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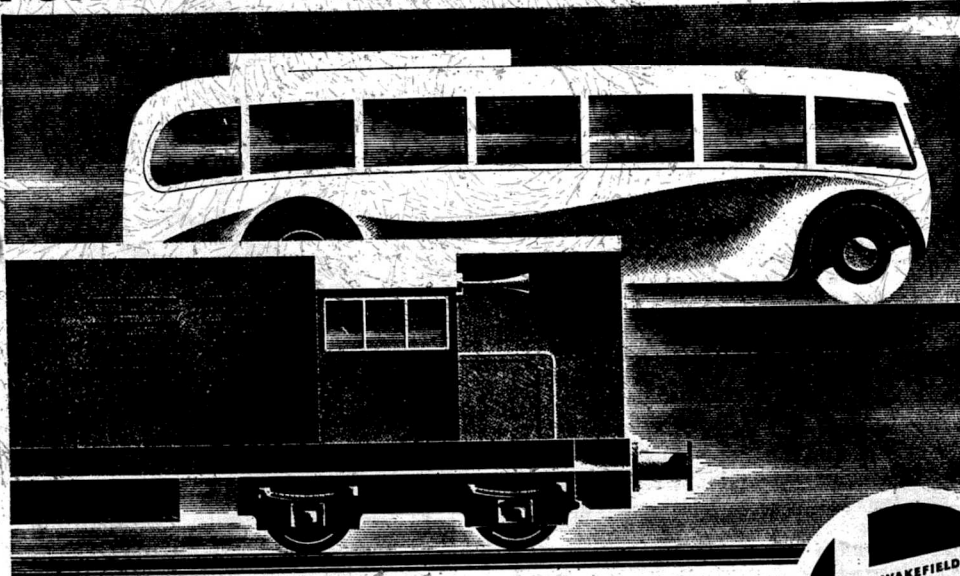
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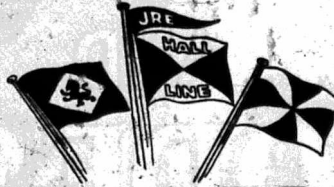
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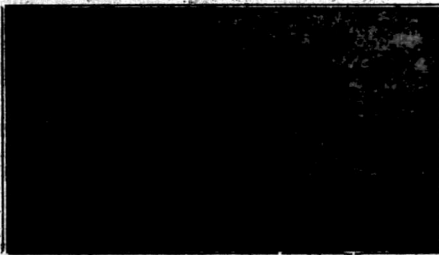
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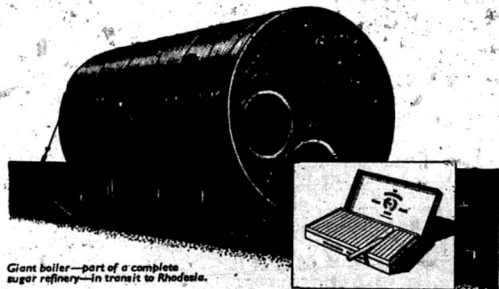
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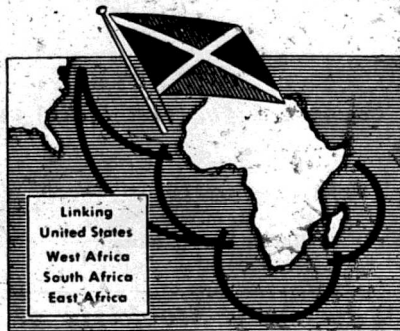
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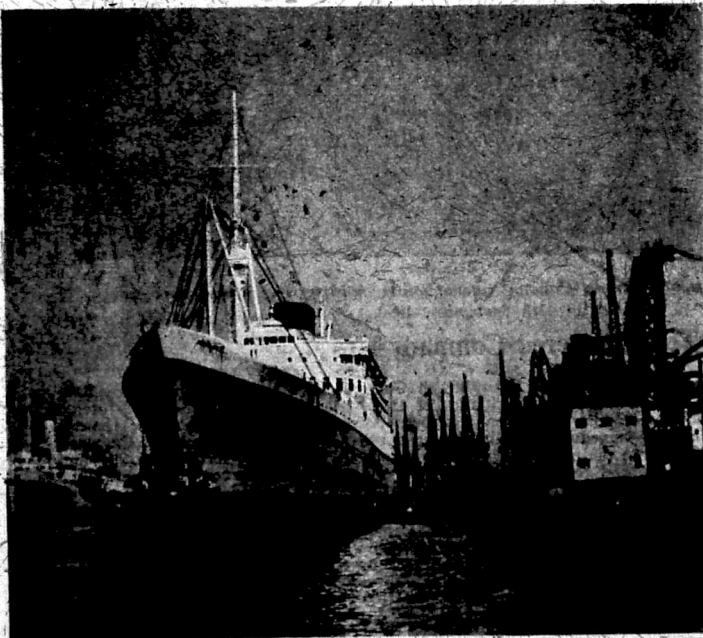
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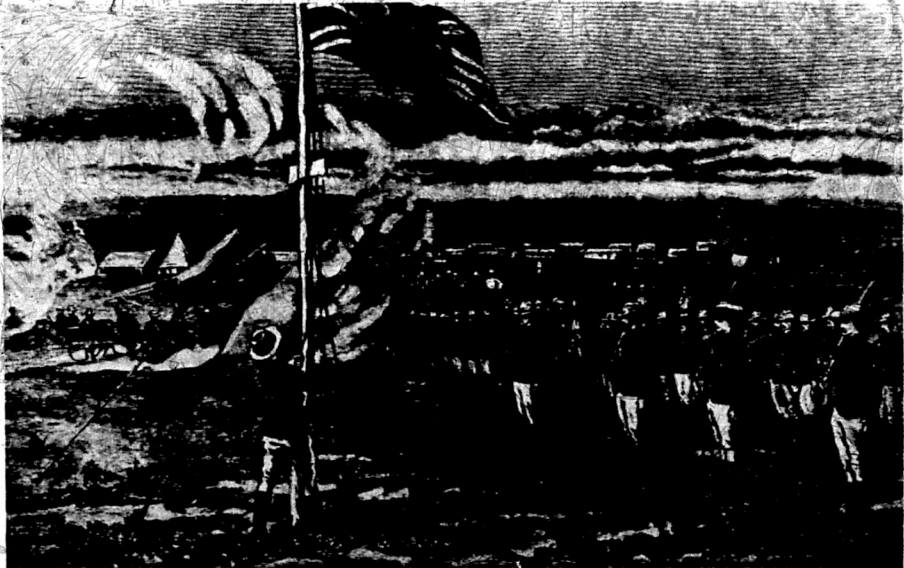
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Central Africa was a vast region with great economic potentialities. The indigenous people were still under the sway of savage chiefs. To the depredations of African warriors there were added those of marauders from outside—slave traders, gun runners, freebooters and adventurers of many races and kinds.

Germany was planning to raise a mighty military empire in the heart of the Continent. But at the same time this was the land which Rhodes aimed to develop.

The British Government was fearful of parliamentary criticism of the expenditure involved, and of foreign complications. After lengthy negotiations, the Queen's Ministers agreed that The British South Africa Company should become responsible for the occupation and administration of the regions now comprised within the two Rhodesias.

Rhodes and his associates were able to mobilize considerable capital in the cause of overseas development. A sound economic basis for their enterprise was provided by the acquisition of extensive mineral and other rights from Lo Bengula, Paramount Chief of the Matabele, and from other African chiefs.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1960

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

STABILITY is a basic requirement for British Central Africa — and of course for every other part of that restless continent — and anything that makes for instability is therefore detrimental psychologically, politically, socially, and economically. The

Stability A Basic Need.

The Monckton Report must be expected to contain facts, reflections, and deductions which will be of real advantage to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for a commission containing many men and women of capacity and good will could not spend three months in the territories without becoming convinced of the contribution made by the act of federating the three member States seven years ago and of the undesirability of abandoning the work of strengthening and expanding an inter-racial partnership which is the very foundation-stone of the Federation. When the report is published, probably on October 11, it will assuredly be found to pay tribute to much that has been done since Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom agreed to the union of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the two adjacent northern Protectorates; and it would be strange if it did not recognize that many developments of general benefit to the whole area would not have occurred if they had continued as separate and disparate units, with no overall policy for progress, for mutual aid and assistance, for co-ordinated common services, and for correlated advancement in all directions.

If the achievements have been considerable (though admittedly less speedy than many of the friends of the principle of federation had hoped, almost entirely because Southern Rhodesian politicians have been dilatory and irresolute in leading their country to play its full part in the process of

If Confidence Were Weakened.

liberalism), it would be reasonable to look for acceleration of the pace in each territory in the next few years — on the essential condition that confidence is not weakened; for if that should happen the flow of investment would be drastically reduced, and that just when it needs to be stimulated in order to provide more employment, especially for Africans, more educational and medical facilities, improved agricultural extension services, better housing, and the multifarious other amenities which depend upon a flourishing economy, the only provider of ever-rising standards of living. If the Western nations were to multiply ten or twentyfold their grants and loans to the under-developed areas of the world, the recipients would still be deprived of all manner of necessary benefits unless they increased their own capacity for self-help; and that, it cannot be too frequently stressed, necessitates conditions which will attract private capital and private enterprise.

It is now evident that the Monckton Report seriously threatens the stability and economy of the Federation by the deplorable and desperately dangerous proposal that the constituent States should be given the option of withdrawing from the partnership about five years hence. When statements to that effect reached us almost coincidentally with the signature of the document we refrained from publishing them because it seemed to us inconceivable that such a recommendation could have been made. Now, unhappily, our own inquiries in a number of exceptionally well informed quarters have entirely corroborated the reports from Salisbury and Lusaka that the commissioners regard the next half-decade as a further probationary period for the Federation, at the end of which each member-State would have the right of secession. According to one source, indeed,

Sense of Deception.

that plan has the support of all but two members of the commission, both of them Africans, who want Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to be allowed to quit now. What will anger responsible men in and connected with Central Africa almost as much as the recommendation itself is the sense of having been deceived, for there can be no doubt that the Federal authorities were led by the United Kingdom Government to believe that the Monckton Commission would be prevented by its terms of reference from making any recommendations for the dissolution of the Federation.

Indeed, when Sir Roy Welensky told his Parliament in July last year of the appointment of the commission, he said: "It will be realized that the Federal Government would never have been

Is There Not A Pledge By Mr. Macmillan?

a party to any inquiry which had as its purpose an inquest on the affairs of government in the Federation or have associated itself with anything which called into question the continuation of the Federation itself". At that time Socialist leaders in and out of the House of Commons were expressing their bitter antipathy to the Federation day after day, and they would have been delighted to contradict Sir Roy if his words could have been shown to misrepresent the position even slightly. They must therefore have made private inquiries, and their silence on a crucial point when they were so voluble on the general question can be attributed only to their having been told that an assurance had been given on behalf of H.M. Government that secession would not be considered by Lord Monckton and his colleagues. Indeed, the knowledge that that was so was the real reason for Labour's stubborn refusal to nominate members to the commission, as the party was invited to do. More than once we have written in these columns that public leaders in the Federation are profoundly suspicious of the present Conservative Government's attitude to Africa, and it is consequently reasonable to assume that Sir Roy Welensky will have taken the precaution of obtaining a written undertaking that the continuation of the Federation would not be called in question; and since one Commonwealth Prime Minister deals with his opposite number on major matters, we should expect a pledge in that sense to have been made over the signature of Mr. Macmillan himself. Unless such a promise had been given the Federal Prime Minister and his Cabinet and party would, we suggest, have had no truck with a commission which

might otherwise have been free to meddle with a Constitution which contains no provisions for secession. That being so, a recommendation which would create a new right of withdrawal is bound to be rejected by the Federal Government as *ultra vires* the commission's terms of reference.

The many and protracted meetings which Mr. Duncan Sandys has had in Salisbury in the past fortnight with Sir Roy Welensky and his fellow Ministers, and the fact that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations extended his stay unexpectedly, are clear evidence that the guardians of the Federation are determined to resist any plan for its destruction. The political theorists in the Monckton Commission may have persuaded themselves that it is wise to consider the next five years as an experimental period at the end of which the constituent territories will inherit an option to contract out of the Federation, but the idea is nonetheless foolish from the practical standpoint. Any businessman knows that nothing is worse than uncertainty and suspense, which adversely affect both parties to any kind of transaction. If there were the prospect of its dissolution in 1965 or soon afterwards, the Federation would find it impossible to raise the large public loans which are urgently needed for developments of all kinds, and the influx of private capital for the establishment of new industries and the improvement and extension of farming and other enterprises, an influx which has been so substantial and beneficial in recent years, would quickly be reduced to a trickle. Industry, commerce, the social services, and other important development projects would be crippled and an economy now buoyant would suffer tragic deflation. Employment, already a painful problem among Africans in Southern Rhodesia, and potentially serious elsewhere, would be gravely increased; and the immediate repercussions would give extremist political agitators conditions which they would exploit to the permanent prejudice of some eight million Africans, not to mention the non-African enterprises, investment ability, and leadership which have transformed vast, non-productive, perpetually warring areas into the locale for the most promising act of inter-racial partnership anywhere in all Africa.

On almost any other conceivable recommendation by the Monckton Commission

there should be scope for negotiation; but not on a proposal which is tantamount to a sentence of lingering death.

Thus Far And No Further.

Sir Roy Welensky is not the man to accept that verdict from any quarter, especially from a body which he mistrusted from the outset, and he will have made his rejection of its fatal concession to organized nationalist clamour quite clear to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Unfortunately, the Federation's case, which should have been impregnable, had been weakened by Sir Edgar Whitehead's insistence that Southern Rhodesia would in certain circumstances cut the painter. That foolish threat, made publicly more than once, has enabled the Bandas and Kaundas to claim that their attitude to the Federation is shared by Southern Rhodesia's political leader. If he was prepared to desert a Federation, the Constitution of which contains no provision

for withdrawal, how, they have asked, could it be immoral for them to advocate the same course? Two wrongs, or in this case three, do not make one right, and the one man in authority in Central African politics today with the stature of a statesman will not be sidetracked by the folly, propaganda, or specious pleas of those who put expediency above principle in a matter vital to the existence of the only strong British State in all Africa. He will not join the demolition squad or help to remove the scaffolding from a structure which is still in course of erection. Rearrangement of some of the accommodation, amended schemes of decoration, widening of the entrances, and faster lifts to the higher storeys are details which he will regard as open to free and friendly discussion, but we have no hesitation in stating that he will stand no tampering with the framework of the Federal building.

Notes By The Way

Government by Adolescents

THE SILLY THEORY that self-government, however incompetent, is better than good government, however beneficent, has been preached for decades by left-wing politicians in Europe and America, with the inevitable consequence that vast areas of Africa and Asia have in the past decade and a half been deprived of sound and honest administration and given instead daily doses of demagoguery and dictatorship by indigenous politicians of whom the great majority had no qualification for high office. Hundreds of men who could not operate a small business successfully or run a rural district council creditably have jockeyed themselves into power merely by shouting emotive slogans vilifying the Colonial Power, whose departure would, they alleged, automatically bring to the mass of people boons beyond belief, including freedom from taxation and inheritance of the white man's lands, houses, motor-cars and businesses. That the populace of a number of countries should have accepted such fantastic misguidance is in itself proof of their unreadiness for self-government.

Topsy-Turvydom

WOULD ANY BUSINESS, anywhere in the West, or behind the Iron Curtain for that matter, entrust its affairs to a group of students snatched from their universities and technical colleges? Of course not. Yet no-body protests at the craziness of the assumption of "Colonel" (lately Private) Mobutu—who appears to have seized effective power in the Congo—that all will be well if Congolese students now overseas (apparently fewer than a couple of dozen) will cast aside their books and fly to Leopoldville to form a "high commission" for the administration of the country! Translation from a junior common room to a seat in its "Cabinet" will not bring to the Congo the experience and maturity which are so necessary. When a European leaves a university he starts his new career from the lower rungs of the ladder. If he enters a Government office, it is as a clerk, not as a minister. Reversal of that procedure will not benefit the Congo—though it will greatly profit a few adolescent students.

Wise Postponement

THE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT MISSION which was shortly due in this country from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has postponed its visit for some months. There can be no doubt that the decision will be welcomed in financial and commercial quarters in the United Kingdom, which were astonished to learn recently that, with the blessing of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, such a party would be here in the early autumn to plead the case for investment in the Federation. It was felt, and not surprisingly, that the timing was about as bad as it could be, for their arrival would have coincided with publication of the Monckton Report, a document certain to cause controversy and at least temporary reluctance to invest in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which cannot expect to attract overseas funds until after the constitutional review early next year. If, as is sincerely to be hoped, that conference puts an end to talk of the constituent territories having a right of secession after a few years, a climate favourable to investment could quickly develop; but if the future were left contingent on the good will of the Bandas and Kaundas, there would be little inducement for money to flow to a Federation still on probation. Confidence can be recreated only by stability.

Little Confidence in Africa

YET ANOTHER SHOCK to all concerned with African development has been registered by the refusal of United Kingdom investors to provide £5m. even at 7% interest on debentures guaranteed by one of the strongest finance houses in all Africa. The issue, not large by City standards, was for a company operating outside Africa and the underwriters were among London's leading merchant bankers. Altogether the auspices could scarcely have been better, and the money was required, as above noted, for ventures outside Africa; but the indirect connexion with Africa through the parent company caused potential investors to fight shy, with the result that the underwriters have been left to find more than two-thirds of the total. For so attractive an offer I cannot recall so unsatisfactory a result. The only pos-

sible interpretation of which is that in present circumstances the London market has practically no confidence in African investment.

Mr. Macintyre's Visit to Bonn

YET MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Finance Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has just told Fleet Street that during his discussions in Western Germany about the prospects of raising one or more loans in that country nobody suggested any lack of confidence or even raised the question of the possible destruction of the Federation by the secession of constituent States. Money would apparently have been available if the Federal Government had been prepared to pay the high rate now demanded in Bonn, which is above 7% even for borrowings on Government account. Since his visit there has been public discussion of the prospect of withdrawal from the Federation by some member States. If Mr. Macintyre's visit to Bonn had taken place a fortnight later he might therefore have had evidence of uneasiness.

Vote Rigging at United Nations

LAST WEEK'S LEADING ARTICLE dealt with the unrealistic composition of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Professor C. E. Carrington must have been thinking simultaneously on very similar lines, for on the very day on which the issue was published he wrote to *The Times* a letter which asked, *inter alia*: "Is Pitcairn Island (population 130 persons) really to claim the right of self-determination which the Labour Party once proposed for it, and then to acquire membership of the United Nations? Is it not time to re-examine the concept of the nation-State? Or are we to assume that the only consideration at New York is the rigging of pocket-borough votes in the Assembly?" He added that Gabon, which has a population of 417,000 Africans, is inhabited by six tribes, which by redividing their community into six administrations might claim six votes in the General Assembly of the United Nations! His letter ended: "It hardly seems worth while to air the minor complaint that there are already two Congo Republics in the United Nations. There will soon be two Sudans, a Niger Republic and a Nigerian Federation, and perhaps a Central African Republic and a Central African Federation."

Perfidious Document

WHAT PURPORTS to be an analysis of the situation in the Congo has been published as a special bulletin by the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia. The 11-page travesty may be judged from a few examples of its falseness. Having said that colonialism and paternalism have had their day, the introduction declares that "a continent that was for centuries the victim of the slave-trade, of exploitation, famine, ignorance and disease, has become aware of her strength, of the new future ahead of her". The implication is that European rule introduced all those ills to what would otherwise have been a happy, healthy, enlightened part of the world, whereas in fact the first European travellers and missionaries found throughout East and Central Africa savagery in all its forms, dictatorship by tyrants (including witch-doctors), ceaseless inter-tribal warfare, universal ignorance, disease, and malnutrition and no knowledge even of a wheel or an alphabet. That was the condition from which European missionaries, administrators, agriculturists, and businessmen have raised Africa.

Is This Not Actionable

ON THE SAME PAGE of the pamphlet is the assertion that the Congolese cannot accept the white man "as a

decent human being". Since it was published in Lusaka, and has presumably been widely circulated in Northern Rhodesia, is not that statement actionable, as subversive of law and order and an incitement to civil disturbance? The next sentence alleges that "foreign spies, under the false titles of journalists and diplomats", are now encouraging Africans in the Congo "to refuse domination from one central government"—a charge which might have come straight out of the Communist copybook. A little later Europeans in the Federation are told that if they do not come to terms with the "intelligent and broad-minded Kenneth Kaunda", the U.N.I.P. leader, "the white man would clearly be demonstrating that he is only prepared to accept the Congo solution", with the result that "the front line of refugees would move to Pretoria". Since "the Congo solution" has been marked by violence, rape, arson and pillage, those crimes are seemingly U.N.I.P.'s alternative to submission to its demands.

October 1st

MR. TSHOMBE—who has been as dignified a leader in Katanga as Mr. Lumumba has been outrageous whether in Leopoldville or on his travels—is denounced as a traitor, by a party which not many weeks ago professed itself at one with him and his followers. But that kind of topsy-turvydom is common form with African politicians. U.N.I.P., which certainly takes itself seriously, concludes this fustian with the announcement that its central committee has "recalled for top-level talks its American ambassador, Bwana Arthur N. L. Wina, and all its international representatives". There should have been an empty chair at their gatherings as a reminder that "Bwana Mainza Chona has not been able to fly over, due to the fact that there is still a charge awaiting him, and he would have been arrested the moment he landed in Lusaka". From London, however, he pronounces October 1 as "Independence Day" for Northern Rhodesia. It is just as likely to be the date on which the man in the moon puts out the light in that satellite.

Well Suited to Drankness

SCORNING TO PLEAD that he had been misreported, a Kenya African who is resident in Cairo, from which he is engaged in disseminating much misinformation about the land of his birth, has offered a novel explanation for the fact, as he claims it to be, that remarks attributed to him in several United Kingdom newspapers did not really reflect his opinion. He was, he says, approached at a reception by "three drunk British journalists," and, "knowing what they thought", he gave them "what suited their state of drankness"; and "drankness" is underlined in a document which I have before me. The organization for which he works, anxious not to waste an opportunity, couples with the statement the assertion that courts in British colonial territories are "instruments of murder, suppression, and intimidation of a people's upsurge to national independence". One of the three signatories to that perversion of the truth describes himself grandiloquently as "in charge of information, radio, and military affairs". It was not he who hoaxed the drunk recorders of the idiosyncrasies of a wayward world.

Qualitative

SOME WORDS are quite commonly misspelt, but one which I should not have expected to find in that category is "qualitative". Yet I have before me a long document from quite a well-known public body in the Federation which on seven occasions in one and a half pages of typescript insists on rendering the word as "qualitative"!

U.S.A. Ready to Give Large-Scale Help to Africa

Points from President Eisenhower's Address to General Assembly of United Nations

NOWHERE IS THE CHALLENGE to the international community and to peace and orderly progress more evident than in Africa, rich in human and natural resources and bright with promise.

Recent events there have brought into being what is in effect a vast continent of newly-independent nations. Outside interference with these newly-emerging nations, all eager to undertake the tasks of modernization, has created a serious challenge to the authority of the United Nations.

In response to the call of the Republic of the Congo, the United Nations, under its outstanding Secretary-General, has recently mounted a large scale effort to provide that new republic with help. That effort has been flagrantly attacked by a few nations which wish to prolong strife in the Congo for their own selfish purposes.

The criticism directed by those nations against the Secretary-General, who has honourably and effectively fulfilled the mandate which he received from the United Nations, is nothing less than a direct attack upon the United Nations itself. In my opinion, the Secretary-General has earned the support of every peace-loving nation.

The people of the Congo are entitled to build up their country in peace and freedom. Intervention by other nations in their internal affairs would deny them that right and create a focus of conflict in the heart of Africa. The issue thus posed in the Congo could well arise elsewhere in Africa. The resolution of this issue will determine whether the United Nations is able to protect not only the new nations of Africa, but also other countries against outside pressures.

