Zanzibar.

MR. K. NEALE, of the Nyasaland section of the Colonial Office, is due in the Protectorate next Monday for a visit of 10 days.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR HUBERT PATCHE, lately C-in-C. of British Forces in the Arabian Peninsula, has paid a short visit to the Federation.

MR. P. V. BODLEY SCOTT has been re-elected president of the Njoro Settlers' Association of Kenya. The vice-president is Mr. DAVID BROATCH.

MR. W. MARGOLIS has been elected president of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. J. MALTAS as vice-president.

MR. D. H. TUDHOPE has succeeded Mr. L. M. G. FOSTER as general manager of the Shell Company of Rhodesia, Ltd. He is a New Zealander.

MR. G. L. BELLHOUSE, a former mayor of Nakuru, has announced that he will contest Nakuru town at the general election in Kenya early next year.

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDEN, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, is due to leave Salisbury today for a short visit to the United Kingdom.

Ngurudoto Crater, Tanganyika, was described as "a jewel among game parks" by SIR JULIAN and LADY HUXLEY when they visited the Territory's Northern Province.

MR. THEODORE BULL, chairman of the *Central African Examiner*, arrived in London on Tuesday from Rome. He will return to Southern Rhodesia about the end of the month.

THE REV. SYMON BEESLEY, chaplain at St. Michael's and St. George's School, Iringa, since it was opened early last year, has returned to England as chaplain of a public school in Kent.

CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO of JAPAN and PRINCESS MICHIKO are to pay an official visit to Ethiopia from November 23 to 27. The EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA visited Japan four years ago.

MR. VERNON BRELSFORD, Federal Director of Information, who has been on duty in London for some weeks, is now on a short holiday in Cornwall. He will fly back to Salisbury on October 1.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER, a director of the *Central African Examiner*, who has visited the Federation two or three times in recent years, has been re-elected a director of British Aluminium Co., Ltd.

THE REV. F. SILLETTE, of the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia, the REV. A. CHAPPELL, from Zanzibar, and the REV. J. ROBINSON, of South-West Tanganyika, are U.M.C.A. missionaries now in this country.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MELMOTH, Minister of Finance in Uganda, will be a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council meeting in London on September 20-21.

THE REV. A. S. LABUSCHAGNE, of Mkhoma, has been elected moderator for the next four years of the Church of Central Africa, Presbyterian. The vice-moderator is the REV. S. D. SANGAYA, of the Blantyre synod.

Eighteen charities in the Federation have had divided among them the damages awarded to the Prime Minister, SIR ROY WELENSKY, in his libel action in the United Kingdom against the publishers of the *Daily Herald*.

MR. JOSEPH MAGOBA, an education officer aged 38, is the first African civil servant in Uganda to be seconded for work in the United Kingdom. He is to assist the Uganda Students' Advisory Officer in the Uganda Office in Trafalgar Square, London.

MR. B. E. KUMANDA, a former editor of Nyasaland's vernacular newspaper *Bwalo la Nyasaland*, has been appointed editor of the fortnightly publication named *The African*, under Roman Catholic auspices. It has hitherto been edited by a European.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, flew to Rome to watch the Olympic track events. He will leave London on Saturday for Uganda to open the new Parliament building but expects to be back in England by the middle of next week.

SIR ALFRED BEIT is to open a Coloured Girls' Hostel in Chichiri, Nyasaland, next month. The Beit and Dulwerton Trusts have spent about £15,000 in providing this accommodation for 20 coloured girls at work in the locality. The hostel will be managed by two White Sisters.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies for six years until his resignation towards the end of last year, upon whom a viscountcy was recently conferred, has taken the title of VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON, of Merton-in-Penningsham in the County of Wigtown.

Two paraplegics in Salisbury, MRS. MARGARET HARRIMAN and 16-year-old GEORGE MANN, left Salisbury at the beginning of this week for Rome to represent Southern Rhodesia in the archery section of the Paralympics. MRS. HARRIMAN is the champion lady archer of the Federation.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LADY WELENSKY have returned to Salisbury from a fortnight's holiday at the Cape. On their way back SIR ROY discussed matters of mutual interest with Dr. VERWOERD, Prime Minister of South Africa.

On his return from visits to Soviet Russia and Communist China, MR. OGINGA ODINGA, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, told journalists in Nairobi that he had everywhere described Mau Mau as "a glorious movement". He added: "No movement is characterized by violence, which comes unexpectedly".

MR. & MRS. SYDNEY WYNNE have left London for a short holiday in Madeira. Mr. Wynne, managing director of Voice and Vision, Ltd., recently spent about a month in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika for the past 18 months, became Deputy Governor last Saturday. An official in Malaya when that country was overrun by the Japanese in 1942, he was a prisoner for the next three years. He served in Cyprus for five years before going to East Africa.

DR. KHALIL, Director of Veterinary Services in the Sudan, MR. W. P. BOYD, senior veterinary and trypanosomiasis officer in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and DR. J. M. SILVA, chief of the veterinary section of trypanosomiasis research in Mozambique, are visiting Uganda to study the local techniques of tsetse control and land resettlement.

MR. P. J. ROGERS, a nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and chairman of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., and of the governing council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, and MRS. ROGERS are about to leave England to attend the independence celebrations in Nigeria, where MR. ROGERS lived for some 20 years.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, the Socialist M.P. who was expelled from the Federation last year as a prohibited immigrant, has not now succeeded in gaining admission, despite appeals to United Kingdom Ministers. Changing his destination to Bechuanaland, he was allowed to land at Ndola and go on to Salisbury, whence he was immediately transferred to the Royal Rhodesian Air Force aircraft.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, who as chairman of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., has large East and Central African interests, is one of the 12 members of a committee of inquiry into the future of sound and television broadcasting appointed by the Postmaster-General under the chairmanship of SIR HARRY PILKINGTON, a former president of the Federation of British Industries. SIR JOCK CAMPBELL is chairman of the Commonwealth Sugar Conference and a member of the All England Lawn Tennis Club and the M.C.C.

BIRTH

JENKINSON. — On September 11, 1960, at St. Joseph's Nursing Home, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, to JOY (née Joelson) and BARRY JENKINSON, the gift of a son (James William Buchanan), a brother for Howard.

MARRIAGE

ENGLAND: BRITAIN. — On September 10, 1960, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, London, JOHN RONALD ENGLAND, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. England, of Woodlands, Tong, Shifnal, Shropshire, to ALIDA MARGARET, only daughter of Group Captain R. F. G. Brittain, R.A.F. (Retd.), of Flint Hall, Henley-on-Thames, and of Mrs. Brittain.

DEATHS

CRAWFORD. — On September 11, 1960, at Government House, Entebbe, Uganda, after a long illness borne with great courage, MAIMIE ALICE, dearly beloved wife of SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD.

SILBERMAN. — On September 8, 1960, after a short illness, PROFESSOR LEO SILBERMAN, B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.) F.R.S.S., A.M.I.Mech.E., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Silberman, 41 Avenue Close, London, N.W.8.

Obituary

Lady Crawford

LADY CRAWFORD, née Maimie Alice Green, wife of Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda, who died in Entebbe at the beginning of this week at the age of 53, had been seriously ill for many months and had made several remarkable recoveries when grave fears for her life were entertained. She will be greatly missed by an unusually large number of people of all races, for she was a good, kindly, genuinely friendly person, who had always sought opportunities of helping individuals and many good causes.

After their marriage her husband had served as an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory, on the staff of the East Africa High Commission, then in Northern Rhodesia, and afterwards as Governor of Seychelles, as Deputy Governor of Kenya, and for the past three years as Governor of Uganda. She had been with him in all those offices and had accompanied him on many of his tours of the territories, so that she had been well known to thousands from the days when he was a district officer. She shared all his interests and was a great help to him.

When he was Deputy Governor in Kenya during the Mau Mau rebellion Lady Crawford raised large sums for Red Cross work, and soon after their transfer to Uganda in 1957 she undertook the task of co-ordinating the work of a number of charitable organizations, which having accepted her proposals for a pooling of their resources, paid her the well-deserved compliment of deciding to operate thereafter as the Lady Crawford Charities Fund. It has been distributing about £6,000 annually for the relief of distress of all kinds.

Lady Crawford, who had made a serious study of music and had often sung at charity concerts, was dependable in all things, sincere in all circumstances, and an admirable chataleine of Government House.

The funeral service was conducted on Sunday afternoon by the Rt. Rev. Leslie Brown, Bishop of Namirembe, assisted by the Rev. Raymond Harries.

The Nabagereka, wife of the Kabaka of Buganda, was among those present at the interment in Entebbe cemetery. Ministers and senior civil servants were among the pallbearers. There were wreaths from Government departments, the Kabaka's Government, Kampala Municipal Council, business houses, sporting and other associations, charitable organizations which Lady Crawford had served, and many individuals.

A memorial service was held yesterday afternoon in Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala.

Professor Leo Silberman

PROFESSOR LEO SILBERMAN, who has died suddenly in London at the age of 45, was a sociologist specializing in African affairs. He first visited the Sudan and East Africa in 1945, and in 1946-47 spent several months on town planning work in Nairobi and Mombasa. Later he undertook a similar assignment in Mauritius.

He was then appointed lecturer in social studies at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, and later went to similar posts at Liverpool University, Oxford, and Chicago University. He had also worked in Paris with UNESCO and in Geneva with the I.L.O.

He was an able, eager, restless man, who often broadcast, and wrote for many publications, occasionally for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Latterly he had been especially interested in the Somalilands, on which he wrote a book which will soon appear in the United States. He was the author of "Analysis of Society" (1951).

Federation's Tobacco Exports

U.S. Scheme to Gain Common Market Trade

NEARLY A QUARTER of the tobacco exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (22%, to be exact) is bought by the six Common Market countries of Western Europe, a substantial proportion of the purchases being of a quality less good than that required by manufacturers in the United Kingdom and Australia.

Import duty changes which would make Central African leaf less competitive must therefore concern not only the tobacco growers but the territorial and federal authorities, on whose behalf Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Minister of Economic Affairs in the Federation, and Mr. J. C. Graylin, Minister of Agriculture, have just paid a hurried visit to London and the Continent, where they had talks with the Economic Ministers of five of the six E.E.C. States. Owing to engagements in Africa they had not time to go to Italy, to whose Government, however, the views of the Federation have been communicated.

Common Market countries have had different rates of duty, and two of them, France and Italy, have had no tariffs but a tobacco monopoly. Assuming that France and Italy had levied duty at the average rate of the four associates, tobacco from the Federation sold to the Six in recent seasons would have borne duty nearer 16% than 17%. Under the Treaty of Rome the rate for all six States is to be 30%.

How Specific Duty Would Prejudice Rhodesia

What is much more serious than this increase is that, under pressure from the United States it is now proposed to couple with that 30% *ad valorem*, specific duties of 11.6d. per lb. as a minimum and 15.5d. as a maximum.

Some poor quality Rhodesian tobacco was sold to Belgium last year for as little as 6d. per lb. Adding the Treaty of Rome 30% would have put up the price to just under 8d.; but if there were a minimum specific duty of 11.6d., it would almost treble the cost to manufacturers in Belgium.

The United States has a support price of 48d. per lb. To add the maximum import duty of 15.5d. would thus raise the price by only 32%, compared with 193% in the above case.

Acceptance of the United States plan would thus greatly advantage American growers and heavily prejudice producers in British Central Africa, which, moreover, depends substantially for its prosperity upon overseas sales of tobacco, which are of no more marginal importance to North America.

What *quid pro quo* are Common Market countries offered for acceptance of the United States plan? Nothing more, it seems, than votes at G.A.T.T.—which is largely an American device, forged primarily to reduce, if not destroy Imperial preference within the British Commonwealth, and then to contrive tariff arrangements elsewhere in the world which particularly suit the Americans, despite all their talk of non-discrimination in trade.

Even at the 30% producers in the overseas territories of the Economic Community would be considerably favoured, with the probability that some trade in leaf tobacco would be diverted from the Federation. By the introduction of a minimum of 11.6d. per lb., however, and the added provision that the maximum duty should be 15.5d., the Federation would be badly affected and the U.S.A. very much more than correspondingly relieved.

Nyasaland would in any event suffer more than Rhodesia, for her leaf competes with that grown in Italy, one of the E.E.C. countries.

Goodenough House

GOODENOUGH HOUSE, the fine new building in Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, of Barclays Bank D.C.O., will be opened while this issue is being printed by Mrs. Crossley, wife of the present chairman of the bank and a daughter of its founder and first chairman, the late Frederick Craufurd Goodenough. The site area of the 12-storey building equals that of three football pitches. The new office will house the branch hitherto operating in Circus Place, London Wall. A description of Goodenough House will appear next week.

Governing Without Fear or Favour

Rhodesians Know Best, Says Prime Minister

"THE FIRST DUTY of a Government is to govern; that we shall do without fear or favour, and without giving way to the pressure of intimidation", said Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when recently addressing a multi-racial public meeting in Bulawayo City Hall.

"Never listen to those in some other places, whether in London, Washington, or elsewhere, who think that they have the solution to our problems", he said. "Rhodesians alone are really capable of finding a sensible solution to their country's problems".

None of the African States which had adopted nationalism would, he believed, advance more quickly than Rhodesia, whose Europeans must recognize that any non-Europeans who reached European standards should not be debarred because of their colour from the jobs which they were capable of discharging.

Earlier in the day he had said when addressing the Bulawayo National Affairs Association that extremists, black or white, must not be allowed to deprive Southern Rhodesia of her heritage. The peoples of the Colony as of the whole Federation, must begin to think of themselves as one, regardless of race. Europeans who looked upon Africans as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water were damaging the country as much as those Africans who wanted to expel the white man.

Mr. L'Ange's Confidence

Mr. G. W. R. L'Ange, Federal Minister of Works, told a gathering in Fort Victoria that an unequivocal expression of confidence in the Federation by H. M. Government was long overdue.

Many investors were pausing for clear proof of political stability in the Federation, in which there would, he was confident, be a resurgence of investment and development.

Stable government and premature political advancement were incompatible, and Africans, like others in the Federation, would lean towards a Government under which they could live without fear, for Africans valued genuine security and stability.

Intimidators Warned

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, said in Mbeya recently that the statements of a few hooligans had caused some Europeans and Asians to fear that there might be a repetition in the Territory of such disorders as had occurred in the Congo. That could not happen in Tanganyika, however, because there would be no toleration of any form of intimidation by anyone; everyone of every race must be safe from molestation. On the following day Mr. D. Bryceson, Minister for Mines and Commerce, said: "Our new elected Government will not tolerate hooliganism. These louts will be hounded with the utmost determination. Any threatening behaviour will be stamped out with a ruthlessness which may surprise outsiders. Peace-loving and easy-going we have been, and are, but we are determined that the fair name of Tanganyika shall not be dragged in the mud by the actions of a few self-seeking hooligans."

Kamba-Masai Truce

KAMBA CHIEFS, from Machakos, and Masai chiefs, from Kajiado District, met the Acting Provincial Commissioner for Kenya's Southern Province last week to discuss the recent border cattle raids and clashes between the two tribes in which 16 people were killed and eight seriously wounded. Troops of the K.A.R. had been sent to reinforce police operating in the area. Both sides agreed to settle their differences through the Border Committee which was to be set up to assess all losses and to pay compensation in stock with the least possible delay.

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Kenya Coalition Goes Political

THE KENYA COALITION, led by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, announced in Nairobi last week that it will sponsor or support candidates for all the European reserved seats at the general election in Kenya early next year.

Its primary aim is described as that of promoting unity among Kenya Europeans, and, with the strength gained thereby, to secure for individuals of all communities equitable treatment in order to sustain the economy of the country.

Sir Ferdinand believes that the policy of the Coalition now commands the support of most Europeans in the country and considerable support among people of other races.

In a statement which promises support to candidates who are in agreement with its general principles and economic aims, the Coalition says:—

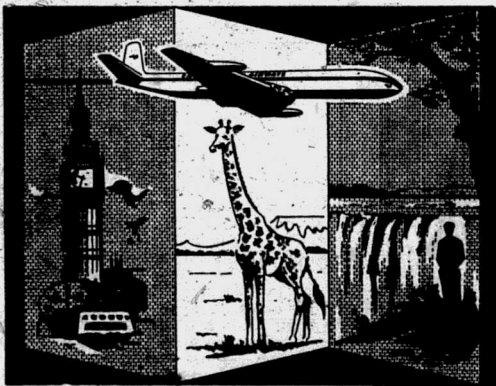
"Reserved seats were created for the special purpose of safeguarding the position of minority communities." It is of urgent importance, especially in view of the many problems which will still arise in the near future during the period of drastic change, that candidates elected to these seats should have the fullest confidence of their communities."

The United Party, of which Group-Captain L. R. Briggs is leader, announced in Nairobi on Friday after its officers had had discussions with Kenya Coalition leaders that, in the interests of European unity, it had decided not to sponsor candidates at the forthcoming general election, but to give joint sponsorship with the Coalition. The United Party will be adequately represented on all committees of the Coalition, which will use the U.P. constituency organization.

Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, expressed regret at a "marriage of convenience" which would, he felt, hinder Sir Ferdinand-Cavendish-Bentinck in the "imaginative and liberal policies to which he was moving".

The Convention of Association, which at each of its last three conferences called upon the European political parties in Kenya to settle their differences, and at the last two conferences gave strong support to the coalition, has welcomed the step taken by the United Party.

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way.]



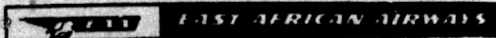
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Reactions to Kenya Governor's Speech

Statements by Three African Bodies

A FORTHRIGHT SPEECH by Sir Patrick Rehinon, Governor of Kenya, which emphasized that there could be no short cuts to independence, was published in full last week by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, together with comments by a number of European and African political leaders in the Colony.

The Kenya African National Union has since declared that the address was the result of pressure from people who are opposed to independence for Kenya next year, and that it has widened the gap between the races and encouraged divisions among Africans. Having decided on Kenyatta as their leader, says K.A.N.U., Africans would not be bullied into reversing that decision. The statement also says: "Stability, harmony and peace cannot be maintained through the intimidation and subjection of our people".

The Kenya Freedom Party, expressing deep concern at the emphasis by the Governor that further political progress must depend upon the agreement of all races, described that as "tantamount to giving a veto to any minority, and as likely to create a position fraught with danger to the country and the minorities".

The Kenya African Democratic Union, asserting that it could never be bound by the Governor's decisions or by pronouncements of the United Kingdom Government, demanded "a speedy move towards independence", saying that it could never be a party to any timetable.

A few days earlier, however, the political adviser to K.A.D.U., Mr. Teita Towett, who is Assistant Minister for Agriculture, had expressed entire agreement with the Governor's view, adding: "Some very irresponsible demagogues will soon be going about the country telling the people lies about independence; we must be honest with ourselves and not be swayed by mobocratic influence and emotion".

