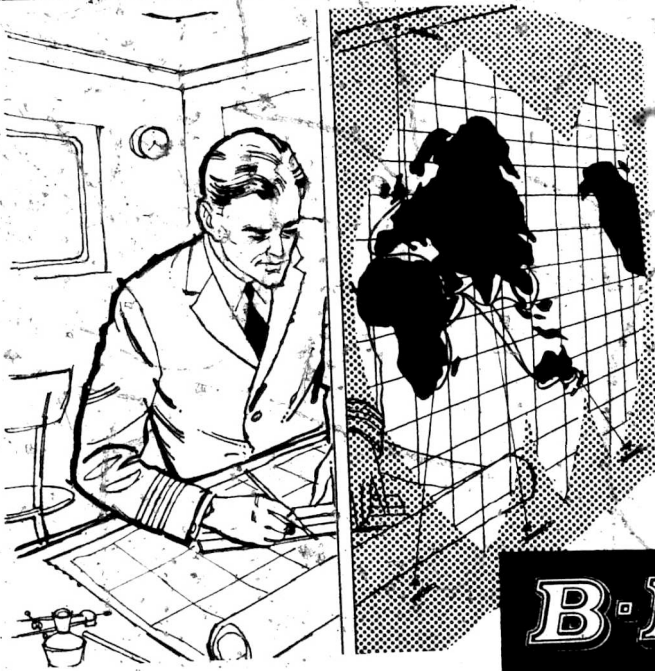


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 13, 1960  
Vol. 37 No. 1879

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
37s 6d yearly post free



### At your service on World Trade Routes

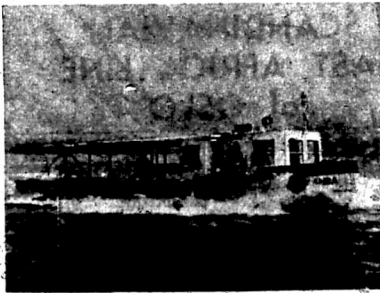
An organization skilled  
and experienced in the carriage  
of passengers and freight  
which has built up an  
unrivalled network of services  
between the busy sea ports  
of the world.

The continued addition of fast  
modern ships to the fleet provides  
a further reason why  
you can with confidence  
"Travel and Ship B.I."

## B·I

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO. LTD.

ONE ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.3 Telephone: ROYal 4535  
or local travel agent



MAMBANDA 42-foot, 14-knot shallow draft vessel  
designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons.

*Specially designed and built for African Service by*

**ALDOUS**  
SUCCESSORS LTD.  
BRIGHTLINGSEA · ESSEX · ENGLAND

**Monekton Verdict Conflicts with the Evidence**

**CLAN-HALL HARRISON LINES**

JOINT



SERVICE

**EAST AFRICA**

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing	Glasgow	* Sth. Wales	B'head
‡ CITY OF BROOKLYN	—	—	—	Oct. 19
‡ GOVERNOR	—	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
† ROTHERWICK CASTLE	—	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	Nov. 16

\*If inducement † also PORT SUDAN and ADEN ‡ also PORT SUDAN  
also by arrangement,

RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:

STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:

TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,  
LONDON, E.C.2**TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND  
NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete).

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

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

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

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

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,  
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"

Telephone: Whitehall 5858

Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

**SCANDINAVIAN  
EAST AFRICA LINE  
of OSLO**

Regular Sailings

Between NORWAY,  
SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
FRANCEEAST AFRICAN PORTS:  
MADAGASCAR,  
REUNION and  
MAURITIUSKELLER, BRYANT and CO.,  
22 Billiter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3Agents in East Africa:  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.



*"A country's standing and future is better gauged by the confidence shown in it by investors and industrialists than the noise made by politicians and professional agitators"*

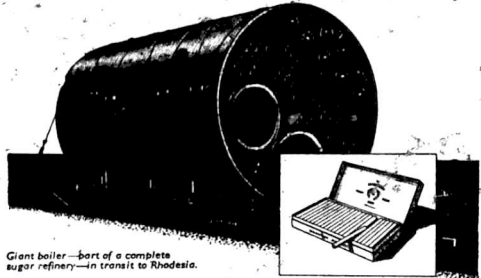
Federal Prime Minister opening the £2,000,000 Dunlop factory in Bulawayo, August, 1960.

Now, the Ford Motor Company Ltd., announces a £2,000,000 assembly plant opening in Salisbury to join the growing and distinguished list of British Companies established in the Federation of RHODESIA & NYASALAND.

Investors and industrialists desiring up-to-date and accurate information on conditions and prospects in the Federation are invited to consult

The Office of the High Commissioner for  
**RHODESIA & NYASALAND**  
Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2 COVENT GARDEN 1212.

**CAPITAL or CONSUMER**



Grant boiler—part of a complete sugar refinery—in transit to Rhodesia.

**The Lobito route gets your goods here *QUICKER***

Whether you import sugar refineries or cigarettes, mine conveyors or cosmetics—swift, sure deliveries of your goods are vital to increase business . . . avoid costly delays . . . cut stock piling . . . save capital, storage space, insurance. That's why it pays to import via Lobito and the Benguela Railway—the *shortest* route from the U.K., Europe and the U.S.A.

- The West Coast route saves 2,500 miles by sea compared with shipment via South East African ports.
- A through bill of lading service includes clearance at Lobito and ensures rapid delivery direct to destination in Rhodesia.

Ship via **LOBITO**

and the **BENGUELA RAILWAY**

TRAFFIC AGENTS in the Federation:  
**LEOPOLD WALFORD (C.A.) LTD.**, P.O. Box 1567,  
Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.  
Also at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola and Bancroft.

BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY, LOBITO, LISBON, LONDON

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS" SPU1 10A . AMSTERDAM  
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN and JOHANNESBURG

AN SE

VN S

COASTAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
**HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN**  
AMSTERDAM

**L'É TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE**



**FIRST AND FOREMOST IN RUBBER TYRED EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT**



**VIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED**  
DAR-ESSALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates  
Vigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3



# THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

has for the past fifty-seven years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate.

The Uganda Company Ltd., comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

**MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE**  
Ford: A.E.C. B.S.A.: Dunlop: Castrol: Exide: English Electric, etc.

**COTTON AGENTS GINNERS AND ADVISERS**  
Platt Bros. Machinery.

**ESTATES—OWNED AND/OR MANAGED**  
East African Tea Estates Ltd., Toro Tea Co. Ltd., Nandi Tea Estates Ltd., Salama Estates and Ankole Tea Co. Ltd.

**MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS**

**KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121 AND AT Jinja, Mbale, Fort Portal**  
**London: 16 Byward Street, E.C.3. Tel: ROYal 6486**

# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

**OUTWARD SAILINGS**

**ROBIN HOOD**

Port	Sail	On
Bombay	OCT. 21	OCT. 22
Colombo	PHIL. N. Y.	
Port Elizabeth	OCT. 24	OCT. 25
Durban	OCT. 25	OCT. 26

Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.**

**(P) ROBIN GRAY**

Port	Sail	On
Bombay	OCT. 26	NOV. 4
Colombo	NOV. 4	NOV. 5
Port Elizabeth	NOV. 7	NOV. 8
Durban	NOV. 8	NOV. 11

Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.**

**(R) ROBIN LOCKSLEY**

Port	Sail	On
Bombay	NOV. 10	NOV. 18
Colombo	NOV. 18	NOV. 19
Port Elizabeth	NOV. 21	NOV. 22
Durban	NOV. 22	NOV. 25

Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, TAMATAVE (MADAGASCAR).**

(D) Deep Tank Space  
(R) Refrigeration Space

## NEW YORK, Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also **MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION**

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for **ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement)**

**HOMEWARD SAILINGS**

**MORMACWAVE** Late Oct. Early Nov.

**ROBIN GOODFELLOW** Mid Nov. Late Nov.

**ROBIN SHERWOOD** — Late Nov./Ear. Dec.

**ROBIN HOOD** Mid Dec. Mid/Late/Dec.

**ROBIN GRAY** Mid/Late/Dec. Early Jan.

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.**  
Cotts House, Camomile Street, London, E.C.3  
Telephone: AVenue 1234 Cables: Mitcotts, London

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.**  
Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Laurence Marques, Beira.

**WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.**  
Durban

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.**  
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

**KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.**  
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mkindani

General Agents,  
**MADAGASCAR P. & R. DUPONSEL & CM**  
Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports:  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES** and their Agents

**HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.**

**2, BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, 4**

# A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara, Kampala, Masaka, Mbale  
Beni Stanleyville

## TRADING SUBSIDIARY

### A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

#### Importers/Stockists

- ★ Building Materials
- ★ General Merchandise
- ★ Electrical and General Machinery
- ★ Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Plant
- ★ Frozen Foods

#### Exports

- ★ COFFEE
- ★ TEA
- ★ COTTON
- ★ GENERAL PRODUCE

#### SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

- A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.
- Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, (Congo) Ltd. S.C.R.L.
- Geoffrey Ireland Ltd.
- The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd.

#### SOLE PROPRIETORS

- A.B.C. Foods Nakuru, Provender Millers
- Mombasa Cold Stores, Shimanzi

#### ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd.    | — Cement                  |
| Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd. | — Paints                  |
| Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd.               | — Cashew Nuts and Oil     |
| Southern Line, Ltd.                       | — Ship Owners             |
| Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd.     | — Mvule and Mninga Timber |
| The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd.        | — Flour Millers           |

#### INTERESTED AS AGENTS

- British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.  
"Baobab" Cement
- Uganda Cement Industry Ltd.  
"Rock" Cement
- Uganda Clays Ltd.  
Tiles and Blocks
- The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.  
Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

# NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

*Amalgamating*

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED & GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED**

*(Established 1853)*

*(Established 1828)*

Head Office :

**26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2**

London Branches :

**54 PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.1.**

**13 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.1.**

*Insurance Department at 54 Parliament Street*

*Travel Department at 13 St. James's Square*

*Trustee Departments at 13 St. James's Square, S.W.1  
and at Government Road, Nairobi*

**A comprehensive banking service is available at  
branches in the following territories:**

**INDIA : PAKISTAN : CEYLON : BURMA : KENYA : UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA : ZANZIBAR : ADEN : SOMALI REPUBLIC  
NORTHERN and SOUTHERN RHODESIA**

*Bankers to the Government in*

**ADEN · KENYA · UGANDA  
ZANZIBAR**

# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:  
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams:  
EASTAFRIC. Westcent. London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	161	Personalia	170
Monckton Commission Report	163	H.M.G. Shirking Its Responsibilities	176
Sir Roy Welensky on the Report	164	Governor Replies to Buganda Lukike	178
Kenya Meat Commission Criticized	166	Commercial News	182
Specialists Appreciate Mr. Macleod	168		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1960

Vol. 37

No. 1679

37s 6d yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE VERDICT** of the Monckton Commission is in flagrant, unexplained, and indeed inexplicable conflict with the evidence which the report itself records: that is the immediate impression made by a first reading of this highly important document. It would be important whatever its contents, for it involves the prestige of the United Kingdom Government, which, despite the lukewarmness of the Federal Government and other responsible authorities, groups, and individuals in and connected with British Central Africa, insisted on appointing the commission—and far too large a commission at that. Ordinary members of the public who trouble to submit the results of its work to critical analysis will find the report contradictory on a vital issue—indeed, the vital issue—and evasive on other matters which were clearly within its scope; but they must not expect that such defects will invalidate, or even greatly weaken, its influence in political circles in this country, for, unhappily, there is in both the Conservative and Socialist parties an all-too-ready disposition to shirk African difficulties by resort to slogans and the appeasement of troublesome activists—not, of course, if they are white, but almost without exception when they are black. As the British communities in East and Central Africa have sadly learnt this year, basic facts and conscientious judgment are of less account to the overwhelming majority of British politicians than the popularity which comes from toeing the party line, popularity which is temporary and dangerous to the Commonwealth, but convenient to the individual M.P. It must therefore be assumed that all the emphasis will be thrown by the party politicians, their machinery of propaganda, and the journalists and broadcasters whom they can influence, on mitigating the

significance of some of the most damaging passages in the Monckton Report.

No document from a source outside the Federation can have catalogued more convincingly the developments which have so strikingly justified the creation of that State, yet, while explicitly declaring that it would be tragic to abandon the task begun seven years ago and therefore still far from completion, the commissioners recommend that the constituent territories should be given the right of secession a few years hence. It is staggering to find that all of them endorse that recommendation. The unanimity would have been incredible but for the folly of Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in threatening more than once that his Colony would in certain circumstances withdraw. That, of course, played the game of the African extremists, who were claiming precisely that right for themselves. Now his attitude has prevented those commissioners who consider dissolution a disaster from disagreement with their colleagues, for, they have evidently argued, how can we reject the principle if it is accepted by the present political leaders of Southern Rhodesia as well as the claimants to mass support in the other two territories? The initial blame must consequently rest upon Sir Edgar Whitehead, who in this respect has done the gravest ill-service to his party (of which Sir Roy Welensky is the Federal leader), his country, and the greater State within which it is the most powerful unit. The commissioners cannot agree in what circumstances or at what date the disruptive option should be offered, but some of the twenty-five members (how many is not stated) would grant it within five years. That would be tantamount to a sentence of slow death.

### Facing Both Ways.

Among the worst sentences in the whole report are the statements in paragraph 298 that "a declaration of the intention of H.M. Government to permit secession by any of the territories, if so requested

### Plans for A Tragedy.

after a stated time or at a particular stage of constitutional development, would have a very favourable effect and might be decisive in securing a fair trial for the new association. In the northern territories such a declaration would ease the political tension greatly". In some amazing fashion this recommendation has been squared in the minds of the commissioners with page after page of telling tributes to the benefits derived from the existence of the Federation. In paragraph 76, for instance, appears the unequivocal deposition that "the advantages of Federation are great and ought to be maintained. A dissolution would bring hardship, poverty and distress to many, and entail sacrifices for all. Much has been said about the dangers of balkanization in newly-independent African States. It would be a tragedy if this process were to occur in a region under the British Crown". But those who signed that warning quickly proceeded to plan the tragedy in considerable detail—though other points on which the Governments will have expected guidance are dodged. The Federation should be deprived of its name, we are told; but no new designation is suggested. There should be new franchise arrangements; but the changes are left for consideration by an *ad hoc* body. While attracted by the Kenya precedent of primary elections in non-African constituencies, and recognizing the strong objections to the stipulated minimum of 25% of the votes as entitling a candidate to go forward to the definitive election, no more sensible figure is indicated. Though the proposed devolution of many powers from the Federal Government to the territorial authorities would admittedly necessitate the transfer of thousands of public servants, that upheaval is dismissed with a few bland phrases.

Confidence in its future is absolutely essential to the existence, let alone the prosperity, of the Federation. Lord Monckton and his colleagues have recognized that manifest truth, but they have made the

### Confidence Is Not Divisible.

elementary errors of assuming that confidence is divisible and that it is politically prudent to bid for the support of the African political extremists at whatever cost in lack of confidence in other quarters. That supposition disregards the plain facts. It presumes, in the

first place, that the African nationalist movements in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, which they admit to have been built and to be still sustained by organized intimidation and violence, would become pacific, rational, and constructive if their leaders knew that at some fairly early date the two Protectorates would have the right to quit the Federation, of which, we are told, they have a pathological hatred. Does not that admission destroy the comfortable conception of hymns of hate giving way to choruses of concord conducted by the Bandas, Kaundas, Chimpemberes, and Chonas? Paranoia, as Nazism proved, is not curable by concessions which are in themselves unwarranted. As Hitler and Mussolini prospered on the refusal of politicians everywhere, and especially in Britain, to check their assaults on law and order, so the rabble-rousers in British Africa have gained strength from the very same cause.

Apart altogether from the moral challenge implicit in the situation, we have not the slightest expectation that internal confidence can be bought by "the appeasement of these

### Breach of Pledge to Sir Roy Welensky.

men and their small following of fanatics, who are the intimidators, not the true servants, of the millions of Africans who want peace and ordered progress, not the turmoil of which the Malawi Congress in Nyasaland and the United Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia are the instigators and symbols. Of one thing there can be no doubt: Sir Roy Welensky, the bonniest fighter in all British Africa for the faith which he holds, will have nothing to do with the idea of appeasing the unappeasable by admitting the right of H.M. Government to destroy the Constitution which it thrust upon the Federation—when Lord Malvern and others pleaded for wiser provisions. As Sir Roy said in a broadcast made after the above words were written, he received from Mr. Macmillan explicit assurances that the Monckton Commission would not consider any question of secession, and he will certainly hold the British Government to the undertaking given in its name. The Monckton Commission has cost the British taxpayer £128,899. It will cost the Federation many millions and much misery if the recommendation in regard to secession is not rejected.