If the United Nations system is successfully subverted in Africa, the world will be on its way back to the traditional exercise of power politics, in which small countries will be used as pawns of aggressive major Powers.

Five-Point Programme

It is imperative that the international community protect the newly-emerging nations of Africa from outside pressures that threaten their independence and their sovereign rights. To this end, I propose a programme which contains five major elements:—

First, a pledge by all countries represented at this Assembly to respect the African peoples' rights to choose their own way of life and to determine for themselves the course they choose to follow.

This pledge would involve these specific commitments: (1) to refrain from intervening in these new nations' internal affairs—by subversion, force, propaganda, or other means; (2) to refrain from generating disputes between the States of this area or from encouraging them to wasteful and dangerous competition in armaments; and (3) to refrain from any action to intensify or exploit the present unsettled conditions in the Congo—by sending arms or forces into that troubled area or by inciting its leaders and peoples to violence against each other.

Second, the United Nations should be prepared to help the African countries maintain their security without wasteful and dangerous competition in armaments. United Nations experts are being asked to train the Congo's security forces.

If the Secretary-General should find it useful to undertake increased activity in order to meet requests of this nature elsewhere, my country would be glad to join other member states in making essential contributions to such United Nations activity.

More importantly, I hope that the African States will use existing or establish new regional machinery in order to avert an arms race in this area. In so doing they would help to spare their continent the ravages which the excesses of chauvinism have elsewhere inflicted in the past.

If, through concerted effort, these nations can choke off

competition in armaments, they can give the whole world a welcome lesson in international relations.

Third, we should all support the United Nations response to emergency needs in the Republic of the Congo which the Secretary-General has shown such skill in organizing. I hope that States represented here will pledge substantial resources to this international programme, and agree that it should be the preferred means of meeting the Congo's emergency needs.

The United States supports the establishment of a United Nations fund for the Congo. We are prepared to join other countries by contributing substantially for immediate emergency needs to the \$100m. (about £35,700,000) programme that the Secretary-General is proposing.

Fourth, the United Nations should help newly-developing African countries to shape their long-term modernization programme to this end.

The United Nations special fund and expanded technical assistance programme should be increased so that in combination they can reach their annual \$100m. goal in 1961. The special fund's functions should be expanded so that it can assist countries in planning economic development.

The United Nations operational and executive personnel programme for making available trained administrators to newly-developing countries should be expanded and placed on a permanent basis. The United States is prepared to join other countries in contributing increased funds for this programme, for the special fund, and for the United Nations technical assistance programme.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund should be encouraged increasingly to provide counsel to the developing countries of Africa through missions and resident advisers.

Educational Aid for Africa

Fifth, as the final element of this programme, I propose an all-out United Nations effort to help African countries launch such educational activities as they may wish to undertake. The United States is ready to contribute to an expanding programme of educational assistance to Africa.

One of the first purposes of this assistance, after consultation with and approval by the Governments involved, might be to establish, staff, and maintain—until these Governments or private agencies could take over—institutes for health education, for vocational training, for public administration and statistics, and perhaps other purposes.

The changes which are occurring in Africa are also evident elsewhere. Indeed, Africa is but one part of the new world of change and progress which is emerging in all the developing areas.

We must carry forward and intensify our programmes of assistance for the economic and social development in freedom of other areas, particularly in Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East.

Beyond this, we must never forget that there are hundreds of millions of people, particularly in the less developed parts of the world, suffering from hunger and malnutrition, even though a number of countries, my own included, are producing food in surplus. This paradox should not continue. The United States is already carrying out substantial programmes to make its surpluses available to countries of greatest need.

My country is also ready to join with other members of the United Nations in devising a workable scheme to provide food to member States through the United Nations system, relying on the advice and assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization. I hope this assembly will seriously consider a specific programme for carrying forward the promising food-for-peace programme.

U.N. Needs Qualified Staff

I should like to see member countries take positive action on the suggestions in the Secretary-General's report looking to the creation of a qualified staff within the Secretariat to assist him in meeting future needs for United Nations forces. To regularize the United Nations emergency force potential I proposed in 1958 creation of stand-by arrangements for United Nations forces. Some progress has been made since then. Much remains to be done. The time to do it is now—at this assembly.

I assure countries which now receive assistance from the United States that we favour use of that assistance to help them maintain such contingents in the state of readiness suggested by the Secretary-General.

Mr. Krushchev Demands An Immediate End to Colonialism

Soviet Criticism of U.N. and Mr. Hammarskjöld in General Assembly

MR. KRUSHCHEV proposed when he addressed the United Nations General Assembly last week that there should be an immediate end to all colonialism, and that Mr. Hammarskjöld should be replaced as Secretary-General by a three-member executive.

In a speech of some 18,000 words lasting over two hours, the Communist spokesman not only accused the Western world, and especially the United States, of "aggression" and "colonialism", but also took the United Nations to task for its "unseemly work" in the Congo. He accused Mr. Hammarskjöld of siding with the colonialists, and asked the Assembly to call him to order so that he should not "abuse his position".

Addressing an Assembly in which 43 of the 96 seats are now held by former "colonial" territories in Africa and Asia, Mr. Krushchev was generous in his praise for the emerging countries of the world. The speech was loudly applauded by most of the African and Asian delegates.

Proposing that the U.N. should move from New York, where delegates' rights were "curtailed", to Switzerland, Austria, or Russia, he said that if the international organization were housed in the Soviet Union it would be guaranteed "complete freedom and security for the representatives of all States, irrespective of their political or religious convictions and of the colour of their skin".

Calling for the immediate and total abolition of "colonialism" including the trusteeship system, Mr. Krushchev demanded the elimination of "all strongholds of colonialism in the shape of possessions and leasehold areas on the territories of other States", and that all countries should observe the provisions of the U.N. Charter "relating to equality and respect for sovereign rights and territorial integrity of all States". He said:

"The peoples of the new States have shown convincingly that they are not only able to get by without control and tutelage on the part of the Colonial Powers and can govern themselves, but that they are active creators of a new life and incomparably wiser administrators and more careful masters of their property, of the wealth of their country, than the colonial authorities.

All-Out-Aid for Fighters for Independence

"There is no need here to describe in detail the impoverished state of over 100m. human beings deprived of their rights who are still languishing under colonial bondage.

"Look what is happening in the colonies today! Africa is boiling and swirling like a volcano. The Algerian people have been waging a heroic, selfless struggle for national independence for about six years. Ever greater resolve is being manifested in the struggle for their rights by the peoples of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, Angola, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, South West Africa, and Zanzibar as well as West Irian, Puerto Rico, and many other colonies.

"We welcome the sacred struggle of the colonial peoples against the colonialists and for their liberation. If the Colonial Powers do not heed the voice of reason and continue their old colonial policy of keeping colonial countries in subjugation, the peoples who stand on the positions of eliminating the colonial regime should render all-out assistance to the fighters for their independence against colonialism, against colonial slavery. Moral, material, and other assistance should be rendered for the completion of the sacred and just struggle of the peoples for their independence.

The post of Secretary-General should be abolished and the executive authority of the U.N. vested, he proposed, in three representatives, one each from the Communist group, the Western group, and the "non-committed" countries. That would guarantee that "the work of the U.N. executive would not be conducted to the detriment of any one of these groups of States".

Turning to the Congo, Mr. Krushchev denied that there had been any Soviet intervention there, but alleged that the U.N. force had disorganized the life of the State and paralysed the Government's activities. Only African and Asian troops should remain in the Congo, and they only with the consent of the legally elected Government of Mr. Lumumba, to be used solely at discretion of that Government. All States

should refrain from any action which would lead to an infringement of the territorial integrity and independence of the country.

Mr. Wadsworth (U.S.A.) said Russia had injected into the Assembly an atmosphere of disension and vindictiveness. "The United Nations is in a crisis, and it is a crisis first of all created through the efforts of propaganda to turn the world's greatest body for peace into a propaganda forum to serve the interests of Communist imperialism". Russia had sought to crush the previous Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, because he had stood up against the Communists over Korea. Now it wanted to crush his successor.

The proposal to eliminate colonialism "was strange indeed, coming from a country whose imperialism embraces more people and territory and results in more oppression that anything else the 20th century or any other century has seen". But the U.S. agreed with the principle that colonialism must go.

At a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association immediately after Mr. Krushchev's speech, Mr. Herter, the American Secretary of State, said in a public commentary (which was later endorsed by President Eisenhower) that he considered the Soviet leader's speech to be "a real declaration of war against the structure, personnel, and locale of the U.N.". By way of contrast the U.S. had that day sent Mr. Hammarskjöld a cheque for five million dollars as an initial contribution to the U.N. fund for the Congo.

Incitement to Rebellion

The colonial passages in Mr. Krushchev's speech were an incitement to immediate rebellion on the part of all the remaining colonies in the world.

A spokesman for the British delegation described the Soviet Prime-Minister's speech as "sterile, unconstructive, and without any fresh proposals except one which was to weaken the U.N.". Britain deplored its demagogic tone and cheap gibes at the U.S. and Colonial Powers. In general the speech had lowered the tone set at the beginning of the Assembly. Basically it was an attack on the U.N. as such; the weaker the U.N., the greater the chance for Russia to achieve her objective of world domination.

Mr. Krushchev's remarks on colonialism were little more than repetitions of the trite and obsolete slogans with which the Communists had drugged themselves and their audiences for years. The picture drawn bore no resemblance whatever to any contemporary reality.

The day's session of the Assembly had been opened by Dr. Nkrumah who, having made a bitter attack on colonialism, alleged that a reconciliation between President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba, drafted in the presence of the Ghanaian Ambassador, had been deliberately thwarted by colonialist interests.

He described the U.N. as "the only organization that holds out any hope for the future of mankind", but blamed it for the Congo's present "difficulties and disagreements", and demanded an immediate change in the U.N. command, "with clear, positive directions to support the legitimate Government, with Kasavubu as President and Lumumba as Prime Minister". The U.N. Command had failed to distinguish between legal and illegal authorities in the Congo. He called for the removal of all non-African contingents and referred to the Army take-over as "the fake Mobutu episode".

Permanent Seat for Africa

Possession of colonies should now be considered incompatible with membership of the U.N., and to redress the balance of history a permanent seat should be created for Africa in the Security Council. Dr. Nkrumah attacked Belgian policies in the Congo, and said that the U.N. should delegate its functions in the Congo to the independent African States, under a unified African command with responsibility to the Security Council.

The General Assembly should make it absolutely clear that the U.N. contingents in the Congo had an overriding responsibility to preserve law and order, "which can be done only by supporting, safeguarding, and maintaining the legal and existing parliamentary framework of the States".

The U.N. should furthermore guarantee the territorial integrity of the republic, and all financial and technical assistance should be arranged only with the legitimate Government and channelled through the U.N., guaranteed and supervised by a committee of independent African States appointed by the Security Council.

President Nkrumah's speech received loud and long applause, notably from Mr. Krushchev. One correspondent wrote that "the Africans in the Assembly looked glazed with pride".

The Ghana and Guinea delegations both walked out when M. Wigny (Belgium) went to the rostrum to answer Mr. Krushchev's attacks on Belgian Congo policy. He recalled that Belgium had led the Congo to independence, and remarked that "the Soviet speaker would do well to use the same system in certain areas under Soviet control". Belgium had returned to the Congo to save lives and had now withdrawn.

Correspondents afterwards reported that the independent African States were not completely at one in their views on how the Congo stalemate should be resolved, but that the majority view—represented by Ghana, the U.A.R., Morocco, and Ethiopia—seemed to be winning and was being urged on Mr. Hammarskjöld. Those states wanted the Secretary-General to use the U.N. force in the Congo to disarm and disband the entire Force Publique, take over complete responsibility for security, and recognize the legal status of the central Government. It was thought that most African States would not continue to support a U.N. policy which gave open support to Colonel Mobutu or which sought to favour Mr. Kasavubu against Mr. Lumumba. Mr. Hammarskjöld's policy, they felt, was in danger of doing just that.

On Monday, when Mr. Hammarskjöld addressed the Assembly in defence of his position, his statement was heartily applauded. Answering the Russian charges of partiality, he said that he had no choice but to follow his own convictions, guided by the principles of independence, impartiality, and objectivity.

"If the office of the Secretary-General becomes a stumbling-block for anyone, be it an individual, a group, or a Government, because the incumbent stands by the basic principles which must guide his whole activity, and if for that reason he comes under criticism, such criticism strikes at the very office and the concept on which it is based".

He would rather see the office of the Secretary-General break on the principle of impartiality than "drift on the basis of compromise". "That is the choice daily facing the Secretary-General. It is also the choice now openly facing the General Assembly. The choice is not one of the convenience of the moment but one which is decisive for the future..."

The Security Council had thrice given him a mandate in the Congo and confirmed his authority, and recently the General Assembly had asked him to continue to take vigorous action.

President Novotny of Czechoslovakia, supported the Krushchev proposals, described replacement of the Secretary-General by a "tripartite top collective executive organ" as fully in accord with U.N. principles.

Mr. Diefenbaker, Canadian Prime Minister, replied that a three-man executive would "reduce the U.N. to innocuity and indecision". The Soviet proposal was a transparent plan to undermine U.N. prestige and authority. Having so often thwarted the U.N. in the Security Council through the veto, the Soviet Union now sought to destroy it by neutralizing its power to act effectively and promptly in emergencies. He accused Mr. Krushchev of a gigantic propaganda drama of destructive misrepresentation, which all contrasted with President Eisenhower's programme for a world community at peace.

Turning to the Congo, he emphasized that one of the Assembly's major tasks would be to ensure sufficient support to sustain U.N. efforts to revive the financial and economic life of the country. Africa must be free from the direct interference of the major Powers.

Soviet Charges Rebutted

Rebutting the Soviet charges on colonialism, Mr. Diefenbaker said that since the last war France had brought to complete freedom 17 colonial areas and territories comprising more than 40m. people, and Britain 14 colonies and territories comprising 500m. people, facts which invited comparison with Soviet domination over peoples and territories. "Do we forget", he asked, "how one of the post-war colonies of the Soviet Union sought to liberate itself four years ago, and with what result?"

When Mr. Krushchev gave a Press conference on Sunday he adopted a milder tone, saying that Russia would not resign from the U.N. if its demand for three secretaries-general instead of one were rejected. He would not insist upon the resignation of Mr. Hammarskjöld and would not object if the West chose him as its representative on a three-man secretariat. There was no man "endowed with the genius as to be able to satisfy the interests of all, to take a decision under which the wolf's appetites are satisfied and the sheep remain intact". If there had been three secretaries-general there would have been no Congo crisis.

Mr. Hammarskjöld had served the interests of capitalist countries by ordering U.N. forces to occupy the Congo airports and he had "done his utmost to assist the Belgian colonials to resume rule". Capitalist Powers had "bribed" Mobutu to raise a rebellion, and Hammarskjöld had supported Mobutu. Mr. Herter had given Mr. Hammarskjöld a cheque for five million dollars. "He pays him for his services. Herter knows whom to pay and for what to pay".

Careers of Tanganyika Territory's New Ministers

Average Age of African Members Under Thirty-five

OF THE TWELVE MINISTERS in the new Government of Tanganyika Territory only two are civil servants, the Attorney-General and the Minister for Information Services. One other, Sir Ernest Vasey, is also not a member of the Tanganyika African National Union.

All other members of the Council of Ministers, of whatever race, were returned in the recent general election as T.A.N.U. candidates. Of the Legislature of 71 members, 70 were sponsored by that body; and the one exception, Mr. Hermangild Sarwat, who stood as an Independent at Mbulu, had been a member of the union and a prospective T.A.N.U. candidate until shortly before nomination day.

MR. JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE, the first man in the country to hold the office of Chief Minister, was born 38 years ago, near Musoma, the son of the late Chief Nyerere Burito of the Zanaki, one of the smallest tribes, which was then divided into eight chiefdoms but has now been welded into one under a half-brother of the new Chief Minister.

After his primary education Julius Nyerere attended Tabora Secondary School and then went to Makerere College, Uganda, where he obtained a diploma in education. Having been baptized into the Roman Catholic faith a few years earlier, he returned to Tabora to teach at St. Mary's Roman Catholic mission school.

In 1949 he went to Edinburgh University, and three years later, after graduating M.A., went back to Tanganyika, where he was soon elected president of the Tanganyika African

Association while teaching at St. Francis's School, Pugu, near Dar es Salaam. Finding the T.A.A. inadequate, he drafted a new statement of policy which led to the change of name to Tanganyika African National Union and his election as president. In the next few years he extended the organization until it covered the whole territory.

Soon after his election as president of T.A.N.U., he was appointed a temporary member of the Legislative Council during the absence of another African, but on that occasion sat in the Chamber for barely four months. He again served as a nominated member for a short period in 1957, and in October of the following year became an elected member. After the first general election in March, 1959, he was elected leader of the 30 non-official members, Africans, Europeans, and Asians. He had represented T.A.N.U. in 1954 and 1956 at meetings in New York of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

MR. J. S. R. COKE, Q.C., the Attorney-General (aged 53), was educated at the Methodist College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, and is a barrister of King's Inns, Dublin. In 1930 he went to Mauritius as a master in the Royal College, and was transferred in 1957 as a superintendent of education in Nigeria, where he became a Crown counsel three years later. He was promoted Attorney-General in the Bahamas in 1946, and went to the Somaliland Protectorate in a similar office five years later. In September, 1956, he was appointed Member for Legal Affairs in Tanganyika, an office which was soon afterwards redesignated Attorney-General.

MR. MICHAEL JOHN DAVIES, Minister for Information Services, aged 41, was a Rhodes Scholar at Trinity College, Oxford, and has served in Tanganyika since he joined the Colonial Service as a cadet 20 years ago. He was private secretary to two Governors, Sir Wilfrid Jackson and Sir William Battershill, between 1943 and 1947, when he was seconded for a period to the Colonial Office. On his return to

East Africa he became D.C. Mikindani, and was later for five years D.C. in Arusha, whence he was transferred to the office of the Chief Secretary. In the middle of last year he was made Minister for Security and Immigration.

Sir ERNEST VASEY, Minister for Finance, aged 59, arrived in Kenya in 1936. Two years later he was elected to Nairobi Municipal Council. He was mayor of Nairobi in 1941-42 and 1944-46, being elected during that latter period to the Legislative Council as representative of Nairobi North.

He proved himself an exceptionally able member, and the non-official team was greatly weakened when, by agreement with his colleagues, he crossed the floor to accept the portfolio of Education, Health, and Local Government. Quickly succeeding in that office, he was made Minister for Finance and Development in 1951, and so remained until the latter part of last year. His administration of Kenya's finances thus covered the whole period of the Mau Mau rebellion and its aftermath. He obtained large grants and loans from the United Kingdom Treasury, attracted finance from other sources, kept taxation at a lower level than most people conceived to be possible, abolished death duties and export taxes, and unquestionably showed himself the most capable Finance Minister any East African territory had ever had. For his services he was made K.B.E. in June, 1959.

Soon after his resignation of office in Kenya he was invited to become Finance Minister in Tanganyika, and he took up that appointment in February with the cordial support of T.A.N.U.

Having been a director of manufacturing enterprises and hotel and cinema businesses in Kenya, and having previously been actively engaged in management, he has had wide practical experience as well as close acquaintance with official methods. He is generally regarded as one of the shrewdest politicians in British Africa.

Chief Fundikira

CHIEF ABDULAH SAIDI FUNDIKIRA, Minister for Lands, Surveys and Water, aged 39, was educated at the Government Secondary School, Tabora, and Makerere College, Uganda, where he obtained a diploma in agriculture in 1944. He took a further course in agriculture at Cambridge University in 1953-54, and on returning to Tanganyika joined the Agricultural Department, serving at Maswa, Ukiriguru, Bukwimba, and Geita, before leaving the Lake Province to become Agricultural officer at Newala, in the Southern Province.

Three years ago he was appointed Chief of Unyanyembe, near Tabora, in succession to a brother, and he became an elected member of the Legislative Council after last year's general election being returned unopposed for the Western Province constituency. In July, 1959, he was made Minister for Lands and Surveys.

MR. DEREK NOEL MACLEAN BRYCESON, Minister for Health and Labour, aged 37, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. During the last war he served in the Royal Air Force as a fighter pilot. He arrived in Tanganyika in 1952 and began farming at Of-Mofog, on the western slopes of Kilimanjaro. Appointed Assistant Minister for Social Services in 1957, he resigned in order to stand as a candidate in the general election in the following year. He was returned for the Northern Province, and became deputy chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organization. In July of last year he was made Minister for Mines and Commerce.

MR. CLEMENT GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Home Affairs, aged 32, was educated in a White Fathers' mission school and at the Government Secondary School, Tabora, from which he went to the Bukoba Native Coffee Union as acting secretary. Then he came to England to study at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, where he obtained a diploma of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries. In 1954 he went back to the B.N.C.U. as secretary-treasurer, later becoming its firm manager. Meantime he had joined Bukoba Town Council and the Buhaya Council. In the 1958-59 general election he was returned unopposed as M.L.C. for West Lake, and in July of last year became Minister for Social and Co-operative Development.

MR. AMIR JAMAL, Minister for Communications, Power and Works, aged 38, was educated in Mwanza and the Indian Secondary School in Dar es Salaam, whence he went to Calcutta University; there he graduated in economics in 1942. He returned to join his father's business, Habib & Co., Ltd., of which he later became a director. Standing as a T.A.N.U. candidate in the 1958-59 general election, he was elected for the Eastern Province constituency. The Tanganyika Elected Members' Organization made him its treasurer. In July last year he was appointed Minister for Urban Local Government and Works.

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operative Development, aged 35, was born in the Musoma district and educated locally, passing out as a second grade teacher. He was cashier at Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., in 1945-47. Then he became assistant secretary, and later secretary, of the

Mwanza African Traders' Co-operative Society. In 1952 he organized the Lake Province Growers' Association, of which he was made the first president.

In the next year he took a course at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, and studied co-operative developments in France, Holland, Germany, and Denmark. He became general manager of the Lake Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions, Ltd., in 1955, and in 1959 was elected M.L.C. for South East Lake. He is a director of Tanganyika African Newspapers, Ltd., and the Tanganyika Sugar Co. Ltd.

MR. NSILO ASANTERABI ZAPHANTIAH SWAL, Minister for Commerce and Industry, aged 35, was educated at Old Moshi Secondary School and Makerere College, Uganda, from which he went to the universities of Bombay and Delhi, obtaining a diploma in education from the one and an honours degree in economics from the other. A period at Pittsburgh University, U.S.A., brought him the certificate of the Institute of Economic, Social, and Industrial Development. He is chairman of the economic and social committee of the Tanganyika African National Union.

T.A.N.U.'s Secretary-General

MR. OSCAR SALATHIEL KAMBONA, Minister for Education, aged 32, the son of a priest, was educated at a mission school near Songea, the Alliance Secondary School, Dodoma, and the Government Secondary School, Tabora. Then he read law at the Middle Temple, London. Last year Mr. Nyerere took him back to Dar es Salaam as secretary-general of T.A.N.U., with which he had been associated since its formation.

MR. RASHIDI MPAUME KAWAWA, Minister for Local Government and Housing, aged 32, was educated in Dar es Salaam and at the Government Secondary School in Tabora. He then joined the Tanganyika Government's Social Development Department. In 1956 he attended a trade union course in the United Kingdom. In the 1958-59 general election he was elected to the Legislative Council for the Dar es Salaam constituency. He has been general secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and a member of the National Executive Committee of T.A.N.U.

The average age of all members of the Council of Ministers is just under 40. The age of the African members averages a little less than 35 years, the senior in age being Chief Fundikira (39) and Mr. Nyerere (38).

N. Rhodesia's Information Department

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has denied rumours that "thorough reorganization and reorientation" of its Information Department are recommended by Mr. A. W. D. James, a public relations consultant in London, who recently examined the Information Services.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Martin Wray, stated in Lusaka recently that the report contained no criticism of the organization or personnel of the department. The relevant extract of the report said:

"This concludes the recommendations I have to make for the strengthening of the Information Department. I repeat that I believe there exists in this department the nucleus of a most effective tool for Government's purpose.