Contested Constituencies in Tanganyika

T.A.N.U. Win 70 of 71 Seats in Council

AS REPORTED LAST WEEK, in 58 of the 71 constituencies in Tanganyika the Tanganyika African National Union candidates (of all races) were returned unopposed.

In the 13 contests T.A.N.U. won all but one seat. The sole exception was at Mbulu, where Mr. H. E. Sarwatt, standing as an Independent, polled 7,860 votes, a majority of 240.

The president of the Tanganyika African National Congress, Mr. Mtemvu, had only 67 supporters, against 7,498 cast for his opponent, and two other A.N.C. candidates could attract only 270 votes between them.

In Tanga Mr. R. N. Donaldson, an elected member of the last Legislature, was heavily defeated, by 8,133 to 227 votes.

The polling figures were as follows:—

BAGAMOYO: W. A. Dossa (T.A.N.U.), 7,498; Z. M. M. Mtemvu (president of the Tanganyika African National Congress), 67; majority, 7,431.

MASASI: J. A. Nzunda (T.A.N.U.), 2,791; P. Mwidadi, 843; majority 1,948.

MBEYA Open Seat: J. B. Mwakangale (T.A.N.U.), 6,786; Chief G. N. Lyoto, 2,677; majority, 4,109.

MBEYA European Reserved Seat: L. Stirling (T.A.N.U.), 6,728; I. C. W. Baylton, 450; majority 6,278.

MBULU: H. E. Sarwatt (Independent), 7,860; A. Dodo (T.A.N.U.), 7,620; majority, 240.

MOSHI Open Seat: S. N. Eliufoo (T.A.N.U.), 19,742; P. Lemama, 589; majority, 19,153.

MOSHI European Reserved Seat: A. L. B. Bennett (T.A.N.U.), 17,753; J. F. Millard, 531; majority, 17,222.

MTWARA: A. K. E. Shaba (T.A.N.U.), 3,320; M. J. Mwinylawi, 61; majority, 3,259.

NEWALA: R. F. M. Saidi (T.A.N.U.), 4,846; J. D. Mponda, 209; majority, 4,637.

TANGA URBAN: M. Kihere (T.A.N.U.), 8,133; R. N. Donaldson, 227; majority, 7,906.

TUKUYU: J. S. Kasambala (T.A.N.U.), 4,490; T. M. Sankey, 148; majority 4,342.

UFIPA: L. P. Dantes (T.A.N.U.), 1,981; B. Kipele, 1,341; L. E. Pinda, 623; majority, 640.

UKEREWEE: N. Buhatwa (T.A.N.U.), 8,893; M. Suleiman, 5,244; majority, 3,649.



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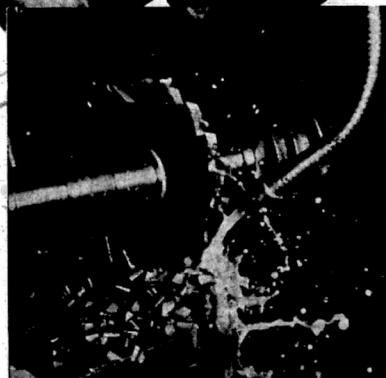


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Mr. Sandys Visiting Federation

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in the Federation last Saturday for a fortnight's visit. He is accompanied by Sir Henry Lintott, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. They flew from Pretoria to Bulawayo in a Royal Rhodesian Air Force aircraft. After visiting the Wankie game reserve and the Victoria Falls, they went by air to Salisbury on Monday, and left the next day for Kariba and Lusaka. After visiting the Copperbelt and Nyasaland, the Secretary of State will return to Salisbury next Sunday for four days before leaving for London.

Bishop Elect of Masasi

THE REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, Bishop elect of Masasi, said in London before joining the ship for Dar es Salaam last Friday that he hoped to become one of Africa's forgotten men, so that he might learn a job about which he now knows nothing. Describing Africa as "a continent of hope", he expressed the conviction that, in spite of present travail in many areas, Africa's day was dawning and would brighten. He has received from the Community of the Resurrection the pectoral cross presented to its founder, Charles Gore, when he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester. Other friends have given him a staff made from a shepherd's crook which was once the property of Bishop Dennis Victor of Lebombo, and a Bible which was used for many years in East Africa by the Rt. Rev. Vincent Lucas, Bishop of Masasi.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS for East Africa in the m.v. WARWICK CASTLE, now outward-bound *via* the Mediterranean, are Mr. & Mrs. P. T. Austin, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. H. Bayldon, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Begg, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. M. Cooper, Dr. I. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Dougall, Sir Alastair & Lady Forbes, Colonel E. A. Hayes-Newington, Captain & Mrs. H. J. Haynes, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hodgson, the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Kendrew, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. L. King, Mr. & Mrs. F. Lamond-Walker, Mr. & Mrs. P. K. Lomas, Mr. Justice & Mrs. T. H. Mayers, Mr. & Mrs. R. V. D. Middleton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Savory, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Thomas, and Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Thompson.

Whip's Confidence

COLONEL HARWOOD HARRISON, chief Conservative whip in the House of Commons, has said during his second visit to Central Africa that the Federation had been a success from the economic standpoint and that he would like to have an industrial stake in the country. Since his visit in 1957 the economic standards of the African had risen.

Sultan's Visit

H.H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, accompanied by the Sultana, Princess Seyyida Amal bint Khalifa, Sir Said bin Ali El Mugheiry, and Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Alexander (private secretary), have completed their visits to England and Scotland and are returning in the m.v. WARWICK CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday. The Sultan and his party will embark at Genoa and leave the ship at Mombasa.

In Search of Capital

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government and Lands in Kenya, and Mr. B.-R. MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture, have this week begun discussions in Italy with a view to discovering what possibility there may be of the investment of public or private capital in the Kenya Government's agricultural and land settlement schemes. The Ministers are to visit the capitals of several European countries for similar soundings before coming to London for further discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Central African Institute

THE REV. J. L. PRETORIUS, chairman of the African Affairs Board of the Federal Parliament, has suggested the establishment of a Central African Institute for the study of the basic principles on which happy co-existence of the races could be founded. Membership of such a body should, he thought, be open to all non-political organizations in the Federation. Since the forces of disintegration are so strong, he considers it necessary to tackle the tremendous task of producing a spirit of community.

No Rhodesia Boycott

AT LAST WEEK'S TRADES UNION CONGRESS in Douglas, Isle of Man, Sir Vincent Tewson, the general secretary, resisted on behalf of the council a demand from the Tobacco Workers' Union that the boycott of South African goods should be extended to imports from Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Skeates, for the T.W.U. said that racialism was part of the policy of the governing white people in Southern Rhodesia, who should be censured by the T.U.C. Sir Vincent replied that there had been an improvement in the situation, that Rhodesian trade unions were for the first time working together to a considerable extent, and that there were signs of a very different spirit within the movement.

Mr. Nkumbula Jailed

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and president of the territory's African National Congress, has been sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour for causing the death of an African constable by dangerous driving and failing to stop and give assistance after the accident. He was also fined £10 or two months' imprisonment for giving false information to the police by claiming that another African was the driver of the car that ran down the policeman. Mr. Nkumbula has given notice of appeal.

Governor's Relief Fund

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has closed his fund for the relief of people of all races who suffered financial hardship during the riots in Salisbury and Bulawayo. More than £61,000 was collected.

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Developments in the Congo

(Continued from page 58)

for the Congo, and said he would gladly meet Mr. Kasavubu after seeing how he handled the struggle for power in Leopoldville.

On Thursday, after obtaining a vote of confidence by 41 votes to two from the Congolese Senate, which rejected Mr. Kasavubu's dismissal decree, Mr. Lumumba called for the immediate withdrawal of all U.N. forces from the Congo (about 16,000), saying that the U.N. had plotted with President Kasavubu against him. But at a Press conference later he modified his attitude to a warning that he would consider expelling all U.N. troops if they continued to block his Government's work.

At the Senate meeting in the morning angry senators had refused to allow him to speak until they had heard both Mr. Delvaux and Mr. Bomboko, who had both signed the decree dismissing the Prime Minister.

Mr. Bomboko said that the Congo had thrown off Belgian domination only to exchange it for another. "Some European countries at the U.N. never vote without turning first to see how their master votes". Mr. Lumumba having created a state of anarchy in the country, he (Bomboko) had counter-signed the President's decree to prevent disaster. His speech met with thunderous applause.

"U.N. Planned Military Occupation"

Mr. Lumumba, who followed, declared that the country's independence was threatened, reiterated his charges of U.N. interference, and accused the U.N. of planning a military occupation. The Congolese Army, was, he asserted, perfectly capable of maintaining order. Though he wanted U.N. troops withdrawn, he would continue to ask for U.N. technical assistance.

There was much arguing and shouting among senators before Mr. Lumumba obtained his vote of confidence. Six senators abstained from voting and 29 were absent. Correspondents reported that almost all who were opposed to Mr. Lumumba walked out before the voting started. An Opposition deputy told one correspondent afterwards: "They are physically frightened of him. His physical presence in the Senate today compelled them to vote for him. They are also frightened of losing their pay as senators".

The *Times* correspondent cabled that Mr. Lumumba had "tossed the tables on the still silent and apparently supine President Kasavubu with a demagogic performance of uncanny skill. Senators sat like rabbits before a stoat as he produced all his platform tricks. Scarcely a word of undistorted fact or objective truth passed his lips. He hammered at his allegations of Belgian conspiracy and aggression, accused Mr. Bomboko of being a Belgian agent and President Kasavubu of selling the country to the U.N. and plotting against him with the Belgians and the French, and laughed at suggestions of Communist influence".

At another Press conference the Prime Minister again complained about U.N. actions, saying that the closure of the radio station had prevented people from hearing about parliamentary proceedings. That and U.N. occupation of Congo airfields had been done without consultation with the Congo Government.

Arms and ammunition loaded in an aircraft by Congolese Government troops as part of their measures to maintain the integrity of the country had also been unloaded by the U.N., and a plane carrying General Lundula, C-in-C. of the Congolese Army, had been refused permission to land at Leopoldville. The U.N. had refused a plane to Mr. Kamitatu, representative of the provincial government, but had allowed Mr. Ileo to fly from Leopoldville to Bakavu.

These acts, indicated, he argued, that the U.N. had taken sides against the central Government, the nation's legal representative. If such actions continued he would demand withdrawal of U.N. troops.

He said that he had asked that the next meeting of the Security Council should be held in Leopoldville.

Complaining about the Western Press, he said: "If this campaign of hate and suspicion does not cease we are ready to break off diplomatic relations with Britain, America, and even with the U.N.". He rejected allegations of Soviet interference in the Congo and said that his policy was one of neutrality; he would accept aid from anyone without strings; and the Soviet aid was without strings.

During the conference Mr. Lumumba was surrounded by a private coterie of nearly 100 youthful supporters who constantly interrupted him with shouts of "Uhuru", and "Down with United Nations spies". At the end he had brought in an unshaven European in civilian clothes who was described as a Belgian paratrooper who had just been arrested.

Correspondents reported that Lumumba supporters in the Senate in the morning had carried Communists pamphlets, and that shortly before Mr. Lumumba returned to his house

from the Senate the Soviet ambassador and his first secretary were seen to leave it. It was not known whom they saw, but Mme. Blouin (the former friend of M. Sekou Touré, of Guinea) was in the house at the time.

In Katanga the U.N. closed all airports under its control, greatly inconveniencing the Katanga Government's military plans and communications. About 250 passengers weekly had been flying from Elisabethville to Europe and another 100 between Rhodesia and South Africa. Now passengers must travel by train or car to Rhodesia in order to obtain air connections. After a long session of the Katanga Cabinet Mr. Tshombe sent a strong note of protest to the U.N. against the closing of the airports. He had previously stated that if the U.N. took that course they must take over both the defence and the internal order of the province. Relations between the U.N. and Katanga were seriously strained by the ban.

Mr. Kalonji, who had been thought to be on his way to the "front", was stated to be still in Elisabethville.

In New York Mr. Hammarskjöld issued a report criticizing foreign intervention in the Congo, without directly mentioning Russia, and suggesting the temporary disarming of the Congo Army in order to protect civilian lives. He wrote that immediate financial support from member States was needed to the extent of 100m. dollars in convertible currencies, without which the Congo Government could not cover its internal expenditure; that sum would be additional to the cost of maintaining the U.N. force in the Congo, estimated at £27m. to the end of the year.

The Secretary General again rebuked Belgium for delaying her withdrawal from the Congo. In a telegram to M. Wigny, the Belgian Foreign Minister, a few days earlier he had mentioned that there were still 650 Belgian troops at the Kitona base. Count d'Aspremont Lynden, Belgian Minister for African Affairs, replied that no more arms would be delivered to the Congo, including Katanga, and explained that lack of aircraft was alone responsible for the presence of some Belgians at Kitona.

On Friday a night session of the Security Council was called at seven hours' notice for "urgent" consideration of the Congo crisis. Yugoslavia had on Thursday requested an immediate meeting of the council to deal with alleged Belgian interference in Congo affairs.

The Katanga Government announced that central Government troops had advanced 35 miles across its northern border to the vicinity of Kongolo, creating a situation which made it impossible for Katanga to conform with the U.N. ban of the use of the airports. Defying U.N. guards, an armed party of Belgian officers of the Katanga police entered the control tower at Elisabethville airport, forced the operations controller to clear the runway, and then flew off northwards in two supply planes loaded with ammunition. Mr. Tshombe protested to Mr. Hammarskjöld that the grounding of Katanga planes "played into the hands of the aggressors", and might result in bringing to Katanga the massacre atrocities seen in Kasai.

U.N. officials in Elisabethville reported later that the Lumumba troops had withdrawn—without firing a shot or making contact with Katanga forces.

An attempt by Katanga Government officers to obtain possession of a Dakota aircraft at Elisabethville airport was foiled by Mr. Berendson, U.N. political director, who ordered the Swedish guard to "maintain a firm attitude, not to open fire, but to contact headquarters as incidents occur".

Congolese Troops Disarm

The Belgian Government forbade the dispatch of further arms and munitions to Katanga, and announced a reduction in military expenditure by £17m. to help offset economic losses in the Congo.

Congolese troops appeared in the streets of Leopoldville unarmed and wearing forage caps instead of their usual steel helmets. Armed Congolese guards disappeared from the radio station, the cross-Congo ferry, and the Prime Minister's office. A Congolese source said the soldiers had disarmed voluntarily at Mr. Kasavubu's request.

Mr. Lumumba announced the dismissal of Mr. Bomboko, Mr. Delvaux, and Mr. Nkayi (the Finance Minister), all of whom had prominently supported Mr. Kasavubu. The President retaliated by stating that, in spite of the votes of the two Houses of Parliament, Mr. Lumumba was no longer Prime Minister. Mr. Lumumba retorted that he had assumed the offices of Head of Government, Head of State, and commander of the Congolese Army. He assured the troops that they would not lack modern arms, and that "your social standing will be one of the most enviable in the nation".

The chief of Guinea's Congo mission, Mr. Tibou Tounka, declared that he had withdrawn his troops from the U.N. command because of the "flagrant interference by the U.N. in the internal affairs of the Congo". He accused the U.N. of favouring Mr. Kasavubu. But Guinea troops were still on duty hours later.

A Ghana mission of five, headed by Mr. K. Botsio, Agricultural Minister, left Accra for the Congo. It was believed that its purpose was to mediate between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba.

On Saturday U.N. authorities in Leopoldville reported that, amid scenes of joy, after two months without pay, the Congolese Army had been paid with U.N. funds and had agreed to a cease-fire, which applied along the whole Katanga front as well as to operations against the Baluba in Kasai. The central Government, however, denied a cease-fire and said there had been no talks on the subject with the U.N., which announced that a truce commission, led by a Swedish officer, would promptly leave Leopoldville to watch events along the Katanga border and at other points where Congolese Army units had been active; they would establish headquarters in Elisabethville, set up regional offices in the field, and be equipped with helicopters and radio jeeps.

Agreement between the U.N. and the Congolese Army on the reorganization of that force was reached. General Kettani, a Moroccan, will be in charge.

Mr. Lumumba talked for more than two hours with Mr. Dayal, the U.N. special representative in the Congo.

Tshombe Calls for Federation

Mr. Tshombe called on all independent African States to sponsor a conference of Congo leaders in order to set up a Congo Federation. He asked President Kasavubu's help in convening the conference.

On Sunday Mr. Lumumba, with a party of armed troops, attempted to enter Leopoldville radio station, but was prevented from so doing by U.N. Ghanaian troops, led by a young British officer, Lieut. Short, who told him the building was under U.N. control. Mr. Lumumba shouted: "I asked the Ghanaians to this country and you turn your men against me. This could lead to a third world war. Lieut. Short told him that his men would fire if he did not leave, and when a civilian in the Lumumba party drew a revolver, Lieut. Short ordered his troops to disarm the Lumumba escort. The Congolese submitted without protest. Later their unloaded rifles were returned to them. Mr. Lumumba having protested at U.N. headquarters, General Lundula, Congolese C-in-C, arrived with 28 armed men, but when he found that Mr. Lumumba had not been arrested, as he had been told, he withdrew.

Moscow Radio described Lieut. Short's action as "monstrous". U.N. troops had, it said, become an army of occupation, which prevented the legal Government of the Congo, headed by Lumumba, from bringing order to the country. Meanwhile the U.N. protected puppets, who played into the hands of the colonizers. The broadcaster asserted that "all supporters of the struggle against colonialism are ready to come to the aid" of the young Congo republic.

Denying that the Congolese Army had agreed to a cease-fire, Mr. Lumumba said they were still fighting in Katanga "with great success". Mr. Tshombe welcomed Mr. Kasavubu's declaration of a general cease-fire and Mr. Kalonji accepted it "in principle", but he wanted central Government troops to withdraw from the area over which he claimed authority before his Baluba supporters handed in their arms.

Mr. Berendson discussed with Mr. Tshombe measures to disarm the African and European volunteer forces that had been raised to meet the invasion of Katanga, and also had talks with Mr. Kalonji on ending hostilities in Kasai. He said afterwards that his conversations did not imply that the U.N. recognized either as heads of the secessionist States; he had met them as "two persons who have considerable influence on people who might be involved in fighting".

Mr. Tshombe stated that Katanga intended to remain completely independent politically of the rest of the Congo. The conference of Congo leaders which he wanted would "seek to establish economic links between the territories".

It was learnt that Mr. Bomboko, Foreign Minister in the Lumumba Government, was to hold the same post in Mr. Ileo's Government. Mr. Kalonji was named as Finance Minister, and Mr. Bolikongo as Minister of the Interior.

Both Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Ileo despatched delegations to the Security Council meeting; they were led respectively by Mr. Kanza and Mr. Bomboko.