IMMEDIATELY after publication of the Monckton Report on Tuesday the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was interviewed by B.B.C. Television and ITV. In both programmes Mr. Joelson was critical of the suggested right of secession from the Federation.



# Monckton Commission Advocates Right of Secession\*

## Strong Tributes to Federation Coupled with Proposals for Its Destruction

FEDERATION cannot, in our view, be maintained in its present form. On the other hand, to break it up at this crucial moment in the history of Africa would be an admission that there is no hope of survival for any multi-racial society in the African Continent, and that differences of colour and race are irreconcilable. We cannot agree to such a conclusion.

We express the view that while the Federation cannot continue unless it commands general acceptance, a dissolution would lead to hardship, poverty, and distress.

We have considered and rejected three alternative forms of association, and state our view that the three territories could best go forward if they remained linked in a federal association, but that it is too much disliked to survive in its present shape. We outline a number of changes to remove the main objections. We endeavour to frame a new design into which all our proposals should be fitted, and urge that our recommendations should be considered as a whole.

### Greater African Representation

If some form of federal association is to continue, Africans must in the immediate future have a much higher proportion of the seats in the Federal Assembly.

The franchise should remain qualitative, and there should be no devalued or weighted votes; it should be broadened to bring a larger number of Africans onto the voters' roll; it should include Africans with experience and judgment, even if without education or income qualifications; and it should be designed to secure the election of a Federal Assembly representative of the broad mass of both African and European opinion.

The Federal Assembly should not be reduced below its present size. We have not been able to reach agreement on the principles which should govern the proportion of seats as between Africans and Europeans. We therefore set out several possible courses:—

The majority of us consider that the only basis for the division which is fair both to Europeans and Africans, and the one which has the best chance of securing acquiescence by a substantial number of people in both the two principal communities, is parity between them, secured by reserving an equal number of seats for Europeans and Africans.

Some of us, while supporting parity as an aim, feel that there should be a gradual approach to it, and that at this stage no definite recommendations should be made to the timing of its introduction, although it should not be delayed longer than necessary. The largest group of us think that it should be introduced now.

All members should be elected on a common roll. But measures will have to be taken to ensure that they are sufficiently representative of their own racial community. This might be done through primary elections on communal rolls.

As to the distribution of seats between the territories, there should be 10 Africans from each. European seats could be distributed in various ways, but most of us suggest 17 for Southern Rhodesia, 10 for Northern Rhodesia, and three for Nyasaland.

The majority consider that a committee should be appointed to make recommendations as to the details of the franchise, and that the Review Conference should consider the composition of such a committee.

The Asian community should be represented in the Assembly by one non-voting member. The franchise committee should consider in what way he should be chosen.

H.M. Government should declare as soon as possible that

\* These passages are quoted textually from the chapter of the Monckton Report which summarizes its conclusions and recommendations (which are much longer than the passages above). Further extracts from the report, which was issued on Tuesday afternoon, will be published week by week. Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.

further constitutional advance towards self-government will be made in the near future in Northern Rhodesia. A conference similar to that held recently on the Nyasaland Constitution, and similarly representative of all the main political and racial groups, should be held without delay to work out the nature and timing of the necessary steps for that purpose.

Most of us recommend that there should be in Northern Rhodesia an African majority in the Legislature, and a non-official majority in the Executive Council so constituted as to reflect the composition of the Legislative Council. Some of us consider that the time has not yet come for an African majority in the Legislative Council. Others think that there should be an African majority in the Executive Council as well as in the Legislative Council.

It is important that nothing should be done to diminish the traditional respect in which chiefs are usually held by their communities. All possible steps should be taken to stamp out the intimidation which, apart from its other effects, is undermining the authority and status of the chiefs.

The basic principles which should govern the allocation of functions are:—

(1) Matters affecting the day-to-day life of the inhabitants should be territorial subjects;

(2) No subject should be divided between the Federal and territorial Governments on a racial basis.

(3) The Federal Government should be responsible for all matters connected with external relations, including trade relations;

(4) The Federal Government should enjoy the basic and necessary means to regulate the economy of the Federal area, and taxation should be regarded as an essential instrument of control of the economy.

Extra costs arising from transfer of staff should lie with the Government which assumes permanent responsibility for a reallocated function.

Non-African education, all roads, and prisons should become territorial subjects. The majority of us recommend that health and non-African agriculture should also become territorial subjects; but some of us have reservations in regard to health. Some of us consider that non-African agriculture in Northern and Southern Rhodesia should remain Federal.

The proceeds of customs and excise and of the income and profits taxes should be pooled for division between the Federal and territorial Governments.

The machinery of consultation needs to be strengthened and improved.

The Constitution should provide for setting up an advisory Economic Development Council, composed of two ministers, one of whom would be the Finance Minister, from each Government, to co-ordinate all plans for economic development. We hope that Ministers and advisers on this Council will include Africans.

### Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination, though diminishing, remains one of the more important forces working against Federation. In considering reforms it is important to distinguish discriminatory laws which are desirable from those which are unfairly discriminatory.

Racial discrimination exists in all parts of the Federation, but is more rigid and more comprehensively entrenched in Southern Rhodesia. No form of association between the territories is likely to succeed unless Southern Rhodesia is willing to make further and drastic changes in its racial policies.

The more important discriminatory laws and practices which should be removed or amended include the pass laws in Southern Rhodesia, discrimination in local government in urban areas, in the public services and in industry, and the Southern Rhodesian Land Apportionment Act.

Governments should take the lead in removing, as quickly as possible, particularly in those enterprises over which they have direct control, all the unfairly discriminatory practices which remain, in order not only to eliminate grievances, but to give a positive impetus to the development of partnership.

In the field of social, economic and commercial practice, it is both possible and desirable for Governments to legislate to make unfairly discriminatory practices, except in purely private relationships, illegal.

We hope that Governments will legislate so as to ensure that no person who conducts a trade, profession, or business by virtue of some sanction of the State shall be permitted to admit in the conduct of his business any discriminatory practices on grounds of colour, race, or creed.

A Bill of Rights should be included in the Constitution of the Federation.

Federal and territorial Councils of State should be set up, modelled on the Kenya Council of State.

These Councils of State should not be integral parts of any Legislature. Their main task would be to protect persons against the enactment of legislation unfairly discriminatory on grounds of race, colour, or creed.

We have been unable to agree about the racial composition of the Councils of State. They should not have a power of veto, but only of delay.

The administrative capital should remain for the present in Salisbury, but the Federal Legislature should meet in each of the three territories in turn, the first two meetings after the Review Conference being in Lusaka and Zomba.

The term "Federation" has itself become a serious political liability, and the federal association in its new form must start with a new name.

There is a vast scope for economic and social development in the whole area. The grave poverty and over-population of Nyasaland pose a special problem, but there are also other areas in which economic development is badly needed.

The economic impetus achieved through expenditure on economic projects in the last seven years should not be lost. Reliance cannot be placed solely on aid from international agencies, or on normal grants from the United Kingdom Government. To maintain the impetus the Federal Government must be able to borrow in capital markets sums of the order of £10m. per annum.

A majority of us consider that the United Kingdom Government should be willing to provide the Federation, through the machinery of the Loan Council, with Exchequer loans at the lowest possible rates of interest, to make good

as far as possible the shortfall likely to occur in borrowing on the markets.

### Right of Secession

The question has frequently been raised whether territories have or should have a legal right of secession. Our view is that the present Constitution does not confer on any of the territorial legislatures any right, express or implied, to secede from the Federation, and that the attainment of responsible Government does not import any such right. This could be created only by an act of the United Kingdom Parliament. We state four possible courses open to H.M. Government in settling a new or amended Constitution. Nothing in constitutional theory makes a right of secession incompatible with the federal concept.

It should be made clear before the Review Conference that the question of secession will be discussed there.

A declaration of the intention of H.M. Government to permit secession by any of the territories, if so requested after a stated time or at a particular stage of constitutional development, would have a very favourable effect and might be decisive in securing a fair trial for the new association. H.M. Government should make such a declaration of intention.