"I have been impressed by their enthusiasm and readiness to take on work far beyond the normal that could be expected from anyone but a team of enthusiasts.

"Such a spirit of enthusiasm and team work cannot be engendered and maintained without leadership, and I believe the Government to be fortunate in the present incumbent of the post of chief information officer. I say this in full awareness of how easily difficulties can arise between ministries and the head of information service. Such a post calls for special qualities, and I am quite sure that Mr. Lawrence's grasp and application of the basic principles of his work is absolutely sound and that he has qualifications for the post which are by no means easy to find."

The report's recommendations, Mr. Wray continued, were concerned almost entirely with an expansion of existing services that would involve an additional capital expenditure of £50,750 and an extra annual recurrent expenditure of £95,500. The Government had accepted the report in principle.

One recommendation was that provincial information organizations should be established in every province, and not, as at present, in only five. That would involve the acquisition of 13 new campaign vans and the recruitment of European and African staff to man them.

Mr. James also recommended that the existing monthly newsletters published by the department should be produced fortnightly, and that the film production unit should be expanded to provide a greater number of films for African audiences.

Colonel Mobutu Calls Conference of Congo Leaders

U.S. Warns of Economic Collapse Unless Stable Executive is Forthcoming

COLONEL MOBUTU announced on Tuesday that, after consultation with President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba, he had summoned all the political leaders to a conference to seek a solution to the continuing crisis.

A senior U.N. official warned that sections of the Congo's economy would collapse within weeks unless the U.N. could deal with a stable executive which could sign authorizations for technical aid. Ghanaian troops were to move to Kasai Province to relieve the Tunisians there.

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

A spokesman for President Kasavubu said on Tuesday of last week that the President had agreed to the appointment of young Congolese to head Government departments for a transitional period. Colonel Mobutu had on the previous day formed the Congo's third Government—in the form of a technical commission composed of young students and graduates who were to run the country until the end of the year. The "intellectual elite" were not to be described as ministers, but appointments were made among them for one or more to be responsible for the functioning of the various departments. Mr. Bomboko, appointed to lead the commission, who was again to be responsible for foreign affairs, was then in New York, heading the anti-Lumumba delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

A communiqué issued by the new commission said that Colonel Mobutu had made himself the spokesman and interpreter of the people in order to deliver them from "Communist colonialism and Marxist Leninist imperialism". It would be the task of the commission, in agreement with "the only Chief of State", Mr. Kasavubu, and Colonel Mobutu, to maintain all the functions of government until a national reconciliation had been achieved and the politicians and electors could again assume their proper rôles. Correspondents were told that they should in future deal only with the commission; publication of *communiqués* of rival parties would render them liable to arrest and expulsion.

Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu both held Press conferences, the former displaying what he claimed to be the original of a compromise agreement with the President.

U.N. spokesmen in Leopoldville accused Mr. Tshombe's forces of having massacred Baluba tribesmen in northern Katanga. His gendarmes were reported to be touring villages burning, killing, and looting as they went. In Luena 68 people were stated to have been killed.

Plot to Restore Lumumba

Colonel Mobutu said on Wednesday that he had asked the U.N. to withdraw the Guinea and Ghana detachments from its Congo force because a dossier of documents had been discovered involving "Communists and Guineans and President Nkrumah". He ordered the expulsion of M. Serge Michel, Mr. Lumumba's press officer, and Madame Blouin, regarded as an influential adviser of Mr. Lumumba.

Usually reliable African sources said the colonel had confronted several African embassies in Leopoldville with evidence of a plot to restore Lumumba to power. The evidence, in the form of three letters, was alleged to have been in Lumumba's brief-case when he was recently arrested. One letter was said to be from President Nkrumah, a second from Guinea, and the third from Mr. Gizenga, Lumumba's deputy prime minister.

Colonel Mobutu charged the Ghanaians with preventing an attempt to arrest Lumumba, but Ghanaian headquarters disclaimed knowledge of the incident. Lumumba was still in the Prime Minister's official residence, which was surrounded by Ghanaian and Sudanese troops.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed that President Nkrumah's insistence that Mr. Lumumba's was the only legal Government was attributed in Leopoldville to the advice of Mr. Djinn, Ghana Ambassador there, "who has been wholly committed to Mr. Lumumba from the beginning". African officers of the Ghana Regiment, on the other hand, are thoroughly convinced that the Congo will know no peace until Lumumba is removed from the political scene; and, as they have personally suffered from his insults and intransigence, they feel particularly irritated at being accused now of protecting him for ulterior motives. "They are known to have been at odds with Mr. Djinn for some weeks; and the news that Mr. Djinn has left for New York to accompany Dr. Nkrumah there suggests to some observers that the military view may be gaining ground in Dr. Nkrumah's mind".

Colonel Mobutu's new Government of graduates and students began taking over the State departments to which they had been appointed. They arrived with an armoured car and several lorry loads of troops, and said no former Ministers would be allowed entry. Colonists of the National Congolese Movement Party expressed support for Colonel Mobutu and his new Government.

The U.N. Embassy in Leopoldville said it would not grant U.N. diplomatic visas to Lumumba and five supporters to go to New York to attend the General Assembly, pending clarification of the confused situation in the Congo. They could apply for tourist visas, but that would take some time.

It was learnt that twice in the preceding five days U.N. troops had been forced to open fire when attacked by Kanyoka tribesmen in Kasai Province, who used incendiary arrows, bush-knives, and shotguns.

Mr. Berendson handed Mr. Tshombe a protest from Mr. Hammarskjöld over the "brutal actions" of the Katanga gendarmes at Luena. It stated that any repetition of massacres of civilians by Katanga forces would be resisted by U.N. troops, whose duty to protect the civilian population was in no way restricted by the rule of non-intervention in domestic conflicts. A Katanga Government spokesman said there had been no "atrocities" at Luena; Mr. Tshombe would refute the allegations word by word.

Congolese Troops Demonstrate

Congolese gendarmes fired over the heads of hundreds of Congo troops who marched on the house of Colonel Mobutu in Camp Leopold on Thursday. The troops who were demonstrating over pay were unarmed; they bolted in disorder when the shots were fired. Before the march on the house about 800 of the men had held a meeting and arrested a colonel and two other officers, who were later released. U.N. officials explained the pay position to the troops.

According to one report, the soldiers were protesting about family allowances, they having been told they would receive only 50s. a month each; compared with £35 monthly for officers. Colonel Mobutu explained that the whole affair was a hoax, there being no family allowances for anybody. Mr. Mario Cardoso, one of the "high commission" of students, said the rumour had been put about by Lumumba supporters to incite the troops.

U.N. sources denied that they had received either an official demand for the withdrawal of Ghana troops or a legal warrant for the arrest of Mr. Lumumba. The Ghanaian Secretary of State said Ghana would not withdraw her troops unless requested to do so by the U.N. He described Colonel Mobutu as "an ambitious young man seeking personal power with the help of Belgium and certain N.A.T.O. Powers". In New York President Nkrumah said Ghana still considered Mr. Lumumba the leader of the legitimate Congo Government.

M. Serge Michel, Lumumba's press officer, who had been expelled from the Congo by Colonel Mobutu, reached Tunis on his way to rejoin the Algerian rebels. He is under sentence of death by France for his activities in Algeria.

Pweto, 350 miles north-east of Elisabethville, appealed to the U.N. for protection from tribal warfare. It is inhabited by Balemba, who support Mr. Tshombe, but in the neighbouring Manono district live the Baluba who support Mr. Lumumba. The town had experienced two days of tribal reprisals. Forty Swedish troops were sent to the little town.

Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province, was shaken by severe earth tremors, but no casualties were reported. In Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi, electricity was cut off and considerable damage caused.

On Friday Colonel Mobutu announced that he had arrested two members of the Lumumba Government for plotting against him. They were Mr. Gizenga, Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. M. Mpolo, Minister of Youth and Sport, who was regarded as Lumumba's right-hand man. Colonel Mobutu gave no details of the alleged plot against him. When asked about his plans concerning Mr. Lumumba, he replied: "Nothing for the moment".

In Elisabethville Mr. Berendson said that a company of Swedish troops were being flown to Pweto to meet possible trouble there. U.N. and Katanga Government officials discussed again the conditions under which the U.N. was trying to contain tribal warfare in central Katanga.

Plague vaccine was flown from Kenya to Bunia, near Lake Albert in the Oriental Province, in response to an appeal from the Stanleyville health authorities.

On Saturday Colonel Mobutu visited both President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba "with the idea of reconciliation". The two leaders had not met since they had dismissed each other earlier in the month.

Mr. Gizenga and Mr. Mpblo arrested the day before were released.

The Ghanaian Embassy in Leopoldville said it received a copy of a letter sent by President Kasavubu to President Nkrumah stating that the Congo no longer wished to be represented abroad by the Ghanaian diplomatic corps. The Embassy commented that it was by no means certain that Ghana would act on the letter, for it was the Lumumba Government whose interests the Ghana diplomats served and with whom the original arrangements had been made.

A U.N. official said that an international guard, with troops from Ghana, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, and the U.A.R., had been mounted at the residences of the President and Mr. Lumumba.

The W.H.O. in the Congo stated that four smallpox outbreaks had been reported in one week recently, and that the Organization was taking emergency action costing several million dollars to meet the threat of the spread of contagious diseases.

On Sunday Mr. Lumumba went for a drive through Leopoldville "at the express wish of the people and the military". Congolese soldiers guarded him in his car, and two lorries-loads of Ghanaian troops followed. At a Press conference later he said that Colonel Mobutu's visit had been to say that all was ready for a reconciliation and that he (Lumumba) was remaining in his place. If there was another general election he was sure that he would gain a larger majority than before. As to meeting Mr. Tshombe, he had always wanted a rapprochement between leaders of the Congo. Mr. Welbeck the Ghanaian Charge d'Affaires, who was with Mr. Lumumba, said he thought there was a possibility of a reconciliation with Mr. Kasavubu within 48 hours. He accused "certain U.N. officials" of sabotaging reconciliation endeavours.

It was learnt that when the Communist emissaries left the Congo they took everything they could with them, including the medical stores and drugs presented to the Congo, the 15 Soviet planes loaned to Lumumba, and the plane which had been a personal gift to him.

A newcomer on the Congo scene was "Moaning Minnie", a woman broadcaster from Moscow Radio using the technique employed by "Lord Haw Haw" in the last war. Her latest theme has been to ask the Canadians why they should stay in the Congo and be beaten up when they could be comfortably at home.

In Elisabethville at the week-end Africans and Belgians queued to buy the new Katanga issue of postage stamps, which would be likely to be of interest to collectors if Katanga were soon reunited with the rest of the Congo. But Mr. Tshombe was reported to be preparing for a long period of separation; he has arranged for a complete new issue of currency notes bearing his image.

Tshombe Preparing for Long Separation

It was announced on Monday that Ghana troops of the U.N. force would soon leave Leopoldville, and that Tunisian troops would be withdrawn from Kasai, where U.N. forces had foiled an attempt by Baluba volunteer troops led by white officers supplied from Katanga to capture Lulubourg. The volunteers, supporters of Kalonji, who had suffered heavy casualties in an encounter with Liberian troops, had failed to take the airport, which was guarded by Tunisian troops, as were the European residential area and the diamond mines. General Rikye said the volunteer forces had helicopters and planes from Katanga and were armed with modern weapons.

The announcement about the withdrawal of Ghana troops came as Colonel Mobutu called on Mr. Dayal after two members of his "high commission" had been beaten up by Lumumba supporters; he alleged that U.N. guards, believed to be Ghanaians, had stood by doing nothing as a crowd attacked the two men, Mr. José Nussbaumer, "commissioner-general for the interior", and his deputy, Mr. Daniel Kandolo. Colonel Mobutu having made general allegations that Ghanaians had been used by their political leaders to support Lumumba, General Von Horn asked the Ghana brigade for a full explanation of the incidents. On the previous day Ghana soldiers had escorted Lumumba on his drive through the city.

Spokesmen emphatically denied allegations by the Ghanaian Charge d'Affaires that U.N. officials had sabotaged attempts at reconciliation.

Mr. Dayal, in his first progress report since arrival in the Congo on September 5 to succeed Dr. Bunches, said that the U.N. "presence" had had a "steadying effect on the situation". Much more could be done if there were some measure of stability in the Congo Government, an integrated policy, and an assurance throughout the country of a sense of security and freedom from disorder. Unfortunately the trend had been "in the reverse direction". Disease was a threat, public education was at a standstill, and hunger had become a daily reality for town-dwellers. Mr. Dayal estimated that in some essential services, such as medicine, it would take the Congo more than two decades to fill its own requirements.

Commonwealth African Assistance Plan

A SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH ASSISTANCE PLAN is to be initiated as a result of last week's meeting in London of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council.

At the end of the meeting the following *communiqué* was issued:

"The council discussed the economic problems in relation to Commonwealth trade and investment arising from the creation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association.

"United Kingdom Ministers expressed their concern at the possibility of growing economic division in Europe. They gave an account of the recent discussions in which they had been engaged, making it clear that no negotiations between the two groups had yet begun. They stated, however, that the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to examine and discuss proposals for a satisfactory solution.

"The council recognized the importance of political and economic unity in Western Europe. It was accepted that in any negotiations that take place the essential interests of Commonwealth countries should be safeguarded and full account taken of the continuing importance of intra-Commonwealth trade.

"The council were informed of the progress of the plans for setting up the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development as a successor to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

"The council had general discussion on development questions, and took note of the views expressed on behalf of a number of Commonwealth Governments in regard to the nature of development assistance required.

"As requested by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in their *communiqué* of May 13, the council examined the question of co-operative action among members of the Commonwealth in assisting Commonwealth countries (including dependent territories) in Africa. They noted that Commonwealth countries, with others, were already providing aid bilaterally and were also making substantial resources available through existing international organizations.

"In order to focus attention on this effort and to help further in meeting the very great need for assistance in raising the standards of life in the less-developed Commonwealth countries in Africa, the council decided to initiate a Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

"It is expected that most Commonwealth countries will provide assistance mainly in the form of technical assistance of various kinds, including the provision of experts, training facilities or equipment, or of the sharing of experience gained in dealing with development problems. Assistance will be given bilaterally and by increased support of existing international organizations, and contact will be maintained with those organizations and with other Governments which are active in this field.

"The council agreed that they would review annually the progress made.

"The Commonwealth Prime Ministers had also asked the council to consider the question of exchanges between Commonwealth countries of persons with specialized skills and experience. The council decided that the best way to foster such exchanges would be for Commonwealth Governments to improve bilateral arrangements between them by all means in their power, and that appropriate arrangements should be devised, where they did not already exist, for the filling of executive as well as advisory posts of a technical and specialized nature in Commonwealth countries which had recently achieved independence."

Sir Roy Welensky's Proposal

The emphasis on bilateral arrangements means that no organization will be created in London or elsewhere in connexion with "this Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan" which will probably be generally known by its initials, S.C.A.A.P.

Newspaper commentators in the United Kingdom who have attributed the idea of a "Colombo Plan for Africa" to any particular origin have all mentioned Ghana.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA KNOWS that such a proposal was made by Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, before it was publicized by Dr. Nkrumah, of Ghana.

Speculation About Monckton Report

Right of Secession Recommended

SPECULATION about the contents of the Monckton Report has been very active during the past fortnight, and long Press telegrams have come from Salisbury day after day.

One point upon which all have been agreed is that the report proposes that the constituent territories should be given the option of seceding from the Federation after a further five years.

That is regarded as a recommendation which the Federal Government cannot possibly accept, and Sir Roy Welensky is considered to have had it in mind when in a speech on Friday evening he said that, whatever the commission might advise, and whatever course the Federal constitutional review conference in London might take, the needs of Africa would not be changed. For the past seven years the Federal Government had kept the country stable and kept faith with investors. He continued:—

"It may well be that the fever of political idealism has so fogged the minds of some people here and in Britain that they have lost the power of clear thought on these matters. Just as there is no easy solution to the problems of Africa, so there is no easy way out of one's commitments in Africa. But in any case there will be many of us who will go to the review conference at the end of this year determined and equipped to ensure that there should be no sell-out to unreality, at least in the Federation".

"Merely Advisory", Says Sir Roy Welensky

A few days earlier Sir Roy Welensky has commented that the Monckton Report was "merely advisory".

Obviously inspired "leaks" suggest that the commission recommends that the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia should be brought into line with that recently agreed for Nyasaland, with an African majority in the Legislative Council and strong African representation in the Executive Council.

That universal adult franchise should be progressively introduced throughout the Federation.

That the Federal Government should relinquish much of its present power to the territorial Governments, thereafter concerning itself mainly with defence and external affairs, though with some supervision over economic matters;

That all territories should have a Senate, each having a power of veto over Federal legislation affecting its own territory;

That the territorial Governments should again levy their own taxation and decide expenditure in such matters as health, education, agriculture and transport;

That Nyasaland should be subsidized by Northern Rhodesia, financially strong because of revenue from the copper companies;

That the Federal Parliament should have 60 members, half being Europeans, the balance consisting of 40 Africans from each of the three territories. Seventeen Europeans should, it is suggested, come from Southern Rhodesia, 10 from Northern Rhodesia, and three from Nyasaland.

African Representation

It is believed that a considerable number of the commissioners regard this proposal as premature; but the majority consider that the Federal Cabinet should contain African representation.

A Bill of Rights, with appeal first to the Supreme Court and ultimately to the Judicial committee of the Privy Council, is suggested as a general safeguard.

By recommending a right of secession after a further five years, the commissioners consider it desirable to provide a further period in which proof can be given of the success of a multi-racial State.

In London it is said that the emphasis in the report is not on destruction of the Federation but on perseverance with a justifiable experiment.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

Mr. Sandys' Visit to Federation

Many Talks with Political Leaders

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, extended his visit to the Federation by one day in order to have further talks with Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Ministers of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia respectively.

On reaching London Airport on Saturday he drove straight to Chequers to report to the Prime Minister, who had also summoned Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Sandys stayed overnight.

Before leaving Salisbury, and again on reaching London, he emphatically denied Press reports of "a flaming row between Sir Roy Welensky and myself". Throughout all their talks the atmosphere had, he said, been "most friendly, cordial, and valuable".

The Secretary of State met both Cabinets, many other members of both Parliaments, members of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and other political and commercial spokesmen; in fact, representatives of all interests which will be affected by the recommendations of the Monckton Commission.

Just before leaving the Federation Mr. Sandys said: "Never before have I listened in so short a time to so many different opinions on the same question. The task of reconciling them is certainly not going to be easy".

A short statement, signed jointly by Mr. Sandys and Sir Edgar Whitehead, said that the Southern Rhodesia Government had agreed to submit fresh proposals for amending the Southern Rhodesian Constitution as soon as possible after receipt of the Monckton Report, but as the drafting of those revised proposals was not yet complete, the talks of the two Ministers had been entirely informal.

Since Sir Edgar Whitehead's last visit to London it has been decided to increase the size of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament from 30 to 50 members, and some Africans are certain to be among the new M.Ps. Repeal of the land Apportionment Act has also been recommended by a Select Committee.

Federal Finance Minister's Visit

Germans Not Anxious About Federation

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Finance Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, senior by length of service among those present at last week's meeting in London of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, told a Press conference that in his judgment no previous gathering had shown such a spirit of goodwill and so keen a desire to give mutual help.

There had been much discussion about the effect upon Commonwealth trade of the establishment of the European Common Market. What seriously concerned the Federation was the threat that its substantial exports of leaf tobacco might be handicapped by the introduction of new tariff barriers.

The new commonwealth plan for aid for Africa was most likely to help the Federation by increasing the supply of technically qualified persons, educationalists in particular. The emphasis had been on technical assistance. A new organization did not of course produce more money; there was so far no suggestion of more money. Canada, a very generous contributor to the Colombo Plan, might be willing to treat Africa somewhat similarly. The Federation required a great deal of money for social and other services. Mr. Macintyre recognized, however, that most countries wanted more money.

He had had a friendly reception in Western Germany, where he had discussed the prospect of loans for the Federation, but interest rates were too high, being above 7%. Nobody had expressed anxiety about the continuance of the Federation.

The present state of its economy was exceptionally good, thanks in particular to the high output of copper at reasonable prices and the sale of a record tobacco crop at good prices.

The Minister mentioned that every drop of £10 in the price of copper at the present production level cost the Federation about £1m. in income tax.

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. C. E. SNELL have arrived from Nyasaland.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., is due in Tanganyika today for a short visit.

DR. C. C. DIDCOTT is in England from the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

DR. and MRS. C. A. CUSACK have arrived in London from Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEEVE has been appointed chairman of the Finance Corporation for Industry.

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been made the first freeman of Lusaka.

MR. J. W. STRATTON, a Federal M.P., has arrived in London from Nyasaland with MRS. STRATTON.

MR. R. W. GARNER has left Nairobi for Uganda to take up the post of Regional Commissioner of Income Tax.

THE REV. P. BLOY is about to leave England for a period of work on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. S. E. R. WYNNE, managing director of Voice & Vision, Ltd., is about to pay a flying visit to the Federation.

SIR RONALD O'SINCLAIR, Chief Justice of Kenya, has just returned to the Colony after leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. E. J. HOLLISTER has been elected president of the East African Hotelkeepers' Association. He follows MR. E. BLOCK.

MR. L. C. VAMBE, of the Information staff at Rhodesia House, London, is in the Federation for about six weeks.

MR. C. G. RICHARDS, a director of the East Africa Literature Bureau, will return to Nairobi in a few days after long leave.

MR. D. E. C. HAWKINS has been appointed a director of Lombard Banking, Ltd., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa.

MR. PETER BARRETT, Deputy High Commissioner for the Federation in London, has left for Salisbury for a visit of about 10 days.

MR. MUSA AMALEMBE, Minister of Housing in Kenya, left Nairobi on Tuesday to make a six weeks' lecture tour of the United States.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, is due in London at the week-end. He will fly back to Nairobi on October 8.

SIR RONALD SCOBIE has resigned from the board of British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., a company with large interests in the Federation.

SIR JOHN JAMES, chairman of the Lancashire Steel Corporation Ltd., returns tomorrow in the Windsor Castle from his visit to the Federation.

MR. R. L. MEYER, a director of International Television (Pty.), Ltd., Rhodesia, and MRS. MEYER will sail tomorrow in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for the Federation.

LADY TWEEDSMUIR will spend the next three months in the United States as a British delegate to the United Nations. LORD TWEEDSMUIR was a delegate a few years ago.

MR. JOHN CUMBER, a senior district commissioner, has been seconded as temporary private secretary to the Governor of Kenya. He follows the late MAJOR T. GLANCY.

LORD COLYTON, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, will revisit Central and East Africa after attending the Nigerian independence celebrations.

COMMANDER F. R. F. BROOMHEAD, who has been on the Mombasa staff of East African Railways and Harbours since 1935, is on his way back to England on retirement.

Company directors now in London from Rhodesia include MR. B. HENDERSON, MR. P. C. LEE, MR. M. G. MACKAY, MR. R. MENDELSON, and MR. J. G. ROBINSON.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CEDRIC ALSTON, chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., will leave by sea tomorrow for another visit to the Federation. He is accompanied by MRS. ALSTON.

MR. J. H. ALLEN, deputy general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and four senior engineers will attend an electrification conference of British Railways from October 3 to 7.

MR. TOM MBOYA flew from Nairobi to Geneva at the beginning of this week to attend a meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He is due in London this week.

THE VERY REV. GEOFFREY A. LESTER, for the past five years provost of All Saint's Cathedral, Nairobi, has been appointed to the incumbency of Bath Abbey, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

MR. R. RUSHMERE, Under-Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is in the United Kingdom to make arrangements for the visit next spring of an investment mission.

The Federal Government is represented at the discussions in Geneva on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by MR. N. F. TOWNLEY, of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA telegraphed a message last week to the United Nations suggesting that Heads of State assembled for the meeting of the General Assembly should take the opportunity of holding a "summit" meeting.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, president of the the Belgian Red Cross Society, has expressed his society's warmest gratitude for the efficient and generous assistance given to refugees from the Congo by British Red Cross branches in East and Central Africa.