Speaking in Brazzaville on his way to New York, Mr. Bomboko said that the Russian and Czech embassies in Leopoldville had distributed pamphlets "attacking the legal Government". Soviet aid, including munition-carrying planes, had been sent to the Congo without the knowledge of the President or the Foreign Ministry of the Congo.

There were reported to be 26 people, including at least 12 Russians, working at the Communist propaganda centre which had been established in a Leopoldville hotel. A correspondent said that part of their work was to ingratiate themselves with young people and invite them to the centre.

The Ghana Government disassociated itself from statements on the Congo situation reported to have been made to the

British Press, by Major-General Alexander, British Chief of Ghana's Defence Staff. The Government said he had not been authorized to make any statement of any kind on the Congo situation.

The Congolese National Assembly asked Mr. Hammarskjöld to withdraw from the Congo troops of all N.A.T.O. countries and replace them by Africans, because several soldiers from Belgium, a N.A.T.O. member, had been found among U.N. troops. It asked for a commission to be sent to the Congo to supervise the execution of the Security Council resolutions demanded the freeing of the radio station and airfields, and protested against U.N. interference in the internal conflicts of the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba was arrested in Leopoldville on Monday afternoon on President Kasavubu's orders, but a few hours later he was at large again, touring the streets by car and announcing his freedom over a loudspeaker. Before the arrest some 200 Congolese police surrounded his house. Having been shown the warrant for his arrest, the Prime Minister was driven to the army barracks in the city, whither he was followed shortly by his wife and family.

He escaped, it is said, by his powers of speech upon troops loyal to him. One correspondent referred to Lumumba's "wizardry with his tongue among these credulous people". Mr. Bolamba, Secretary of State for Information in the central Government, denied that there had been an arrest saying that there had been merely talks on "misunderstandings" with Congolese Army commanders. But Mr. Ileo, the new Prime Minister, and Security headquarters confirmed that there had been an arrest.

With about 100 Congolese soldiers Mr. Lumumba later drove to the radio station, where he demanded to be allowed to broadcast. U.N. troops again prevented his entry. A little earlier the radio station had been reopened on the understanding that nothing which might create disorder should be broadcast. Mr. Lumumba then returned home, where the troops took up guard duties. When Mr. Bolikongo, Information Minister in the new Government, arrived at the radio station to broadcast the names of Mr. Ileo's Cabinet, he was told that he could not speak.

Mr. Bolamba told journalists that the two Houses of the Congo Parliament had sent a joint telegram to the U.N. asking it not to deal with representatives of the Ileo Government and indicting Mr. Hammarskjöld for interference in the internal affairs of the country.

When the Ileo delegation, led by Mr. Bomboko, arrived at London airport, he told reporters that he thought the tribes would unite under the new Government.

U.A.R. Accuses U.N.

The United Arab Republic announced that a decision to withdraw its paratroop contingent from the Congo immediately, because of the occupation of Leopoldville airport and radio station by U.N. troops, which it considered a flagrant violation of Congo sovereignty and a serious threat to its independence and unity. General van Horn having refused the U.A.R. demand, a U.A.R. spokesman said that his country would withdraw its troops if so requested by Mr. Lumumba's Government, the legal authority in the Congo.

In Elisabethville Mr. Tshombe would not confirm his reported statement that he wanted "total political independence" for Katanga. Officials denied that he had made any new statement of policy since calling for a confederation.

Lieut. Short, who commanded the Ghana troops who foiled Mr. Lumumba's attempt to take the radio station on Sunday, said that no one had threatened to fire. Credit for handling the difficult situation so well should go to his African platoon sergeant and men; on his own initiative the sergeant had ordered his men to fix bayonets and cock the rifles, and then he had shouted to the Congolese to get out. That had sufficed.

In Leopoldville Mr. Ileo called for a conference of all Congolese leaders to try to solve the crisis without further bloodshed. Early acceptors were Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Kalonji. Mr. Ileo asked the U.N. to remain in the Congo, saying it had the right to act to prevent massacres. Mr. Lumumba, he declared, had spread an atmosphere of terror throughout the country, and acted illegally in seeking outside aid without the knowledge of the Head of State and not under U.N. auspices. Five days previously Mr. Lumumba had called "a certain foreign power" to send "battalions of troops".

Mr. Kasavubu circulated a message to the Security Council asking the U.N. to reorganize and train the Congolese Army under his supreme command, to help the Congo get its courts functioning again, and to provide transport and protection for Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Kalonji to fly to Leopoldville for a national conference.

U.N. authorities stated that the cease-fire in Kasai and Katanga had become effective almost everywhere.

More U.N. pay parades were held at Camp Leopold.

Tanganyika and South African Goods

Paying the Price for a Moral Decision

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister in Tanganyika, said in Dar es Salaam on Monday at his first Press conference since assuming that office that there could be no compromise on the question of a total boycott of goods from South Africa, though he hoped that there would be no need for legislation on what should essentially be a voluntary protest by consumers.

Consumers were now declining to buy South African goods from stockists, and that should dissuade importers from buying in South Africa. Refusal to handle South African cargo in Tanganyika ports was a matter for the trade unions, with whose actions the Government would not interfere. If the result should be the closing of some businesses, that would be better than compromise on a moral issue.

"I cannot be intimidated over the price," said Mr. Nyerere. "I do not believe that we should calculate in pounds, shillings and pence whether a boycott will cost too much money. If you think it a moral matter, you have to be ready to pay the price. I believe that our people feel as strongly as we do about the boycott, and that legislation will not therefore be necessary. If we did feel it necessary to legislate against business with South Africa, we should do it in spite of the cost."

The Government would not, he said, legislate to prevent Tanganyikans going to work in the Union, but Government facilities would not be used to encourage their going.

Dollars for African Development

AN AMERICAN VISITOR, Mr. Eric Johnson, said in Nairobi last week that he would organize in New York next March an African resources conference to which officials and businessmen from African territories would be invited. Millions of dollars would, he believed, be invested by Americans in Kenya if they felt sure of internal security and of the continuance of responsible government.

Kenya Sugar Development

IN A FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN now ending at Ramisi sugar estate at Kwale, near Mombasa, £1m. will soon have been spent on factory and plantation works. During the next five years an additional 1,500 acres will be put under cane, bringing the total to nearly 18,000 acres. When a new mill, due to be commissioned next July, is in operation, crushing capacity will rise to 1,200 tons daily, or thrice the present production, and in the following 12 months about 225,000 tons of cane grown on the estate will be crushed to yield some 20,000 tons of sugar. The company has expressed willingness to buy and process cane grown by Africans on the Shimba Hills.

Finance For A.E.C.I.

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., which has a 50% interest in African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Imperial Chemical Industries holding the other 50 per cent.), proposes to offer ordinary shareholders 2,125,000 new shares, in the ratio of one new share for every four shares now held, at the price of £2. When the announcement was made the existing ordinary shares were quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 4½s. 3d. De Beers Investment Trust will underwrite the offer free of commission and will itself subscribe firm for 375,000.

£9m. Nitrogen Plant

MR. K. W. SPILHAUS, managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., said last week that construction of a £9m. nitrogen plant may start in Salisbury within about 18 months. He thought that the new factory would be in full production within five years.

£14m. Coke Oven

THE RHODESIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY has put into commission the £14m. coke oven and by-product plant which has been under construction since 1957. RISCO which has hitherto had to draw all its coke from the Wankie Colliery, will now produce a substantial quantity for use in blast furnaces. Tar and benzol will be among the other by-products.

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1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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Commercial Brevities

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production has for the first time exceeded £24m. in any month.

A fact-finding delegation representing the Indian chemical and allied industries is about to visit East Africa.

Phoenix Princes Gold Mining, Ltd. is to repay 1s. per 3s. share, as capital exceeding the company's requirements.

An Export Promotion Council has been formed to advise and assist the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Benguela Railway carried from Lobito in July-August, 10,914 tons of cargo to Katanga and 2,963 tons to Rhodesia.

The British South Africa Company has made a grant of £5,000 a year for an indefinite period towards development in Barotseland.

A 23-storey building, which would be the highest in Nairobi and cost about £300,000, is proposed. Plans have been approved by the City Council.

There are now 150 clothing and textile factories in the Federation, employing nearly 20,000 people, and with a combined annual wage bill exceeding £3m.

Rhodesian Pulp and Paper Industries, Ltd., is spending £60,000 on extensions to its works at Norton, near Salisbury, which will double the annual output to 6,000 tons.

The leading petroleum company in Italy, AGIP, is stated to have decided to invest about £6m. in East Africa in the next three years on the creation of depots and petrol and service stations.

Sisal outputs in East Africa in August were: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,653 tons; Dwa Plantations, 212 tons, making 1,612 tons for the first eight months of the year (1,391); and East African Sisal Plantations, 131 tons.

An expansion scheme costing about £14m. has been announced by Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., Gwelo. When the work has been completed two years hence it will approximately double the present output of low carbon ferro-chrome.

At a coffee conference in Paris last week, attended by representatives of East Africa, the Ivory Coast, and Angola, means of checking the fall in robusta coffee prices were considered. Further conferences are to be held this week in Mexico and shortly in Washington.

News Items in Brief

When television starts in Salisbury on November 15 advertisements will be restricted to 10% of the daily transmission time.

Based on the book "Hunt for Kimathi", the film of Mau Mau terrorism is to be made in Kenya by an American company.

Two Africans have been appointed assistant location superintendents by Lusaka Municipal Council, on salaries starting at £1,120 and rising to £1,313.

Of 61,000 African employees in Southern Rhodesia, 300,000 come from other territories, said Mr. H. J. Quinton, Minister of Native Affairs, when addressing Salisbury Chamber of Commerce.

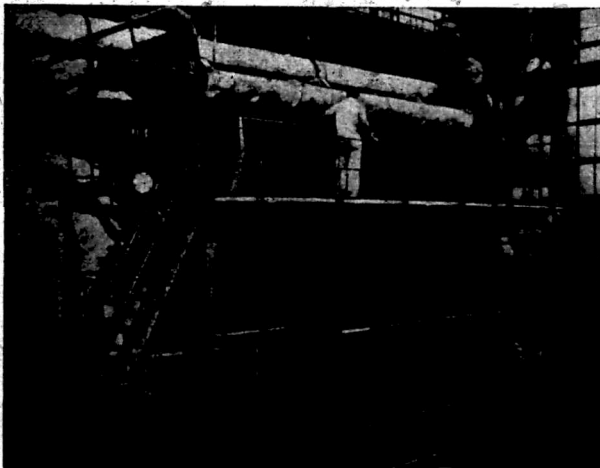
The United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia has offered to provide free labour for the rebuilding of schools in the Luapula Province which have been burnt down in recent demonstrations.

Mombasa now claims to have one of the best equipped seamen's clubs in the world. When opening the new premises the Governor of Kenya said that every month more than 100 ships brought nearly 200,000 tons of cargo to the port and took away about 400,000 tons of East African produce.

All but 16 of the Nyasaland Africans who were detained during last year's emergency have now been released. Mr. B. Chipembere and the Chisiza brothers, three prominent leaders of the now proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress, are among 15 detained at Kanjedza Camp, near Limbe.

So swift is the spread of the weed salvinia auriculata that about 90 of the 1,160 square miles of Lake Kariba are already infested. The Federal Government has asked for experts from the United Nations to make urgent research into the weed and all aspects of fish propagation in the new lake.

The Brown Memorial Trust, which administers £230,000 bequeathed by the Brown family of Mlange, has made a grant of £20,000 towards the cost of building and equipping a leper hospital at Malamulo Mission, Nyasaland, on condition that the mission provides the balance needed and staffs and operates the hospital.



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Company Report**Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited****MR. VIVIAN L. OURY'S STATEMENT**

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 7 in London.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following is his statement:

In my statement last year I told you of the decline both in traffic and revenue in the operations of the railway for the first eight months of 1959, and warned you that unless there was an improvement in the later months of the year the results of working for 1959 would compare very unfavourably with those of 1958. In the event, there was, fortunately, a distinct improvement in the closing months, which helped materially to make the final outcome of the year's operations less disappointing than was at one time feared.

The Year's Results

The total operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1959, which amounted to £1,107,990, were almost the same as in the previous year, when they amounted to £1,107,571. Expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £824,311 (74.40% of the gross receipts) compared with £829,227 (74.87%) for the previous year—a decrease of £4,916. The net operating surplus was, therefore, £283,679, compared with £278,344 for the year 1958—an increase of £5,335.

After taking into account adjustments relating to prior years and investment income, and after charging provision for taxation on current profits, interest, provision for accidents and the cost of servicing the 3½% first debenture stock, there was a balance of £127,320 on revenue account, which was sufficient to enable us to pay the full interest of £75,000 on the £1,500,000 of 5% income debenture stock and transfer £52,320 to reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets.

The net earnings of the Southern Approach (£22,633) were again insufficient to cover the full service on the income bonds, and, as a result, the accrued liability under the trust deed securing the income bonds increased by £1,329, and at December 31, 1959, it amounted to £343,669.

The amount provided for the renewal of fixed assets was £84,919, as compared with £82,309 in 1958. The transfer of £840 to provision for accidents was made to maintain this provision at £50,000.

You will see from the balance-sheet that the general reserve has increased from £25,408 in 1958 to £173,385. This is because we have transferred from the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets to general reserve the sum of £147,977, which represents the element of increased cost in the expenditure incurred up to December 31, 1959, in replacing certain of our fixed assets, originally acquired at very much lower prices than those ruling at the time of replacement.

The provision for deferred locomotive repairs amounting to £10,000, which has appeared in the balance-sheet for the last few years, is now no longer required and has been credited to maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock.

The tonnage of goods carried during the year under review amounted to 789,194 tons, compared with 805,058 tons in the previous year, a decrease of 15,864 tons or 2 per cent. On the other hand, goods revenue increased from £954,231 in 1958 to £968,937, an increase of £14,706. This was mainly due to the increased revenue derived from the transport of higher

rated imports and exports to and from Nyasaland; also to the greater tonnages of maize and groundnuts from that country. Tonnages of the principal traffics carried during the year are detailed in the directors' report.

The number of passengers carried during the year fell by 16,875 to 185,458; and revenue from this source amounted to £108,208, a decrease of 7%.

Current Prospects and Problems

Present indications are that the current year's results may show some improvement over 1959; but the company's position remains far from satisfactory. The provision of new capital to modernize and expand the company's rolling stock and ancillary equipment has for some time been causing your directors concern.

Despite the striking growth in the volume of traffic which has taken place in recent years, the financial results of the operation of our railway have not been such as to enable us to raise capital on the open market.

Confidence Affected by Political Uncertainty

Naturally the present political uncertainty which enshrouds Central Africa generally makes it unlikely that any company whose prosperity depends upon the territories affected would be able to obtain development capital from any source, but when these uncertainties have been dispelled satisfactorily, it is hoped that confidence will be restored and that progress will once again become possible.

When that time comes, the provision of fresh capital will be imperative, but unless steps are taken to improve considerably the company's financial results, we shall be in no better position to raise capital on the open market than we were before the political unrest arose.

In this connexion I have for some time held the view that the division of the revenue from traffics which we handle jointly with Nyasaland Railways, Limited, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, requires review in the light of the larger increases which those companies have been permitted to apply to their charges on through traffics, and I am hopeful that it will be possible to achieve a fair solution of this problem.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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The association, through itself and its subsidiaries, provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika, whose present production exceeds 100,000 tons p.a. Sisal production is taken over as produced and payment is made, as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

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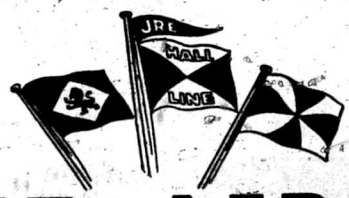
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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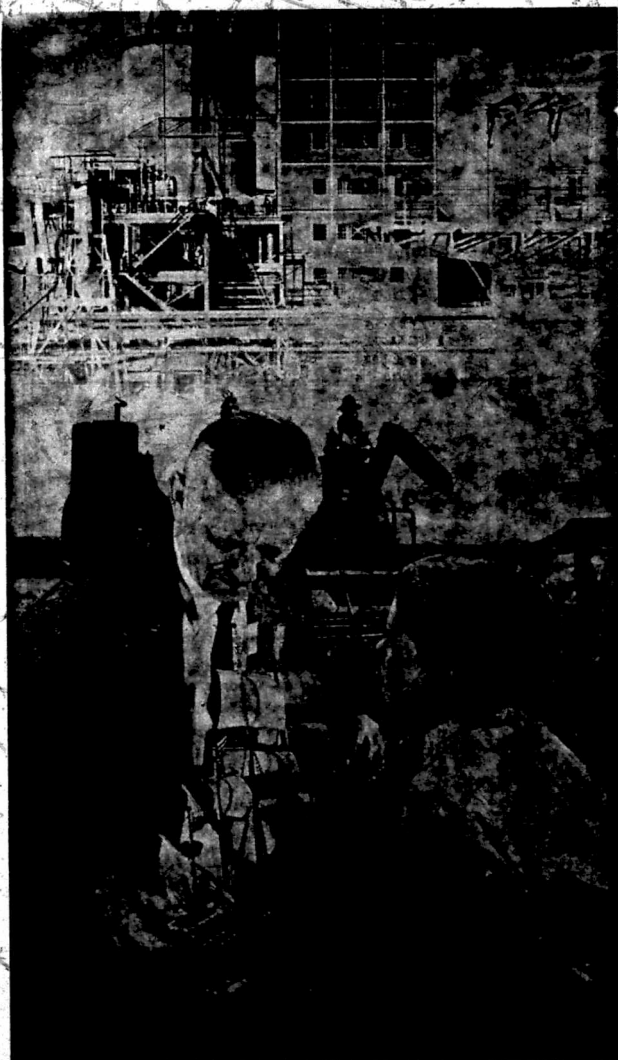
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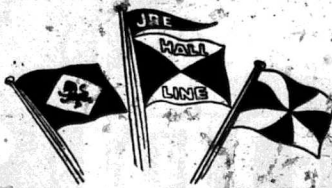
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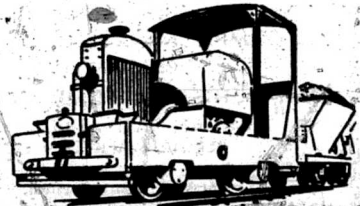
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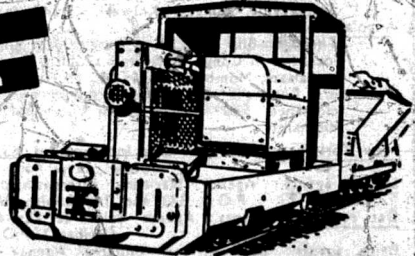
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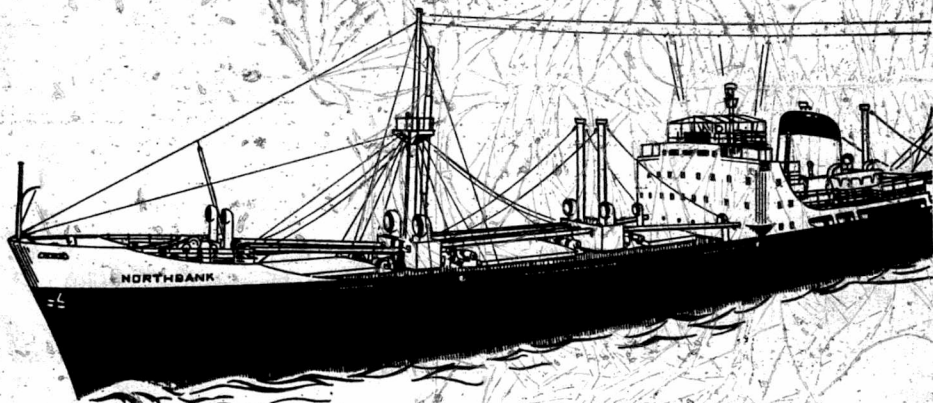
If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and used it as thoroughly.