H.M. Government should relate the timing of a request for secession to a certain stage of constitutional advance in the territory concerned or to a period of years from the inception of the new Federal Constitution.

## Sir Roy Welensky's Broadcast on the Report Proposed Right of Secession A Breach of U.K. Prime Minister's Pledge\*

**YOU HAVE JUST HEARD** a very brief summary of the main recommendations of the Monckton Commission.

Some of you may have listened to those recommendations with approval, others may be dismayed or alarmed, while others again feel that the report, like the *curate's egg*, is good in parts.

I think it important before we find ourselves overwhelmed in a torrent of controversy that we should all understand precisely the purpose of the commission and the significance of their report.

You will recall the speech made by Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the U.K., when he addressed the National Affairs Association here in Salisbury at the beginning of this year. In that speech he mentioned that the purpose of the Monckton Commission was not to destroy the Federation. Far from it, he said; it was to advise the Government concerned how the Federation might best go forward to new strength.

It will be a matter of opinion, and no doubt of argument, whether all the commission's recommendations are likely to achieve that objective, but I would like to emphasize the word "advise", and make it clear to you all that the function of the commission is purely advisory. The commission are in no sense reaching decisions on our future or on our behalf.

Their recommendations are not binding in any sense whatever on any of the five Governments concerned—the U.K. Government, the Federal Government, and the three territorial Governments.

The Commission make this abundantly clear in paragraph 91, where it is stated: "We have, however, not been asked to pass judgment of make an award, but to advise the five Governments to whom we report".

Decisions on the matters raised in the report, and indeed on many others, can be reached only after negotiation and hard bargaining, and this will take place when

the Governments get together round the table at the review conference to take place later this year.

What is the purpose of this review conference? I cannot, I think, deal with it more plainly than I did in a speech I made in the Federal Assembly on July 21 last year. This is what I then said:—

"The purpose of this conference will be to review the Constitution in the light of the experience gained since the inception of Federation and to agree the constitutional advances which may be made. In this latter context the conference will consider a programme for the attainment of such a status as would enable the Federation to become eligible for full membership of the Commonwealth. This is clearly set out in the joint declaration published on April 27, 1957, and there is no change of attitude in these matters on the part of the Federal Government".

I want to stress that the Monckton Report is only one of many documents which will be considered at this review conference. It will take its place amongst a mass of other material. You will notice that in the terms of reference of the commission mention is made of information provided by a committee of officials who represented the five Governments. These officials prepared two reports which are now being published and made available to you. I would commend these reports to your attention, especially the shorter one which deals with possible constitutional changes where the pros and cons of many of the matters on which the commission have made recommendations are set out in clear, precise, and objective terms. I believe that these reports of the officials will be of the greatest value at the review conference.

In my speech on July 21, I announced the setting up of the Monckton Commission and said that the Federal Government would never have been a party to any inquiry which had as its purpose an inquest into the affairs of the Governments in the Federation, or have associated itself with anything which called into question the continuance of the Federation itself.

I made this statement deliberately and with full justification, because this was the clear understanding between myself and Mr. Harold Macmillan. Two days later I said that I did not accept that the rôle of the conference in 1960 was to consider the question of the secession of any part of the Federation or its break-up.

On several occasions since then I have publicly repeated that the terms of reference of the commission excluded any consideration of the break-up of the Federation or the right of any territory to secede.

Although they must have been aware of my statements, the Monckton Commission have seen fit to recommend that provision should be made in the revised Constitution that in cer-

\*This broadcast was given from the Salisbury station on Tuesday evening by the Prime Minister of the Federation.

tain circumstances each of the territories should have the right to secede from the Federation.

This recommendation is in direct conflict with assurances given to me and my Government, and by myself to the people of the Federation, and so I am compelled to set forth the history of this matter and to recount the assurances we have had.

First, I will deal with the pre-federation conferences of 1952 and 1953. In both of these the possibility was raised of including a secession clause in the Constitution. On every occasion it was totally rejected and the Secretaries of State who took part in those conferences used clear and unequivocal language in doing so. They pointed out that in no Federal Constitution, with the singular exception of the U.S.S.R., was there such provision. They could not have been more explicit in their condemnation of such a clause. One of them spoke of it as a perpetual sentence of death. Another likened it to a marriage service in which the minister, after uniting the parties, immediately drew their attention to the facilities for divorce.

Again, in the House of Commons on March 24, 1953, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton said: "I emphasize that this conference is not to decide whether federation should be abolished or discontinued. Nothing of the sort. It is a conference to make such alterations in the detailed working of the Constitution as experience of its work has shown to be necessary during this decade, the first of its life".

Now let me turn to April, 1957, when, after discussions between the two Governments, a joint communiqué was issued as follows:—

#### Joint Communiqué Opposed Secession

"H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have already made it clear and take this opportunity of repeating that they are opposed to any proposal either for the amalgamation into a unitary State of the territories now composing the federation or for the secession of any of these territories from the Federation".

"As far as I know there has been no change in this policy which was publicly endorsed by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations as recently as February this year in Salisbury."

Finally, I would add that in July, 1959, I made it abundantly clear to Mr. Macmillan when we were discussing the commission's terms of reference that I could not accept that the proposed commission should be enabled to discuss any possible break-up of the Federation or secession in any shape or form. It was in pursuance of clear understandings between us that I said what I did in the Federal Assembly.

Indeed, in November, 1959, when the question of the Labour Party participation in the commission was under discussion, Mr. Macmillan was invited by Labour Members of Parliament to agree that commission should be able to consider secession. He would not give the Labour Party the assurances they asked for, and in consequence they abstained from participation in the Commission. However, arising from certain of the exchanges between Mr. Macmillan and several Labour Members I sought and received from Mr. Macmillan assurances that secession was not for consideration by the commission.

In face of all this the commission has made their recommendation, which I have already mentioned, that in certain circumstances each of the territories will have a right to demand secession. For the reasons I have given I am compelled utterly to reject this recommendation, and I must hold the British Government to Mr. Macmillan's undertaking to stand by the terms of reference as we agreed them.

I am taking this stand not only because honour is at stake—though this would be a sufficient reason—but also because there are fundamental principles involved.

#### "Gross Discourtesy"

I will not dwell on the gross discourtesy to myself and Mr. Macmillan by the commission in recommending that in certain circumstances each territory should have the right to secede, in the teeth of our clear indications to them and to the public at large of our opinion that secession was not within their terms of reference. I must assume that the commission came *bona fide* to a different view of their terms.

But the commission must have known that many witnesses and prospective witnesses assumed from the statements of Mr. Macmillan and myself that secession was not in issue and thus did not deal with it in their evidence. If confirmation of this is required it will be found in the observations of Messrs. Gondwe and Katilungu in paragraph 1 of their separate statement. Nor did the commission itself attempt to give witnesses, especially those who represented the United Federal Party, an opportunity to comment on possible effects of the proposed secession clause.

It would be reasonable to have expected that commission, knowing as they did the Federal Government's views about

the scope of the terms of reference, would have invited the Governments to adduce evidence and argument as to the likely effects before making a recommendation that the territories should be given a right to secede and thus the power to disrupt the Federation. This was not done. The commission cannot now evade its responsibility by a plea that their well-meaning advice is not binding on the Governments. By this recommendation the commission has created enormous prejudice.

This is not the place to argue at length the demerits of the proposal. These were amply considered at the pre-federation conferences in 1952 and 1953. It will suffice to refer again to statements made by Lord Swinton, who in January, 1953, said that whatever steps were taken about what he called the moral side of the thing, there was an economic side to which there could be no possible answer if secession were written into the Constitution.

Finally on this score, the United Federal Party, the Government party, fought the general election in November, 1958, on the basis of maintaining the integrity of the Federation and on conducting the review conference on that footing. My party firmly believe that to provide for the right of a territory to secede from the Federation under any conditions would be to sound the death knell of the Federation. In truth and in fact, that right would be a right to break the Federation, and I have not the slightest intention of deviating from my party's beliefs and principles in this regard.

Now what about the recommendations of the report which do fall within their terms of reference? Whether or not they are acceptable is not a matter on which I wish to comment tonight.

The main conclusion of the report, which is unanimous except for two commissioners, is that Federation has conferred benefits on all the peoples of the Federation; they stress the importance of preserving these benefits and conclude that Federation must continue. I leave that recommendation there, but I would specially commend chapters 4 and 15 of the report for your study.