MISS NATALIE STEWARD, the Rhodesian swimmer now teaching in Essex who won silver and bronze medals at the Olympic swimming contest in Rome, broke her own world back-stroke record for 110 yards at the week-end by a tenth of a second, her time being 71 seconds.

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN has been re-elected president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries. The vice-presidents are COLONEL B. ADAMS (Bulawayo), DR. K. FISKL (Gwelo), MR. W. SPILHAUS (Salisbury), and MR. H. ANNAN (Umtali).

Speaking in Nakuru last Friday, MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL said: "Let us not quibble about independence, which is coming; let us unite and make it a success". He appealed to the Government of Kenya to take stronger action against intimidation.

SIR BARCLAY NIHILL has been appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the Dar es Salaam Port Employers' Association and the Dock Workers' and Stevedores' Union. MR. A. ABDULRAHMAN, secretary of the Tanga Dock Workers' and Stevedores' Union, and MR. J. COSTELLO, manager-designate of the Dar es Salaam Landing and Shipping Co., are assessors. A conciliator appointed by the Labour Commissioner has been unable to arrange a settlement.

ACCOMMODATION IN SCOTLAND

SELF-CONTAINED, comfortably furnished flat available North Berwick, a small seaside town 23 miles from Edinburgh. Good golfing centre. Accommodation comprises kitchen/living room, bed-sitting room, bedroom. Sleep four/five. October/March 31 guineas weekly. Apply Box No. 34, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

The first African headmistress in the Masasi Diocese is to be MRS. BARTLET MTENJELA.

MR. JOHN R. ATKINSON, of the London firm of architects commissioned to design Dar es Salaam's "Little Whitehall", arrived in Tanganyika last week-end for consultations, particularly about the site and design for a proposed new Legislative Council building.

The Royal African Society's bronze medal for dedicated service to Africa is to be presented to MISS E. P. MILLER, formerly of Nigeria, at a meeting in London at 1.15 p.m. on October 6, when DR. T. O. ELIAS will speak on "The Birth of the Federation of Nigeria".

When the KABAKA of BUGANDA returned last week many thousands of Baganda lined the route from Entebbe Airport to Kampala. Before proceeding to the palace His Highness attended a service in Namirembe Cathedral and presided at a brief meeting of the Lukiko.

When the Governor of Kenya met Mombasa African Advisory Council last week ALDERMAN DAVID KAYANDA, the first African to be made an alderman in Mombasa, said that the people of the town prided themselves on their friendly atmosphere, "and we intend keeping it that way".

SIR ALISTAIR McMULLIN, President of the Australian Senate, and MR. ROLAND MICHENER, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, have visited Southern Rhodesia after attending the meeting in Uganda of the general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Federal High Commissioner in London, is to be accredited to the European Common Market Commission in Brussels. He will hold a watching brief over developments which may affect the interests of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, especially from the standpoint of their exports of tobacco.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY, M.P., who has visited East and Central Africa, is one of four Britons awarded the 1960 Nansen Medal for "humanitarian concern and initiative in conceiving the idea of a World Refugee Year". One of the others is MR. TIMOTHY RAISSON, former editor of the journal of the Bow Group.

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for the Colonies, and MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, left London Airport on Monday as members of the United Kingdom delegation to the Nigerian Independence Celebrations. The other two members are LORD KILMUIR and LORD HEAD.

At the invitation of the Tanganyika Government, MR. RICHARD SHARPLES, Conservative M.P. for Sutton and Cheam, MR. JOHN TAYLOR, Labour M.P. for West Lothian, and MR. RICHARD BARLAS, Fourth Clerk at the Table in the House of Commons, are to give a week's course of lectures on parliamentary procedure to members of the Legislative Council.

DR. V. S. JHA, director of the newly-created Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit, will leave London Airport on October 3 for a long Commonwealth tour. After visiting West Africa he will go to the Federation, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, and Aden, and then to the East, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the West Indies. Before taking up his present post he was vice-chancellor of Banares Hindu University, India.

DR. PAUL G. BULGER, president of the New York State College of Education, Buffalo, is visiting East Africa on behalf of the education exchange programme of the State Department. At the invitation of the education authorities in Kenya, he has conducted in Nairobi a seminar on American education, and while in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika he spoke at schools and teacher training centres on the American way of life. The university of which he is head has a staff of 255 professors and about 7,000 students.

Obituary

Sir William Morris Carter

Valuable Services as Land Commissioner

SIR WILLIAM MORRIS CARTER, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 86, had rendered special services to East and Central Africa.

Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Brasenose College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, winning the certificate of honour, and three years later was appointed registrar in what is now Kenya College. In the following year he became a judge in Uganda, of which he was Chief Justice from 1912 to 1920. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he was put in charge of supplies in Uganda, and later became Assistant Director of Transport. Soon after the war he acted for a period as Governor of Uganda, and was then transferred to Tanganyika as Chief Justice. From 1921 to 1924 he was also President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Then he was asked to act as chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Lands Commission, the report of which governed official policy for many years thereafter. He presided over the Uganda Cotton Inquiry Commission of 1929, which exposed malpractices by Asian ginners and proposed a plan for fairer prices to the peasant growers.

In 1932-33 he was chairman of the Kenya Land Commission, which painstakingly examined all Kikuyu (and other) claims to land in the Highlands, rejecting the vast majority, but proposing generous recompense for a few cases which were proved or were of a borderline character. Though the scrupulously fair report must convince any impartial reader that justice was done, the recommendations being accepted by the Government, political propaganda on the subject has continued.

Having served on the Palestine Royal Commission, Carter became in 1943 a member of the Colonial Law Research Group.

A most genial person, with a wide range of interests, he was a keen golfer and had been an ardent player of tennis and cricket. He was the first president of the Uganda Kobs, which not only played annual matches against Kenya but also arranged cricket tours in England for men on leave. He was joint compiler of "The Laws of the Uganda Protectorate" and an occasional contributor to legal journals and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

MR. WILLIAM FREDERICK BAILLIE, M.B.E., a city councillor of Salisbury, who has died suddenly, had been in Rhodesia for 30 years.

MAJOR SHIRLEY ENSLOW LIMBY, builder of the Blantyre-Limbe water scheme and the Coronation Dam, has died in hospital in Nyasaland.

MR. ROBERT CHARLES REID, a 25-year-old Nairobi journalist, was killed last week when his car plunged down an embankment near Limuru.

MR. O. P. WHEELER, O.B.E., who has died at the age of 82, had spent 58 years in Rhodesia. He built and ran the first theatre in Salisbury, of which he was mayor in 1940-41.

MRS. MARY ANN ANDERSON, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 84, arrived in that country in 1893, served as a nurse through the Mafabele Rebellion of 1896, and married in 1904.

MR. ARTHUR SYDNEY, who has died in Salisbury, aged 85, joined the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia after serving through the South African War. Later he established trading stores in various areas.

GOOD NEWS FROM AFRICA

Seven years ago in Central Africa a new nation was born. It had been conceived in the faith that Africans and Europeans could live and work together as partners and that such a partnership would be the surest way to help them all. During those seven years firm footings have been laid for African progress. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a nation in being. *Let facts have a hearing.*



Let facts have a hearing

Willingly to School

A dramatic feature of the Federation's growth has been an intense African thirst for knowledge, and the bold territorial and Federal expenditure on African education. There are now a million African primary school children in the Federation—an increase of over 50% during this period. More Africans are going on to secondary schools every year, and Federal grants for African university students are particularly generous. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, sponsored by the Federal Government in 1955, is an independent multi-racial university. An ambitious multi-racial medical school attached to the University is now being planned by the University. It is Federal policy that Africans who can make good use of a higher education shall have it. The



GOOD NEWS FOR THE STUDENT

The new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is multi-racial.

more educated Africans the Federation has, the greater will be their contribution to the progress of the country.



GOOD NEWS FOR THE SICK

More and more new hospitals in the Federation bring African and European nurses to work side by side.

Partnership against disease

European skill and resources, behind the African desire to learn: these are the forces that are making the Federal health service work. In 1953, expenditure on health for the three territories was 4½ million pounds—by 1960 this had grown to over 9 million pounds. The most modern hospitals, the most advanced equipment for all types of treatment, the whole network of state aid to the sick and injured—they are all at the disposal of the African.

New hope for African farmers

For centuries, Africans have scratched a miserable living from communal

land. Long term development and research plans by the territorial and Federal Governments have taught Africans more efficient methods, and farms owned by African freeholders are being established. Animal and tractor-drawn ploughs are replacing primitive hand hoes. Fertilisers are coming into wide use.

African living standards rising

In 1952 the money income of the Africans in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was £46,600,000. By 1959 it had doubled to over £100,000,000. Poverty remains a serious problem in all three territories, but the African who has left a life of subsistence for the modern economy is increasingly in the market for a wide range of foods, clothing and household goods that were formerly beyond his reach. He is rising quickly to the opportunities which the European has brought him.

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.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER · RHODESIA HOUSE · STRAND · LONDON · W.C.2



Lord Mountbatten's Visit

LORD MOUNTBATTEN, Chief of the British Defence Staff, opened Kenya's Royal Show yesterday in Mitchell Park, Nairobi.

That was, he said, the most aggressive purpose of his visit, which, while it included visits to the British Forces, was not concerned with the hatching of military plots or the creation of nuclear bases. Indeed, he had arranged to have a few days' holiday at Royal Lodge, Sagana.

His daughter, Lady Brabourne, and he were the chief guests at a garden party at Government House, Nairobi, on Sunday. On the previous day they had attended a small dinner party given by the Governor and Lady Renison, among whose guests were the Governors of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and the Commissioners for India and Pakistan.

After visiting Tanganyika Lord Mountbatten will spend a week in the Federation, a day in Zanzibar, and two days in Uganda on his way back to London.

Col. Fawsett Returning to Federation

Colonel J. Clarke Now Military Liaison Officer

LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. S. FAWSETT, who has been Military Liaison Officer in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since the beginning of 1958, and Mrs. Fawsett left England for Africa at the weekend, he having been appointed A.A.G. of the Federal Army. They are driving to Italy, travelling by an Italian ship to Mombasa, and then motoring to Salisbury after spending about a month in the Kenya Highlands.

Colonel Fawsett, who was commissioned into the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment in October, 1939, was posted a year later to the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, with which he served in Ethiopia, Ceylon, and Burma until 1945, when he returned to East Africa on appointment to Command headquarters in Nairobi. There he met and married Miss Heather Ganniciff, daughter of Major and Mrs. A. L. Ganniciff, of Makuyu.

He rejoined his battalion in Dar es Salaam five years later, and was with it there and in Lusaka until 1952, when he was appointed to the headquarters staff of Southern Rhodesia Command, East Africa. In 1954 he accompanied his battalion to Malaya, where he served for two years. Then, after a further short period in the Federation, he spent a year at the Staff College, Camberley. He retired from the British Army in 1956 and was commissioned into the infantry of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

His predecessor at Rhodesia House, London, was Lieut.-Colonel R. A. G. Prentice, who left England to take up the appointment of second-in-command of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

The new Military Liaison Officer is Lieut.-Colonel J. Clarke.

Federation's Medical School

SIR ROY WELNSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, has announced his Government's decision to establish a multi-racial teaching hospital and medical school attached to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The medical school will cost about £1m. (£250,000 having been promised by the Nuffield Foundation) and £235,000 annually, and a 350-bed teaching hospital adjacent to the university will cost £1.4m. and £500,000 annually. These decisions have been taken because it is recognized that other countries can no longer be expected to train Central Africa's medical students or supply most of its doctors and nurses.

Detainees Released

ALL FOURTEEN remaining detainees in Nyasaland were released on Tuesday by the Acting-Governor, Mr. G. S. Jones, and all 350 control orders revoked.

Seven Years for Mau Mau Members

KOLONELQ GATHUNGU EARNEST, alias Muraya Gacagwa, who when arrested in Nairobi in April was found to be in possession of a letter headed "Land Freedom Army General Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya Parliament", has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on charges of being a member of Mau Mau, an unlawful society, and assisting in its management. He was described by the magistrate, Mr. R. H. Lownie, as "an unrepentant man who had been active in promoting the affairs of Mau Mau".

Another Kikuyu, whose identity was by order of the court not disclosed, gave evidence that he had been a member of Mau Mau and at one time "chief secretary" of the Land Freedom Army, and that he knew the accused as a Mau Mau member who had operated as a gunman and called himself a colonel.

Accused admitted that he had once been a member of Mau Mau, but claimed to have repented and alleged that the police had beaten him up and planted the letter on him.

The magistrate commented that the letter was dated soon after release from detention of the accused, whom he described as "a thug inclined to violence and even to killing if necessary". Accused and the people to whom the letter was addressed were, he said, obviously deeply involved in Mau Mau.

Mr. Gichuru

MR. JAMES GICHURU, leader of the Kenya African National Union, saw the Secretary of State for the Colonies before flying back to Nairobi yesterday with Mr. I. Somán, who had accompanied him to Israel, Western Germany, and then for a short visit to London. Mr. Gichuru was present in Bonn when the Ministers of Land and Agriculture in Kenya, Mr. W. B. Havelock and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, discussed the possibility of German loans for agricultural purposes in Kenya. In London he had talks with a number of groups in the City with Kenya interests, and he spoke to several private groups in the West End.

African as R.C. Bishop

MONSIGNOR MAURICE FUNGA, who was last week installed as bishop of the new diocese of Kisii, is the first African in Kenya to be raised to a bishopric in the Roman Catholic Church. He was born in 1922 as the son of Chief Sudi, of Bukusu, and after being educated at Catholic schools and seminaries in Kenya and Uganda went to the Collegio Urbano in Rome in 1947. He was ordained three years later, and taught at St. Joseph's Seminary, Kakamega, until appointed private secretary to Archbishop Knox of the Papal Delegation in Mombasa.

Stability and Strength

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said last week at the opening in Nairobi of the factory of Neon Fluorescent (Rhodesias), Ltd.: "If I have anything to do with the governing of Kenya after the coming elections, and also when full independence is at hand, I shall do all in my power to keep the economy strong and the political set-up peaceful and stable. The forthcoming independence of Kenya must be supported by a viable economy. It is most important to further the diversification of the economy by seeking the rapid influx of secondary industries".

Commonwealth Education Conference

A COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE on the teaching of English as a second language is to be held at Makerere College, Uganda, from January 1 to 13. It will be attended by about 50 representatives from many Commonwealth countries. Dr. Michael Grant, vice-chancellor of Queens' University, Belfast, who will preside, was the first vice-chancellor of Khartoum University.

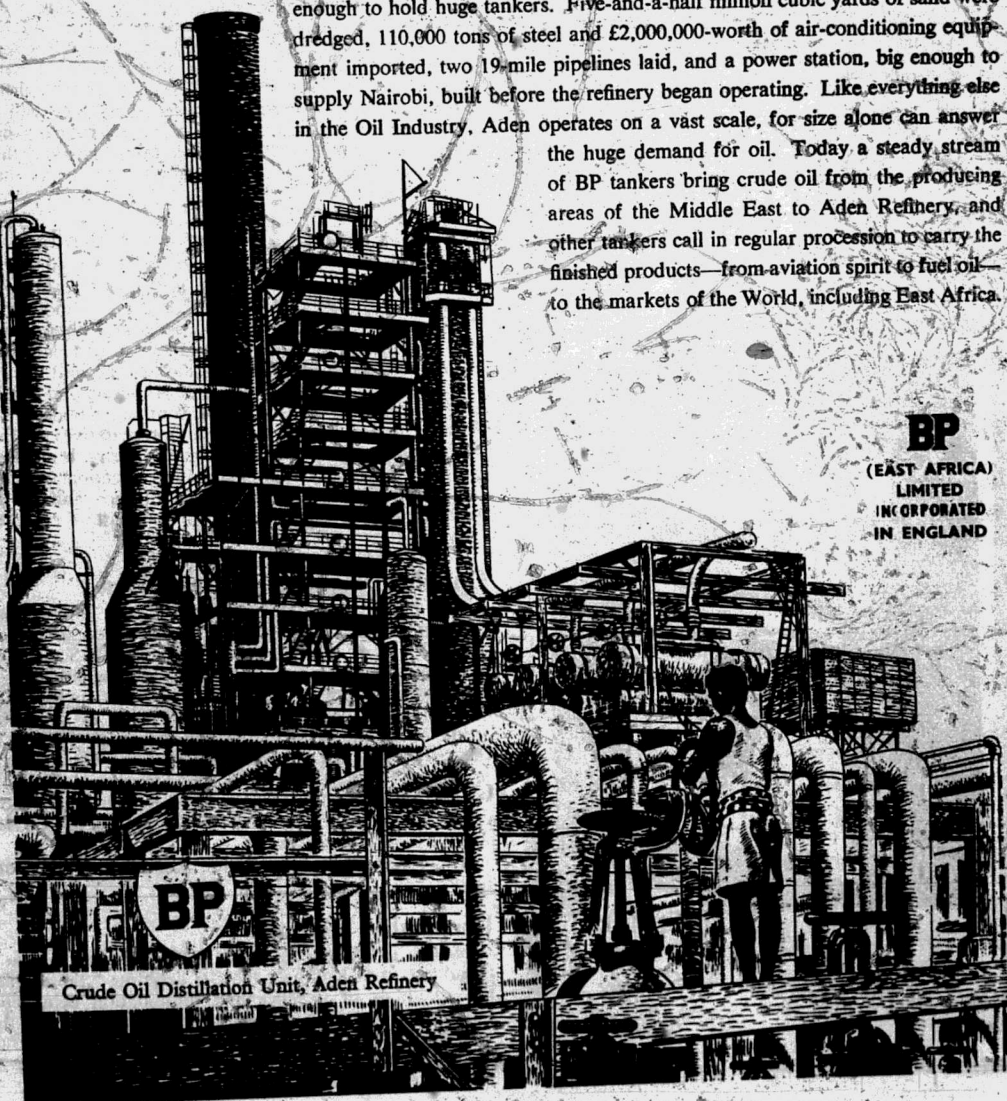
SERVING MAN'S NEEDS

REFINING: Crude Oil as it comes from the earth is a dark brown or greenish liquid, varying in thickness and texture. As such it is of little use, but with modern methods of refining over one thousand different products are obtained from it. In the early days of the Oil Industry the refining of crude oil was a simple and straightforward process, but today, with demands for more diverse products of higher quality, it has become complex and highly technical. The effect of improved technique can be gauged from the fact that today's petrol is nearly twice as powerful as that of 30 years ago.

A modern refinery covers many acres of ground, and costs about £10,000,000 for every million tons of crude oil it can handle annually. BP's Aden Refinery, which serves East Africa among other areas, was completed in 1954 at a cost of about £45,000,000.

The task of the builders of Aden was to take a barren, waterless valley and change it, within two years, so that where once were shifting sand and rocky crags, now stands a vast industrial project, a large town, and a harbour big enough to hold huge tankers. Five-and-a-half million cubic yards of sand were dredged, 110,000 tons of steel and £2,000,000-worth of air-conditioning equipment imported, two 19-mile pipelines laid, and a power station, big enough to supply Nairobi, built before the refinery began operating. Like everything else in the Oil Industry, Aden operates on a vast scale, for size alone can answer the huge demand for oil. Today a steady stream of BP tankers bring crude oil from the producing areas of the Middle East to Aden Refinery, and other tankers call in regular procession to carry the finished products—from aviation spirit to fuel oil—to the markets of the World, including East Africa.

BP
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Buganda Wants to Secede

Impossible, Says Secretary of State

THE BUGANDA LUKIKO (Legislative Council) voted last Friday by 75 to four, with one abstention, for the termination of the Buganda Agreement with Great Britain and self-government for the kingdom not as part of the Protectorate of Uganda. A committee of nine members was appointed to draft a petition in that sense to the Queen.

Three days had been spent in debates on the Buganda Prime Minister's report on the discussions in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a delegation led by the Kabaka. The talks, said Mr. Kintu, had ended in deadlock.

Next day the Lukiko adopted a resolution declaring that Buganda did not wish to be represented in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. When the Speaker pointed out that that was in conflict with the existing agreement with Great Britain, there were shouts of protest and interjections that its annulment had already been decided by the Lukiko.

On Monday the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. B. Cartland, announced in Kampala that he had been instructed by the Governor, with the authority of the Secretary of State, to emphasize that the Buganda Agreement could be varied only by mutual consent, and that there could be no question of any part of the Protectorate seceding from Uganda so long as H.M. Government remained the protecting Power. He added:—

"There will be no change in the status of Buganda in relation to H.M. Government at least until after there has been a conference of all interested parties following receipt of the recommendations of the Relationships Commission."

Other Africans Criticize Buganda

When the Legislative Council was asked on Friday to vote £7,000 to meet the expenses of the Uganda delegation recently in London, there were criticisms from most of the represent-

ative members of all races. Africans from outside Buganda were especially outspoken at what they described as discrimination in favour of one area of the Protectorate.

A little earlier three of the four hereditary rulers in Uganda, the rulers of Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole, had petitioned the Secretary of State for postponement of the general election until the future form of government for Uganda had been settled. They stated that the merits of a decentralized form of government had never been placed fairly before the people, and that if a new Government were elected those in office would not be prepared to relinquish power, however strong the arguments for a federal as distinct from a unitary system.

Mr. Macleod replied that the position of the three rulers would not be prejudiced by an election, since the whole issue was to be considered by a Relationships Committee and by a conference in London after it had reported.

Against Political Time-Tables

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told journalists in Uganda last week: "Many people think a time-table for independence a good answer. I don't. If you lay down a time-table for responsible government, internal self-government, and independence, some people think you would be making a contribution to the rate of progress in Africa and contributing to stability. I think that if you have a series of time-tables, far from having the certainty I would dearly like to see, you will have constant turmoil because you have political parties saying they will cut down the period to the next constitutional stage. Although those who advocate time-tables sincerely think they would help to create stability, it would have precisely the opposite effect."

C.P.A. Council Meeting in Uganda

SENATOR SIR ALISTER MCMULLIN, President of the Australian Senate, presided at last week's meeting in Uganda of the general Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Sir Roland Robinson was vice-chairman, and the two other United Kingdom representatives were Mr. Bernard Braine and Mr. A. Creech Jones. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland sent Mr. V. T. Joyce, and Southern Rhodesia Mr. M. E. Currie. There were no representatives of East Africa for though Kenya and Uganda are both members of the C.P.A., they each share representation with two other Commonwealth countries in rotation and on this occasion neither was entitled to nominate a representative.

One-day Conference on Africa

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY will hold another one-day conference on Africa, on this occasion in the assembly hall of the Royal Commonwealth Society on Saturday, November 12. After an opening address by Sir Stewart Symes in the morning, Mr. Brian Macdonald will survey the African scene and Dr. T. O. Elias will speak about the birth of the Federation of Nigeria. In the afternoon Mr. B. P. J. Erasmus will consider *apartheid* in the Union of South Africa, and the Rev. A. M. Jones, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, and now of the school of Oriental and African Studies in London, will talk on African music.

There will be no charge for admission to the conference.

Despicable Methods

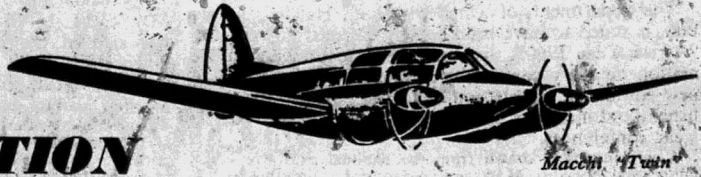
MR. R. E. STONE, Resident in Uganda, has said in a broadcast from Kampala that he deplores "the despicable methods of violence and intimidation being employed by certain people to force the leaders of the Kabaka's Government and the people themselves to do things against their will or against the dictates of their inner conscience".

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Socialists and Africa

Party's Commonwealth Department

THE BULKY ANNUAL REPORT of the national executive committee of the Labour Party contains two pages about the work of its Commonwealth Department.