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The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'ubulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1960

Vol. 37

No. 1876

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO PUBLICATION concerned with

African affairs has been so consistently critical of the United Nations as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which had no confidence in

No Confidence in United Nations. that organization, no confidence that the platitudes voiced by international politicians at and about U.N.O.

would be translated into sound practice, no confidence that what would obviously become a vast bureaucracy would be competently staffed, and no confidence that fair treatment could be expected by the British Commonwealth from an assemblage in which there would be perpetual intrigue, cynical calculation, and blatant bargaining. For these reasons what others called the United Nations were often dubbed in these columns the Disunited Nations. The events of the past one and a half decades have unhappily justified a cautionary attitude which sprang from a rational examination of the material facts and inherent probabilities. Yet because sentimentalists in public life, especially in Great Britain and the United States, who lack either the courage or the ability to face great problems themselves frequently take the popular course of proposing reference to the United Nations, unthinking millions have for years imagined that tolerance and wisdom could be expected to prevail at that international forum. Not even the antics at one widely reported meeting of the General Assembly after another, in the Trusteeship Committee, and in the Security Council, scarcely credible though some of them have been, have destroyed the idea of the omniscience, if not omnipotence, of the successor to the abortive League of Nations. What mankind craves will be assumed by multitudes against all the evidence. Now, amazingly belatedly, facts are beginning to break into the public impression; we avoid

the word "mind", for on such matters there is little thought and much dangerous emotion.

When the United Nations Organization was created fifteen years ago the only African members were the Union of South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Liberia. Now there are ten, Libya,

Large Influx of African Members. Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana, Guinea, and Sudan having been

added to the original four. At this week's General Assembly another thirteen applications are due to be accepted, from the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Togoland, Dahomey, Cameroon, Gabon, Chad, Niger, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo (ex-French), the Congo Republic (ex-Belgian), Somalia, and the Malagasy Republic. The Security Council has also approved an application for membership from the Mali Federation, which had, however, dissolved into its constituent parts of Senegal and Soudan before the recommendation could reach the General Assembly; consequently it is expected to grant recognition to both territories. On October 1 the Federation of Nigeria will attain independence and qualify for admission; and Mauretania will also join during the current session. There will then be twenty-seven African member-states in a total of ninety-nine. Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi may secure election next year. Kenya, Uganda, the Gambia, and Sierra Leone will then be well up the queue of aspirants for self-government, and, *ipso facto*, for representation at the United Nations; but not one political commentator in the United Kingdom who has referred to this sudden transformation has, so far as we are aware, even mentioned in this connexion the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or Southern Rhodesia. In a sane world could

Somalia conceivably rank above Southern Rhodesia and Liberia above the Federation? But that is the present farcical position in international protocol.

It is a sobering thought that black African States should now become the most powerful voting bloc at the United Nations; and experience has made it quite clear that what

Buying and Selling Votes.

counts is voting power, not ethical or indeed practical considerations. The one vote of Togoland, or of some other inconsiderable, inexperienced, probably incompetent, and certainly non-viable African country masquerading as a sovereign State, will be as valuable as that of the United States or Great Britain. What nonsense that is! So absurd a situation inevitably puts a premium on the chicanery of buying and selling votes, sometimes for ready cash or loans, sometimes in consideration of support on some other wholly irrelevant issue. More than once we have been told in confidence at the time by senior Ministers of one Great Power promising to vote with another on a particular resolution, breaking that undertaking without a word of notice, and later explaining privately and brazenly that there had been a last-minute change because a highly attractive bid for the vote had been received from an unexpected quarter. If such sordid transactions occur, and not infrequently between powerful nations (whose citizens ingenuously assume that their representatives are guided by the highest motives), what a mockery of morality there will be in world affairs when many votes are known to be available to the competitor prepared to pay the highest price!

The Communist bloc, which now has ten votes, can clearly not be expected to be indifferent to the creation this week of thirteen additional African votes. Is it not likely that

Krushchev instructed the Soviet, Polish, and Czech embassies to leave Leopoldville quietly and

quickly when so ordered by the confused and confusing Congolese "authorities" simply because he intends to capture as many of the new members as possible, and reckoned that present obduracy in the Congo would defeat that much more important plan? Whether that be so or not, and it seems to us probable, it is farcical that African States which would promptly collapse into anarchy unless upheld by outside finance, technical aid, and expert advice should be placed in the position to decide world issues which they can influence only by voting at an organization to which they can contribute little in knowledge or experience and less in service or cash. With the theory of the United Nations no person of good will would quarrel; but no clear-minded and honest person with knowledge of the way in which the machine operates can have anything but anxiety, dismay, and indeed dread at the prospect. Since the above words were written Sir Patrick Dean has told the General Assembly that "the world is sick and tired of propaganda, of the endless outpourings of ridiculous jargon and artificial and malevolent catchwords" and of the "unscrupulous and reckless tactics" of some of the member States. The official spokesman for the United Kingdom could scarcely have corroborated more forcibly what this journal has so often sought to bring home to an apathetic and easy-going public.

Notes By The Way

Goodenough House

A FINER BANKING HALL than that of Goodenough House, the new 12-storey building in Old Broad Street of Barclays Bank D.C.O., cannot exist in the City of London; and the layout and lighting are such as to give the impression of its being the sunniest bank premises in England. The architecture is a blend of the traditional and contemporary, there is splendid bronze and woodwork, and the facilities for the staff (who are being transferred from the Circus Place premises) are strikingly generous. The canteen can seat 250, there is a most attractive coffee-room adjacent, and there is a squash court for the energetic.

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THE NAME COMMEMORATES the late Frederick Craufurd Goodenough, the chairman of Barclays Bank who founded D.C.O. by merging the Colonial Bank, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and the National Bank of South Africa. Now D.C.O. is the sixth largest bank in Britain

and the 28th in the world, having 1,224 branches and total assets at the end of last year exceeding £688m. Mr. Goodenough's daughter, the wife of the present chairman, Mr. Julian Crossley, made an admirable speech when declaring the branch open; and among the older guests I noted marks of approval when she summarized her father's character as marked by solidity, security, and simplicity. There were smiles when Mr. Crossley expressed the opinion that his distinguished predecessor would have approved the new premises but would have been appalled by the cost. He remarked in extenuation that since his death deposits had risen from £83m. to £600m. and that the staff at Circus Place had grown from under 200 to more than 450.

Change of Wind

AFRICAN NATIONALISTS in Kenya are bitterly divided on a number of matters, and although all the 14 African elected members in the Legislative declare repeatedly in public that Kenyatta, the architect of Mau Mau, is

their ideal leader, whom they intend to make the first Chief Minister when Kenya attains independence, there is in fact real rivalry for the leadership, with about half a dozen possible candidates for that responsibility. One of them is Dr. J. G. Kioko, who was recently appointed Minister for Commerce and Industry. His speeches since he took over that portfolio have been in striking contrast to some of his earlier statements, and though it is but fair to record his new attitude (as is done elsewhere in this issue), it would be imprudent not to recall that not many months ago, his ideas were sometimes scarcely distinguishable from those of Mr. Odinga and Mr. Mboya.

Deeds the Test, Not Words

HE NOW APPEARS as an ardent champion of law and order, of individual and community freedom, of inter-racial co-operation, and of reconciliation and continuing

tolerance in place of the hatred and strife which are still preached and practised by some of his close associates. Nothing could be better for Kenya than the day-to-day application of the doctrines which he advocated so forthrightly when addressing Mombasa Rotary Club, whose members must have considered his speech well attuned to an audience with the motto of "Service before Self". Service to Kenya before nationalist self-seeking was what Dr. Kioko preached, and if he can convert the other African nationalist leaders to the practice of that policy he will deserve well of his country. It is precisely because the nationalist rabble-rousers have by their words and actions destroyed the confidences of almost all non-Africans in the country—not in the goodwill of the mass of Africans, but in that of the African politicians—that faith has been tragically weakened and fears for the future gravely aggravated. Though Dr. Kioko's words are to be welcomed, the test must be deeds.

H.M. Government Rejects Buganda Protests

Insistence on Plan for General Election Next Year

THE BUGANDA GOVERNMENT'S PROTESTS against proposed constitutional changes in the Uganda Protectorate have been rejected. That is the most important feature of a dispatch dated September 14 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Uganda.

Mr. Macleod writes towards the end of a long communication:

"Nothing in all this has caused me, or indeed yourself, greater anxiety, or been more carefully considered, than the view of the Kabaka's Government that these changes were contrary to their interests. I need scarcely say that in all these decisions I have given the fullest weight to the known views of His Highness's Government."

"It is public knowledge that the Buganda Government has not felt able to offer its co-operation in the measures which I believe to be necessary if Uganda's constitutional progress is to proceed. I have done, and am doing, all I can to allay their fears, but I should not think it right for that reason to postpone an advance which I believe to be fully justified, and indeed necessary in the interests of the whole country. For the purpose of this dispatch, which deals primarily with the forthcoming constitutional changes, I think it sufficient to affirm that the implemation of the 1961 Constitution for the Protectorate will in no way prejudice the recommendations of the Relationships Commission or the decisions to be taken on them next year; and that there will be nothing in the new Constitution to affect the present relationship between the central Government and Buganda.

Rulers Should Co-operate

"I emphasize that the immediate aim for all in Uganda should be to make a success of the Protectorate-wide elections and, after those elections, to demonstrate that the new Government and the newly-constituted Legislature will function smoothly and with a sense of responsibility. I rely on the rulers and other leaders of the country to co-operate fully in achieving those ends."

The recommendations for constitutional changes of the Wild Committee are considered seriatim in a document which is too detailed for publication in full. Most of the proposals are accepted wholly or with small modifications.

H.M. Government does not, however, agree to the introduction of universal adult franchise. It has accepted a wide extension of the qualitative franchise, and hopes that next year's election will be the last before the introduction of universal adult franchise.

Notifying acceptance of the recommendation "that adequate representation for non-Africans will best be achieved by their full participation in the common roll arrangements", the dispatch states that "in no way implies any relaxation of the determination of H.M. Government to ensure that there shall be for the future of Uganda adequate protection for all persons of whatever race or creed who have made their homes in the Protectorate."

There will be a majority of non-official Ministers, who will continue to be advisory to the Governor; he will preside over meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Governor's Reserve Powers

If no political party secures a clear majority at the forthcoming election, an attempt is to be made to form a Coalition. Failing success in that endeavour, the Governor will complete the Government side of the Legislature by nominating enough additional members to provide the necessary majority; that course is considered preferable to a dissolution because new elections would probably not produce a substantially different result. The Governor will, however, retain power to dissolve the Council if he considers that course desirable.

Because he sets a high value on the contribution which specially elected members can make, the secretary of State proposes to increase their number to nine, as against the six recommended by the majority of the Wild Committee.

No limit is to be set on the number of members whom the Governor may nominate, but that power is not to be used to frustrate the results of elections. The power will therefore be used sparingly. As the Governor may propose up to five candidates for the specially elected seats, his power of nomination may not be much used.

That power is to be retained: (1) to permit the appointment of additional civil service or other Ministers who are not members of the Legislative Council; (2) to permit the appointment to the Council of persons of any race who, although not elected to the legislature, may be especially well suited by experience and knowledge to speak on some subjects coming before the Legislature ("Such members will not be nominated on racial grounds, but purely on grounds of merit"); and (3) to secure a workable majority if that should be necessary.

Appointment of a Chief Minister is considered premature.

The changes, say the dispatch, will be substantial—"Protectorate-wide elections on a common roll; a Legislature which will be very largely African and predominantly elective; and a non-official majority in the Council of Ministers. I am conscious, however, that there are misgivings in many quarters in regard to the decisions that have been reached. I am aware that there is a body of opinion which considers that the decisions fall seriously short of the political needs of the Protectorate at this juncture; views to this effect were expressed to me forcibly when I had my discussions with representative members in June.

"It is my firm hope that once the new Government is in being its performance and the political situation in the country generally will be such as to enable the Protectorate to march swiftly to a stage of even greater responsibility, the stage of internal self-government. On the other hand, I believe that all persons who have an abiding interest in the future stability of Uganda will recognize that before that stage is reached it is necessary that full consideration shall have been given to decisions taken over the form of Government that will be best suited to the needs of an independent Uganda."

"Because of the fundamental importance of the problems to be considered by the Relationships Commission, it is proposed to appoint to it persons of the highest standing and widest experience of those problems. The commission's report is to be studied at a conference in London, the result of which would, Mr. Macleod hopes, enable the Protectorate to move quickly to internal self-government; but he emphasizes that that will depend on the situation after the elections, the ability of the new Government to shoulder its responsibilities, and the co-operation of the whole country in making the constitutional arrangements work successfully.

The terms of reference to the Relationships Commission are to be as follows:—

"To consider the future form of government best suited to Uganda and the question of the relations between the central Government and the other authorities in Uganda, bearing in mind:—

(a) H.M. Government's known resolve to lead Uganda by appropriate stages to independence and to this end to develop stable institutions of government which will properly reflect the particular circumstances and meet the needs of Uganda; and

(b) the desire of the peoples of Uganda to preserve their existing institutions and customs and the status and dignity of their rulers and leaders; and

(c) the special relationship that already exists between H.M. Government and His Highness the Kabaka's Government and the Native Governments of Bunyoro, Ankole, and Toro as set down in the various Agreements that have been made with the traditional rulers and peoples of Buganda, Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro; and to make recommendations."

Dr. Kiano's Plea for Inter-Racial Friendship in Kenya

All Should be Free to Speak Their Minds in Public

KENYA CANNOT AFFORD RACIAL PREJUDICE, and can expect stable self-government only if there is reconciliation and tolerance between Africans and non-Africans.

Those and other truths were voiced by Dr. J. G. Kiano, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, when he addressed Mombasa Rotary Club.

In the course of his speech the Minister, a Kikuyu, said:

"We Africans look forward to full independence as an exciting challenge. We are very conscious of the difficulties, the great responsibilities we shall carry, and the need to carry out those responsibilities efficiently and effectively. We fully appreciate the need for co-operation with other communities in and out of Kenya, to ensure that the inevitable changes in the control of our country's affairs result in a clear benefit to the country as a whole.

"To those who will assist in building an independent, prosperous, and peaceful Kenya we offer our heartfelt friendship. They will in co-operation with us share the task of moulding our country into a free nation, in which all men, irrespective of race or creed, can live as free men and work together in happiness and equality.

Ability Is Not Enough

"First among the essential prerequisites to the success of the transition is a stable, contented, experienced, and efficient civil service. The efficient officer loyal to our country and its development must be given the incentive to remain in the civil service. He must have the assurance that it is realized and will continue to be realized that he has a most vital rôle to perform for many years to come.

"While still needing the services of expatriate officers, the time has come to launch a positive programme of placing local people in responsible civil service positions. We must have more and more Africans in the executive positions. Ability is not enough. We must cherish the tradition of ability and integrity in our civil service and preserve that tradition as we push ahead with the localization programme.

"Presentation of a sound and expanding economy is the essential basis for true independence. Our economy has been making rapid strides. Our great agricultural potential is now being matched by industrial progress, which makes for balance and greater resilience in difficult times.

"Stresses are unavoidable before a major election of the kind due to take place next February. But everybody must maintain a balanced outlook, remembering that undue pessimism can be contagious. Those who tend because of political considerations to sell Kenya short make the task more difficult of maintaining the buoyancy of the economy.

"We Africans realize that political advance must be accompanied by parallel economic advance. The people of Kenya will look for better conditions from the predominantly African-controlled Government that is coming soon. These better conditions will depend on continued confidence on the part of overseas investors, linked with a high level of initiative,

enterprise, and increasing industrialization on the part of us Kenya people.

"The next essential factor is an acknowledged respect for law and for individual rights, political, legal, and economic. Popular support for this must be demonstrated publicly. Only in this national climate can economic activities flourish. The investor, given these conditions, will not hesitate to commit his money in new enterprise or the expansion of his existing business.

"With this respect for law and with determination to maintain peaceful conditions must be linked the absolute necessity for an independent and unimpeachable judiciary. The businessman will then know that in the last resort he can look to the courts for redress.

"We must also have an opportunity for all, without regard for race or creed, to participate in the economic life of Kenya and in the task of building a prosperous and socially progressive country. If Kenya is to go ahead, the African people must be brought more directly into every sphere of economic activity. Positive steps are essential, as a matter of great urgency, to make training facilities available and to afford every opportunity for experience to be gained.

"Kenya depends to a large extent on the small businessman. Of nearly 8,000 industrial and commercial firms in this country 74% employ fewer than 10 persons. Further encouragement of small business is a vital part of our development, and one in which the African can make a start. Allied with larger investment from overseas and the re-investment of local profits, the development of small businesses on a country-wide basis can revolutionize our economy and lead to greater prosperity for everybody.

"The communities which make up the population of Kenya are completely interdependent in the economic field. The country cannot afford any form of racial prejudice. People must play their part as individuals in a society in which there will be no barriers of race or creed.

"To achieve and maintain high standards of political leadership and rapid but stable transition to self-government, Kenya needs more reconciliation and tolerance between the various political and ethnic groups, in the place of hate and strife that some people engage in. What is required is maximum unity, tolerance, or co-operation among our different political groups for the achievement of independence, the establishment of genuine democracy, and for the expansion of our economy to meet the higher standards of living that all our people require. If we all want to see these aims realized in Kenya, what good is it to fight among ourselves as bitter opponents when deep down in our hearts we cherish the same goals?

"We must learn now to respect each other's views, because our differences of opinion are really different paths that lead to the same destination. That being the case, we must always aim at giving every person or group maximum freedom of speech or expression. Freedom of speech and freedom of association are essential elements of democracy.