I do not propose at this stage to examine the other recommendations of the commission in any detail. Some of them are unacceptable to me because they run counter to the principles and policy of the political party of which I am privileged to be the leader. This applies especially to suggestions for a racial approach to parliamentary representation. But that does not mean that I shall shut my eyes to them. I shall keep an open mind and when the recommendations are within the terms of reference I shall examine them objectively and dispassionately. Senior officials on my instructions are already examining the recommendations except the proposed secession clause in that spirit.

#### Confidence in the Future

My confidence in the future of the Federation stands firm. Nothing will deter me from my oft-vowed object of making this Federation a gem in the British Commonwealth and protecting the interests of all the people here, of whatever colour, creed, or race.

Let me remind you of the gracious message given to the people of the Federation by Her Majesty the Queen on October 23, 1953, when she said: "An inspiring vision has been vouchsafed to you. To realize it will call for sustained endeavours in so developing the resources of the Federation as to make possible a better living for all by the expansion of education, health, and other services. These endeavours will meet with the sympathy of all those who in every part of the world look with good will upon our efforts and wish for the Federation a great and successful future".

I can honestly claim that my colleagues and I in the Government have made the sustained efforts referred to in Her Majesty's gracious message throughout the seven short years of our Federation's life, and we shall continue to do so.

Let us go forward to the review conference in that spirit, rejecting the defeatism of the secession clause. For the rest of the recommendations of the Monckton Report we will keep an open mind, and bring to bear at the review conference all the wisdom and judgment we can muster in the determination that Federation as such will advance to its proper destiny within the Commonwealth".

# Kenya Meat Commission and Trade Union Criticized

## Inquiry Board's Report on Its Investigation of the Athi River Strike

**SHARP CRITICISM** of the Kenya Meat Commission and of the Kenya Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union is made in the report of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent strike at the commission's Athi River works.

Mr. William Cecil Rodgers was the chairman, his two colleagues were Mr. Rajabali Gulamhusan Dattoo and Mr. Charles Stephen Kabetu, and the secretary was Mr. E. G. Penn.

The trade union is considered to have shown irresponsibility, and the K.M.C. is criticized for inefficiency in personnel management and for failure to provide adequate housing.

The report states:

"The board and management of the Kenya Meat Commission enjoy a very high reputation for efficiency, particularly in marketing, production, and financial control; and this reputation is highly deserved. It is therefore particularly unfortunate that such commendation cannot be extended to its conduct of industrial relations.

"From May, 1950, until January, 1959, the supply and distribution of food (including meat) was included in the schedule to the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance, 1950, so that the right to strike (or lock-out) in the meat industry was thereby restricted.

"In the last few years the organization of employees in trade unions has become intensified and the general climate of opinion (including that of management) has been greatly transformed. As a result, most large (and even some comparatively small) employers have seen fit to strengthen the personnel function of their managements. . . . To these changes the management of the K.M.C. seems to have been almost completely impervious. It continued to adopt an almost medieval approach in its labour relations.

"One would expect a quasi-governmental organization to behave as a model employer. Instead, the commission's policy (if this is the correct word) on labour relations appears to be dismissal of any individual who becomes a nuisance on union matters, and, in the event of a strike, to dismiss the entire labour force. Such behaviour does not indicate strength, but absolute irresponsibility.

### No Training in Labour Relations

"Mr. Barker, secretary to the Meat Commission, stated that, in general, discussions and correspondence with the union were handled by him and that he was responsible for personnel matters generally; on matters concerning higher policy, decisions were taken personally by the chairman (who did not give evidence); day-to-day matters affecting personnel at the factory were decided by the works manager (who was on leave during the inquiry), who had the final word on dismissals and disciplinary matters. Later in evidence it became clear that the factory superintendent (formerly the welfare officer) spent most of his time on personnel matters. In examination it was admitted that none of these members of management had any knowledge of recent developments in the personnel function of management or had received any training in labour relations.

"Unless choice of terminology has been careless (e.g. "absence of academically qualified personnel to deal with human relations", "instruction in theoretical principles", "sending Mr. Barker on an academic course", etc.) it would seem to be the view of the K.M.C. that training in the personnel function of management (including human relations) is of doubtful value. The general attitude of more enlightened management is that it is essential to obtain training in basic principles, techniques of control and correct attitudes on which the available accumulated experience is beyond the capacity of anyone personally to assimilate from practical experience alone. In the selection of the personnel specialist, assessment of temperament, interests, and attitudes are also of paramount importance.

"If the well-worn definition of a manager as "a manipulator of men" can still be accepted, it would seem to be as essential for the practising manager to learn about men as for the accountant to learn about accountancy, the lawyer to learn about law, or the doctor about medicine.

"It was stated that, since the factory superintendent had a distinguished career as an army officer, he thereby obtained adequate knowledge of human relations to equip him for industrial management. This is not always necessarily so, because of the inherent differences between the fighting services

and industry. Officers have very marked advantages because in the Army the principle of personal leadership is both traditional and accepted; there is a strict legal code for the enforcement of obedience to lawful orders; both officers and men realize that they are fighting together on the same side against a common enemy; officers do not normally have to pay much regard to the financial consequences of their actions.

"This is not to denigrate the task of the Army officer or to deny that the armed forces have thrown up great leaders of men who were equally successful later in civilian life. Equally so there are managers in industry, who are not only skilled organizers but inspiring leaders who draw willingly from their subordinates efficiency, enthusiasm, and loyalty. The essential point is that there are basic differences and success in one field does not necessarily guarantee success in the other; nor does training in one suffice also for the other.

"Until K.M.C. appoint a full-time, highly qualified, and experienced specialist on personnel matters, with sufficient status to advise top management on personnel policy, it is doubtful whether there can be any substantial improvement in industrial relations. The first recommendation of the board of inquiry is that such an appointment be made at the earliest possible moment."

Recommending the early provision of additional housing and other amenities and a training-within-industry job relations course for supervisors, the report says:

"The labour force at Athi River approximately doubled over the last two years. Despite the fact that a number of houses had been let from Nairobi County Council's housing estate, and a small number of houses are now under construction in the K.M.C. compound, no proportionate increase in the provision of housing has been attempted. Housing of staff, however, must be regarded as having at least equal priority as housing of equipment or general production facilities. This was not the policy adopted.

### "Mean and Squalid Housing"

"It seems certain that the mean and squalid housing, hopelessly overcrowded and without proper amenities, must have contributed to the general sense of dissatisfaction of employees which precipitated the strike. "The present building programme requires to be extended fivefold to be adequate."

The strike is considered to have been based on emotions rather than logical reasoning—the board of inquiry permitting itself the query whether any strike decision is based on logical reasoning. It is held that:

"The strike was not called by the union officials, but was forced on them, possibly not unwillingly, by members of the union. For that decision the union can hardly be blamed, but their general secretary must bear the blame for not counselling delay and for failing to advise members to give reasonable notice of the strike to the employers. This would not merely provide a valuable cooling-off period to members and give the employers time to consider what concessions might be made, but also allow the conciliation machinery of the Labour Department to be invoked.

"In the union's conflict with the employers the interests of the public were completely ignored. Apart from the wages lost to the employees because of 75,000 man-hours not worked, and the loss of revenue to the Meat Commission, there was the inconvenience caused to individual members of the public who could not obtain the types of meat they preferred, the loss to farmers who could not market their stock, and the loss to the territorial revenue because exports could not be made.

"In a country like Kenya, where collective bargaining is still in its infancy and unions are immature, in many cases without adequately trained or experienced leaders, strikes tend to be frequent—in some cases called by union leaders largely as evidence that they are following an aggressive policy in order to attract and retain membership. Instead, patience, tolerance and understanding are required in even greater degree if a normal state of collective bargaining is eventually to be achieved."

### Self-Help

MORE THAN 1,200 MEMBERS of the Tanganyika African National Union Youth League from all over the Tanga Province and one group from the Northern Province recently gathered at Mgera, in the Mandeni district, to build three wards on to the Native Authority dispensary.