The department, of which Mr. John Hatch is secretary, is stated to have been heavily engaged in work for "Africa Year 1960". Speakers' briefs containing information on every part of the continent were prepared, a new edition of "Discussion Notes on Africa" was published, and members of the staff have spoken at Africa Year conferences.

A working party drawn from the national executive committee and Socialist M.P.s was constituted "to examine all available evidence on the situation in Central Africa, prepare itself to make a close examination of the Monckton Report and its published evidence, and present to the party an analysis of the whole situation."

The parliamentary members are the Earl of Lucan, Sir F. Joskice, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. A. Creech Jones, and Mr. H. Marquand. The five members of the national executive committee are Mrs. Barbara Castle, Mrs. Eirene White, Mr. J. Callaghan, Mr. A. M. Skeffington, all M.P.s., and Mr. C. W. Evans.

Information and advice were given to a number of colonial delegations to the United Kingdom. Among those mentioned in this connexion are Mr. Garfield Todd, of the Central Africa Party; Dr. Hastings Banda and Mr. Orton Chirwa, of the Malawi Congress of Nyasaland; Mr. Ronald Ngala, Mr. Mboya, and other members of the Kenya Africa National Union; Mr. J. Nazereth and members of the Kenya Indian delegation, and Mr. Blundell and members of the New Kenya Group delegation to the Lancaster House Conference; Mr. Julius Nyerere, of Tanganyika; Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and Mr. Mainza Chona, of Northern Rhodesia; Mr. G. Clutton-Brock, of Southern Rhodesia; and Messrs. Mawema and Maliaga, of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia.

Twenty scholarships were awarded to Commonwealth and Colonial students to attend Socialist summer schools.

The late Aneurin Bevan, M.P., was chairman of the party's Commonwealth Sub-Committee. In his absence Mr. J. Callaghan, the vice-president, presided.

Communists Indoctrinate Africans

RUSSIAN METHODS of indoctrinating Afro-Asian students as potential future agitators in their home countries have been described to the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Frankfurt by Mr. Theophilus Okonkwo, 28, a medical student from Nigeria, who arrived with two other Africans in West Germany from Moscow "thoroughly disillusioned".

He said: "We are going to warn African students who want to study in Russia. To benefit they must accept Communist dictatorship, obey orders, and not ask questions. They have no right to criticize or present other points of view." He described serious unrest among African students as a result of prolonged differences with Russian officials, but emphasized the friendship of ordinary Russians.

He said the Communists attracted young Africans by "fantastic" propaganda broadcasts; a particularly high proportion of the students were being drawn from East Africa. A student from Uganda, Mr. Okoto, had been expelled and was refused his education record after quarrelling with the Communists.

When he first arrived, said Mr. Okonkwo, there were 330 Africans in Moscow, including Egyptians, but now there were only 150.

Increase in Federal Population

BY THE END of 1959 the total population of the Federation was 8,090,000 of all races, according to provisional figures in the Federal Digest of Statistics. European population in the Federation is now 302,000, an increase of 5,000 on the June, 1959, figure.

At 218,000 there were 3,000 more Europeans living in Southern Rhodesia. There were 75,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia—an increase of 2,000 in the second half of 1959—and 9,000 in Nyasaland, up to 200 over the previous six months.

The African populations also increased in all three territories. Most populous is Nyasaland, with 2,780,000.

"Intimidation will be Met with Force"

Congress Liberation Party Warns Malawi

IF THERE WAS MORE INTIMIDATION by the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland, the Congress Liberation Party would have to repulse it with "physical force". Mr. Y. M. L. Chirwa, the party's publicity secretary, has said in Blantyre. Malawi members had burned down the C.L.P. office in Cholo, wrecked the car of their provincial secretary at Nkata Bay, and threatened all their leading members.

Seventeen African youths have been charged with intimidation at Chisembere, near Kasungu, where Asian traders were reported to have abandoned their shops and homes after threats of arson and death by local gangs.

The trouble began when schoolchildren gathered along the main street and demanded that the Asians should reduce their prices. When that was refused, the children, whose ages ranged from eight to about 15, stoned the stores. They were later joined by members of the Malawi Congress Party, and a crowd of some 500 chanted slogans and threatened the traders. Asians said that local Malawi officials had offered to protect their property if given £1 each. Subsequent reports said that three of the five stores affected had re-opened.

Recent convictions in Nyasaland have included three villagers who were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for intimidating a police sergeant and constable; and two men sentenced for riot.

In Kisanza an African has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for having threatened to cut off the hands of two other Africans.

Five members of the Malawi Youth League, recently convicted of intimidation at Dowa, have had their appeals against sentences of 10 months' imprisonment with hard labour rejected by the High Court.

How Uganda Could Save £500,000

THE UGANDA ECONOMY COMMISSION has proposed reductions in recurrent expenditure of £500,000 annually, the suspension or deferment of capital expenditure totalling another £500,000, and a "once for all" saving on stores of the same total. Reduction in senior staff is advocated.

The commission consisted of Sir Richard Ramage (chairman) and Mr. N. J. Sampson, with Mr. W. W. Hutton, of the Ministry of Finance, as secretary.

Temporary employment of European women in clerical posts should, it is proposed, be forbidden, except when there are security registries of special importance or where shorthand is essential and local candidates are not available.

The provision of personal secretaries has been on a scale "which must have been without parallel elsewhere". They ought, it is considered, to be allowed only to Ministers and a few senior civil servants carrying salaries of at least £2,700. Clerical establishments could, it is estimated, be reduced from between 5% and 10%.

Changes in mileage allowances and the use of Government transport might save £75,000 a year.

Local leave is described as over-generous, and the commissioners see no justification for paying the air or ocean passages of the children of local officers given Sabbatical leave.

Short tours are favoured; their adoption would save £190 annually for each serving officer, or about £80,000. Unduly lavish furnishing of some offices is criticized.

So is the volume of stores. "Whereas they should not normally exceed six months' requirements, there was calculated to be an excess of £350,000 beyond the needs for a full year ahead."

Because of the unfavourable prospects for the foreseeable future, the Government is recommended to suspend 33 items in the capital budget.

Monckton Commissioner Knocked Out

MR. E. K. GONDWE, an education officer in Nyasaland, who has been a member of the Monckton Commission, was assaulted and knocked unconscious outside his home at Mzuzu last Friday. Five Africans have been arrested.

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Shocking Suggestion About Kenyatta

Cult Anathema to Loyal Africans

SOME FIRM WORDS about the Kenyatta cult appear in *Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs*, the monthly survey issued by the Conservative Research Department in conjunction with the Conservative Overseas Bureau.

The current issue states with reference to the recent debate in the House of Lords on the Macleod Constitution for Kenya:—

"Lord Salisbury was rightly concerned with the value of the safeguards proposed for minorities once British control was removed, pointing out that in an independent Kenya there was nothing to prevent an African majority in the legislature sweeping away at a stroke of the pen all the safeguards which had been inserted in the constitution. 'What sort of justice', he asked, 'are the minorities likely to get from the type of leader it seems probable they will get in an independent Kenya in its present stage of development?' This type of leader might, he felt, even be Jomo Kenyatta.

"A Socialist peer, Lord Stanagate, went so far as to recommend as a practical suggestion to the Government 'the inevitability of bringing Kenyatta into constitutional consultations 'in order to pacify the country'. For, in his recollection, history provided a lesson. 'I remember', he said, 'in the Boer War we could not say things bad enough about General Smuts and General Botha'.

"It is shocking that anyone should bracket the name of Kenyatta with them, and it drew from Lord Perth, who was winding up for the Government, the warning that there was no parallel between Kenyatta and ordinary nationalist leaders. 'He is not just somebody', said Lord Perth, 'who has gone beyond the bounds of the law in advocating some extremely nationalist policies. He is a man who was convicted in the courts, having his conviction confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of managing Mau Mau—in other words a man who organized a violent, primitive, and brutal movement which caused untold suffering to his own people'.

"Memories are short, and the public have doubtless forgotten the censored versions of the Mau Mau ceremonies which were allowed to see the light of day. These were bad enough, but there are not a few people who, in the light of after events, feel that it is a pity that the full details of the bestial oaths which Mau Mau adherents were required to take were not fully disclosed.

"The shock which these would have given to the public might have helped them to understand why the revival of the Kenyatta cult is anathema not only to Britons in Kenya but to the loyal Kikuyu who were the principal sufferers from Mau Mau."

Need to Restore Confidence

Views of Kenya Coffee Board

THE COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA says in the editorial column of its monthly journal:—

"The results of the London Conference on Kenya's Constitution have undoubtedly come as a shock to the community, bringing with them an atmosphere of depression and uncertainty in the future.

"As far as the agricultural industry is concerned—and it is the foundation upon which the Colony's financial structure is built—the feeling is one of pessimism. The settler who has spent years of toil building up his farm from the African bush is wondering what its value is today and what its value will be to his son.

"There must be a temptation before him to extract from it every cent of its value while the going is good, to mine the soil, to put a brake on further development and to salvage all he can.

"To succumb to this temptation can result only in economic chaos, and those of us who have the country's welfare at heart will not consider this policy.

"It is now up to all of us in every way we can to build up our windbreaks and ensure that this wind of chance blowing through Africa is tempered to the shorn lamb of Kenya.

"The coffee industry, in spite of lower prices and the threats involved in world overproduction, is perhaps better placed than some of her sister industries in agriculture, and will surely give the lead in maintaining a stable and united front, so necessary today, to restore the confidence of the world in our country's future."

More Money for Education

Kenya's Estimated Expenditure for 1960-61

KENYA'S 1960-61 ESTIMATES provide for expenditure of £32,014,675, compared with £32,325,520 for 1959-60 and actual expenditure of £32,759,854 in 1958-59.

A net reduction of £310,845, as compared with 1959-60, has been achieved because the British Government has agreed to relieve East African Governments of responsibility for the recurrent cost of the East African Land Forces from next July, and because of the reduction of Emergency expenditure. Decreases resulting from these two changes approximately total £1,128,000 and £1,086,000.

The estimate for the Ministry of Education, which is the largest single item in the estimates, is £6,166,700 compared with £5,506,200 in 1959-60. It includes the office of the Minister formerly shown separately. The net increase on the vote is £660,500.

Of the balance, £366,560 relates to the expansion of African education, where provision has been made for higher school certificate classes at both Government and aided schools; for the new Technical Institute, Nairobi, and for the increased cost of the allowances for holders of scholarships and bursaries.

Additional teaching posts have been provided to cater for increases in the number of pupils and for new schools being built under the Government's development programme. Additional teaching staff includes 20 posts of education officer under European education and 40 under Asian education.

The police vote stands at £4,114,900, about £375,000 more than the current estimate. The Office of the Chief Secretary and the Ministry of Works will spend about £2,800,000 each; the Ministry of Health and Welfare £2,067,000, the Ministry of Agriculture £1,642,000, contributions to the cost of the East Africa High Commission services £1,567,000, local government contributions £1,476,000, pensions and gratuities £1,396,000 and prisons £1,282,000.

Provisions for strengthening the Game Department include five new posts for game wardens.

Carnegie Corporation's Travel Grants

Help to East Africans and A Rhodesian

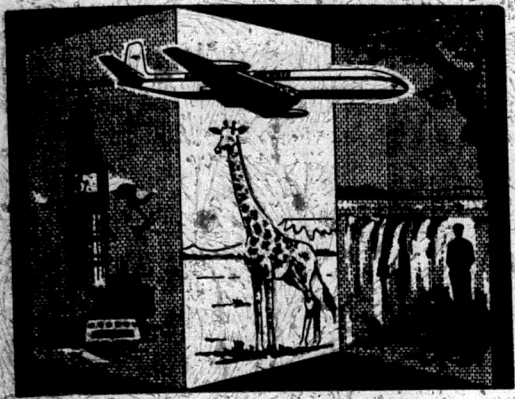
TRAVEL GRANTS have been made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to four residents of Kenya, two of Uganda, and one of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. I. S. Loupekine, head of the department of geology of the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, is to study technical teaching and research in geology in the United States; Miss Eva Ricketts, head of the department of domestic science at the college, the teaching of home economics; Mr. C. P. Vivian, senior lecturer in civil engineering, has already left Nairobi to acquaint himself with teaching methods and laboratory design in America; and Miss Ruth Yudelowitz, an artist on the staff of the East Africa Literature Bureau, will go to the U.S.A. next April to acquaint herself with the preparation of materials for fundamental education and adult literacy.

The town clerk of Bulawayo, Mr. E. S. White, will leave in October for the United States to study race relations and other local government problems; Mr. Henry Creaser, lecturer in education at Makerere College, Uganda, will be there from September to December to study the teaching of science in schools and universities; and Mr. Joseph Odoro-Jowi, lecturer in economics at the African Labour College in Kampala, will shortly make a visit in connexion with labour organizations and the teaching of economics.

150 Million Years Old

REMAINS OF MAMMAL-LIKE REPTILES estimated to be about 150m. years old are being investigated in the north of the Luangwa Valley of Northern Rhodesia, not far from Livingstone, by a party working under the auspices of the National Monuments Commission and composed of members of the Northern Rhodesian Geological Survey and representatives of the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research, Johannesburg. The leaders are Mr. J. Kitching and Dr. A. R. Dryadall. It is officially stated that "some complete skeletons are being found".



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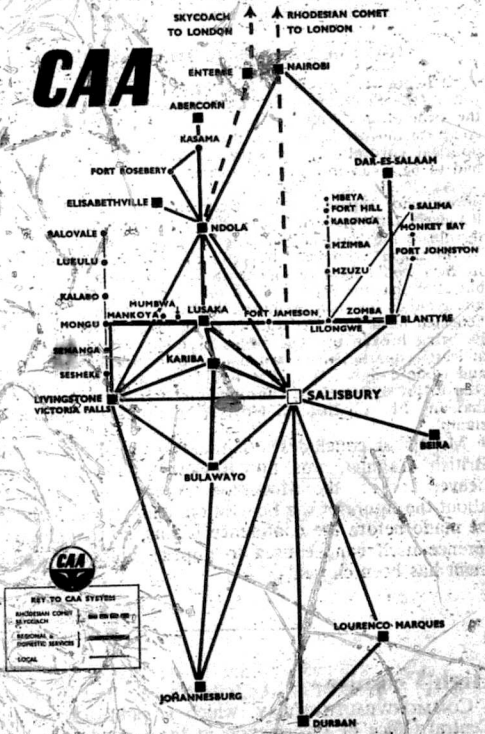
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CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Who Should Decide Federation's Future — Fighting for Inter-Racial Partnership

H.M.G. or Constitutional Review Conference?

MR. MICHAEL FABER, lately of the staff of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, contributes to the current issue of the Bow Group quarterly journal, *Crossbow*, an article entitled "Issue and Choice in Central Africa", which starts with the statement that Mr. Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is about the most unpopular British politician who has ever visited the Rhodesias. Mr. Faber writes (in part): "Efficient administration, a progressive liberalization of government, economic growth, and the gradual absorption of the African into a modern State—these will be the sincere goals of many of the European leaders attending the Constitutional Review Conference."

If such a State could be achieved, it might well prove better administered, more prosperous, and happier than any of its neighbours, black or white, in Southern Africa. But there are several forces militating against the attainment of such a happy issue.

Risks of Dictatorship and Corruption

"It is not very profitable to speculate over what would happen in the Protectorate if they were allowed to secede from the Federation. Presumably they would progress quickly to complete independence, with the same risks of one-party rule, political corruption, and administrative inefficiency as have had to be taken in other territories."

"As heads of these new Governments, there are at present no apparent alternatives to Kaunda in Northern Rhodesia and Banda in Nyasaland. In terms of education, both territories are about a generation behind Ghana."

"Sir Edgar Whitehead has said that Southern Rhodesia on its own would have to tighten its belt for a couple of years, but after that there would be a recovery. I can find no economic grounds for such optimism. Just as Southern Rhodesia has benefited most from federation, so it would suffer most from its being broken up. The whole economy would contract by at least a quarter, there would be considerable unemployment and white emigration, and it would take at least a decade to recover present levels of consumption. It is extremely unlikely that any liberally-inclined Government could survive such a slump."

Mr. Faber concludes: "Ultimately, it will be for the British Cabinet, not the Review Conference nor— heaven forbid—the Monckton Commission to decide about the future of the Federation. This decision should be made before the conference begins, so that the conference itself can be used to impose whichever settlement has been chosen".

High Promise

COMMONWEALTH TODAY, which is published by the Central Office of Information in the United Kingdom, has described as "one of the Commonwealth's most talented teen-age girls" Miss Geraldine Bray, who was chosen last year from the pupils of all the high schools in the Federation to represent Rhodesia and Nyasaland at a World Youth Forum in New York. Recently she heard that in open competition with about 20,000 other girls she had won the top scholarship, worth about £750 a year, at Smith College, Massachusetts, one of the leading women's colleges in the United States. When she was a student in Bulawayo she was the first pupil in the school who had ever been given full marks for general knowledge in an examination; and when she moved to the Girls' High School at Mabelreign, Salisbury, she was at one and the same time a house captain, editor of the magazine, chairman of the debating and dramatic society, secretary of the literary society, school librarian, and winner of a cup for public speaking. Born in London, she was nine years old when she went to Rhodesia with her parents.

Tribute to Ordinary Rhodesians

DR. R. F. CURREY, headmaster of Ruzawi School, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, said when he addressed a meeting in London of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railway Mission that "the ordinary decent Rhodesian is putting up a good fight to carry out the policy of inter-racial partnership".

It was unfortunate that so many cruelly untrue allegations about the Federation should appear in newspapers in the United Kingdom, where readers ought to be on their guard against unfair statements about the so-called "white settlers".

Turning to Church matters, and having mentioned that in Rhodesia the laity was far more active than in England, frequently doing the work of sub-deacons, lay readers, and catechists, Dr. Currey said that perhaps one in three of the African population of the Federation now belonged to odd sects, every one of which was a bridge back to paganism.

Many carried the word "national" in their titles, showing the strength of the nationalistic feeling of the founders, who in some cases had left one of the established Churches after being hauled over the coals for some reason.

Muhammadanism, with its emphasis on equality irrespective of race or station, was rather like a prairie fire which was dead at the centre but still blazing on the outskirts.

Sudan a Polite Police State

Individuals Still Very Helpful

THE REV. O. C. ALLISON, Bishop in the Sudan, said when he addressed the Sudan Church Association at its annual meeting in London:—

"We in the Sudan are living under a military regime; there is martial law throughout the land, and the Sudan is a polite police State."

"The winds of change around and within the Sudan are sometimes not cool refreshing breezes but winds of gale force. The Church is not alone in being the prey of all sorts of forces. A difficult situation faces the Sudanese Government."

"On the southern borders is the Belgian Congo, which is about to receive its independence. The Congo is a cauldron, and no one knows what effect the independence of the surrounding countries may have on the Sudan. In the Southern Archdeaconry where some of the districts border the Congo, the tribes are passing freely across the border."

"Somaliland, a British Protectorate which is part of the diocese of the Sudan, is becoming independent when it is still unprepared. Political agitators have been forcing the pace, to the doubts of the English and the Somalis themselves."

"The situation in the Sudan is not depressing, just difficult. Although the official Government policy towards the Anglican Church, the American Presbyterian Church, and the Roman Catholics is that they are a nuisance in a State which should be one, Moslem individuals are extremely helpful and friendly."

"The Government officials are very kind, and I have been given opportunities to go everywhere in the diocese. When my old car broke down, trucks were laid on for me by Government officials."

The Rev. J. I. Parry, Archdeacon-elect of the Southern Sudan, spoke of the courage in present difficulties of the Sudanese parsons and of their kindness to foreign workers in their country.

Two Views on Federation






IN A MESSAGE TO *Fact*, a Federal publication for Africans, Sir Roy Welensky states that the people who attack the Federal Government on partnership are those who seek the easy way to power, regardless of the cost to the community as a whole. "These people have nothing to offer except the parrot-cry of 'one man, one vote', which goes no way towards solving the real problems of this country. There is no easy solution, and the truth remains that it is the men of moderation and substance, those that have worked their way up the ladder of life, who have the answer to advancement and the better life".

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News Items in Brief

Basket-ball is becoming popular in Blantyre and Limbe, Nyasaland.

A new Masonic Lodge in Bulawayo is named Lodge Umusa, No. 7699, E.C.

Thanks to a C.D. & W. grant Seychelles Radio will double its broadcasting time.

Tanganyika's new Legislative Council will open in Dar es Salaam on October 11.

Walkie-talkie equipment is being used in annual rescue operations at Lake Kariba.

Registration of voters in Kenya for the 1961 elections has been extended to October 7.

Uganda will have an open-air exhibition in Nakivubo Stadium, Kampala, in February.

Uganda's first Friends African Mission church will be built this year in Katala, Kampala.

Israel has offered 1,000 scholarships for the scientific training of African and Asian students.

The parcel post service from East Africa to the Congo, suspended on August 9, has been resumed.

The Sudan Defence Force annual dinner will be held at the United Service Club, London, on October 12.

The number of Kenya students overseas is now 1,731, of whom more than 1,000 are in the United Kingdom.

Fifty-three people were killed by lightning in Southern Rhodesia last year, and 296 died in road accidents.

A flight of R.A.F. Hawker Hunter aircraft flew the 230 miles from Nairobi to Mombasa last week in 19 minutes.

An Ismaili secondary school is being built in Nairobi at a cost of £75,000. It will be open to children of all races.

There are now 28 Africans among the gazetted officers of the Tanganyika Police, which has 39 Asians of similar rank.

Kamula traffic accidents (1,293) increased by 25% in the first half of the year. Four people were killed and 399 injured.

Visitors to Seychelles last year are officially stated to have totalled 480. In the first three months of this year the number was 104.

The Nyasaland regional headquarters of the Federal Ministry of Health are being moved from Zomba to Blantyre.

Recently formed in Uganda is the Forward Society, which aims to encourage wider interests among African women in the protectorate.

Serious crimes in Southern Rhodesia — such as robbery, sexual crimes, thefts, and housebreakings — rose by more than 12% last year.

A swimming pool and two squash courts are being built at Makerere College, Kampala, from a gift of £16,000 from C.D. & W. funds.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has made a grant of £518,300 for forest development in Tanganyika during the next four years.

Unemployment is increasing in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, where employers are regularly having to turn away people seeking work.

The first atlas to be devoted entirely to Uganda, on a scale of 24 miles to the inch, is in preparation by the Department of Lands and Surveys.

Twenty-three Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegates have spent three days in Kenya attending the annual meeting in Uganda.

More than 200 Africans in the Federation will pay income tax for the year ended March 31 last. In the previous year 121 Africans paid £30,197.

C.D. & W. grants of £344,750 have been made for the extension of two halls of residence at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Northern Rhodesia is to open its first technical school for girls, providing clerical, commercial, dressmaking, and cookery courses. It will be in Kitwe.

When he ordained another six Africans in Likoma Cathedral the Bishop of Nyasaland brought the number of African priests in the diocese to 33.

The 8th Independent Reconnaissance Flight of the Army Air Corps has arrived in Kenya from Tripolitania to join the 24th Infantry Brigade Group.

An African teacher, Mr. B. T. Vudjizena, appointed chairman of Ndanga Native Council, Southern Rhodesia, is the first African to hold such a post.

Rhodesian Chrome Mines Ltd., Gwelo, have given £1,000 towards the proposed chair of race relations at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Federal Ministry of Health's staff position last year was the worst ever experienced, says the annual report. In Southern Rhodesia there is one doctor to every 4,000 people; in Northern Rhodesia, one to 7,696; and in Nyasaland, one to 31,839.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is to spend £3,267,000 on African education during the financial year 1960-61, an increase of £459,830 on the previous year.

The first comprehensive geological survey of the Seychelles is being carried out by a Kenya Government geologist. The work is expected to take about six months.

Six million more telephone calls were made in East Africa in the past year, an increase of over 10% according to the annual report of the E.A.P. & T. Inland telegram traffic fell by 13%.

The first circus to visit East Africa for many years is Circus Brazil, which left its country of origin four years ago. It has travelled some 1,500 miles in East Africa, whence it goes to Mauritius.