"Voltaire, the famous French philosopher, once said: 'I may disagree with what you say, but I shall fight to the death to defend your right to say it.' We in Kenya cannot accept the practices of making it impossible for those who disagree with us to speak out their minds in public meetings, in private discussion, or through the Press. Freedom is not for one party, one race, one province.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

U.N. Vote of Confidence in Mr. Hammarskjöld

Afro-Asian Group Unanimously Oppose Soviet Congo Policy

THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY SESSION of the United Nations General Assembly, called to discuss the Congo situation, ended on Tuesday in an overwhelming vote of confidence in Mr. Hammarskjöld and a rebuff for the Soviet Union, whose policy did not have the support of the African nations. All of them, including Guinea, voted for an Afro-Asian resolution approving Mr. Hammarskjöld's operations in the Congo, which Russia had condemned.

The voting was 70 to nil. The nine members of the Soviet bloc, together with France and South Africa abstained.

The special meeting of the Assembly had been requested by the United States when at a Security Council meeting last Saturday Russia vetoed a Tunisia-Ceylonese compromise motion which had wide support among the Afro-Asian group; it condemned unilateral financial and military contributions to the Congo outside the U.N.

Mr. Zorin, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, asked the Assembly in effect to indict Mr. Hammarskjöld for his actions in the Congo. He said that the Secretary-General's failure to fulfil Security Council instructions had led to disorganization in the country, aggravation of the political situation, and removal of the "legitimate" Congolese Government. He could not accept the resolution submitted by the Afro-Asian bloc because it would give Mr. Hammarskjöld power to continue his policies, and because it did not place blame on the Secretary-General or the Colonial Powers for what had happened.

Sir Patrick Dean, Britain's representative, had called on the Assembly to show its confidence in Mr. Hammarskjöld and its determination to keep the cold war out of the Congo. The charges against the Secretary-General bore no relation to the facts. Mr. Hammarskjöld had acted with vigour and good judgement, and he was "fully justified in the very difficult decisions he was obliged to take, often in situations of emergency".

Danger To Peace

Referring to the Soviet veto in the Security Council, he said that the Soviet Union had there tried to frustrate action sponsored by Africa and Asia. Britain felt that those who held opposing views in the Congo should try by peaceful means to resolve their differences. H.M. Government would oppose any attempt by individual powers to act outside the U.N. and try unilaterally to influence the course of events in the Congo. The real danger to peace in the Congo and Africa was that Russia should seek to act alone, as she had done. If such actions continued the Congo and Africa would come directly into the arena of Great Power politics.

M. Berard (France) said the main problems in the Congo were real control by an effective Government and the avoidance of outside interference, even from the U.N.

Guinea's representative, Mr. Caba Sory, a sponsor of the Afro-Asian resolution, said there was still an imperialist plot against the Congo.

M. Loridan (Belgium) denied Soviet charges that Belgium had not moved her troops from the Congo; the technicians remaining were in the country at U.N. request. Belgium had not attempted to dismember the Congo by supporting rebellion in Katanga.

The Security Council, after two adjournments, met again on Wednesday of last week at the request of Russia and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Zorin had in writing accused the U.N. command in the Congo and Mr. Hammarskjöld personally of violating Security Council instructions. He alleged that a Western coalition was trying to colonise the Congo under cover of the U.N. flag. Moscow Radio declared that the U.N. was shamelessly helping secessionists in the Congo, and that the Secretary-General in New York and his apparatus in the Congo were "engaged in crying lawlessness in order to create an appearance of chaos in the Congo".

On its resumption the Council spent most of a day in a procedural debate over whether it should recognize the Lumumba delegation or that sent by President Kasavubu. During the discussion news arrived of the take-over in the Congo by Colonel Mobutu. In the event neither delegation was invited to speak. There was bitter wrangling over a request by Guinea, a non-member, to be allowed to take part in the procedural debate; Russia supported her, but Britain, the U.S., and France opposed, and the request was not granted.

Mr. Zorin made an abusive speech against Mr. Hammarskjöld, who replied briefly but pungently, saying that the Africans might decide whether or not he was a "willing tool" of the West. Support for the Secretary-General came from Argentina and Mr. Slim (Tunisia), the only African State represented on the Council.

Next day the United States accused Russia of trying to make the Congo "a Soviet satellite State in the heart of Africa", and Mr. Wadsworth introduced a resolution to bar all countries from unilateral intervention in the Congo, outside U.N. operations; to pledge the Council to unequivocal support of the Secretary-General and the U.N. forces in the Congo; to call for voluntary contributions from all member States to that end; and to urge the Congolese to settle their differences.

The Soviet Union he said, had repeatedly sought to subvert U.N. action in the Congo. Russian lorries, supposedly sent for peaceful pursuits, had in fact been sent for military purposes, and technicians had not been sent to assist in restoring the economy but to "make more effective the killing of Congolese by Congolese". He added: "What we are witnessing in the Congo today is a textbook illustration of the Soviet tactic of utilizing the legitimate aspirations of nationalist movements for purposes of Soviet imperialism".

Mr. Zorin retorted that the U.S. was seeking to establish a new Government in the Congo with the help of Mr. Hammarskjöld. He introduced a motion calling on the U.N. to stop immediately any form of interference in Congolese domestic affairs, and demanding that Mr. Hammarskjöld dismiss the present command of the U.N. force in the Congo.

Several other speakers held that Mr. Hammarskjöld had discharged his mandate impartially and efficiently, and Russia's only supporter was Poland. Ecuador, Argentina, and France referred to the "inadmissible distortions" and "unfounded allegations" indulged in by Mr. Zorin.

Friday brought a tactical struggle between the U.S. and Russia. In an effort towards a compromise solution Ceylon, Tunisia, and others in the Afro-Asian group suggested the dispatch of a "good offices committee" to the Congo.

Mr. Quaison-Sackey (Ghana) strongly defended Mr. Hammarskjöld, although his Government had not been "very happy" over certain matters. Mr. Caba (Guinea) said errors had been committed in the name of the U.N.

Replying to Communist charges of interference against Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Hammarskjöld read a cable from President Kasavubu protesting against U.N. interference. He said Ghanaian troops had opposed the arrest of Mr. Lumumba. The role of the U.N. was to "advise but not order; help but not intervene, conciliate but not take sides". His representatives had inevitably to take steps which might be interpreted as favouring one side or the other.

The debate continued with two opposed resolutions before the Council. One, moved by the U.S., urged the Secretary-General to give vigorous effect to the resolutions of the Council "and all countries to refrain from sending aid to the Congo except through the U.N. The other resolution, sponsored by Russia, requested the Secretary-General to refrain from further interference in the affairs of the Congo and appealed to all member States to place their voluntary contributions "at the direct disposal of the Government of the Republic of the Congo".

Russian Veto

On the following morning Russia vetoed a Tunisia-Ceylonese compromise resolution which would have strengthened the U.N. role. The voting was nine votes in favour and two against (Russia and Poland). Thereupon the U.S. requested that the dispute be referred to a special meeting of the General Assembly. That was carried by eight votes to two, with Russia and Poland against and France abstaining.

Mr. Bomboko, Foreign Minister in the Ileo Government, told the U.N. that there were no longer two rival Congolese delegations, as Mr. Kanza, leader of the Lumumba mission, had declared his loyalty to the Ileo Government.

The General Assembly met in special session later that evening to approve or reject the policies Mr. Hammarskjöld had employed in the Congo.

Russia sought to supplant the Secretary-General with a committee of African countries, Mr. Zorin making further personal criticism of Mr. Hammarskjöld, who said that he would resign if the Assembly upheld the Soviet complaints.

At the beginning of the session Mr. Wadsworth (U.S.) asked the Assembly to admit for the emergency session 14 new African States whose applications for U.N. membership had been approved by the Security Council, arguing that the Congo question was of vital interest to them. His proposal, opposed by Russia, was defeated by 43 votes to nil, with 26 abstentions.

The Assembly met again on Saturday afternoon.

Lord Home, addressing the National Press Club in Washington on Monday, said that the Soviet Union was trying to use the Congo for ideological warfare, the one thing that would be fatal to the African States' hopes of overcoming their serious problems. Comparing Soviet actions in the Congo with the

way Britain was leading Nigeria to independence and membership in the Commonwealth, he said: "We have shown skill in creating nations, and every nation which Britain leads to independence, which guarantees to its own people law and order within and follows the policy of good neighbour without, is a gain for the free world."

Colonel Mobutu Forms Congo's Third Government

No Progress in Reconciliation Between Kasavubu and Lumumba

THE CONGO'S THIRD GOVERNMENT—a technical commission composed of young students and graduates has been formed by Colonel Mobutu to run the country till the end of the year. Mr. Bomboko, who has held the post of Foreign Minister in both the Lumumba and Ileo Governments, is to head the commission.

The Congo now has three separate administrations and there has been no progress in the attempts at reconciliation between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba, who held rival Cabinet meetings on Tuesday.

Senior U.N. officials in Elisabethville discounted reports of a massacre in Northern Katanga where Katanga gendarmes were said to have herded Baluba men, women, and children into lorries and killed them.

Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder as accurately as possible.

After the reopening by the U.N. of Leopoldville Radio and the Congo airports on Tuesday of last week, the first person to broadcast was Mr. Bolikango, Minister of Information in the Ileo Government, who said a warrant was still out for the arrest of Mr. Lumumba, who would be tried with his accomplices. While Mr. Bolikango was at the station Lumumba troops arrived in a vain attempt to arrest him. Shortly afterwards Mr. Bolikango told reporters that on the previous day when Mr. Lumumba was arrested and taken to Camp Leopold, Colonel Mpolo and General Lundula had arrived and said they would take Mr. Lumumba to Macala Prison, near Leopoldville; but on leaving the camp they had freed him. President Kasavubu had signed a warrant for the arrest of General Lundula. After the Press conference Mr. Bolikango returned to the radio station with a Kasavubu police escort but was refused admission by Lumumba troops who had taken control.

A U.N. spokesman said the airport and radio bans had been removed because of reduced tension. Though Congolese leaders might broadcast, they were asked to heed the U.N. appeal for calm and restraint. The Congolese Parliament had promised to supervise the broadcasts and make sure that the station was not used for ends contrary to peace and public order. The airports were open to "humanitarian, civilian, and peaceful traffic", the last category being defined as traffic not destined for the incitement of civil strife.

U.N. Volte Face

Pressure from the United Arab Republic, Guinea and Ghana to stop using their troops in internal affairs was understood to have caused the abrupt change of policy. *The Times* correspondent cabled: "The remarkable volte face of the U.N. appears to be a desperate attempt to return to what always seemed an unrealistic position of total neutrality in the Congo's internal affairs."

Mr. Lumumba demanded that the U.N. should immediately supply his forces with 20 aircraft complete with crews, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and a powerful radio transmitter, saying that if the request were not met the Government would "be obliged to seek such assistance elsewhere". The arms and ammunition were allegedly needed because Belgian troops had taken the weapons of many of his soldiers, leaving them completely unarmed.

President Nkrumah telegraphed Mr. Hammarskjöld that if Mr. Lumumba was not allowed to use the radio Ghana would withdraw her 2,400 troops from the U.N. command, and reserved the right to put them at Lumumba's disposal. Guinea and the United Arab Republic had already threatened to withdraw their troops because of the U.N. attitude to Lumumba. President Nkrumah described U.N. activity as having perverted the real objective and seriously undermined

Ghana's position in the eyes of the legitimate Government of the Congo "in that at present Ghana's troops are used almost exclusively as a cat's paw against Mr. Lumumba".

Mr. Lumumba had visited the Ghana Ambassador in Leopoldville some hours earlier and was reported to have threatened to break off diplomatic relations because of the way in which Ghana troops were being used. On the previous night he had been refused admission to the wireless station by a Ghanaian officer whom he called "a bushman and an imperialist".

Although still under the threat of arrest, Mr. Lumumba attended a joint session of the Congo Senate and Chamber. No attempt was made to arrest him. After a long session he obtained a vote of confidence, but there were only 92 members present from the two Houses, out of a possible 225; the quorum needed for such a meeting was 150.

The Katanga Government announced that heavy fighting in Southern Kasai had broken the cease-fire; there was mention of "battles" in Luputa, Mwene Ditu, and Gandajika. The U.N. had reported only minor incidents. Mr. Tshombe said that order must be restored in other provinces of the Congo before he would be ready for a conference on federation. He could not commit Katanga for the future without guarantees. Two Katanga delegates left for Brazzaville for talks with representatives of the Ileo Government.

Army Take-over

On Wednesday Colonel Mobutu, former Chief of Staff, announced that the Army would control the country until December 31, and that he was suspending both the Congolese Prime Ministers and the President until the crisis was solved. Earlier that day President Kasavubu had appointed Colonel Mobutu army commander after dismissing General Lundula.

Colonel Mobutu said the Army's action was a "simple, peaceful revolution". Military authorities would not take over power; the country would be run by Congolese technicians and foreign specialists, "led by us to save the country from chaos". He was not taking sides between Mr. Ileo and Mr. Lumumba, but must assure security of property and people. He was thought to have been behind the previous week's order to the troops to lay down their arms.

Some hours earlier Mr. Lumumba, broadcasting a "victory speech", appealed to the Army to "unite against the imperialists". That speech was interpreted as an admission that the Army was in fact divided, and in Leopoldville it was estimated that the Army, already largely neutralized by U.N. pay and rations, would support Mr. Kasavubu by three or four to one if only he gave a lead. That he had not done, not having left his house since his first broadcast denouncing Lumumba on September 5.

General Lundula, though dismissed by the President, was still in his office, and no effort had been made to evict or arrest him. Similarly nothing had been done to execute the warrant for Lumumba's arrest. Mr. René Rom, the Belgian prosecutor who signed the warrant, was, however, himself arrested by Lumumba's order. He had once defended Lumumba in a criminal trial in Stanleyville.

The Congo Parliament sent a "mission of reconstruction" to Mr. Kasavubu to try to bring him and Lumumba together again. Opposition members were absenting themselves from Parliament because Katanga and Kasai representatives could not attend. Lumumba supporters were left as a rump Parliament, with less than 50% of the total membership, and therefore without a quorum.

The special correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed: "No body is much interested in abstruse constitutional issues any more. Most of the action and reaction here has to be seen perhaps in terms of a tribal dispute, or cattle raiding, wife stealing, and kraal burning, with their attendant and eternal disputations or *barazas*, in which the various parties talk out their quarrels."

"Unhappily the cold war has complicated the issues, and while the United States evidently hopes to neutralize Russian

(Continued on page 90)

Mr. Macleod Warns Buganda Vigorous Action Against Intimidation

VIGOROUS ACTION would be taken against persons using intimidation and violence to prevent others from exercising their free choice in helping to decide the future of Uganda. Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in Kampala on Monday when he opened the new Parliament buildings at a special sitting of the Legislature.

He had been saddened to learn that many people had been prevented by fear from registering, for by not exercising their right to a say in the government of their country they were doing it a disservice; he hoped that the leaders of opinion would support the Government in its determination that the elections early next year should be held in conditions free from fear.

H.M. Government wanted Uganda to move to independence and so to take its place with other African nations. It was not Great Britain which was forcing parliamentary democracy on Africa, but the peoples of Africa who made it clear that they would be satisfied with nothing less. While some thought that Britain had not gone far enough in its decisions about Uganda, others considered the steps now contemplated to be premature. The aim had been to remove uncertainty, for 1961 would be crucial for Uganda.

The Kabaka of Buganda, having been in Europe for a month with a delegation which had sought to persuade H.M. Government to give a guarantee of the independence of his kingdom, timed his return flight from Europe so that he would be back only a few hours before Mr. Macleod was due to leave Uganda.

Cool Reception

When the Secretary of State arrived by air on Sunday Africans at Entebbe airport waved placards calling for independence and the release of Kenyatta. When he drove next day to Kampala with Sir Frederick Crawford, the Governor, Baganda at the roadside turned away or busied themselves erecting emblems of greeting for the Kabaka. Shops throughout Buganda closed in "mourning".

No representatives of Buganda attended the formal opening of the new Parliament buildings which has cost rather more than £700,000.

Before the Buganda delegation left London one of its members told journalists: "We shall do our best to prevent a complete breakdown in the negotiations and to avoid bloodshed. We Baganda are peaceful people but we do not want our kingdom to die". Another, Mr. E. W. Kigundu, said that the doors had not been closed and that he believed talks would be resumed.

After Mr. Macleod's departure the delegation had a final discussion with Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

Whether Buganda will take part in the forthcoming election remains an open question. Whereas more than a million Africans elsewhere in the Protectorate have registered as electors, fewer than 7,000 have done so in Buganda, which has a population well over a million.

A Bill tabled in the Legislative Council on Monday provides for the detention of anyone attempting to interfere with the conduct of the general election and for the suspension of any publication campaigning to prevent people from exercising their electoral rights.

During the past month there have been 19 reported cases—and very many more unreported—of intimidation of Baganda who had registered or were known to be about to register. One received a written threat of death, in several cases their coffee trees have been cut down; the crops of others have been destroyed, and there have been several instances of homes being burnt down.

Thanks for Hospitality

TWO TANGANYIKA AFRICANS, Mr. Stephen Mhando, former editor of *Neurumo*, and now a freelance journalist and broadcaster in Dar es Salaam, and Mr. Adam Salim, of the staff of the U.K. Information Officer in that town, having just spent about a month in this country as members of a group of guests of H.M. Government, marked the conclusion of their tour by presenting to the Central Office of Information five examples of traditional African wood-carving.

Mau Mau Active in Nairobi G.H.Q. of "Land Freedom Army"

THE CROWN CONTENTS that the society known as Mau Mau is still active in Nairobi and that the accused had an active part in it.

That statement was made in Nairobi on Monday by Assistant Superintendent H. H. Mainprice when prosecuting Kolonelio Gathungu Earnest, *alias* Muraya Gacagwa, a Kikuyu who was charged with assisting in the management of Mau Mau, an unlawful society, between January 1953 and April of this year and with being a member of Mau Mau.

When arrested five months ago he had in his possession a letter headed "Land Freedom Army, General Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya Parliament", ["Kenya Parliament" being the term used by the Mau Mau for their central organization]. Dated February 3, 1960, it bore at the foot a rubber stamp of the "Land Freedom Army", which, Mr. Mainprice said, had been and remains another name for Mau Mau.

Senior Superintendent Ian Henderson—who tracked down and captured the Mau Mau leader Dedan Kimathi—gave evidence of translating from Kikuyu a letter found on Gacagwa. Addressed to "those people who are forming secret organizations, it said: "On no account are you to form other secret organizations for the Kenya Parliament. The fire which was left burning is still burning, as if has never lacked firewood to keep it alight. You are therefore asked to look for the place where the fire is burning".

A Kikuyu whose name was withheld by direction of the court testified that he had been a member of Mau Mau until 1959 and knew the accused as a member of that society. "He was a colonel and used to work in Nairobi as a gunman".