## "No Sell-Out to Unreality"

### Sir Roy's Pledge on Federation

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, declared on Monday on the eve of the publication of the Monckton Commission's report: "We shall never accept a sell-out to sheer panic-ridden unreality". He made the statement in *Federal Outlook*, the official monthly journal of the United Federal Party, in which he wrote:—

"We will go forward to the negotiations in London prepared to listen, prepared to compromise honourably—but never to accept a sell-out to sheer panic-ridden unreality, even though we are living in a rapidly changing world.

"We can now see quite clearly the pattern of pressures being built up within our Federation and overseas. How we face it is not quite so simple. . . . It would be easy and temporarily satisfying to adopt a last-stand attitude of defiance. . . . It would also be comparatively easy to submit bit by bit to demands and pressures.

"Either of these courses would result in a temporary let-up of the present tensions, but I believe that inevitably the people of all races in the Federation would curse a party that led them on this path.

The present position in the Federation and elsewhere in Africa called, he said, for "sober heads, responsible minds, and determination".

"We are being attacked unfairly, even viciously, and the attacks will grow stronger. This is the time to proclaim our beliefs, to implement them, to be prepared to stand by them, come what may, and to crusade for the basic principles on which the Federation was founded."

## Inside the New Africa

UNDER THE TITLE "Inside the New Africa", a profusely illustrated half-crown magazine-type portrait of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland appeared on bookshelves throughout the country on Tuesday, to coincide with publication of the Monckton Report.

The emphasis throughout is on the development of inter-racial partnership. The cover, for instance, shows Sir Roy Welensky beating a drum while two African women watch amusedly; the first page shows young Europeans and young Africans swimming together; and overlaid is a picture of a multi-racial crowd watching an open-air boxing tournament. Later there are studies of Europeans and Africans working and playing together, practising parachute drops, and in hospitals, schools, and churches.

An article epitomizing paths which lead towards partnership says:—

"In the Federal Civil Service an African can now hold a job at any level, at the same rate of pay as a European. On Rhodesia Railways the European trade unions have agreed that Africans may now take any job from the general manager's downwards. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was sponsored by the Federal Government five years ago, specifically as a multi-racial university, a university of partnership.

"The division of powers between the Federal and territorial Governments was made to ensure that economic questions should be under the control of the Federal Government, while the territorial Governments continued to exercise powers over matters which affected the day-to-day life of the African. But it is the Federal Government which has initiated the most auspicious experiments in partnership."

An article on "The End of Colour-Bar Thinking in Central Africa" states:—

"While at least one country in Africa has adopted the Canute policy of defying the tides, others have passively accepted the policy of drifting with the tides, lead they where they may. The Federation, accepting neither of these policies, is best compared to a skillfully-piloted ship which senses the wind of change blowing through Africa and welcomes it, but does not mistake it for a hurricane in the path of which everything positive and worth-while built up over a period of 70 years should be jettisoned. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is partly an economic union, partly an act of political faith."

There follows 20 of the more important instances in which non-racial thinking has been translated to positive action. It also stated:—

"The overwhelming majority of Africans in the two countries do not know what Federation is, but the majority of politically-conscious Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland oppose it for one of three reasons.

"First are those who have not forgotten that in 1952, when Federation was first under discussion in the villages and the countryside of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, the district commissioners, to whom Africans have always turned for advice on matters of importance, were forbidden, on instructions from the Colonial Office, to give any kind of lead. This bred suspicion of the concept in the minds of many Africans. That suspicion lingers in many minds today, since fear and suspicion are born easily and die hard in Africa.

"Second are those politically ambitious African leaders who believe, with reason, that with Federation it may take them five years to win a Cabinet seat, while in the absence of Federation it might take them only five minutes.

### The Criterion of Responsibility

"The Federal Prime Minister puts it this way: 'The Federal political scene is open to black or white; the Federal voters' roll does not discriminate as to colour; but the Federal political scene firmly entrenches the criterion of responsibility'.

"In the Federation there are no short-cuts to power based on skin-colour. In the Federation the situation could not arise, as it did in the Congo recently, where a sergeant-major was promoted to the rank of general overnight, simply because the Government had decreed that the man in charge of the army must have a black skin, regardless of all other considerations. Some African leaders believe this kind of quick escalator to the top would be open to them in whatever political set-up might be created if Federation were destroyed; they know that, under Federation, the tickets to the top are ability and a sense of responsibility.

"The third, and biggest, group of African opponents of Federation in the northern territories consists of those who genuinely do not know what benefits Federation has brought their countries. In the case of Northern Rhodesia this is not difficult to understand since the benefits of a broader-based economy rather than dependence on the production of one mineral are not easily explained to a population which has only since Federation seriously begun to break through the Standard VI education barrier. But in Nyasaland the benefits are plain enough: the Protectorate has gained most, materially and relatively, from Federation."

If this 72-page publication achieves a mass sale, it will provide excellent publicity for the Federation.

## Nationalism Not Irresistible

### Sir Roy Welensky's Warning

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Gwelo on Saturday when opening the annual congress of the National Council of Women of Southern Rhodesia that a genuinely applied policy of inter-racial partnership could in the long run defeat African nationalism; that was why the African nationalists wanted nothing to do with partnership. If they were to succeed it must be through domination by one race.

"If in the Federation it is a question of one race dominating another, and not of partnership, then it should be remembered that it is mainly the white race which at present exercises power."

The Monckton Report would be only one of many advisory proposals to be considered at the forthcoming Federal Constitutional Review Conference, and it would have to stand the test of reason, logic, and practicability at the conference table. The facts of the political and constitutional life of Central Africa should be kept in perspective.

In the coming months and in constitutional negotiations, Sir Roy said firmly, "we shall show no inclination to appease African nationalism simply for the sake of appeasement. The need was to oppose the racial domination pledged by African nationalists with something based on a better sense of values and on the ability of the individual, not the colour of his skin.

The example of what had happened in the Congo showed the serious danger of lowering European standards. To reduce them drastically for the sake of power, as many African nationalists would be prepared to do, would be to exchange 70 years of civilization and progress for the kind of political quagmire now to be seen in the Congo.

## Socialist Party Appreciates Mr. Macleod

### Labour Claims Credit for African Nationalism

AFRICA TODAY, a new Labour Party pamphlet, makes the following statements:—

"Most of the nationalist movements now leading the march to independence and assuming governmental powers have been closely associated with the British Labour Movement and the International Socialist Movement since their inception.

"Socialists can broadly approve of the new policy adopted by the Colonial Secretary, Iain Macleod, in Kenya and Nyasaland. He seems to be adopting so far policies which have been advocated by the Labour Party for some years; so long as he carries them out, we shall not unnecessarily criticize what he seeks to do.

"In Northern Rhodesia the white community, which is as numerous as that in Kenya, and much more powerful politically and economically because of its industrial strength in the copper mining industry, is still fervently determined to prevent Africans taking control. Yet in a country where 24m. Africans live beside about 75,000 Europeans the choice is surely one between evolving a mainly African government and bloodshed.

"In this situation the British Government will either use its influence to convince the white community of the facts of life or it will face growing African hostility. There can be no doubt that the African community of Northern Rhodesia is just as entitled as that of Nyasaland to develop its political power, and the presence of a larger number of white settlers provides no justification for debarring it from doing so.

"Unless the British Government is prepared to abdicate its responsibility in Southern Rhodesia to nearly three million Africans, it must declare itself publicly about African representation in the territorial Government and make positive recommendations on this issue to the Southern Rhodesian Government. However, in view of Tory economic interest in the white-dominated economy, there seems little chance that a Conservative Government will be allowed to take such an initiative.

"Perhaps the African leaders may be prepared to consider a form of federation if the powers of the Federation are drastically revised. It could be, for instance, that they will demand that each of their countries, once governed democratically, should become independent and then form a confederal link to enable them to work closely together. It may even be that they will look for some association with the East African territories of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika. The first principle is that they must be free to make their choice according to the wishes of their people.

### Conservatives Obsessed With Economic Advantages

"The danger is that the Conservatives are so obsessed with the economic advantages they believe lie in Federation, which to them means the opportunity of developing highly profit-making concerns, that they will again link up with Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead in frustrating the legitimate desires of the Africans to determine their future in their own countries.

"Many debates have been held on the kind of economic assistance which Britain can offer to the newly independent African nations. This is important, because unless such aid is offered the African peoples will continue to be deprived of the ordinary basic needs of a healthy life. What is far more important, however, is the way in which such aid is offered and the use to which it is put.