The number of Africans in Kenya who have been granted freehold titles to agricultural land now exceeds 111,000. More than 1,300,000 acres of African land have been consolidated and enclosed.

When she docked at Southampton on Friday the 20,000-ton WINCHESTER CASTLE completed her final voyage in the Union Castle fleet, which she entered 30 years ago. She is to be broken up in Japan.

The strike of tea plantation workers in the Kericho district of Kenya, which began on September 13, ended on Tuesday. The dispute, arising from a demand for higher pay, has been referred to arbitration.

About 150 Girl Guide leaders from all parts of Africa will be at Makerere College, Uganda, during the first 11 days of May next for an All Africa Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

The grave of Nyasaland's first bishop, Bishop Mackenzie, which was thought to have disappeared when Malo Island at the confluence of the Ruo and Shire Rivers was washed away, has been found in Portuguese East Africa.

Three Africans restricted to Lamu Island for their active association with the proscribed Dini ya Msambwa movement have been allowed to return home on condition that they refrain from illegal and subversive activities.

The new Roman Catholic cathedral in Nairobi will replace the existing Church of the Holy Family, built in 1904 and believed to be the first stone building erected in Nairobi. It will seat 2,500 people and cost about £200,000.

Wrist-watches have been presented to 70 African employees of the Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia, who have worked continuously for 20 years or more. There are now 128 Africans and 110 Europeans on the mine with at least 20 years' service.

Nearly £1m. will be spent by Paramount Film Service Ltd. on a picture which will be largely made in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. Called "The African Story", it will feature big game. The star is John Wayne and the producer Howard Hawks.

Milaki Hospital, near Dar es Salaam, established and operated by the U.M.C.A., is to close next year because the buildings have become out of date and the mission considers that funds will be better spent on improving the medical work at its hospitals in the Tanga Province.

Every flat distance race record of the Tanganyika Police was broken at a recent police sports meeting in Morogoro. Police Cadet Phillemon, aged 15, broke the three-mile and one-mile records with times of 14 minutes 45 seconds and 4 minutes 30 seconds only 13.7 and 2.3 seconds above the territorial records.

At the beginning of this year there were 2,713 students from East and Central Africa in the United Kingdom, of whom 952 held scholarships. The totals, including scholarship holders and private students, are officially stated to have been as follows: Uganda, 903; Kenya, 792; Tanganyika, 447; Zanzibar, 165; Aden, 126; Northern Rhodesia and Somaliland, 108 each; and Nyasaland 64.

Teachers for The Commonwealth

TO ENCOURAGE United Kingdom teachers to serve for a period elsewhere in the Commonwealth, the Minister of Education is to appoint a National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas, which by 1964 at the latest is to recruit an additional 400 teachers annually for approved posts in the Commonwealth and foreign countries. H.M. Government has agreed to offer over the next five years 400 additional places with bursaries in United Kingdom teaching training colleges for Commonwealth students. A code of secondment for teachers leaving Britain will provide special allowances where necessary as a supplement to the salaries paid by the overseas employer and terminal grants at the end of contract. It will also guarantee returning teachers posts under their previous authority.

Test by TV

A CLOSED CIRCUIT television installation undertaken by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., for Rhodesia Railways is probably the first of its kind in the world. Because of abnormal wear on sharp curves on the track between Umtali and Salisbury, Rhodesia Railways mounted a closed circuit television camera on a locomotive so that the action of the wheels could be observed while in motion. The camera was fixed on special brackets only a few inches from the wheels and track, and on a monitor screen in a private saloon it was possible to study the wheels actually in motion. A permanent record of the tests was made on cine film.

Thirty-Two Storey Building

A LONDON FINANCIER has plans to build in the capital of Rhodesia at a cost of about £11m. a 32-storey building which would be the highest in Southern Africa. Above the street-level showrooms would be five storeys for the garaging of cars, several floors of offices, and the rest flats, with a restaurant at the top. If permission to build is granted by Salisbury City Council, work would start at an early date.

Record Revenue

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, which had expected a budget deficit of £1.3m. for the year to June 30, finished the period with a £912,000 surplus, revenue at slightly over £22m. being rather more than £2m. above expectations, and the highest sum ever collected in a year.

Coffee Quota

EAST AFRICA will participate in the international coffee agreement for the year beginning October 1. Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are to have a joint minimum export quota of 2,380,000 bags (of 60 kilos, or 132 lb.), about 200,000 bags below the present estimate of their exportable production, but some upward revision of the quota is possible later. For 1959-60 the territories had an initial quota of 2,262,000 bags, which was afterwards raised to 2,648,000 bags. The world price of East African robusta coffee has dropped by more than one-third in the past year.

Did the Board Blunder

THE UGANDA COFFEE BOARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT last week that it would hold two further auctions each of 1,000 tons of robusta caused the London market to reduce quotations by 4s. 6d. to 14s. 3d. per cwt. The reason was that the notice made no reference to the limitation of future sales or to prices, whereas the market had expected some such indication of co-operation by Uganda in the price stabilization plans which have been under discussion in East Africa.

African Coffee Federation

SIX AFRICAN COUNTRIES—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Liberia, Cameroon, and the Ivory Coast—have arranged to form an African Coffee Federation which will help in measures to stabilize the world coffee market. Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Madagascar signed the International Coffee Agreement in Washington on Tuesday.

£35m. for Rhodesian Sugar

SIR J. L. HULETT AND SONS, LTD., sugar planters and refiners, were badly hit by the drought in South Africa last year, and for the year to April 1960 lost the net profit was down to £979,528, against £1,287,290. At the Triangle Estates in Southern Rhodesia 10,700 tons of sugar were manufactured. Shareholders are to be asked to sanction a £34m. debenture for the developments at Triangle.

Cattle Trek

VETERINARY OFFICIALS recently organized a 500-mile cattle trek through inhospitable bush country from Kilosa in the Eastern Province to Nachingwea in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. The cattle, mostly young breeding females were tagged to build up herds, numbered 293, and only four were lost. Two calves were born on the safari.

Commercial Brevities

Cacao is being grown experimentally in the Busoga district of Uganda.

Four small luxury cinemas are to be built in Southern Rhodesia.

Total Oil Products (Rhod.) (Pvt.), Ltd. has been registered with a capital of £250,000.

The Sudan Government has removed all restrictions on the import of textile goods from Japan.

African coffee pickers in the Thika district of Kenya make as much as 10s. daily on piece-work rates.

Negotiations for an industrial site of 1,900 acres in Southern Rhodesia have been started by an American group.

Nyasaland is to receive a £11,869 grant from C. D. & W. funds for the continuation of carbonate investigations.

During 1959 building societies in Southern Rhodesia showed an increase in assets of approximately £84m. over 1958.

This year's sun and air-cured tobacco crop in the Central Province of Nyasaland was the biggest ever grown there.

Old Mutual Investment Corporation of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £2m.

Two new branches in Southern Rhodesia, two in Kenya, and one in Tanganyika have been opened by Barclays Bank D.C.O.

The new match factory in Mombasa, which has cost more than £100,000 to build and equip, should be in full production within a month.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend for the year to December 31 of 4s. per share, against 2s. last year.

Kenya received £5,413,613 from its tourist industry last year. The average visitor, who stays 20 days in East Africa, is estimated to spend 13s. of them in Kenya.

Kenya growers are the masters, said Mr. A. Uribe, chairman of the World Coffee Promotion Committee of the International Coffee Agreement when recently in Nairobi.

The tentative estimate of the 1960 white maize crop in Kenya is 1,650,000 bags, which despite severe losses from drought, should leave a small margin for export.

African and European Investment Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend for the year to December 31 next of 2s. per stock unit, double last year's interim distribution.

The first consignment of chinchilla pelts has been sent to the U.S.A. from Southern Rhodesia, where there are now more than a dozen commercial breeders of chinchilla rabbits.

Coffee planting in the Kasika district of Tanganyika is expanding. The African-group crop in that area is estimated this season at 40 tons, compared with 15 tons as recently as 1958.

Caltex (Africa), Ltd., has undertaken to meet the capital cost of a children's home at Nyeri. It will accommodate 50 sufferers from kwashiorkor and other diseases arising from malnutrition.

Turkish tobacco produced in Nyasaland is of a quality very close to that grown in Turkey, in the opinion of Mr. G. Pavlovitch, leaf expert of the Central African Turkish Tobacco Growers' Association.

Because it expects the population to rise within the next 15 years from 220,000 to about half a million, Nairobi City Council plans to spend £94m. within that period in improving the water supplies.

An African grower of Turkish tobacco in the Mzimba district of Nyasaland received £97 for this season's crop from about three-quarters of an acre. One bale realized 5s. per lb. The district average was 864d.

To allow room for development, the Tanganyika Government has reserved about 25,000 acres adjacent to the area already scheduled for operations by the new Kilombero Sugar Co., Ltd. Being within the Selous Game Reserve, the land is uninhabited.

Uganda's sugar exports to Kenya have increased immensely. Whereas in the first half of last year sales reached only 1,200 tons, they were about 13,000 tons in the same period this year. The two Asian-owned sugar estates in Uganda employ about 20,000 Africans.

Kenya's pyrethrum production is now double that of all the other producing countries in the world put together. This season's sales are estimated at 9,000 tons and £34m. About 60% of the extract is sold to the U.S.A. Extract purchases by the U.K. last year were valued at £424,079.

Hilton Hotels Corporation of the U.S.A. is to build a 250-room air-conditioned hotel in Addis Ababa at the cost of £14m. Called the Addis Ababa Hilton, it will open in 1962 under the ownership of the Development and Hotel Company of Ethiopia, control of which will be held by the Ethiopian Government. A 12-acre site near the middle of the Ethiopian capital will be used.

Information Digest

A MOST USEFUL BOOKLET, entitled "East Africa Information Digest 1960" has been published by the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. In 70 pages it gives concise general information about Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, including data on East Africa and its peoples, the economy, internal and external communications, immigration, employment, living conditions, investment, economic development, facts about commerce, labour, and tourists, a number of useful appendices, and a map.

Record Trade Surplus

FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS of this year the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had a favourable visible trade balance exceeding £15m, compared with rather less than £12m in the corresponding period of 1959, which ended with a favourable visible balance of almost £44m. On present indications the 1960 outcome may be better, the semi-official estimate being £50m.

Lever in Southern Africa

WHEN MR. A. D. GOURLEY, Lever Brothers' chairman in Southern Africa, retires at the end of this year, the organisation will be split, with a chairman in the Federation and another for the interests of the Union. The Federation chairman will be Mr. C. J. Van Jaarsveldt, who was the general manager of Citrona in Limbe, Nyasaland, before that business was taken over by the Lever group.

Japan—Rhodesia Trade

MUCH INCREASED TRADE between Rhodesia and Japan is to be marked before the end of this year by the opening of a Japanese Consulate-General in Salisbury. In the first five months of this year imports into the Federation from Japan amounted to about £700,000, nearly double the corresponding figure for 1959, and exports to Japan rose from £1.8m. to £3.5m.

Welfare Insurance

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SELTRUST INVESTMENTS, LTD., which has more than 14m. shares in American Metal Climax, Inc., a company largely interested in Northern Rhodesian copper mining, reports that for the year ended March 31 after payment of £1.1m. in taxation there was a net profit of £1.3m. The ordinary shares of £1 received a dividend of 3% requiring £1,194,375. The issued capital is £1.9m. Quoted investments entered at 2.5m.

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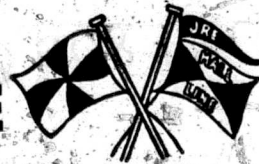
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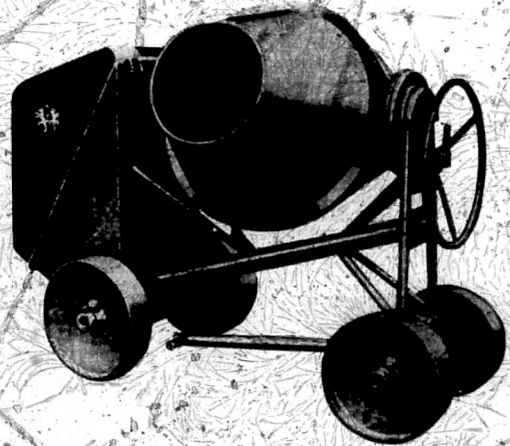
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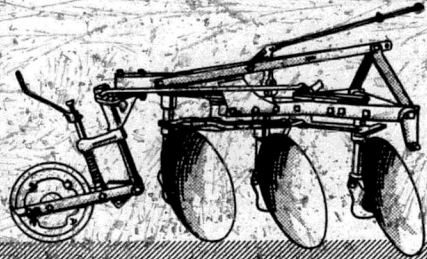
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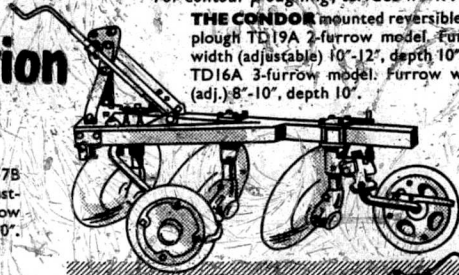


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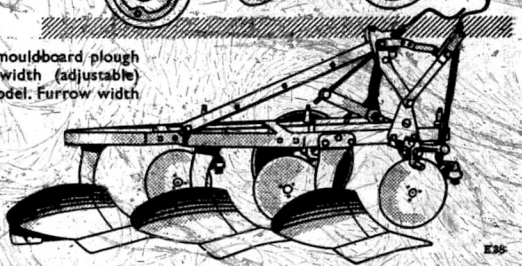
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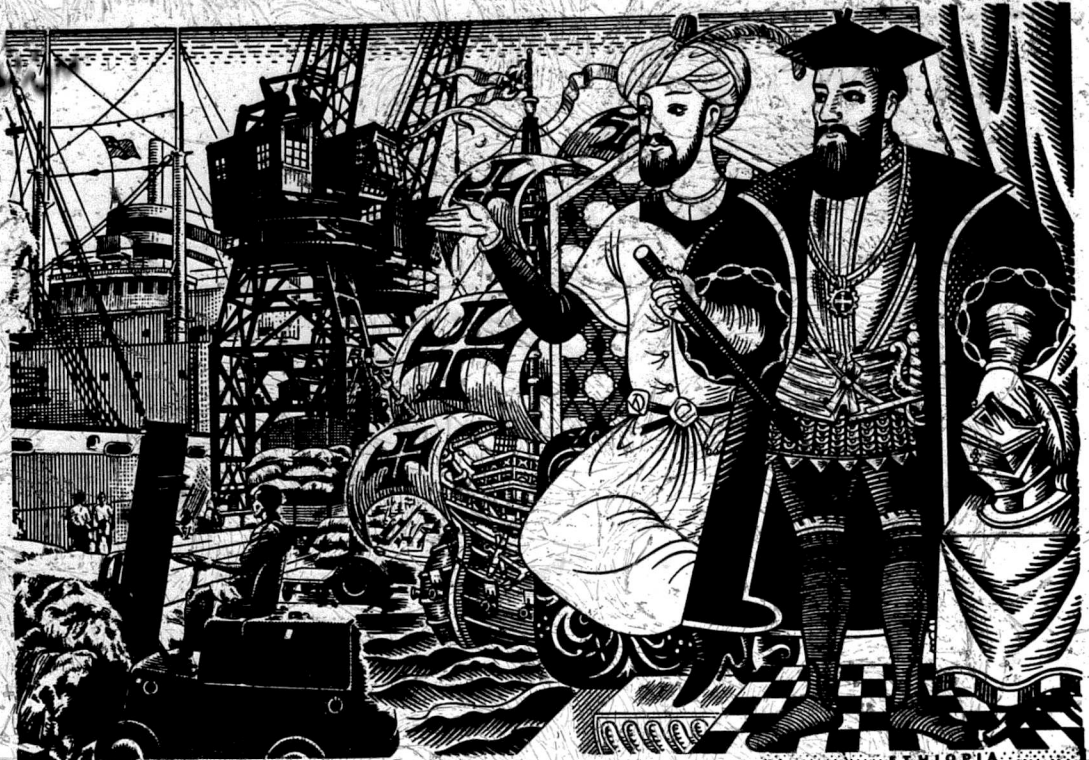
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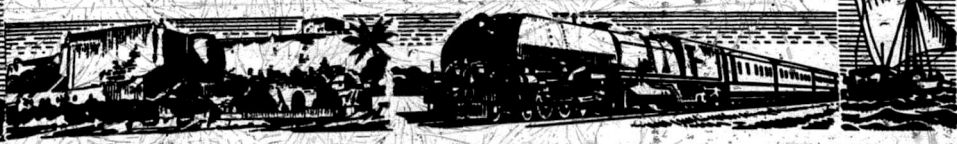


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1960

Vol. 37

No. 1878

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CREATION OF CONFIDENCE has been the ostensible purpose of the visits to London of Mr. James Gichuru and Mr. Tom Mboya, respectively president and general secretary of the Kenya African National Union. **Confidence— Plus Kenyatta!** Both have had talks in Whitehall and the City, and both claim to have found in London evidence of a growth of confidence in the African-dominated Kenya which will follow the general election next year. Yet both have admitted that the first act of a Government under African influence would be to release Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader. Indeed, they go further and say that he should be the first Chief Minister of a self-governing Kenya, the country to which he did more harm than any other person or group of persons at any period of recorded history. "Give us your confidence—and Kenyatta": that is the crazy slogan behind the speeches of these emissaries.

Whatever impressions they may have derived, we have not the slightest hesitation in writing that nobody in the City of London will put his financial faith in men or movements which are so reckless; and the situation is made worse by the fact that the Kenya African Democratic Union, the opponents of K.A.N.U., also stand for the release of Kenyatta. Most politicians are all too ready to discard awkward items in the record when it suits their convenience, but industrialists and other investors have not forgotten that for years Kenyatta preached the doctrine of expelling all Europeans and Asians from Kenya. His propaganda was, indeed, consistently anti-European and anti-Christian. Mr. Mboya has also publicly told Europeans to "scram out of Africa", and less than a month ago he said in Nairobi that "Africans would rather have chaos in Kenya than obey

appeals for stability and law and order if such appeals were based on the present unjust laws". If he imagines that such utterances can be neutralized by smooth words at a few meetings he is less astute than we take him to be.

In talking to journalists last Friday after seeing the Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Mboya came very close to hinting that Mr. Macleod recognized that the first action of Kenya Africans after the general election in February will be to force through the Legislature a motion for the release of Kenyatta. Mr. Macleod's record since he went to the Colonial Office a year ago, a record disastrous for East and Central Africa, provokes the fear that, if he could, he might be ready to appease the African rabble-rousers even to that extent, and the suspicion that that surrender was in his mind when he remarked during his recent brief visit to Uganda that the decision would not be his but that of the Governor of Kenya. Why did he not say bluntly that there could be no question of so gross a betrayal of the loyalist Kikuyu and the millions of other Africans in Kenya who throughout the Mau Mau rebellion refused to have any truck with the insurgents? Again and again Mr. Macleod has hedged on this fundamental issue, though he knows perfectly well that only the very naive will believe that Sir Patrick Renison could make such a decision (and only the very naive now believe that anyone but Mr. Macleod decided upon the release first of Dr. Banda and now of the last fourteen extremists of the Nyasaland African National Congress). The political master in Whitehall, not the occupant of a Government House in Africa, settles these matters—sometimes disregarding justice for an expediency which must in such circumstances be unprincipled.

Because there is clearly a concerted cam-

paign to rehabilitate Kenyatta, we publish in this issue relevant passages from the report of Mr. Corfield, who was commissioned by

Campaign for "Leader of Darkness and Death"

the Government of Kenya to write the history of Mau Mau. We also recall that less than four months ago the Governor of Kenya said in a broadcast: "In three separate courts Kenyatta's guilt was established and confirmed. Here was the African leader of darkness and death. Anyone who seeks to resurrect the antagonisms of Mau Mau, or intimidation and violence, is an enemy of Kenya, a confederate of the old terrorist Africa of darkness and death. I have no evidence whatsoever that Kenyatta will help Kenya to show the world that the darkness is behind us. I have much evidence to the contrary. He planned for Kikuyu domination; he was an implacable opponent of any co-operation with other people, tribes, or races in Kenya.

Kenyatta's return to political life in Kenya at present would be a disaster. It would give encouragement to those who fought on one side in the Mau Mau struggle and discourage those who opposed it. The Administration would be demoralized. His return would tend to glorify Mau Mau and identify it with African national advancement, when the emphasis should be on how much Mau Mau and Kenyatta's leadership retarded that advancement." There was much more in the same sense. Yet the Gichurus and Mboyas—aided and abetted, it is staggering to say, by some Europeans—either pretend to think or really do think that they can have Kenyatta and confidence. It is the depth of folly for Africans or anyone else to imagine that Kenya can enter upon a happy future with so ghastly a ghost from the past. To recreate confidence will be an extremely difficult and slow task. To have confidence and Kenyatta will remain impossible.

Notes By The Way

Intimidation in Nyasaland

HAVING LONG TOLERATED systematic intimidation and violence by his followers against other Africans, Dr. Hastings Banda, the Malawi Congress leader, has at last denounced such methods—but in phraseology which is reminiscent of the tortuosity practised by the apostles of violence in Kenya over many years and in striking contrast with the direct condemnation of similar illegalities in Tanganyika Territory by Mr. Julius Nyerere. The statement by "the great Kamuzu" which appears in full on another page was part of a bargain for the release of the last 14 members of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress still under detention. In agreeing to that course, the Acting Governor of the Protectorate expressed his conviction that their release will relieve tension and ensure freedom of speech and freedom of fear throughout the country. Mr. Jones must be a great optimist.

What Is the Promise Worth?

WHILE HOPING that his expectation will be realized, I shall be astonished if the Malawi Party does abandon the intimidation which has been both its main weapon and its deliberate method of recruitment. Anti-Malawi delegates to the Lancaster House Conference on Nyasaland were victims of assault and arson as soon as they returned home, and as recently as last Saturday three Socialist M.P.s. said in London on their return from Central Africa that they had found intimidation rife in Nyasaland. The Acting Governor explicitly admits that indictment of the Administration—but, of course, repeats once more the promise, which has been broken day by day for several years, that the Government will take "resolute measures to preserve law and order". Because nobody in Nyasaland can have faith in that pledge, the release of the detainees is bound to be interpreted as another case of Government weakness and appeasement, and the chiefs and other leaders of the people who have had the courage to withstand Malawi threats and actions must feel that they have been let down once again.

Unwise Timing

NOR CAN THE TIMING be considered wise, for it coincided with heated exchanges between the Federal and United Kingdom Governments over a major recommendation of the Monckton Commission, whose report was due for publication within a fortnight of the Nyasaland Government's action—while, to add to its un wisdom, was synchronized with the opening of a Malawi congress. Perhaps it was calculated that the anger which was bound to be aroused among Europeans and many Africans by the discharge from detention of people like Chipembere and the brothers Chisiza would be merged with and dominated by their greater indignation at the suggestion that constituent States of the Federation might be allowed to secede five years hence. Is it not more likely that responsible Europeans and Africans will be stiffened in their resistance to any such proposals by what has just happened in Nyasaland? While the Acting Governor asserts that he alone made the decision he adds that Mr. Macleod wishes to be associated with his statement. Nobody in East or Central Africa will now be surprised to find the present Secretary of State for the Colonies prompting or approving any act of appeasement of extremist African politicians—provided of course, that they are not white Africans.

Another Conference

U.N.I.P., the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, has for several months threatened "positive action" on October 1 if by that date no promise had been given of further constitutional changes in the Protectorate. Private talks are known to have been held in recent weeks between the Governor and African political leaders, and three days before U.N.I.P.'s "ultimatum" would have expired at the end of last week the Colonial Office issued the following *communiqué*: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to agree to a proposal of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia (Sir Evelyn Hone) that the Governor should invite leaders of political parties to take part in informal talks in the territory, in

order to prepare the ground for a formal conference at the earliest practicable date to consider constitutional advance for Northern Rhodesia. This formal conference could not be convened before the Federal Review Conference is planned to meet; but it will be held concurrently with the review if that is found practicable and convenient to those concerned.