The accused said that he had already been detained for his share in Mau Mau; he had confessed, repented, and resolved not to be concerned again with unlawful societies, but the police, he said, had arrested the wrong man, assaulted him, and placed on his person a letter which would enable them to bring false charges against him.

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PERSONALIA

SIR ALFRED VINCENT will leave London Airport on Saturday for Nairobi.

GENERAL MOSHE DAYAN, Minister of Agriculture in Israel, is visiting Ethiopia.

SIR GODFREY INCE, chairman of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., is visiting East Africa.

MR. F. M. BENNETT, M.P., will revisit East, Central and South Africa next month.

MR. JAMES GICHURU, president of the Kenya African National Union, has arrived in London.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET EARL MOUNTBATTEN is due in Kenya tomorrow for a short visit.

Among present visitors to East Africa is Mr. W. R. STENT, an agricultural officer in New Guinea.

MRS. RUTH SEGAN is revisiting East Africa to collect data for a book on "The Educated African".

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN and the other two members of his commission have returned from East Africa.

RAS IMRU, formerly Ethiopian Ambassador in the United States, is to become Ambassador in Moscow.

Kenya's trade representative in Southern Rhodesia, MR. J. H. MARTIN, is on a fortnight's visit to the Colony.

MR. S. SAITO, a counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in London, has visited Kenya in the course of an African tour.

DR. J. W. PICKLES, chief medical officer of Rhodesia Railways, sails today from Southampton in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. A. MARTIN, manager of the Beira Boating Company, and MRS. MARTIN are returning to Portuguese East Africa by sea.

DR. S. B. BOSA, the first African doctor from Uganda to study in Britain for a diploma in psychiatric medicine, is now in London.

MR. L. FARRER-BROWN, director of the Nuffield Foundation, and MRS. FARRER-BROWN are paying a short visit to East Africa.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CLARENCE and LADY BIRD, sailed last Thursday in the PENDENNIS CASTLE on their way back to the Federation.

COLONEL TUFTON BEAMISH, Tory M.P. for Lewes, left a few days ago to visit East and Central Africa. MRS. BEAMISH is with him.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, M.L.C., has denied in Nairobi reports that while recently in Peking he described Kenyatta as the leader of Mau Mau.

Three M.P.s. now in East Africa are MR. BERNARD BRAINE and MR. R. C. SHARPLES (both Conservatives) and MR. JOHN TAYLOR (Labour).

SIR GEORGE MIDDLETON, British Resident in the Persian Gulf, and LADY MIDDLETON will visit Kenya from September 25 to October 4.

MR. A. E. SHARPE, who had spent more than 30 years at the Mufulira mine in Northern Rhodesia, latterly as statistician, has retired.

MR. R. H. M. THOMPSON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London Airport on Saturday for Karachi.

MR. SAYED MOHAMED EL SHANGITI has been appointed District Grand Master for Egypt and Sudan, where there are 14 English masonic lodges.

MR. T. B. BAZARRABUSA, M.L.C., is the first African member of the Uganda Mountain Club to climb Margherita, the highest glaciated peak of the Ruwenzori Range.

THE MOST REV. MIHANGO was last week consecrated Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tabora. The ceremony was attended by MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika Territory.

SIR ROBERT ALFORD, Governor of St. Helena, who was formerly Chief Secretary in Zanzibar, and LADY ALFORD will sail from London on Monday in the DURBAN CASTLE for St. Helena.

MR. CHARLES R. NIXON, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has arrived in the Federation to spend about six months investigating its political and economic progress.

MR. G. R. S. HAWKINS, executive director of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S second Commonwealth Study Conference, which is to be held in Canada in 1962, is visiting Central and East Africa this week.

MR. DONALD TYERMAN, editor of the *Economist*, who was born in Mombasa, will be one of three representatives of the Commonwealth Press Union at the independence celebrations in Nigeria next week.

MR. R. M. PETERSON, a director of the Roan Antelope and Mufulira companies, has been revisiting Northern Rhodesia. He was the first mine superintendent at Roan Antelope, where he first arrived 32 years ago.

MR. ERIC JOHNSON, president of the Motion Picture Corporation of America, and MR. RALPH HETZEL, vice-president, and their wives are visiting East and Central Africa to discuss the supply of United States films to the territories.

MR. KENNETH M. GOODENOUGH, who was High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia from 1946 to 1953, and MRS. GOODENOUGH arrived in the EDINBURGH CASTLE on Friday from their visit to Southern Africa.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE held a reception at Rhodesia House on Monday evening for MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Finance Minister, and MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. B. LONG, C.O.C. of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, deputy chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, and a former Governor-General of Nigeria, and LADY MACPHERSON are on their way by sea to Lagos to attend the Nigerian independence celebrations.

MR. J. J. FURNISS, director of the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, has returned to Kenya from the United Kingdom after attending a 10-day course on airline economics and air law arranged by the Royal Aeronautical Society.

SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, will be on leave in the United Kingdom until October 27. During his absence MR. G. P. G. MACKAY is acting as general manager and as Commissioner for Transport.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, who has returned to London to attend this week's meetings of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, will remain for a short time for talks with the Colonial Office, the Treasury, and in the City.

MR. G. W. Y. HUCKS has been appointed Clerk to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, in succession to MR. C. E. FENWICKE-CLENNELL. MR. HUCKS joined the civil service in the Territory in 1929 and has been supervisor of elections for the past three years.

At the conclusion of his present visit to East Africa, GENERAL DIMOLINE, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the King's African Rifles, will leave for Tokyo to attend the 49th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He is secretary of the British group of the union.

MR. ELIUD W. MATHU, a Kikuyu who was the first African member of the Kenya Legislature, sitting in that Council from 1944 until he lost his seat at the 1957 election, has arrived in Addis Ababa to take up a post as assistant executive secretary in the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. He was educated at Fort Hare University, South Africa, Exeter University, and Balliol College, Oxford.

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, leader of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, has been granted bail pending his appeal against a sentence of 15 months' hard labour for causing the death of an African constable by dangerous driving and failing to stop and help after an accident.

LORD HASTINGS, who farmed in Southern Rhodesia for some years, and has travelled widely in Central, East, and West Africa, is about to revisit East Africa. While in Kenya he intends to tour the White Highlands and African farming areas, particularly those in which land consolidation and resettlement have been undertaken.

When the winner of the Olympic Marathon, ABERE BIKILA, arrived back in Addis Ababa last week, a military band played on the airfield and he was driven through crowded streets of cheering Ethiopians to the Royal Palace, where he was congratulated by the EMPEROR on gaining for his country her first Olympic gold medal.

Two more African members of the civil service in Northern Rhodesia have been promoted to the top salary scales. MR. E. R. NYIRENDA has been made an agricultural supervisor and MR. J. H. REMBA a research assistant, both in the Department of African Agriculture. Their posts carry salaries rising from £745 to £1,260 a year.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, have both been in Uganda for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and for the ceremonial opening of the new Parliament Building. On their way back to Dar es Salaam SIR RICHARD and LADY TURNBULL spent a few days in Kenya.

MR. ANTHON BAKKER has been appointed sales representative in Belgium, Holland and Denmark of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. He served in Indonesia with the Dutch forces and was then in the rubber, fertilizer, and industrial chemical trades in the East Indies. Since 1954 he has been branch manager in Durban of a South African company.

Arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. R. RUSHMERE, Under-Secretary for Commerce and Industry in the Federation, and MRS. RUSHMERE; MR. J. P. I. FFORDE, Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia; MR. JAIROS JIRI, founder and president of the African Society for the Blind; and Messrs. A. D. R. MORRIS-EYTON, R. J. B. CROZIER, B. H. G. SPARROW, P. DE C. GUITON, E. F. GIDDINGS, and MAJOR J. R. SHAW.

SIR WILLIAM LUCE, for the past four years Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Aden, left last week on furlough pending retirement. The Acting Governor is MR. K. W. SIMMONDS, formerly Financial Secretary in Nyasaland, who will administer the Government until SIR CHARLES HEPBURN JOHNSTON arrives about the end of next month. SIR WILLIAM LUCE was in the Sudan Civil Service from 1930 to 1956, latterly as Adviser to the Governor-General of the Sudan on Constitutional and External Affairs.

MR. IAN McCULLOCH has been appointed public relations officer in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in Kenya, and adviser on public relations to the Government of Kenya. He was born in London in 1917, educated at Repton and Keeble College, Oxford, and in 1944 was posted to Kenya on attachment to the 11th (East African) Division. After demobilization he taught English and history at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, for five years, and then joined the staff of the Nairobi wireless station as a news broadcaster and commentator. Lately he has been in business in Nairobi as a public relations consultant. Mrs. McCulloch teaches history at the Kenya Girls' High School, Nairobi.

Obituary

MR. DAVID ALBRECHT has died suddenly in Nairobi. CAPTAIN FREDERICK CHARLES BOOTH, V.C., D.C.M., late the British South Africa Police and the Middlesex Regiment, died suddenly in Brighton last week, aged 70.

MR. DENNIS HALE, who has died in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, after a motor car accident, was a singer who had done much broadcasting for the B.B.C. He was 39 years of age.

THE REV. ALEXANDER BAXTER, who had lived on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia for the past nine years, has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 75. He was a missionary in China from 1907 until 1949.

MR. ROBERT HENRY HUBBARD, whose death in his 72nd year is announced, was chief steward in the PREFTORIA CASTLE from her maiden voyage in 1948 until he retired five years ago. He served in Union-Castle ships for more than 40 years.

MAJOR CLARENCE ROLAND GLANCY, M.B.E., private secretary to the Governor of Kenya, who has died suddenly in Government House, Nairobi, of a heart attack, aged 42, was the son of Lady Glancy and the late Sir Bernard Glancy. He is survived by his wife and four children.

LIEUT. COLONEL WILFRED BENNETT DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, C.M.G., who died in England on Sunday, aged 90, served in Rhodesia with the British South African Police from 1890 to 1894, when he went to West Africa. He served there and in the West Indies until he was appointed Chief Secretary in Nyasaland in 1927. Three years later he retired from the Colonial Service.

MR. HANS A. VOGELSTEIN, whose death in New York, aged 56, is announced, was a director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments, Ltd., and an alternate director of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. Joining the American Metal Company as a clerk at the age of 19, he became in turn secretary, a director, treasurer, a vice-president, and then president.

Rhodesia House Reception

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE gave a reception at Rhodesia House on Monday evening in honour of Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, and Major-General R. E. B. Long, G.O.C. the Federal Army. Among those present were:

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Allsbrook, Mr. C. J. Alport, M.P., Lt.-Gen. J. D. A. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. K. Bellman, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. Cameron & Lady Hermione Cobbold, Major-General & Mrs. S. Moore-Coulson, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Crossley, Mr. T. J. Cullen.

Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander & Lady Drummond, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. A. Fawcett, Mr. & Mrs. N. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. P. Galliner, Lord & Lady Godber, Mr. J. A. Gray, Commander & Mrs. H. F. P. Grenfell, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. R. A. Griffith, Mr. & Mrs. K. K. Haynes, Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, Sir Nutcombe & Lady Hume, Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Kapnek, Viscount Knollys, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Leake, Lt.-Col. T. P. J. Lewis, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. H. McL. McDowell, Mr. & Mrs. J. Mellor, Viscount & Viscountess Monckton, Earl Mountbatten, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Lord & Lady Nelson, Wing-Commander & Mrs. P. M. Pascoe, the Earl & Countess of Perth, Lt.-Gen. & Mrs. W. G. H. Pike, Mr. F. Pope, Sir Hilton Poynton, Major-General & Mrs. C. R. Price.

Sir Jeremy & Lady Raizman, Mr. J. B. Reavill, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Roberts, Lady Robins, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. B. Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rushmere, Mr. & Mrs. N. Sabine, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Savory, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Major & Mrs. J. R. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith, Sir Anthony & Lady Graffley Smith, General Sir Cecil & Lady Sudden, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Taylor, Mrs. E. Todd, Major & Mrs. G. P. Walls, and Mr. & Mrs. A. Comar Wilson.

Mr. Sandys' Visit to Federation

"Situation Explosive" says N.D.P.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was told on Monday in Salisbury by Mr. Michael Mawema, president of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, that the situation in that Colony was explosive, that changes could not await political modifications of the "narrow-minded, selfish interests of the white electorate" and that his party made an "uncompromising demand" for a constitutional conference within two months, failing which the United Kingdom Government should suspend the Constitution and administer Southern Rhodesia until Africans themselves decided upon a conference.

He emphasized that Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had given H.M. Government the opportunity of saving the situation by asking for removal of the reserved clauses in the Constitution. In that connexion the United Kingdom could call a conference representing the Southern Rhodesian Government and the African political organizations. N.D.P. believed that such a conference could settle a pattern for the solution of Southern Rhodesia's problems of racial juxtaposition.

Mr. Mawema was accompanied by Mr. Herbert Chitepo, the only Southern Rhodesian African barrister, Mr. Morton Melling, N.D.P. vice-president, and Mr. Enos Nkala, the secretary-general.

Mr. Sandys, who is due back in London tomorrow, has had long talks with Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and other Cabinet Ministers.

When he visited Nyasaland the Malawi Congress Party refused to meet him, but said that Dr. Banda would do so as a private individual.

Prime Minister's Car Stoned

Sir Edgar Whitehead Shouted Down

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was shouted down when he tried to address Africans in Highfield township, Salisbury, last week. His car was stoned and the police had to use tear-gas to disperse demonstrators.

George Goto, organizing secretary of the Southern Rhodesian African Waiters' Union, who was later charged with abusive and threatening behaviour, was stated by a police inspector to have jumped on the stage in a hall containing about 1,000 Africans, to have shaken his fists at the Prime Minister, and whipped the crowd into a frenzy, so that the situation became explosive. After about three minutes of that conduct he was removed. The Prime Minister had to be escorted from the hall as the crowd surged towards the stage. The hearing of the case was adjourned and bail granted.

On Monday a meeting of hostile Africans in Macdonald Hall, Mzilikazi township, Bulawayo, was calmed by the good humour and tact of the Minister of Labour, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson after some 1,500 persons had denied a hearing to earlier speakers, including Mrs. M. Watson, M.P., and a former mayor of Bulawayo, Mr. J. M. Macdonald, at one time an M.P. As an organized walk-out started, Mr. Abrahamson seized the microphone, shouted a greeting in Sindebele, and gestured the crowd to return. They halted, laughed, clapped, resumed their seats, and gave the speaker a hearing, though with many interruptions.

Having emphasized that all were Rhodesian, and that "Rhodesia belongs to you as much as to us, and to us as much as to you", Mr. Abrahamson spoke on the prospects of higher African wages, of the new employment exchanges, and the creation of industrial boards consisting members of the National Democratic Party amongst others. Having invited questioners to come to the platform and use the microphone, he dealt with their points for more than an hour. Then the meeting ended good humouredly.

Parson Entering Politics

THE REV. NDABANINGI SITHOLE, principal of Chikore Mission in the Chipinga district, and a former president of the Southern Rhodesia African Teachers' Association, has said that he will give up teaching at the end of this year to devote more time to politics and writing. He is the author of "African Nationalism".

M.P. Visitors to Federation

Their Careers Outlined

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA made the first announcement last week that a party of three Conservative and three Socialist M.P.s were about to visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They left London Airport on Friday and are due back at the end of the month.

MR. FREDERICK J. BELLINGER, P.C., aged 66, is a surveyor and businessman who has been a Labour M.P. since 1935. He served in both world wars, was appointed Financial Secretary at the War Office in 1945, and became Secretary of State for War in the next year. He has always taken a keen interest in Commonwealth affairs, has written a good deal on the problem of Servicemen, and is a keen angler and golfer.

MR. GEORGE DEER, J.P., whose candidature for Parliament was sponsored by the Transport and General Workers' Union, is a former Mayor and Sheriff of Lincoln. He was a member of the Citrine Committee for War Production, and was awarded the O.B.E. for his work as chairman of the East Midlands War Production Board.

MR. ANTHONY FELL, now aged 46, the son of Commander D. M. Fell, R.N., and a grandson of Sir Arthur Fell, was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Tauranga School, New Zealand. He was elected Conservative M.P. for Yarmouth in 1951. An independent-minded member, he was one of the original "Suez rebels" and in May 1957, resigned the Party whip on that question. He accepted the whip again 14 months later. While at the Conservative Central Office he was one of Lord Woolton's "white hopes". He has shown himself one of the few Conservative members who are prepared to criticize party policy sharply.

MR. ROBERT JENKINS, J.P., Conservative M.P. for Camberwell and Dulwich, is 60 years old. He has been a Conservative member of Kensington Borough Council since 1927, was Conservative leader among its members from 1945 to 1952, became an alderman in 1947, and represented South Kensington on London County Council for five years until 1949. He was Mayor of the Royal Borough throughout the whole of the last war, and is a vice-president of the Association of Municipal Corporations. His recreations are golf and bridge.

CAPTAIN H. B. KERRY, M.C., aged 46, is Conservative M.P. for Arundel and Shoreham. Educated on the Continent as well as in the United Kingdom, he was in the Regular Army from 1933 until 1938, and was then appointed as honorary attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service. In 1940-41 he was Acting Consul in Malmö, Sweden, and throughout the rest of the war was "specially employed by the War Office". He was awarded the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland), the Haakon VII Cross (Norway), the Christian X Medal (Denmark), and the Knight's Cross of the Order of the White Rose (Finland). From 1946 to 1950 he was public relations officer to one of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's organizations in South Africa. He speaks Russian fluently.

MR. GEORGE ROGERS, M.P. for North Kensington, aged 54, is London Labour Whip in the House of Commons and a former chairman of the London Labour Party. In the last war he served in the Royal Corps of Signals until detached for special cloak-and-dagger duties with the Special Operations Executive, his task being to instruct special agents, mainly Frenchmen. For six years from 1949 he was chairman of the London Group of Labour M.P.s., being for the last two years Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Supply. Then he was made P.P.S. to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1950 he was a delegate to the United Nations Assembly. He is secretary of the all-party Parliamentary Painting Group, painting being his recreation.

The party is accompanied by Mr. A. G. McWhinnie, a member of the staff of Voice and Vision, Ltd., public relations consultants to the Federal Government. Further all-party visits are to be arranged in the next few months.

Educating Africans

MR. R. N. CLEVELAND, Minister of Local Government and Native Education in Southern Rhodesia, has said that the Colony's vote of £3,267,000 for African education in 1960-61 represented 12½% of the territorial revenue. Southern Rhodesia had 80% of Africans of school age undergoing education, compared with just over 50% in Ghana, and her provision of primary education for Africans was wider than anywhere else in British Africa.



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"Africans Would Prefer Chaos"

Mr. Mboya Again Attacks Governor

MR. TOM MBOYA, secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, has renewed his attacks on Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya.