"If this simply becomes a tactical weapon between East and West in the continuation of their cold war, it could damage and distort the whole development of the African continent. Africans are anxious to build their own new societies, not to be involved in a quarrel which they consider to be essentially one between the Eastern and Western blocs.

"Great quantities of capital are needed quickly in order simply to lay the foundations of a modern African economy. Of course the Africans themselves will raise the biggest proportion of the capital that is needed to develop their own countries. We can help them to do this by our policies of stabilizing prices for raw materials and crops. These policies would be even more productive than the injection of new capital.

"Yet, however much capital is raised, much of it could be wasted unless its use is organized on a planned basis with specific objectives in mind. Once this essential principle of Socialist planning is accepted and offered to the African peoples the response will be encouraging. Much of traditional African life is based upon the same sense of community which inspires the Socialist philosophy. Socialism in Africa, therefore, can combine the traditional African communal outlook with the recognition of the importance of individual personality, which is an equally essential principle of democratic Socialism.

"The task of relating Socialist principles to the present realities of African life and offering Africans a Socialist philosophy relevant to the problems they face is a great opportunity for the British Labour Movement. It could well prove the greatest challenge and the most rewarding activity of the 1960s."

Whereas on page 21 approval is expressed of the present colonial policy of the Conservative Government, which is described as "adapting so far policies which have been advocated by the Labour Party for some years", two pages later it is stated that "Socialists, because their philosophy is based on the individual human rights of every person, irrespective of race or colour, approach the African issue from an entirely different standpoint from that of the Conservatives."

## Federation's New High Commissioner

### Mr. Robinson's London Appointment

THE NEXT HIGH COMMISSIONER for the Federation in London is to be Mr. Albert Edward Phineas Robinson, chairman of Central African Airways.

Mr. Robinson has accepted an offer of appointment with effect from April 6, 1961, to succeed Sir Gilbert Rennie, who is retiring on April 5. The appointment is for two years.

Mr. Robinson holds important financial and transport directorships in all three territories of the Federation. He is deputy chairman of Founders and the First Permanent Building Societies, and is a director of the Rhodesian Investment, Standard Bank, Rhodesian Acceptances and New Rhodesia Investments. He is also a director in the Federation of the Royal Exchange Assurance, Costain Holdings, Tube Investments and Rhodesia Oxygen. All these companies have interests throughout the Federation. In transport, Mr. Robinson is chairman of Central African Airways and resident director of Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway Company. He has just served as a member of the Monckton Commission.

Mr. Robinson and his wife and four daughters settled in Salisbury in 1953 and became Federal citizens. Mrs. Robinson was born in London. During the past seven years Mr. Robinson has devoted himself entirely to business affairs and has taken no part in politics. Prior to coming to the Federation he served as a United Party Member of the South African Parliament from 1947 to 1952 and was appointed a member of the central executive of that party in 1949 by the late General Smuts, under whose leadership he served.

In the last war he served with the Imperial Light Horse and was wounded at El Alamein in 1942. Immediately after the war he was the leader of the majority group in the Johannesburg City Council and chairman of the general purposes committee. He was born in Durban and educated at the Durban High School and Stellenbosch (South Africa), London, Cambridge and Leiden Universities. He is a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, London.

In a statement, Mr. Robinson said he was very conscious of the responsibility he had taken on. "I am fully aware that my principal task is to represent the people and the Government of the Federation in the United Kingdom during what, I am sure, will be a vital period in the constitutional relationship between our country and Britain. I shall, however, also devote myself unceasingly to the important task of fostering overseas financial business and tourist interest in all three Territories and to the promotion of Federal exports whenever possible."

"There is no greater enemy to society than corruption in public places."—Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union.

"There must be greater efforts to get Africans into the managerial and executive side of commerce. I don't mean the creation of futile political sinecures in the boss's office; but a persevering attempt to train young African school-leavers in the world of business"—Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika.

## Nyasaland's New Governor

### Mr. G. S. Jones Appointed

MR. GLYN SMALLWOOD JONES, Chief Secretary in Nyasaland has been appointed Governor of Nyasaland in succession to Sir Robert Armitage, who is to retire in April, and the Queen has directed that Mr. Jones shall be promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Jones was born in Chester in 1908, educated at King's School, Chester, and Oxford University, and joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Northern Rhodesia in 1933. He became Commissioner for Native Development in 1951, a provincial commissioner in 1955, and Secretary for Native Affairs in 1959, and promoted to be Chief Secretary in Nyasaland a few months ago.

## East Africans Lunch in Bournemouth

AN EAST AFRICAN LUNCHEON has been held in Bournemouth annually for the past four years. On the first occasion 78 were present. Almost double that number had intended to be present at the 1960 gathering, which has just been held, but the widespread flooding in Southern England, illness, and other unforeseen circumstances were the cause of many disappointments. Those present were:—

Mrs. H. Andrews, Miss H. Benson, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mr. & Mrs. Baynham, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Birch, Mrs. N. Brasnet, Miss M. Balch, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Bissett, Cdr. & Mrs. Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. G. Barber, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Bignell, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Caddick, Mr. & Mrs. M. Carter, Miss E. L. Cafe, Mrs. Chard, Miss Chard, Master Chard, Mr. & Mrs. Child-Clarke, Dr. & Mrs. K. A. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Gould, Miss Gardner.

Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Heaton, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Hoggood, the Misses Hoggood, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hannam, Miss G. Hibbs, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hodson, Dr. & Mrs. R. S. F. Hennessy, Miss E. G. S. Horne, Mrs. Hardman, Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Instone, Mr. A. O. Jenkins, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Mrs. E. D. Kauntz, Mr. & Mrs. Lapham, Dr. & Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Miss G. Lane, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Lingham-Lees, Miss S. Lawrence, Mr. & Mrs. A. Lawless, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Latlin, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. R. Lucas, the Rev. Campbell Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Mims, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Marten, Mrs. W. Montague, Mr. & Mrs. L. Nicholas.

Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Overton, Mr. & Mrs. Ouseley, Sir Henry & Lady Potter, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Pescott, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Purvis, Mr. W. B. Preston, Mrs. M. I. Rhind, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Richards, Mr. & Mrs. Janson Smith, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Shepherd, Mr. E. A. Saddler, Mr. & Mrs. Streets, Mr. W. Sparrowe, Mr. & Mrs. T. Y. Watson, Miss R. Sealey, Mr. & Mrs. Wonthor, Miss M. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. A. Wheller, and Brigadier Lery Webb.

The arrangements were made by Mr. J. K. Shepherd, 13 Beechwood Avenue, Bournemouth, who would be glad to hear from any readers who would wish to be notified of future luncheons.

## Pan-African Conference

THE NEXT CONFERENCE of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa is to open in Mbale, Uganda, on October 24. Invitations have been sent to African political organizations in Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Congo, and Ruanda-Urundi. A P.A.F.M.E.C.A. spokesman has said that the agenda will include items dealing with East African federation, the provision of a political fund, the boycott of South African goods, "militant nationalism", and East and West interference in African affairs.

## More Easily Gained than Maintained

### K.A.D.U. Warnings About Independence

MR. J. K. OLE TIPIS, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said at a meeting at the Coast last week that it would be easier to obtain *uhuru* (independence) than preserve it. The Kenya African Democratic Union, which he helped to form recently, believed that independence must be accompanied by justice, prosperity, and happiness, and that everything should not be left to the Kenya African National Union. He warned the people against untruthful propaganda and measures which sought to create animosity within the African community.

Mr. Daniel Moi, chairman of K.A.D.U., denounced the K.A.N.U. idea of one-party Government, emphasizing that there must be two African parties in order to avoid the risk of dictatorship after independence. At the forthcoming election K.A.D.U. would not seek votes by promising *uhuru* in 1960, as K.A.N.U. was already doing, for there could not be independence so soon.

Mr. W. Wabuge, deputy general secretary of K.A.D.U., said that his party did not want Kenya involved in the cold war, that there would be no need for foreign protection after independence, and that British troops should then leave the Colony.

Mr. J. Muliuka, a clerk in Nairobi, who is one of the two founders of the new Kenya African Liberation Party, announced last week that it would send a delegation to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies as soon as it had received official registration. Its policy was to go slow on independence, for large amounts of external capital were essential to the country, and it was not reasonable to expect people overseas to put a great deal of money into Kenya so long as there was any doubt about the intentions of the Africans to honour contracts for material help.