Appeasement Again

UNDER DURESS of the threat of allegedly non-violent violence, for that is what "positive action" means in practice in Africa, Mr. Macleod has once again chosen expediency and ambiguity, with the consequences that Mr. Kaunda and the wild men of his entourage will be able to claim, and certainly will claim, that their toughness has served its purpose. When Secretaries of State still believed that the first duty of a Government was to govern, those who threatened to disturb law and order if they did not get their way were given a very different kind of answer. Instead of being told that there could be informal discussions now, the U.N.I.P. leaders should have been reminded that the Monckton Report had still not been published, that it had to be considered by the five Governments concerned and debated in Parliament, and all the Legislatures in Central Africa, and that the outcome of the Federal Constitutional Review Conference had to be awaited before there could possibly be realistic discussion of Northern Rhodesia's next constitutional step.

Time-Table For Talks

BY ABANDONING that course, the only one reasonable and practical in the circumstances, Mr. Macleod risks quick confusion and still further undermines the confidence of the European community (which probably worries him not at all). As in the case of the Kenya and Nyasaland conferences this year, he prefers ambiguity to clear definition. What does he mean by the statement that a formal constitutional conference for Northern Rhodesia cannot be convened "before the Federal Review Conference is planned to meet"? He must know that that conference is quite likely to open in London in the week starting December 5, that the delegations may be expected to sit here until the latter part of the following week, that those from Africa would then return home for Christmas, and that early in the New Year the conference would be resumed, almost certainly in Salisbury. So far as we know, this is the first printed reference to the probable time-table; but Mr. Macleod is naturally aware of the probability of these arrangements. On a strict interpretation of the words of the *communiqué*, therefore, he could proceed now or within a few days to fix a date for the Northern Rhodesian conference.

Sense of Betrayal

HOW COULD IT be held concurrently with the Federal constitutional conference? The most important delegates from Northern Rhodesia to the Federal discussions will also be key men in the territorial talks, and they can obviously not debate both matters simultaneously. "Concurrent" must consequently be the wrong word. To have indicated that consideration of constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia would promptly follow upon decisions about Federal constitutional changes would have been a different matter—though the non-African leaders in Northern Rhodesia might well emphasize that when the present Constitution was introduced less than two years ago they were given no hint of its short-term nature, but, on the contrary, were left with the impression that it would last for at least the lifetime of one Legislative Council, or not less than double the time which Mr. Macleod proposes. That they will nurse a sense of betrayal is certain.

Tribal Disunity

THE MANIFEST LIE that Europeans in the Congo "unanimously banded themselves into a terror gang" appears in the special bulletin on the Congo which has been published by the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, to which document reference has already been made in these Notes. Scores of times in the past 30 years men who have travelled widely in East, Central, West, and South Africa have told me that nowhere else have they seen social services for Africans anything like comparable with those in the Belgian Congo, and especially in the Katanga Province; and they were unanimous in testifying to the obviously good relations between the Belgians in general and the African population. U.N.I.P.'s perversion of the truth in that connexion is coupled with the despicable suggestion that "all decent people should raise funds for the immediate repatriation to the Congo of some of the so-called refugees to face the consequences of their own selfishness and cruelty to Africans". It was, of course, not agents of disruption from Accra, Guinea, or other centres of Communism and nihilism who infiltrated into the Congo in the latter days of Belgian rule; we have the word of U.N.I.P. for the assurance that "imperialists began to draft into the Congo their own spies and agitators with specific instructions to cause as much disunity among Congolese Africans as possible". As if tribal disunity was not already obvious to all! Was it not that disunity which caused well over a hundred "parties" to sponsor candidates for the farcical general election? Is it not that basic disunity which in five of the six provinces, and possibly in all six, now seeks a federal solution to the problems of a vast country?

Collector's Piece

EAST AFRICA has now a most attractive new issue of postage stamps of 16 denominations, ranging from five cents of a shilling to £1. They were put on sale throughout the three mainland territories last Saturday, and, thanks to the kindness of a friend who may prefer not to be named, I received in London by the first post on Monday a large envelope bearing the whole series. There were only six post-markings, each of them light, and all clearly applied by hand. The result is a collector's piece. Mr. Michael Goaman, who designed the series, is warmly to be congratulated. The 20s. denomination is sovereign in two senses—because it bears a large and good portrait of the Queen, and because the value is that of a gold coin of which the very name (a sovereign) may not now be known to some readers, since it has been out of circulation for well over 40 years. The 10s. stamp, in deep blue-green, with the Queen's head inset in olive green, depicts buffalo and the Ngorongoro Crater; the 5s. denomination, in carmine red, is of the Mountains of the Moon; the 2s. issue depicts Kilimanjaro; and the 1s. Mount Kenya, Wildebeest, Thomson's gazelle, zebra, hippos, and a cheetah, and coffee, sisal, and cotton appear on other designs. I have no more pleasing first-day cover than that dated October 1, 1960.

"Any 'Kenya' can still fool Left-wing intellectuals by a plentiful use of the word 'democracy', and it would seem that any 'Jomo Kenyatta' has only to say on the public platform 'I denounce violence' in order to claim immunity from action when his followers, with his connivance, indulge in it"—*Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs*, published by the Conservative Research Department.

"By resorting to disorder those with just complaints always spoil their case. Inevitably Government react, and nearly always spoil their case, too"—The Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Rev. James Hughes.

Mr. Macmillan Speaks About Africa to the United Nations

Points from the Prime Minister's Address to the General Assembly

THE SPONGE OF PUBLIC OPINION is saturated with the persistent flood of propaganda. It can pick up no more. Ordinary people, all over the world, in their present mood are beginning to tire of the same conventional slogans and catchwords.

The United Kingdom Government feels that what the United Nations has done in the Congo was timely and should continue.

I do not think that the constitutional disagreements between Congolese leaders are a matter for this Assembly. It is for those leaders and the Congolese people to decide how their Constitution should be interpreted and how these disagreements should be resolved.

It would be a tragedy if the Congo were to become the arena for the contest between the two great groups of Powers. I believe that the great majority here are convinced that the United Nations is the best instrument to prevent that happening. It is of the first importance to the people of the Congo and to Africa as a whole, where so many new nations are emerging.

As for the Secretary-General, I would like to associate myself with the wide expression of confidence in his energy, resourcefulness, and above all, integrity.

It is as trustees for ordinary men and women whom we serve that we, the so-called statesmen of the world, should approach our task today; but if we are to free mankind from ignorance, poverty, and fear, we must free ourselves from old worn-out slogans and obsolete battle cries.

Words like "imperialism" and "colonialism" have been slung about here without regard to the fact at any rate of modern colonial and imperial history. Mr. Khrushchev made great play with this theme, but his exposition was demonstrably a complete distortion. No one who heard the Prime Minister of Canada's brilliant reply on Monday can doubt where the truth lies.

Truth About the Commonwealth

I could not tell the story of my own country better than in words I addressed to Mr. Khrushchev in reply to a communication of his in the summer. I referred to "policies which British Governments of all parties have followed not only since the last war but for many generations". I went on:

"For more than a century it has been our purpose to guide our dependent territories towards freedom and independence. Since the second world war India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, comprising over 510m. of people, have, with our help, reached the goal of independent life and strength. We have aided this process both by our technical assistance and by financial contributions. All these States are completely independent members of our free Commonwealth association. Nor is this movement at an end."

The representatives of these former British territories are sitting in our midst in this hall. Apart from the older independent countries, Canada, Australia, New Zealand South Africa, here are representatives of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya. In a few days Nigeria will join us. Sierra Leone and then the West Indies Federation will follow, and in due course others. Cyprus is already represented here.

Who dares say that this is anything but a story of steady and liberal progress?

Within our Commonwealth of independent nations there are bound to be differences; but, however acute these may be, the member countries try honestly and peacefully to resolve them. We have seen a recent notable example of this system. India and Pakistan have reached—after many years—and with the help of one of the most potent organs within the framework of the United Nations, the International Bank, assisted by the generous support of the United States, the United Kingdom, and other Commonwealth countries, and also Germany and others—an agreement upon the difficult question of the Indus waters.

Similarly the French colonial empire has changed into the

French Community of Nations. Their representatives are with us today.

In Africa above all we are in the presence of a dramatic political transformation; the greater part of this continent has already gained independence. The great credit for this achievement must go to the people of Africa themselves. Those of us who have helped them forward to nationhood feel that we too have a right to be proud. For we have been working with the people of these countries to help them realize their aspirations for peace, independence, prosperity, and individual freedom.

They want these things in a form which suits them, not according to some ideological pattern imposed from outside. They want to avoid violence and chaos, for these things bring with them outside pressure and interference. New nations, to preserve their real independence, must be effective in protecting their own interests.

In helping the people of these countries to advance to independence we have therefore devoted all our efforts not to checking the forces of nationalism but to harnessing them in the creation of new, strong, and vigorous nations, undivided by tribal, ideological, or racial strife, and imbued with the strength which only freedom and prosperity can give.

In this great story of Commonwealth progress there are still difficult areas. There are the parts of Africa where Europeans and Africans, and indeed Asians, all live side by side. Our aim is clear and constant: to help the people of these countries to build up for themselves societies in which all the people, of whatever race, of whatever tribe, of whatever religious persuasion, may live and work harmoniously together. To that purpose we are pledged, and for that purpose we shall continue to work.

Towards Political Independence

In this year of 1960, so great for the peoples of Africa, the consummation of this policy can already be seen in many countries; in others it is rapidly approaching. With our willing help the people of these countries are steadily proceeding to the goal of political independence.

Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Tanganyika are all examples of the harmony and agreement between us and the peoples leaders by which this process has gone forward, but what the peoples of Africa, and also those of Asia, equally need are those things to which President Eisenhower referred in his speech: food, development, education, freedom from the arms race.

Mr. Khrushchev's slogans are to my mind completely out of date.

Some people tell us that Eastern Germany is a Communist heaven and Western Germany a capitalist hell. However, over the last 12 years two and a half million people have voluntarily moved and are still moving from East to West Germany. No doubt there is some lesson to be learnt from these dry statistics.

Instead of talking so much about the right of self-determination of the people of Africa, the Soviet authorities would do better to explain why they have consistently refused this right to the people of East Germany.

We in the United Kingdom particularly welcomed the Secretary-General's proposals earlier this year for assistance to newly-independent countries in Africa and elsewhere. We must all, within the limit of our resources, make the greatest possible contribution in men, money, and materials to the less developed countries of the world. We therefore also welcome the proposals made by President Eisenhower last week regarding the African programme, the special fund, and the expanded programme of technical assistance.

We share with the United States Government the view that the operational and executive personnel programme of technical assistance must be expanded and made permanent. We equally welcome President Eisenhower's emphasis on educational needs, for training and education are the essential tools of freedom and progress.

British Aid for Africa

We have already made considerable progress with the Commonwealth in these fields. The Commonwealth education scheme has been successfully launched, and a substantial share of it is for the African countries. Similarly, the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers which has just ended in London resolved to initiate a special Commonwealth assistance plan for Africa, to help to meet the need to raise the standards of life in the less developed Commonwealth countries there.

It is only right also to recognize the immense efforts made since the war on a vast scale by agencies such as the World

Bank and the International Monetary Fund and their associated bodies. This is now to be supplemented by the International Development Association.

Although all these are within the framework of the United Nations, it is a fact that their vast operations have depended upon the efforts of only a few countries—and those not the Communist ones. The United States has of course been by far the largest contributor; the United Kingdom comes next. Other countries have helped, but so far the Communists have not contributed.

The flow of finance from the Governments of the United States and Canada and the Governments of the Western European countries including the United Kingdom has totalled \$14,000m. (approximately £5,000m.) net, an average of \$3,500m. a year which excludes entirely the vast flow of private finance to the developing countries.

For comparison, Russia and the other Eastern European countries entered the field of providing assistance in 1954. Over the whole period since then the sum total of the assistance which they have promised or committed is not more than \$3,000m. in all—less than the amount actually spent by the Western Governments, and particularly the United States, in a single year.

I do not make this comparison to attack the Soviet Union. I had always hoped that this great problem of world economic development could have been discussed at the summit meeting. If we could revive the spirit of last spring this would be a fruitful source of discussion. Certainly it must be true that the emergent and under-developed nations would be the beneficiaries of a political *détente* between the great rival forces of East and West. Any new summit conference would be bound to be economic as well as political.

Mr. Mboya Wants Confidence—and the Release of Kenyatta

"We Object to British Military Base in Kenya", says K.A.N.U.

KENYATTA WILL COME OUT, an African-dominated Government in Kenya could not keep him where he is for one day longer.

That clear declaration of intent was made in London on Friday at a news conference by Mr. T. J. Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya African National Union and of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

He had just come from a meeting with Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with whom, he said, there had been "very, very useful discussions". He was convinced that "there is every hope that political and constitutional development in Kenya will take place smoothly and peacefully".

In his opening remarks and in reply to questions Mr. Mboya also said:

"I am very impressed by the visit to this country of Mr. Gichuru, leader of the Kenya African National Union, and the confidence which it has built among investors in Kenya.

"The question of confidence and the need for us to reassure investors in order to promote a continuous flow of capital while at the same time achieving the maximum political development has been recognized since the Lancaster House Conference in February. K.A.N.U. is conscious of the importance of rapid economic development and that that depends upon capital investment and skill continuing to come from Britain and other countries.

A Question of Emphasis

"K.A.N.U. will do what it can to ensure that conditions are created and maintained which will instil confidence and guarantee security for investors and for the persons whom we need in these developments. We are as much interested in stability and the maintenance of law and order as are Europeans or other people in Kenya.

"One point of difference is the degree of emphasis placed on certain aspects of stability and law and order. We consider that stability will come by creating conditions in which politicians and others identify themselves fully with the current political feeling. We think this essential to development. K.A.N.U. has advised that political changes must take into account the aspirations of our people.

"We are committed to maintaining law and order. In the last eight years our people have suffered a lot and they do not want a repetition of the same thing. But law and order should not be maintained on the basis of control.

"The future of the immigrant communities is closely linked with the future of Kenya. There is a future for the businessman. We want him to stay. K.A.N.U. will seek to create conditions under which business will thrive and expand. We have no desire to victimize any of the immigrant communities for political or economic

reasons. On the contrary, in our own self-interest it is necessary to adopt a policy which will permit expansion and investment and business enterprise.

"The present order of things must change. Instead of being merely a labourer, the African's potential must be recognized and assisted. He must receive due consideration in business and investment. That is the only qualification we make.

"For years the exclusive reservation of land in the Highlands has been a bone of contention. In certain areas there is landlessness and over-population. There is need for maximum production from the land. Exclusive reservation must go. We note with satisfaction the present trend of Government land policy. There is need for a resettlement programme and for more aggressive tackling of landlessness, and need to raise production and improve credit facilities for African farmers.

Compensation for Eviction

"K.A.N.U. which is closely considering these questions, has said that there will be more land reforms—which does not mean a desire to evict anyone indiscriminately. Reforms would be related only to necessity in our country. In the event of such reforms there will be just compensation for anyone who may have to give up part of his land. In case of dispute the courts will arbitrate.

"As to the British military base, we don't want it, and we feel very strongly about it. Government has behaved as though we never objected. It is unwise for H.M. Government to continue to act as though we had never expressed our objections.

"Mr. Gichuru has made a statement about Kenyatta. There has been too much exaggeration as to what his release would do. The critics should ask themselves if they can imagine that an African Government in Kenya could keep Kenyatta in prison for one day. If we have any influence in the Government we shall not lock up Kenyatta for one day. He is going to come out.

"Those who spread the idea that it will mean a revulsion to violence misunderstand the subject. They have not studied the changes in the country. 1952 and 1960 are entirely different periods. We refute the idea that his release will result in violence.

The question of Kenyatta is being discussed all the time. The other day Mr. Gichuru said that negotiations were going smoothly. I am sure that Mr. Macleod understands our position as to Kenyatta.

"We have talked with him about political developments after the election. K.A.N.U.'s programme demands a definite date for independence immediately after the election.

"Big investors in this country who are interested in Kenya want to know what the African leaders have in mind. I have not found that they are anxious because of our views about Kenyatta. I think that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bondick did not give them a fair picture of Kenya today.

"K.A.N.U. supports Mr. Nyerere as to the need for an East African Federation, and that will be discussed at the P.A.R.M.E.C.A. conference in Uganda in October. Federation which is politically and economically necessary, will increase the attraction of East Africa to investors. It will be wise to discuss federation before independence, which may have to be applied progressively, though it is desirable that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar should all get their independence at the same time.

"One purpose of my visit to London was to discuss with Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C. libel actions by Kenyatta against two English papers; and there is a similar action against a Nairobi Sunday newspaper. Mr. Foot will take the case."

Mr. Mboya left London on Sunday for Addis Ababa. [Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

How Kenyatta Prepared the Way for Mau Mau

Mr. Corfield's Account of His Guile and Activities*

IN 1945 JOMO KENYATTA, who had spent the latter years of his sojourn in England in semi-retirement, applied to the British Government for permission to return to Kenya. This was reluctantly granted, as it was legally impossible to forbid his return, and he eventually arrived at Mombasa in September, 1946, accompanied by the well-known Uganda agitator, Semakula Mulumba, having left his European wife in England. He was met by Peter Mbiyu Koinage.

Shortly after his arrival he made immediate contact with his old associates of the Kenya Central Association. He also called on the Governor, saying that he wanted to take an active part in public affairs, and hinted that he should be nominated immediately as the African representative on Legislative Council. The Governor suggested that, as he had been away from Kenya for so long, he should begin by making a start in local government. He did not pursue this suggestion.

Was this the time that Kenyatta made a final decision to devote his energies and not inconsiderable gifts in relentless opposition to the Government? Was this the point of no return? Special Branch at that time received reliable information that his close ex-K.C.A. associates were apprehensive that he might desert to the Government side, and they discussed compelling him to take the all-powerful *thenge* oath as a proof of anti-Government intentions.

Dislike of Europeans and Asians

Whether he took this oath or not, or whether it was even necessary, will never be known. What is known is that his immediate actions showed quite clearly that he intended to oppose Government. In one of his first private speeches, reported by Special Branch, he announced that he disliked Europeans and Indians and that in the course of time they would all be removed from Africa.

As early as October 28, 1946, the district commissioner in Fort Hall reported: "During the last three months there has been a marked deterioration in the morale and discipline of this district. The main cause appears to be the return of Kenyatta, which has been hailed by the African Press, and his starting up again in a most virulent form the activities of the K.C.A. A heavy tide of subversive propaganda, which includes strong anti-European feeling and encouragement to flout the authority of Government and local authorities, is flowing from Nairobi to the Kikuyu districts."

In Kenyatta and the Kenya African Union all the Kikuyu organizational strands eventually met—independent schools; the Teachers' Training College at Githunguri; age-group organizations; ex-soldiers' associations; trade unions; and, lastly, the K.C.A. In the earlier days they were often treated as separate entities or manifestations of political unrest. In this way there was a tendency for their true import as part and parcel of the broader picture of subversion to be missed.

Kenyatta arrived back from his 15 years abroad supremely confident of himself. He had a commanding and magnetic personality, and in the inner circles of K.C.A.U., which he dominated, he was dictatorial. As a mob orator he was without equal at that time, and with great skill suited his words to his audiences. He often made constructive speeches, but was also an adept in cloaking his inner intentions in such a way that the meaning, while abundantly clear to most of his audience, was sufficiently "safe" and vague to escape action by the authorities.

His command of English was excellent, and he was fully conversant with the modes of British thought, not excluding the great and almost fanatical respect paid to freedom in all its forms and to the law, both of which, with calculated cunning, he exploited to further his own ends.

Some time before the emergency he confided to a friend the two important precepts, among others, which guided his actions.

Firstly, it was easy to deceive the white men in their courts of law, as they only trusted the written word or evidence of an eye-witness; therefore, commit nothing to writing and make certain that illegal acts were only done in the presence of those who could be fully trusted.

How to Deceive the White Man

The second was Machiavellian in its simplicity: in speeches on the aspirations of Africans always mention the word "democracy", as this word was dearly respected by left-wing sympathizers in the United Kingdom.

He also had a full knowledge and understanding of the psychology of the Kikuyu and was able to blend the technique of revolution, undoubtedly learnt while he was in Russia, with an appeal to superstition and the strong sense of tribal destiny which the Kikuyu possessed. In this way Mau Mau gradually but inexorably assumed the character of a tribal religion, albeit a religion based on evil, which bore remarkable resemblance to the witchcraft and black magic practised in Europe during the Middle Ages.

His twin Achilles heels were the stand made by the loyal and predominantly Christian Kikuyu who foresaw the ultimate disaster of domination by the atavistic Mau Mau, and his autoerotic bearing which antagonized the leaders of the other tribes.

Shortly after the assumption of the presidency of K.A.U. by Kenyatta in 1947, his dictatorial attitude caused the defection of an influential member from Nyanza, W. W. W. Awori, who resigned his two posts of general secretary and editor of its paper, *Sauti ya Mwasrika*, and was opposed to Kenyatta's obvious efforts to resurrect the K.C.A.

The widening rift between Kenyatta and Tom Mbotela was shown when Mbotela addressed a letter to the D.C., Kiambu, in September, 1950, pointing out that by its constitution K.A.U. was entirely different from K.C.A. and Mau Mau ("this terrible affair"), and asking for permission to hold meetings in the Kikuyu districts, "so that I can rectify the position to the people".

The Force Behind Mau Mau

Mbotela knew that Kenyatta was the force behind Mau Mau and that only he could halt its progress, and during the next 12 months he arranged many public meetings in which every chance was given to Kenyatta to denounce Mau Mau. Kenyatta invariably evaded the issue with great skill and cunning.

The pattern of the activities of K.A.U. became more evident. In the Kikuyu areas the branch committees were almost without exception dominated by the professional agitators, spurred on by frequent visits by Kenyatta. They were already for the most part becoming little more than Mau Mau committees. At the headquarters in Nairobi the moderates, under the leadership of the vice-chairman, Tom Mbotela, endeavoured to keep K.A.U. on an even keel, but were being undermined by the growing antipathy between Mbotela and Kenyatta.

The identity of K.C.A. with Mau Mau became abundantly apparent by 1951; by the end of that year Kenyatta had eliminated all moderate influence and K.C.A. Mau Mau was amalgamated with and in undisputed control of K.A.U., with unfettered scope to pursue the long standing K.C.A. policy of intemperate hatred and opposition to Government and the immigrant races in the name of K.A.U. until its excesses brought it to its disastrous debacle on October 20, 1952.

The immediate reaction of the less responsible elements of left-wing opinion to the declaration of the emergency was to accuse the Kenya Government and H.M. Government of using the Mau Mau rebellion as an excuse to stifle all expression of "legitimate" African aspirations. Many went so far as to assert that Mau Mau did not exist, and had been conjured up by the Kenya Government for this express purpose. Mr. Eliud Mathu's reported statement on his arrival in London in August, 1952, that he had not heard of Mau Mau may have given some credence to this view.

In the struggle between the moderates and the extremists, the extremists won, as is so often the case in Africa. They clamoured for freedom, but the only freedom they wanted

* Being further extracts from the Corfield Report (Cmd. 1030, 15s.).

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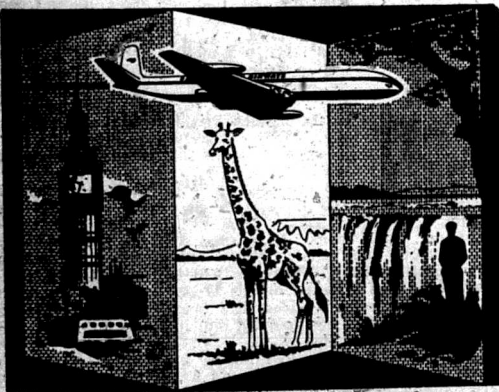


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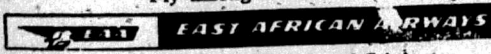


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DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA & MWANZA

In Leopoldville on Sunday Lumumba attended a dinner given in his honour by the Guinea mission. He arrived in a Ghana diplomatic car and was met by a Guinea guard of honour. In a speech he described both the United States and the U.N. as "enemies of the legal Congo Government". He said: "Certain officials of the U.N. are against the legal Government, and have denied us the military aid to which we are entitled. Only Russia has been willing to aid us". He alleged that the U.S. had conspired against him because it suspected his Government would sell uranium to Russia. He would be willing to work with the U.N., the U.S., and Belgium provided they recognized the Congo's sovereignty.