A few days ago he told about 300 Asians at a Nairobi meeting of the Kenya Freedom Group that Africans would rather have chaos in Kenya than obey appeals for stability and law and order if those appeals were based on the "present unjust laws and unfair distribution of wealth in the colony". The Kenya Freedom Party is an Asian group supporting African claims for independence.

Repeating his criticism of the broadcast in which the Governor had emphasized that there were no short cuts to independence, Mr. Mboya said that Sir Patrick had spoken like a junior district assistant. He should not talk to Africans as if they were street corner boys.

The Governor's statement that there would be no further constitutional progress without agreement between the races had caused Africans to regard the immigrant races as a block to their progress. "Peoples sometimes wonder where race riots begin. They begin from little statements like that".

"What is the use of asking me to advocate economic security for Europeans and Asians if there is no economic security for my own people?", asked Mr. Mboya. Africans wanted stability and security, but reserved the right to ask what kind of stability it would be and at what expense.

Recalling that he had recently been prevented from making speeches in the Central and Nyanza provinces because he might have said things to create instability and disorder, he said: "If this is the Government's attitude, what right has it to expect me to co-operate and create stability?". How could he be expected to maintain a Lancaster House attitude when the Government had not maintained it?

Future of Kenya Coastal Strip

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA has said that the future of the coastal strip of Kenya will need to be considered by a conference of all concerned.

Arabs in Lamu having presented Sir Patrick Renison with a petition stating that, as citizens of the Sultan of Zanzibar, they strongly objected to the integration of the coastal strip with the rest of Kenya, the Governor told a delegation of Arab leaders in Mombasa that Great Britain would not hand over all her powers to Kenya until she was satisfied that those who had treaties with the British Government would have their fair rights protected when a Kenya Government was in power, and that so long as Great Britain retained power in Kenya, there would be no alterations to the treaty with the Sultan. A condition of transferring power would be that satisfactory arrangements for the future should be agreed between the Sultan of Zanzibar, H.M. Government, and the Kenya Government.

Future federation of the East African territories and Zanzibar and the future of the East Africa High Commission and the common services would be involved in the work of the conference.

"These things must be discussed and settled in a proper way. Great Britain will not allow them to be swept aside. Remember that His Highness's treaty is with Great Britain, not with the Government of Kenya."

Earlier Sheikh Abdulla Mohamed Jahamady had quoted from the petition: "We have never been under the rule of either up-country people or any other nation. The coastal people are distinct from those in the up-country areas in all respects—religion, language, and even more in culture and customs. We have been undisputed citizens of the coastal strip for many years. We prefer our present Government and would never agree to subjection by up-country people".

Nationalism with a Smile

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister in Tanganyika, has told a mass meeting in Dar es Salaam that *Uhuru* (Freedom) would be a mockery if the people of the Territory lived in hatred and without a sense of justice and respect for others. They must forget the past and live for the future. "Militant nationalism has been combined with a smile and good humour. Temptation to violence and lawlessness as a means to independence has been resisted. The people of Tanganyika became fervent nationalists without becoming racialists. Colonialism was hated, but the hatred did not spread to the people who represented colonialism. Bad laws were resented, but there was no resort to lawlessness in order to remove them. This is maturity". A few days later he defined a democracy as a society in which the individual was free and could replace the Government without using force.

"Show Africa is Safe", says Governor

"PEOPLE who are frightening investors away and driving them from Africa are holding us all back", the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, said when speaking to Digo and Giriama tribesmen at Kwale. "We must show that Africa is a place where money is safe. Then our revenues will go up and all the things we are trying to do for the country will come about more quickly. Some of you will have read of the Congo disaster, where many commercial firms have been chased away. Now the African Government is going on its knees to get them to come back". If firms had to close down, all the benefits derived from them by the African people would be lost. If companies left it would be a complete disaster for Kenya; the Government would have no chance to improve its services.

Bible Translation

IN UGANDA the work of translating the Bible into Ruvunakore/Rukiga, started in 1956, has been completed. The team of translators consisted of Dr. Stanley-Smith and Messrs. L. Tabaro, E. Mugimba, and P. Karebya.



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Developments in the Congo

(Continued from page 82)

influence in Africa by insisting upon settling everything through the U.N., the Soviet Union is equally determined to upset the Western apple-cart by undermining the U.N. In this endeavour she is gratuitously assisted by the Belgians in Katanga. The latest Russians action here has been to distribute 50,000 copies of a mimeographed leaflet attacking the Belgians, N.A.T.O., and Mr. Hammarskjöld, presenting each as agents of the other."

Mr. Ileo, telling reporters that President Kasavubu had suspended Parliament for a month, "so any further assembly meetings are null and void as well as illegal"; said he had signed an agreement with a Katanga delegation to negotiate for a federal system. Mr. Tshombe's ministers would be included in an eventual central Government.

Heavy fighting between police and drug-crazed tribesmen broke out in Manono, a mining town about 400 miles north of Elisabethville. A Lumumba stronghold, it has a Balubakat member in the Congo Parliament. Fighting continued throughout the day and about 70 people were killed. The town was set on fire and there was much looting of shops. Swedish U.N. troops were flown from Elisabethville to reinforce an Irish contingent guarding 70 Europeans in the mine offices. Wives and families of African gendarmes were flown to Elisabethville and the evacuation of the Europeans began.

Under its ruling that military personnel might not fly in or out of airports, the U.N. refused permission for the Katanga Government to fly reinforcements to Manono. That decision aroused indignation in official circles, and the Katanga Government therefore refused to begin disbanding its Home Guard volunteers.

A Sabena pilot who had brought out a plane-load of refugees said that 60 Katanga police and a gendarmerie platoon who bore the brunt of the attack from the tribesmen found themselves outnumbered and had to appeal to the Irish troops for protection. "The Irish commander said he could not protect the gendarmerie unless they laid down their arms; so the whole force of Katanga police and gendarmerie was solemnly disarmed in the face of the rioters."

From Kasai Province it was reported that central Government troops in Luputa and Mwene Ditu had been reinforced. The U.N. command assumed responsibility for paying and feeding central Government troops in Kivu Province, presumably to reduce border incidents and encourage the soldiers to lay down their arms. There were reports that two months' back pay might be offered the troops if they surrendered their weapons.

An advance party of 450 Malayan troops for the U.N. arrived in London on their way to the Congo.

Five Russian transport aircraft which were being flown to Leopoldville to assist Lumumba turned back on instructions from Moscow.

Attempts on Lumumba's Life

On Thursday three attempts were made on the life of Mr. Lumumba by Congolese soldiers in Camp Leopold, where he had put himself under U.N. protection. Lumumba sheltered for most of the day in the Ghana officers' mess. Congolese soldiers made two unsuccessful attempts to break in. The first time a soldier took a grenade from his belt, but was pounced upon by other Congolese. Later, when it was thought Lumumba was coming out another soldier drew a sten gun, but was quickly disarmed by the Ghana brigade commander. Some then broke in to try to lynch Lumumba, but Ghanaian troops pushed them out without having to fire. A British officer of the Ghana force said: "It was a close shave. The men are very, very angry. They looked as though nothing would stop them."

General Lundula, who had also been sheltering in the mess, escaped by the back of the building.

Later reports said that the Congolese troops had fought violently among themselves outside the mess hall, some being for and others against Lumumba. At night he was carried out of the camp in a lorry while angry soldiers of the Baluba tribe shouted: "Kill, kill! One tore the shirt half off his back. The soldiers had been enraged by reports of casualties among their families in Kasai, where Lumumba's troops have been fighting the Baluba. Gendarmes under the orders of Colonel Mobutu helped the Ghanaian troops in rescuing Lumumba.

Colonel Mobutu, leader of the third rival Congo "Government", had that day issued instructions forbidding violence against any Congolese politicians. After the rescue he said that Lumumba would be placed under house arrest.

Mr. Dayal, special U.N. representative in the Congo, had talked with Lumumba for about 80 minutes in the camp. As he left he said that he would do his best to protect Lumumba's person and that he had asked Mr. Kasavubu to use his influence to calm the angry soldiers.

Colonel Mobutu said that Lumumba, with 10 soldiers, had gone to the camp the previous night with a large sum of money to try to bribe the troops to arrest him (the Colonel). According to the U.N., Lumumba spent the night in General Lundula's house in the camp.

M. Serge Michel, Lumumba's press officer, claimed in a *communiqué* in the morning that Colonel Mobutu was under arrest for having been corrupted by imperialists and having tried to overthrow the legal Government.

Later, however, Colonel Mobutu gave a Press conference, and displayed Soviet propaganda pamphlets which had been distributed in the Congo by Russian officers who had arrived in the guise of technicians. He said: "From six o'clock Thursday morning I have ordered guards to be posted at the embassies of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and all Socialist countries. I give the Communist embassies 48 hours to leave the country. At the end of this year the politicians can ask them back. But the Army does not approve of this". Hours later there was no sign of the expulsion of Communists or of Congolese military guards.

Collegium of Students

Colonel Mobutu, who asserted that Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu agreed with the Army's actions, asked for U.N. aid to continue, and said that he would appeal to all Congolese technicians and students abroad to return to help to administer their country, and spoke of it being run by a "collegium of students and technicians".

U.N. and Katanga sources reported that about 300 Lumumba troops had penetrated 10 miles inside the northern border of Katanga to Lubanda.

Manono was quiet after Wednesday's fighting. An Opposition member of the Katanga Assembly and a Belgian adviser to the Katanga Government flew there to reason with the Baluba. Sixty-five European men and 13 women were reported to be living in a large guest house near the town centre belonging to a mining company. Africans were still roaming the streets in bands, but there was no violence. In Bukama an African chief, his son, and three Katanga policemen were killed when Baluba overran the town. In Luena, 20 miles away, two white railway officials were reported to have been kidnapped.

Nigeria, which will become independent on October 1, announced that she would then send a battalion of between 600 and 700 men to join the U.N. Command in the Congo. It would include engineers and signals and medical services.

Armed Congolese military police sent by Colonel Mobutu arrested about 20 members of the entourage of Mr. Lumumba at the latter's house in Leopoldville on Friday. During the day Ghanaian soldiers replaced the Congolese troops outside Mr. Lumumba's house. Some reports said that he had escaped under the protection of Guinean soldiers and had been taken to a hiding-place.

Other troops, acting on Colonel Mobutu's orders, turned away a group of senators and deputies from the Parliament building. The colonel, who began moving more troops into the capital, said that staffs of the Russian and Czech embassies would be arrested if they had not left by noon next day. He gave orders that no cables should be sent out of the country by local politicians. Referring to reports that Soviet planes were trying to fly troops to Leopoldville from Stanleyville, Lumumba's stronghold, he stated that the aircraft would not be allowed to land.

President Kasavubu received the ambassadors of all African countries represented in the Congo, except Guinea, in order to discuss a rapprochement between himself and Mr. Lumumba.

Katanga Government troops fought with Baluba armed with bows and arrows who were threatening the towns of Luena and Bukama. An Ethiopian platoon reported the deaths of several civilians and said that at Luena 40 tribesmen had been killed.

In a protest to Mr. Hammarskjöld, Mr. Tshombe accused the U.N. of being a "complete failure" in Katanga. He said it had been unable to cope with disorders which had occurred soon after its troops had arrived in nine Katanga localities; had limited its protection to U.N. barracks and Europeans, leaving Africans to massacre each other; had fraternized with insurgents; and had obstructed the police by forbidding them to use their transport. In Manono, he added, the U.N. must carry full responsibility for the damage suffered by the white population as a result of rioting and looting.

In Geneva the W.H.O. announced widespread reports of small, localized outbreaks of smallpox throughout the Congo, and said that in some areas leper patients were leaving institutions and returning to their villages because of lack of food. Malaria and filaria cases were reported to have increased substantially.

The Russian and Czechoslovakian Ambassadors, with their staffs, left the Congo on Saturday on orders issued by President Kasavubu—in four Soviet planes which had arrived from Accra the night before. With them went Hungarian, Polish, and Chinese journalists and members of East bloc technical

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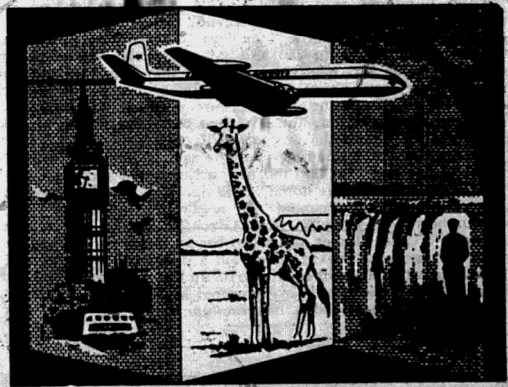
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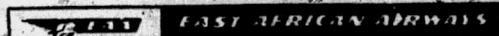
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missions in Leopoldville. Some 70 Russians and 10 Czechs were counted leaving but there were reported to be still about 200 Soviet "experts" in Stanleyville. The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Yakovlev, commented: "How difficult it is to know what will happen next in this country!" Another Russian said: "Wait till the next time. We shall be back".

At a Press conference in New York, Mr. Bomboko, Foreign Minister in the Ileo Government, spoke of his Government having severed relations with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, whom he accused of gross interference in the Congo's internal affairs. He produced copies of two pamphlets distributed by the Russian Embassy in Leopoldville, one inciting the Congolese to a cold war against the U.S. and the other constituting propaganda for a Socialist revolution. He said that the Embassy expulsion order would include the technicians who had "infiltrated", and that Mr. Lumumba was hiding in a foreign-embassy in Leopoldville.

In Leopoldville Lumumba was still sought by Army units under the command of Colonel Mobutu. There had been rumours that he was dead, that he was with the Ghana or Guinea missions, and that he had been found aboard a Russian plane in a laundry basket, but his private secretary showed reporters a letter which had, he declared, been signed by Lumumba that day. Addressed to Mr. Dayal, it asked the U.N. to stop blocking Stanleyville airport so that he might bring in loyal troops to restore order in Leopoldville.

Mr. Ian Henderson reported from Elisabethville that five companies of central-Government troops had advanced across the Katanga frontier to about 25 miles from Kongolo. A.U.N. Mali patrol having told them of the cease-fire, the Congolese had agreed to remain in their positions for two days, during which the U.N. would try to persuade them to observe the cease-fire. A smaller Congolese force approached Kongolo from the north-west had retreated to Kivu.

Mr. Lumumba Reappears

On Sunday Mr. Lumumba ended the mystery of his whereabouts by reappearing at the Prime Minister's official residence, claiming to be still legally in office. Driven there in a U.N. car with two U.N. officers, he addressed reporters from a first-floor balcony. The house was guarded by Ghana soldiers.

He said the take-over by Colonel Mobutu was of no importance; he would be removed in a few days. "Parliament will probably meet tomorrow, and then soldiers loyal to us will take care of him". He would rescind the colonel's decision to close the Soviet and Czech embassies, and had asked the U.N. to fly him to New York to head the Congo delegation.

Later Lumumba said that he had signed a declaration of reconciliation with President Kasavubu which would end the Congolese crisis and allow "the legal Government to pursue its normal activities in the interests of peace and national security". But Mr. Kasavubu declared that they had merely reached agreement about certain administrative points which might help the running of the country; there had been no complete reconciliation, and Mr. Ileo remained Prime Minister, while Mr. Lumumba was only a deputy.

Describing Mr. Lumumba's statements as ridiculous, Colonel Mobutu disclosed that that morning a Lumumba supporter had tried to kill him at his home in Camp Leopold. The alleged assassin—whom he named as a brother-in-law of Mr. Lumumba's Vice-Premier, Mr. Gizenga—had called at his house in civilian clothes and asked for an interview. When he went to meet him "Pekas pulled out a pistol and was about to shoot me when I grabbed his wrist and deflected the gun. I held him until the guards overpowered him".

Mr. Lumumba issued a *communiqué* telling the U.N. that

their troops and technicians must be out of the country within 10 days or "their blood will flow". Predicting that Russian troops would support him, he claimed that 90% of the Congo Army was loyal to him.

The Swedish head of the U.N. "armistice commission" in Katanga persuaded the invading Congolese to withdraw to a position 35 miles inside Kivu Province, and obtained an assurance from the Katanga forces that they would not advance, thus leaving a neutral zone of about 30 miles on either side of the Katanga-Kivu border. It is to be patrolled by Mali U.N. troops.

It was learnt that the Congo's revenue had fallen to about 25% of the normal level, that banks were not giving credit, that as stocks of commodities ran down black markets were increasing, and that the Kasai Province had no supplies of salt.

The Congo was estimated to need £35m. immediately for its ordinary internal expenditure. Direct U.N. expenditure was running at more than £2m. a month.

Laundry Blues

Mr. Robert Kinda, a member of the Lumumba delegation to the U.N., confessed in Paris that he found Congolese politics, with rival Prime Ministers and rival delegations, "much too complex" for him. Against the orders of Mr. Kanza, the leader, he had left the delegation in New York, and had placed himself under the protection of the American police, who had arranged his return. All he wanted was to go back to his laundry in Leopoldville.

Attempts to bring Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu together continued on Monday. In addition to local politicians, the ambassadors of Ghana, Guinea, the U.A.R., and Morocco all took part in seeking a reconciliation. Their compromise plan was believed to include provision for a special commission of inquiry on the Katanga question, some measure of autonomy for the Congo's six provinces, and agreement that all aid to the Congo should come through the U.N.

For the second time Mr. Lumumba announced that he had signed a reconciliation agreement with Mr. Kasavubu by which he would remain Prime Minister, but the President again promptly denied the statement. He was said to be willing to offer Mr. Lumumba only a Cabinet post under Mr. Joseph Ileo, who was in Brazzaville conferring with Messrs. Tshombe and Kalofji. The Katanga leader agreed to co-operate in finding a common solution on the Congo's administrative structure.

Observers reported Colonel Mobutu as still in effective control of affairs. Early on Monday morning another attempt was made to assassinate him; a gunman fired through a window of his house, but no one was hurt. Four hundred recruits from Equator Province arrived in Leopoldville to join his army.

Russian technicians were reported to be crossing by ferry from Leopoldville to Brazzaville on their way out of the Congo.

African Commission for Congo Urged C.A.O. Support for Lumumba

AN AFRICAN COMMISSION, composed of representatives of the independent African States, and sponsored by the United Nations, should work with the U.N. in the Congo, said Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., at a Press conference called in London by the Committee of African Organizations. Mr. Mainza Chona, vice-president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, also spoke.

Mr. Brockway, chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, said that the proposed African commission would have three main tasks: to arrange a political settlement in the Congo; to organize technical and economic aid; and to neutralize the Congo from the cold war. It should have authority to prevent arms or troops from either of the two Power blocs from entering the Congo; and would ask a full meeting of the Congolese Parliament to decide which Government and leader it wanted.

Mr. Chona said that British journalists were telegraphing false reports of events in the Congo.

When Mr. Brockway was asked if he agreed with that charge he replied that on the whole he held a very high view of the way journalists carried out their duties, but he had often been disturbed by reports from Africa, particularly by some from the Congo; confusion in such reports he thought largely due to the confusion in the Congo itself.

Mr. Chona considered it unfortunate that Western opinion should be hostile to Mr. Lumumba, for "whether one likes it or not he has to remain the leader. We regard all other leaders as opportunists, quislings, and imperialistic stooges".

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Nyasaland's Constitution Criticized "Already Used to Exacerbate Racialism"

NYASALAND'S NEW CONSTITUTION, as agreed at the recent Lancaster House conference, has now been described by the executive committee of the Settlers and Residents Association of Nyasaland as "a racial and temporary settlement which is already being used by one organization to exacerbate racialism, and which provides no remedy for the uncertainty and insecurity which at present discourage investment in the territory".

The association is of the opinion that the problems confronting Nyasaland will be aggravated rather than lessened unless various safeguards are written into the Constitution.

The United Kingdom Government should, it is urged, undertake to stabilize assets at a reasonable figure as a proof of its sincerity and good sense. The suggestion that assets unnegotiable on the open market at an economic figure should be purchased at a fair valuation by the Government is, it is emphasized, not novel.

In Northern Rhodesia the Government have undertaken to protect the catering and entertainment trades against business lost due to the anti-discrimination law. If the Colonial Service concern for the future is avoided by 'abolition of office' Officials' interests are insulated from political developments. That this arrangement contributes to efficient government cannot be doubted. But it is only equitable that the economy should be similarly protected.

Any Constitution devised for Nyasaland should, the association holds, be "outside the reach of British party politics, for continuing political uncertainty will prejudice investment; unless responsible standards of government are guaranteed investment will be repelled and development retarded".

The idea of a Second Chamber is rejected as costly, prone to partisan influence, and capable of being rigged, as in South Africa. Instead of such "a nebulous spectre" as an Upper House, the association wants a Bill of Rights to protect the basic freedoms of individuals and to entrench and safeguard the Constitution.

Federation Story Forcefully Told Opening of Bold Advertising Campaign

GOOD NEWS FROM AFRICA: those four words form the theme of a major national advertising campaign launched in the United Kingdom last week-end on behalf of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Large advertisements, entirely factual and non-controversial, appeared in 14 leading newspapers, seven in London, two in Scotland, and the rest in provincial papers in England and Wales, and from now until the end of the year there will be an advertisement almost every day in at least one important United Kingdom newspaper or magazine, the purpose being to bring home to the public the facts of the situation.

Each of the advertisements so far published has incorporated photographs of Africans and Europeans engaged in their daily tasks. The emphasis has been on education, health, agriculture, and improved living standards.

The final paragraph of one striking advertisement reads: "Efficient administration, a rising standard of living, economic strength, and the taking of Africans into the partnership and electorate of a modern State — these are what the Federation is achieving in Central Africa. It appreciates — perhaps more than anyone — how much remains to be done".

Reducing Migrant Labour

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, has said that it is the intention of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to amend the Foreign Migratory Labour Act in order to take power to exclude labour from outside the Federation from any area of Southern Rhodesia where the employment situation necessitated such action. African labour from outside the Federation, particularly from Portuguese East Africa, has already been excluded from all towns in Southern Rhodesia because there is considerable unemployment among locally-born Africans.

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African Students in U.S.A.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENTS FOUNDATION, represented in East Africa by Mr. Tom Mboya, was criticized last week by the Government of Kenya, which said that many of the students are hard-up because the scholarships do not take sufficient account of the necessary expenses of the holders. Grants totalling £1,745 are to be made to seven promising students, but the Government disclaims responsibility for students sent privately to a foreign country, "the more so when the advice and assistance of the Ministry of Education was not invited in assessing the suitability of students to study courses for which they were selected".

What Sort of Freedom

IN AN APPEAL for a cessation of violence in Buganda, the Resident in that Kingdom, Mr. R. Stone, has asked what sort of freedom is it which denies people the right to buy what they like where they like, which forcibly prevented members of the Lukiko from attending that council, or which threatened to cut down the coffee trees of Africans who want to enter their names on the electoral roll. Mr. Stone said that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been unable to promise Buganda a federal structure for the whole country because that was a problem to be investigated by the proposed relationship committee.

Lusaka A City

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Minister of Labour and Mines, said at a civil luncheon marking the presentation of letters patent of city status to Lusaka that the capital of Northern Rhodesia had been named after a local African headman living when the railway first reached the spot. He attributed the country's advance to the driving force of private enterprise and individual endeavour. Lusaka has now a population of more than 60,900 Africans, 13,000 Europeans, and about 1,750 Asians and Eurafriicans.

N.D.P. Leader Acquitted

MR. ENOS NKALA, secretary-general of the Southern Rhodesian National Democratic Party, was last week acquitted of uttering at a mass meeting of Africans "words with intent to promote feelings of hostility between Africans and Europeans". The magistrate held that "you know who sold your cattle and starved your children" was a direct attack on the Government and a Government Department, but not against the European population as such. He described Mr. Nkala as having shown himself to be "a strenuous political agitator with a tendency to recklessness".

Swift Change

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL said in Kericho last week that he expected Kenya to have responsible government under a Chief Minister in from two to four years. He was not frightened of "moving into an increasingly African world". After a period of bewilderment and adjustment, the African leaders would, he believed, come to value the contribution of Europeans as individuals.

Commonwealth Economic Council

THE COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL met in London on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was represented by Mr. Donald McIntyre, Kenya by Mr. K. W. S. Mackenzie, Tanganyika by Sir Ernest Vasey, and Uganda by Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, their Finance Ministers. One of the major topics of discussion was aid for Africa.

News Items in Brief

Colonial Commissioners of Police are meeting in London. A water supply scheme for Cholo, Nyasaland, is to cost about £52,000.

In the first five months of this year 102 cases of arson were reported in Northern Rhodesia.

Demonstrators stoned the Ethiopian Consulate in Mogadishu, capital of the Somali Republic, last week.

Bishops of the new Uganda Province of the Anglican Church will meet on November 7 to choose the first Archbishop.

Tanganyika has given £1,000 to the U.N. Food Relief Organization to be spent on food supplies for the Congo.

Ten African convicts escaped last week from Luzira, central prison, Uganda. Their sentences ranged from nine to 17 years. Uganda had nearly 16,000 acres of land planted with tea at the end of 1959 out of approximately 27,000 acres licensed for tea growing.

The Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa (PAFMECA) will hold its annual conference in Mbale, Uganda, in the latter part of October.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has given a second reading to a Bill which prescribes a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment for anyone found guilty of trying to derail a train.

Missionaries from 15 countries, and more than 4,000 Africans gathered in Bukoba recently to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Lutheran mission activity in North-Western Tanganyika.

Compensation totalling £108,582 is now being paid to claimants for damage received during the Bukedi riots in January. The Government of Uganda has imposed a levy of 45s. per head on taxpayers in the areas concerned in the disturbances.

Sixteen new postage stamps, ranging from five cents to £1, will be on sale throughout East Africa on October 1. First-day covers are all to be date-stamped by hand in order to ensure the clearest possible impression, and special measures will be taken to avoid folding or crushing the envelopes.



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East African Airways

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA said when he opened a new runway at Mombasa Airport last week that a warm tribute was due to Sir Alfred Vincent, the chairman of East African Airways Corporation, the other members of the board, Colonel Mostert, the general manager, and the staff of an organization with a fine record of achievement, which had in a few years turned small operating deficits into satisfactory current profits. Fourteen years ago Mombasa's air traffic requirements had been met by a daily service of six-seater aircraft, or 84 seats weekly. The present capacity of 1,020 seats was already inadequate and was to be increased by 30%. He congratulated E.A.A. on putting itself in the top flight by buying two of the new Comets.

International Development Association

H.M. GOVERNMENT has accepted the articles of agreement of the International Development Association which will begin to operate as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development when joined by countries accounting for 65% of its proposed initial resources of 1,000m. dollars. The U.K. contribution is to be 131m. dollars (£47m.), payable within five years. The purpose of I.D.A. is to promote economic development and higher standards of living in the less developed areas of member countries by providing finance on terms which will bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, including those from the World Bank.

Tanganyika and Overseas Investors

TANGANYIKA had a good reputation overseas and the new Government would endeavour to make more information and advice available to potential investors overseas, said Mr. Julius Nyerere, when recently addressing an English-speaking audience in Tang. The new Government would not tolerate any form of discrimination, for the strongest foundation on which to build a country was respect for the human being. Tanganyika's peace depended on friendship and mutual respect. It was not enough to preach that lesson; it had to be practised.

Uganda Cotton Acreage Drops

THE ESTIMATED COTTON ACREAGE planted in Uganda this year is approximately 29,000 acres less than that planted during the same period of 1959, states the latest report of the Uganda Department of Agriculture. Compared with 1958, some 590,000 acres less have been planted, a reduction of 32%. Unless very favourable rain falls in the next two months the crop is likely to be well below average. The drop in acreage is attributed to unusually dry weather, which delayed planting and adversely affected germination.

Fort Jameson Tobacco

TOBACCO from the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia has been sold for the last time on the Salisbury auction floors, for fire-dried leaf from North-Eastern Rhodesia is henceforth to be marketed in Limbe, Nyasaland, transport to which will save about 1d. per lb. Moreover, the tobacco will not be identified by the district of origin, as it has been in Salisbury for the past eight years.

Stalder Interlinings, Ltd., which has disposed of its East African interests, reports group profits for 1959 at £22,783 (£9,751, after tax of £11,045 (£10,671)). Reserves were increased by £25,326 (nil). A 10% dividend requires £7,809 and the carry-forward is £2,573 (£12,925).

Commercial Brevities

Assam, & African Holdings, Ltd., tea planters, report net profit for 1959 at £33,826.

Minimum wages in the clothing industry in Southern Rhodesia are to rise from £6 10s. to £8 2s. 6d. monthly.

Nyasaland's cotton crop more than doubled in the three years from 1956 to 1959, rising from 7,000 to 15,649 bales.

The Mombasa dock industry's new agreement raises the basic minimum monthly wage in the port from 165s. to 178s.

Colgate-Palmolive are to start producing toothpaste and other toilet preparations next month from a new £20,000 Salisbury factory.

The Metal Box Company of Central Africa, Ltd., which has a factory in Salisbury, is to spend about £200,000 on a plant in Bulawayo.

A higher interim ordinary dividend, from 8½% to 9½%, is announced by Lombard Banking, Ltd., which has East and Central African subsidiaries.

In a Commonwealth bottled beer competition at a forthcoming exhibition in London breweries in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika will be represented.

Haddon & Sly, Ltd., had a loss in the year to February 29 last of £3,258, against £8,729 in the previous year. The company is to discontinue trading in Salisbury after the end of this year.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., reports that turnover increased from £3,621,393 in 1959 to £3,862,477 last year, when 2,528 dairy-farmer members received a record total of £2,718,793.

The directors of Roo Estates, Ltd., Nyasaland tea growers, announce a scrip issue of two new 3s. shares for every three now held. The authorized capital is to be increased to £250,000.

During the first four months of this year exports from the Federation were valued at £62.4m., compared with £50.5m. in the same months last year. Imports had a value of £51m., against £45.9m.

The Federal Government has been informed that manufacturers of gramophones, records, dry batteries, stoves, refrigerators, and other household appliances contemplate establishing themselves in Rhodesia.

United Dominions Trust, Ltd., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, has purchased shares to the value of £100,000 in the largest instalment bank in Western Germany, the Kundenkreditbank K.G.A.

An inter-territorial committee has been set up in the Federation to examine and report from time to time to the Federal and territorial Governments on the promotion of African business and industrial enterprises.

A motor distributing company with Rhodesian subsidiaries, Car Mart, Ltd., has raised the interim dividend for the fourth successive year. For the year to November 30 it is 12½%, against 10% in 1959, when the final was 22½%.

African Metals Corporation, Ltd., reports that its sales rose to £7½m. in the year to March 31, compared with £5½m. in the previous year. Net profits after tax increased from £422,000 to £929,000. A four-for-25 rights issue is proposed.

Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd., a company with large interests in the Rhodesias and South Africa, has declared an interim dividend of 7½% (the same) for the year to October 31. Trading results for the first six months showed a modest improvement.

An American millionaire, Mr. R. N. Mabey, chairman of the Bountiful State Bank, Utah, and president of the Utah Industries Corporation, Salt Lake City, is investigating the possibility of building a super-hotel near the Victoria Falls, the Kundenkreditbank K.G.A.

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Option for Rhodesian Refinery

ADMISSION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT that an option had been granted to an American, Mr. R. S. Steinbock, to submit proposals before the end of this year for an oil refinery in the Federation costing £5m. has surprised the five established oil marketing companies (Shell, B.P., Vacuum, Caltex, and Total) two of which, Shell and Vacuum, had such a project in the planning stage.

Another project for a £6m. pipeline from Beira to Salisbury had the approval in principle of the Federal and Portuguese East African Governments.

The five companies selling oil in the Federation are estimated to have invested about £14m. so far.

The Federal Minister of Commerce has said that there could be only one refinery, which must have a protected market for some years in order to justify the capital expenditure. The Government, however, would insist on safeguards against price increases, loss of revenue, and prejudice to the five existing companies.

Prospecting for Oil in Kenya

THE B.P.-SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF KENYA, LTD., which is prospecting for oil in a 33,000 sq. mile concession, expects to spend several million pounds on work extending over a number of years. There are already 11 geophysicists, surveyors and other technicians and seven experienced drillers at work, together with some 200 Africans. The managing director of the company, Mr. John Baine, has been engaged in similar exploration work in Tanganyika, Aden, Iran, Libya, and Sicily. The resident geologist, Mr. John Stjepewich, is an Australian.

£5m. of 7% Debentures

GOLD FIELDS MINING AND INDUSTRIAL, LTD., a subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. (which guarantees the principal and interest of the stock), today offers for sale £5m. of newly-created 7% guaranteed debenture stock, 1980-85. The company's net assets exceeding £10m. It will deal with group operations outside Africa.

Inchcape & Co.

INCHCAPE AND CO., LTD., of which the Earl of Inchcape is chairman, reports a group profit for the year to March 31 of £960,632, against £737,525 in 1958-59 and net profit after tax of £604,480 (£452,699); in respect of some subsidiaries in India, however, credit has been taken only for a dividend receivable of £89,234, whereas the profit after tax was £510,236. Dividends take £121,275 and revenue reserves £270,092. The company, already owners of 54% of the share capital of Gray Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., propose to offer three Inchcape £1 shares and £7. 10s. in cash for every five ordinary Shares of £1 in Gray Mackenzie, standing at 47s. 6d., the £1 Inchcape shares return 4.7%.

Liquidation Proposed

THE TOBACCO COMPANY OF RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., proposes liquidation, and Mr. W. E. A. Robinson, the chairman, has said that a little over 5s. per 2s. 6d. share is the likely distribution. At the end of June current assets totalled £141,327, against liabilities of £1,061. The year's profit was £13,002, subject to tax of £560. Trading in Southern Rhodesia ceased in February. A shareholder's meeting is to be held in London on October 6.

Copper Restriction Talks

THE COPPERBELT MINING GROUPS, Anglo American Corporation and Rhodesian Selection Trust, are discussing reduction of output from their mines because the world supply of copper is at present in excess of consumption. Northern Rhodesia's output in the first six months of this year was 322,000 short tons, compared with 300,000 in the first half of last year.

Kasai Diamonds

CHAOTIC CONDITIONS in the Kasai Province of the Belgian Congo have brought diamond production to a stop, but De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., stated a few days ago that stocks of crushing board are equal to a full year's demand.

Mombasa Oil Refinery

THE FIRST MEMBERS of the team who are to supervise the construction of an oil refinery on Changamwe industrial estate, Mombasa, for East African Oil Refineries, Ltd., arrived in Kenya last week.

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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
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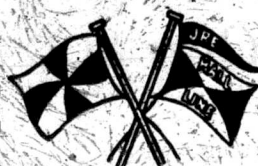


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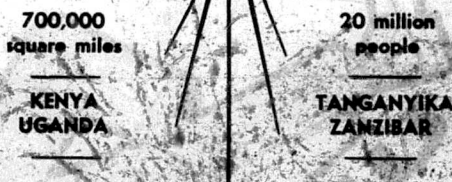
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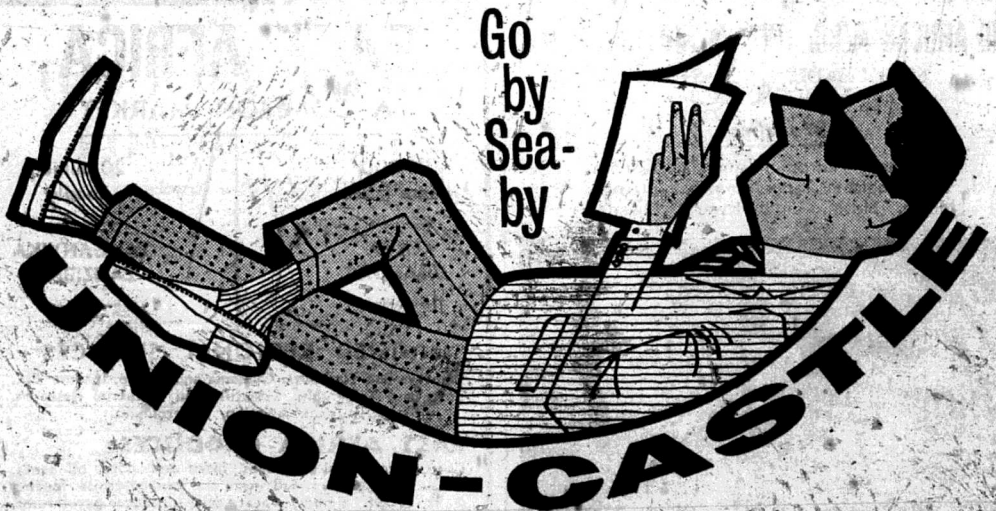
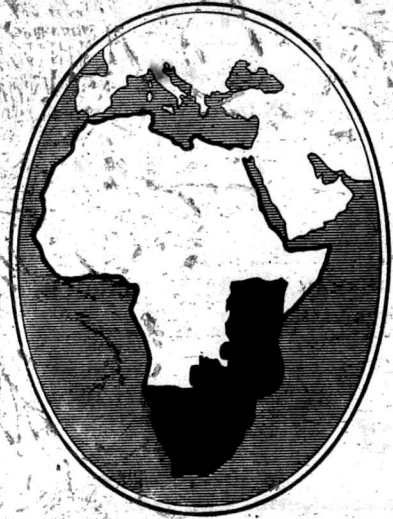
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