On Monday six members of the Congolese National Movement, Lumumba's party, criticized him for his reliance on the Communist bloc and said that they would no longer support him in Parliament. Lumumba sent police to arrest the six members, but found them protected by troops loyal to Colonel Mobutu. Later, Mr. Songolo, Mr. Lumumba's former lieutenant, accused him of dictatorial methods.

About 1,100 Indonesian troops arrived in Leopoldville from the port of Matadi on their way to garrison the south of the Equator Province.

The U.N. postponed the departure of 36 Congolese cadets selected for military training in Britain.

U.N. Assembly to Debate the Congo Nigeria Sends Delegation to New York

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the United Nations continued its session last week and the steering committee decided to put the Congo on the agenda for a full debate.

Referring to the Congo, President Nasser said that events there had shown how "imperialism" had learned the lesson of Suez. Having failed to meet the "African wave of liberation", Belgian imperialism had made "an outward show of withdrawing quickly", but retreat had not represented the real design. "As proven later by events, it was a manoeuvre to strike at freedom, and to strike at it from behind". Imperialism was trying to take the U.N. as a mask to conceal its designs, and the legitimate Government of Mr. Lumumba was unable to function.

On the following day correspondents reported a withering of the Soviet campaign against Mr. Hammarskjöld and failure to rally any noticeable support outside the Soviet bloc for Mr. Krushchev's plan to reorganize the secretariat.

The United States formally requested discussion during the session of the five-point programme for independence and development of new African nations which President Eisenhower outlined to the Assembly.

On Friday the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in New York telegraphed: "Mr. Krushchev has totally lost his duel with Mr. Hammarskjöld. He looks like getting nowhere, at least for the present, with his plot against the U.N. To the great comfort of the west, many of the new nations have shown surprising maturity and political common sense in seeing through his descent upon them here".

Five neutral States put a draft resolution before the Assembly calling on President Eisenhower and Mr. Krushchev to meet at once to ease the international situation. The signatories were India, Ghana, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, and Jugoslavia.

President Nkrumah, at a luncheon given for him by the U.N. Correspondents' Association, suggested the appointment of three deputy secretaries-general in order to "lift Mr. Hammarskjöld out of the realms of controversy and criticism"; the deputies should be acceptable to the Western and Eastern blocs and to the neutralist countries, and should have clearly defined authority, so that they would not be required to act merely as assistants to the secretary-general.

Threat to Form Second U.N.

In the Assembly on Saturday Mr. Krushchev repeated his criticisms of Mr. Hammarskjöld, whom he again accused of following in the Congo the policies of "capitalist monopolies". Opposing a steering committee recommendation that the question of admitting Communist China to the U.N. should be barred from the Assembly agenda, he threatened to form another United Nations, saying: "You do not like the Socialist countries, but what would happen to the United Nations if you were not to admit China and if we were to go away and to organize our own United Nations, and we were to appeal to those who wished to become members of our United

Nations?" The only African delegations to applaud him were those of Guinea and Ghana.

Mr. Wadsworth (U.S.) remarked that the Assembly was not without evidence of what the Chinese Communists had done in the Congo.

Callers on Mr. Krushchev on Sunday included Presidents Nasser and Nkrumah.

In the Assembly on Monday Mr. Hammarskjöld defied a challenge from Mr. Krushchev to resign, and won a great ovation when he said: "I shall remain at my post; it is very easy to bow to the wish of a big Power, but it is another matter to resist it". If he tendered his resignation at this "difficult and dangerous juncture" it would mean throwing the U.N. to the winds and exposing other countries, and that he was not prepared to do. "I shall remain in my post during the term of my office as a servant of the organization in the interests of all those other nations, as long as they wish me to do so".

Earlier Mr. Krushchev, declaring that Russia could not trust the secretary-general and that his refusal to resign would cause the collapse of the U.N., repeated his demand for a triumvirate secretariat. He also proposed that the Security Council should be changed to make it representative of the three great world groups — East, West, and neutralist.

King Hussein of Jordan said that Russia had sought to destroy the U.N. almost from birth.

Mr. Nehru approved the activities and spoke of the effectiveness of the organization, but thought there should be "structural reorganization" later.

At the independence celebrations in Lagos at the week-end Nigerian leaders referred to the Congo. Chief Awolowo, leader of the Federal Opposition, endorsed the U.N. presence in the Congo, but said its representatives should not have interfered in internal affairs there or allowed interference by outsiders, Russians or Belgians. "They should have left the Congolese to fight it out among themselves, and should have chucked out the Russians and seized their planes".

The Nigerian Federal Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, having paid warm tribute to Britain's colonial record in Nigeria, said in reference to the Congo: "Nigeria must at once play an active part in maintaining the peace of the world and in preserving civilization. We shall not fail for want of determination, and we come to this task better equipped than many". Sir Abubakar was to leave for New York on Tuesday at the head of a strong Nigerian delegation to the General Assembly.

Viscount Head, Britain's High Commissioner in Nigeria, warned of the risks to the West if new nations looked to the East for leadership, telling reporters that the example set by Nigeria would be of supreme importance, not only in Africa, but throughout the world.

Refused Rhodesian Citizenship

DR. TERENCE RANGER since 1957, a lecturer in history at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, announced a few days ago that he and his wife had been refused Rhodesian citizenship. That does not involve exclusion from the country, and he told journalists that they intended to remain. No reason for the rejection of applications for citizenship are ever given. Dr. Ranger recently resigned from the multi-racial Central Africa Party to join the Southern Rhodesian National Democratic Party, an African-led organization which Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, described not long ago as the proscribed African National Congress under another name.

E. African Notes Haul

THE MILAN POLICE seized £24,900 in East Africa £1 notes when they raided a flat in Milan last week. The notes are believed to be part of the proceeds of a bank hold-up in London or a raid on De La Rue, the London printing firm, in 1956, when £100,000 in East African notes were stolen from the stock-room.

The first Commonwealth scholars reaching Britain under the Commonwealth Fellowship and Scholarship Plan were the guests at a reception in Lancaster House one evening last week of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices.

About 500 Africans employed by a Rhodesian tobacco company threw stones and caused a large-scale disturbance last Thursday evening when on returning to their hostel on the outskirts of Salisbury they found some of their property missing.

News Items in Brief

Basket-ball is becoming popular in Blantyre and Limbe, Nyasaland.

A new Masonic Lodge in Bulawayo is named Lodge Umusa, No. 7699, E.C.

Thanks to a C.D. & W. grant Seychelles Radio will double its broadcasting time.

Tanganyika's new Legislative Council will open in Dar es Salaam on October 11.

Walkie-talkie equipment is being used in annual rescue operations at Lake Kariba.

Registration of voters in Kenya for the 1961 elections has been extended to October 7.

Uganda will have an open-air exhibition in Nakivubo Stadium, Kampala, in February.

Uganda's first Friends African Mission church will be built this year in Katala, Kampala.

Israel has offered 1,000 scholarships for the scientific training of African and Asian students.

The parcel post service from East Africa to the Congo, suspended on August 9, has been resumed.

The Sudan Defence Force annual dinner will be held at the United Service Club, London, on October 12.

The number of Kenya students overseas is now 1,731, of whom more than 1,000 are in the United Kingdom.

Fifty-three people were killed by lightning in Southern Rhodesia last year, and 296 died in road accidents.

A flight of R.A.F. Hawker Hunter aircraft flew the 230 miles from Nairobi to Morobasa last week in 19 minutes.

An Ismaili secondary school is being built in Nairobi at a cost of £75,000. It will be open to children of all races.

There are now 28 Africans among the gazetted officers of the Tanganyika Police, which has 39 Asians of similar rank.

Kamusha traffic accidents (1,293) increased by 25% in the first half of the year. Four people were killed and 399 injured.

Visitors to Seychelles last year are officially stated to have totalled 480. In the first three months of this year the number was 104.

The Nyasaland regional headquarters of the Federal Ministry of Health are being moved from Zomba to Blantyre.

Recently formed in Uganda is the Forward Society, which aims to encourage wider interests among African women in the protectorate.

Serious crimes in Southern Rhodesia — such as robbery, sexual crimes, thefts, and housebreakings — rose by more than 12% last year.

A swimming pool and two squash courts are being built at Makerere College, Kampala, from a gift of £16,000 from C.D. & W. funds.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has made a grant of £518,300 for forest development in Tanganyika during the next four years.

Unemployment is increasing in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, where employers are regularly having to turn away people seeking work.

The first atlas to be devoted entirely to Uganda, on a scale of 24 miles to the inch, is in preparation by the Department of Lands and Surveys.

Twenty-three Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegates have spent three days in Kenya attending the annual meeting in Uganda.

More than 200 Africans in the Federation will pay income tax for the year ended March 31 last. In the previous year 121 Africans paid £30,197.

C.D. & W. grants of £344,750 have been made for the extension of two halls of residence at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Northern Rhodesia is to open its first technical school for girls, providing clerical, commercial, dressmaking, and cookery courses. It will be in Kitwe.

When he ordained another six Africans in Likoma Cathedral, the Bishop of Nyasaland brought the number of African priests in the diocese to 33.

The 8th Independent Reconnaissance Flight of the Army Air Corps has arrived in Kenya from Tripolitania to join the 24th Infantry Brigade Group.

An African teacher, Mr. B. T. Vudzijsena, appointed chairman of Ndanga Native Council, Southern Rhodesia, is the first African to hold such a post.

Rhodesian Chrome Mines Ltd., Gwelo, have given £1,000 towards the proposed chair of race relations at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Federal Ministry of Health's staff position last year was the worst ever experienced, says the annual report. In Southern Rhodesia there is one doctor to every 4,000 people; in Northern Rhodesia, one to 7,696; and in Nyasaland, one to 31,839.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is to spend £3,267,000 on African education during the financial year 1960-61, an increase of £459,830 on the previous year.

The first comprehensive geological survey of the Seychelles is being carried out by a Kenya Government geologist. The work is expected to take about six months.

Six million more telephone calls were made in East Africa in the past year, an increase of over 10%, according to the annual report of the E.A.P. & T. Inland telegram traffic fell by 13%.

The first circus to visit East Africa for many years is Circus Brazil, which left its country of origin four years ago. It has travelled some 1,900 miles in East Africa, whence it goes to Mauritius.

The number of Africans in Kenya who have been granted freehold titles to agricultural land now exceeds 111,000. More than 1,300,000 acres of African land have been consolidated and enclosed.

When she docked at Southampton on Friday the 20,000-ton WINCHESTER CASTLE completed her final voyage in the Union-Castle fleet, which she entered 20 years ago. She is to be broken up in Japan.

The strike of tea plantation workers in the Kericho district of Kenya, which began on September 15, ended on Tuesday. The dispute, arising from a demand for higher pay, has been referred to arbitration.

About 150 Girl Guide leaders from all parts of Africa will be at Makerere College, Uganda, during the first 11 days of May next for an All Africa Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

The grave of Nyasaland's first bishop, Bishop Mackenzie, which was thought to have disappeared when Mglo Island at the confluence of the Ruo and Shine Rivers was washed away, has been found in Portuguese East Africa.

Three Africans restricted to Lamu Island for their active association with the proscribed Dini ya Msambwa movement have been allowed to return home on condition that they refrain from illegal and subversive activities.

The new Roman Catholic cathedral in Nairobi will replace the existing Church of the Holy Family, built in 1904 and believed to be the first stone building erected in Nairobi. It will seat 2,500 people and cost about £200,000.

Wrist-watches have been presented to 80 African employees of the Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia, who have worked continuously for 20 years or more. There are now 128 Africans and 110 Europeans on the mine with at least 20 years' service.

Nearly £1m. will be spent by Paramount Film Service Ltd. on a picture which will be largely made in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. Called "The African Story", it will feature big game. The star is John Wayne and the producer Howard Hawks.

Minaki Hospital, near Dar es Salaam, established and operated by the U.M.C.A., is to close next year because the buildings have become out of date and the mission considers that funds will be better spent on improving the medical work at its hospitals in the Tanga Province.

Every flat distance race record of the Tanganyika Police was broken at a recent police sports meeting in Morogoro. Police Cadet Phillemon, aged 15, broke the three-mile and one-mile records with times of 14 minutes 45 seconds and 4 minutes 30 seconds only 13.7 and 2.3 seconds above the territorial records.

At the beginning of this year there were 2,713 students from East and Central Africa in the United Kingdom, of whom 952 held scholarships. The totals, including scholarship holders and private students, are officially stated to have been as follows: Uganda, 903; Kenya, 792; Tanganyika, 447; Zanzibar, 165; Aden, 126; Northern Rhodesia and Somaliland, 108 each; and Nyasaland 64.

Teachers for The Commonwealth

TO ENCOURAGE United Kingdom teachers to serve for a period elsewhere in the Commonwealth, the Minister of Education is to appoint a National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas, which by 1964 at the latest is to recruit an additional 400 teachers annually for approved posts in the Commonwealth and foreign countries. H.M. Government has agreed to offer over the next five years 400 additional places with bursaries in United Kingdom teaching training colleges for Commonwealth students. A code of secondment for teachers leaving Britain will provide special allowances where necessary as a supplement to the salaries paid by the overseas employer and terminal grants at the end of contract. It will also guarantee returning teachers posts under their previous authority.

Test by TV

A CLOSED CIRCUIT television installation undertaken by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., for Rhodesia Railways is probably the first of its kind in the world. Because of abnormal wear on sharp curves on the track between Umtali and Salisbury, Rhodesia Railways mounted a closed circuit television camera on a locomotive so that the action of the wheels could be observed while in motion. The camera was fixed on special brackets only a few inches from the wheels and track, and on a monitor screen in a private saloon it was possible to study the wheels actually in motion. A permanent record of the tests was made on cine film.

Thirty-Two Storey Building

A LONDON FINANCIER has plans to build in the capital of Rhodesia at a cost of about £14m. a 32-storey building which would be the highest in Southern Africa. Above the street-level showrooms, would be five storeys for the garaging of cars, several floors of offices, and the rest flats, with a restaurant at the top. If permission to build is granted by Salisbury City Council, work would start at an early date.

Record Revenue

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, which had expected a budget deficit of £13m. for the year to June 30, finished the period with a £92,000 surplus, revenue at slightly over £22m. being rather more than £2m. above expectations, and the highest sum ever collected in a year.

Coffee Quota

EAST AFRICA will participate in the international coffee agreement for the year beginning October 1. Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are to have a joint minimum export quota of 2,380,000 bags (of 60 kilos, or 132 lb.), about 200,000 bags below the present estimate of their exportable production, but some upward revision of the quota is possible later. For 1959-60 the territories had an initial quota of 2,262,000 bags, which was afterwards raised to 2,648,000 bags. The world price of East African robusta coffee has dropped by more than one-third in the past year.

Did the Board Blunder

THE UGANDA COFFEE BOARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT last week that it would hold two further auctions each of 1,000 tons of robusta caused the London market to reduce quotations by 4s. 6d. to 143s. 3d. per cwt. The reason was that the notice made no reference to the limitation of future sales or to prices, whereas the market had expected some such indication of co-operation by Uganda in the price stabilization plans which have been under discussion in East Africa.

African Coffee Federation

SIX AFRICAN COUNTRIES—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Liberia, Cameroon, and the Ivory Coast—have arranged to form an African Coffee Federation which will help in measures to stabilize the world coffee market. Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Madagascar signed the International Coffee Agreement in Washington on Tuesday.

£35m. for Rhodesian Sugar

SIR J. L. HULBERT AND SONS, LTD., sugar planters and refiners, were badly hit by the drought in South Africa last year, and for the year to April 1960 last the net profit was down to £978,528, against £1,287,290. At the Triangle Estates in Southern Rhodesia 10,700 tons of sugar were manufactured. Shareholders are to be asked to sanction a £34m. debenture for the developments at Triangle.

Cattle Trek

VETERINARY OFFICIALS recently organized a 500-mile cattle trek through inhospitable bush country from Kilosa in the Eastern Province to Nachingwea in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. The cattle, mostly young breeding females required to build up herds, numbered 293, and only four were lost. Two calves were born on the safari.

Commercial Brevities

Cacao is being grown experimentally in the Busoga district of Uganda.

Four small luxury cinemas are to be built in Southern Rhodesia.

Total Oil Products (Rhod.) (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £250,000.

The Sudan Government has removed all restrictions on the import of textile goods from Japan.

African coffee pickers in the Thika district of Kenya make as much as 10s. daily on piece-work rates.

Negotiations for an industrial site of 1,000 acres in Southern Rhodesia have been started by an American group.

Nyasaland is to receive a £11,869 grant from C. D. & W. funds for the continuation of carbonatite investigations.

During 1959 building societies in Southern Rhodesia showed an increase in assets of approximately £84m. over 1958.

This year's sun and air-cured tobacco crop in the Central Province of Nyasaland was the biggest ever grown there.

Old Mutual Investment Corporation of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £2m.

Two new branches in Southern Rhodesia, two in Kenya, and one in Tanganyika have been opened by Barclays Bank D.C.O.

The new match factory in Mombasa, which has cost more than £100,000 to build and equip, should be in full production within a month.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend for the year to December 31 of 4s. per share, against 2s. last year.

Kenya received £5,413,613 from its tourist industry last year. The average visitor, who stays 20 days in East Africa, is estimated to spend 13s. of them in Kenya.

Kenya growers are the masters, said Mr. A. Uribe, chairman of the World Coffee Promotion Committee of the International Coffee Agreement when recently in Nairobi.

The tentative estimate of the 1960 white maize crop in Kenya is 1,650,000 bags, which despite severe losses from drought, should leave a small margin for export.

African and European Investment Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend for the year to December 31 next of 2s. per stock unit, double last year's interim distribution.

The first consignment of chinchilla pelts has been sent to the U.S.A. from Southern Rhodesia, where there are now more than a dozen commercial breeders of chinchilla rabbits.

Coffee planting in the Kasema district of Tanganyika is expanding. The African-group crop in that area is estimated this season at 40 tons, compared with 15 tons as recently as 1958.

Caltex (Africa), Ltd., has undertaken to meet the capital cost of a children's home at Nyeri. It will accommodate 50 sufferers from kwashiorkor and other diseases arising from malnutrition.

Turkish tobacco produced in Nyasaland is of a quality very close to that grown in Turkey, in the opinion of Mr. G. Pavlovitch, leaf expert of the Central African Turkish Tobacco Growers' Association.

Because it expects the population to rise within the next 15 years from 220,000 to about half a million, Nairobi City Council plans to spend £94m. within that period in improving the water supplies.

An African grower of Turkish tobacco in the Mzimba district of Nyasaland received £97 for this season's crop from about three-quarters of an acre. One bale realized 5s. per lb. The district average was 864d.

To allow room for development, the Tanganyika Government has reserved about 25,000 acres adjacent to the area already scheduled for operations by the new Kilombero Sugar Co., Ltd. Being within the Selous Game Reserve, the land is uninhabited.

Uganda's sugar exports to Kenya have increased immensely. Whereas in the first half of last year sales reached only 1,200 tons, they were about 13,000 tons in the same period this year. The two Asian-owned sugar estates in Uganda employ about 20,000 Africans.

Kenya's pyrethrum production is now double that of all the other producing countries in the world put together. This season's sales are estimated at 9,000 tons and £34m. About 60% of the extract is sold to the U.S.A. Extract purchases by the U.K. last year were valued at £424,079.

Hilton Hotels Corporation of the U.S.A. is to build a 250-room air-conditioned hotel in Addis Ababa at the cost of £14m. Called the Addis Ababa Hilton, it will open in 1962 under the ownership of the Development and Hotel Company of Ethiopia, control of which will be held by the Ethiopian Government. A 12-acre site near the middle of the Ethiopian capital will be used.

Information Digest

A MOST USEFUL BOOKLET, entitled "East Africa Information Digest 1960" has been published by the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Its 70 pages it gives concise general information about Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, including data on East Africa and its peoples, the economy, internal and external communications, immigration, employment, living conditions, investment, economic development, facts about commerce, labour and tourists, a number of useful appendices, and a map.

Record Trade Surplus

FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS of this year the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had a favourable visible trade balance exceeding £18m., compared with rather less than £12m. in the corresponding period of 1959, which ended with a favourable visible balance of almost £44m. On present indications the 1960 outcome may be better, the semi-official estimate being £50m.

Levers in Southern Africa

WHEN MR. A. D. GOURLEY, Lever Brothers' chairman in Southern Africa, retires at the end of this year, the organisation will be split, with a chairman in the Federation and another for the interests of the Union. The Federation chairman will be Mr. C. J. Van Jaarsveldt, who was the general manager of Citrona in Limbe, Nyasaland, before that business was taken over by the Lever group.

Japan—Rhodesia Trade

MUCH INCREASED TRADE between Rhodesia and Japan is to be marked before the end of this year by the opening of a Japanese Consulate-General in Salisbury. In the first five months of this year imports into the Federation from Japan amounted to about £700,000, nearly double the corresponding figure for 1959, and exports to Japan rose from £18m. to £35m.

Welfare Insurance

WELFARE INSURANCE CO. LTD., which has offices in Nairobi and Mombasa, is a subsidiary of Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., who have invested millions of pounds in tea growing in Kenya. Mr. T. D. Rutter, deputy chairman of Brooke Bond, is chairman of Welfare, which has an issued capital of £187,500, investments of a balance-sheet value of £304,333, and current assets less current liabilities of £153,971.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., reports a net profit for 1959 of £1,694 (£1,931) after meeting all charges. No remuneration was paid to the directors, who are Messrs. P. H. Harman Jones (chairman and managing director), A. P. Harman, Arthur Hornby and H. Oldham. Royalty receipts were down from £10,619 to £4,581 because options on two properties were exercised—the company retaining a 30% share interest in each—but there was a mining profit of £1,505, against a loss of £3,693 in 1958. The issued capital is £262,500 in shares of 1s. Current liabilities less current assets total £5,299.

46 Per Cent. Copper Bonus

THE COPPER BONUS in Northern Rhodesia for the past year has been declared at 46%, against 36% last year. European employees of the mines will receive average payments of more than £300. To Africans the bonus will have a value ranging from £60 to £150 in a few cases. The companies will pay out about £5½m. altogether.

Seltrust

SELTRUST INVESTMENTS, LTD., which has more than 1½m. shares in American Metal Climax, Inc., a company largely interested in Northern Rhodesian copper mining, reports that for the year ended March 31 after payment of £1.1m. in taxation there was a net profit of £1.3m. The ordinary shares of £1 received a dividend of 3% requiring £1,194,375. The issued capital is £1.9m. Quoted investments entered at 2.5m.

Uganda Wolfram

AN AMERICAN WOLFRAM-MINING EXPERT, Mr. Clarence H. Hall, has left Uganda after a four months' study of the wolfram mining industry in the Kigezi district. He dealt with the concentrator machinery which eliminates the waste rock and concentrates the mineral in a form acceptable to buyers. Mr. Hall's visit to Uganda was sponsored by the International Co-operation Administration.

Skycoach Services

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS, operating in conjunction with B.O.A.C., E.A.A.C., and C.A.A., will next week introduce the "no frills" Skycoach Service, for which the London-Nairobi return fare will be £165, much below existing tourist rates. The Viscount aircraft will carry 62 passengers, who are allowed 33 lb. of free luggage.

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|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
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| 1938 | 11 | 11,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 20 | 68,838 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 324,000,000 |
| 1958 | 20 | 90,404 | 355,881,000 |
| 1959 | 21 | 97,649 | 397,919,000 |

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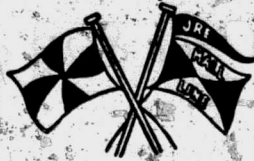


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