## Industrial Development Bank Project

### Dr. Kiako on Uncertainties in Kenya

DR. J. G. KIANO, Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry, said last week in Bahati:—

"I have said again and again that it is the cowardly businessman and the pessimistic politician that harm our country's economic prospects. The attitude of this type of person shall not prevail. Rather the attitude of the majority of the people of Kenya, an attitude of readiness to serve, to trade and to invest in Kenya, shall prevail.

"To strengthen this attitude and increase the initiative of most of our people, I have been thinking of ways and means of having a business and industrial development bank which could assist the up-and-coming businessmen and industrialists and other deserving small traders. This major project will call for a great deal of money.

"My policy is one of encouraging private enterprise and enhancing people's initiative, if necessary through Government-sponsored financial and industrial ventures. A development bank is a gigantic project, but what Kenya needs are brave thoughts and readiness to meet any challenge no matter how big. This idea is now only at the exploratory level.

Many people talk of political uncertainties here. What they are referring to is the fact that Kenya will have full self-government in a very short time. I want to see an African Chief Minister in Kenya very soon after the elections. Perhaps then the feeling of uncertainty will disappear, because it will no longer be a question of how we, the Africans, shall govern Kenya when self-Government comes. It will be a case of our actually governing Kenya, and thus there will be no uncertainty as to how we shall govern.

"I am one of those who believe the quickest way of abolishing political uncertainties which have an adverse effect on our economy is the rapid establishment of full self-government.

"All people who want Kenya's independence, who want parliamentary democracy here, who believe in projects aimed at economic prosperity, should not form opposing parties but unite in one strong party in order to achieve these things quickly."

# PERSONALIA

MR. A. C. C. SWANN is on long leave from Kenya. LORD KENNETT left £22,980, on which duty of £3,459 has been paid.

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH left London Airport on Saturday for Kenya.

MR. DENNIS DRYARIS, Mayor of Salisbury, is in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. PETER BARRETT is back at Rhodesia House, London, from his flying visit to Salisbury.

MR. SYDNEY WYNNE returned to London at the weekend from his quick trip to the Federation.

COLONEL J. HARWOOD HARRISON, M.P., and MRS. HARRISON are spending a fortnight in Kenya.

The first Uganda Karugaba to be admitted to Sandhurst is MR. AUGUSTINE KARUGABA, a 23-year-old Mukiga.

MR. H. O. V. JENSEN, Seychelles representative in the United Kingdom, has just spent a month in the Colony.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NIGERIA has been invited to visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland next year.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister in Tanganyika Territory, has returned to Dar es Salaam from his visit to Nigeria.

MR. C. J. HAWKINS, manager in Kitwe of the Cold Storage Commission of Northern Rhodesia, is now in the United Kingdom.

MR. A. O. COSGROVE, of Nairobi, and MRS. COSGROVE are outward-bound for the Cape in the CAERNARVON CASTLE.

SIR GEORGE MIDDLETON, British Resident in the Persian Gulf, and LADY MIDDLETON have just paid a short private visit to Kenya.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NIGEL TAPP will shortly return to England on completion of his three-year tour of duty as G.O.C. in East Africa.

DR. A. C. E. COLE, senior medical specialist to the Tanganyika Government, and MRS. COLE are recent arrivals in the United Kingdom.

MR. MICHAEL MAWEMA, president of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, has resigned the leadership on medical advice.

MR. & MRS. J. F. KAPNEK will sail in the WINDSOR CASTLE on October 13. After about a fortnight at the Cape they will return to Rhodesia.

SIR RODERICK PARKES has been appointed British Ambassador in the Sudan in succession to SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, who is to retire.

LORD FAIRFAX, a director of John Howard & Co., Ltd., contractors with large African interests, has just visited the Federation and East Africa.

THE SWISS AMBASSADOR in London and MRS. DAENIKER are about to pay a brief visit to East Africa. They will return by sea next month.

THE VERY REV. E. M. H. CAPPER, provost of Dar es Salaam, has arrived in London. He will return to Tanganyika at the beginning of November.

THE REV. MICHAEL TUPPER, having undertaken temporary duty as chaplain in Kisumu for the past year, is returning to Shrewsbury School as chaplain.

EARI DE LA WARR, lately chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has returned to London from his visits to Rhodesia and East Africa.

After attending the Nigerian independence celebrations, SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON, M.P., is spending some weeks touring the Federation and East Africa.

GROUP CAPTAIN W. A. K. DALZELL, a director of Meikles Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., and MRS. DALZELL are in London from the Federation.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE, president of the Royal African Society, has been appointed chairman of the National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas.

MR. PHILIP CRAWSHAW, director-general of the Royal Over-Seas League, and MRS. CRAWSHAW have left London for Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the Far East.

SIR DENYS and the HON. LADY LOWSON have left by sea for India and Australia. They will return via the United States, being due back in London early in December.

MR. WILLIAM COLLINS, the London publisher, has left for Kenya to re-visit Mr. and Mrs. ADAMSON and "their" lioness Elsa, about which Mrs. Adamson has written a best-seller.

MR. P. H. BROOKE, manager of Esperanza tea estate, Mjanje, has received a silver tea-service from the Nyasaland Tea Association for having produced the best tea in the Protectorate.

MR. R. H. MACWILLIAM has joined the board of Union Corporation, Ltd., and Bay Hall Trust, Ltd., an associate company, of which MR. T. SHARPE has been appointed managing director.

Recent arrivals in London by sea from East Africa include MR. C. A. V. ARKELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL & MRS. P. G. CHAPMAN, DR. & MRS. J. R. FURLONG, and CAPTAIN & MRS. R. S. V. HOWARD.

MR. ANTHONY RIDOUT, a member of Salisbury Gliding Club, has won the official altitude record for Africa by soaring to 16,800 feet in a single-seater sailplane after being towed by an aircraft to 500 feet.

DR. J. H. S. GEAR, of the Poliomyelitis Research Foundation Laboratory in Johannesburg, was in Kenya last week to advise the Ministry of Health on the establishment of a diagnostic virus laboratory.

LORD COLLYTON, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, was not able to attend the Nigerian independence celebrations owing to indisposition, but he hopes shortly to visit the Federation and East Africa.

The Kenya Government has appointed MR. T. F. J. GAVAGHAN to the new post of Senior Assistant Secretary (Localization and Training), with responsibility for co-ordinating and accelerating the training of a local civil service.

MR. W. H. KONA, of Gweru, has been elected president of the Southern Rhodesian African Farmers Union. He follows MR. AARON JACHA, who, having held office since the formation of the union 20 years ago, has become vice-president.

DR. LOUIS K. DEAMOND, of the Department of Paediatrics at Harvard Medical School, U.S.A., is in East Africa on a Rockefeller Foundation grant to survey the types and incidence of anaemia associated with nutritional failure in children.

PROFESSOR J. E. NICHOLLS, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University College of Wales, will attend today's meeting of the East Africa Agriculture and Fisheries Research Council as representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. MERVYN HAMILTON, of the staff of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been spending a holiday in Seychelles, where he recorded songs and music, interviews with local personalities, and notes on various activities.

LORD NETHERTHORPE, who was for 14 years president of the National Farmers Union, has become joint deputy chairman of Richard Costain, Ltd., which has large interests in the Federation. LORD NETHERTHORPE has visited both East and Central Africa.

MR. A. H. NURMOHOMED, who has been appointed to the Council of State in Kenya, has been a nominated member of the Legislative Council for the past two and a half years. He is a past president of the Indian National Congress, the Indian Association, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (an Asian body), and the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Mombasa. He served on Mombasa Municipal Board for 16 years, in 1950-51 as deputy chairman.



LIEUT.-COMMANDER F. R. BROOMHEAD, who is on leave pending retirement from the post of assistant to the Chief Ports Manager for East African Railways and Harbours, and MRS. & MISS BROOMHEAD have arrived in England.

MR. A. F. ROBERTSON, a past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia and of Ndola Chamber of Commerce, and lately manager in Ndola of Stewart and Lloyds of Rhodesia, Ltd., has been transferred to Windhoek.

THE QUEEN has approved the appointment as an honorary Officer of the Order of the British Empire of the REV. FRANCIS MICHAEL SCIOLLA, headmaster since 1926 of the secondary school at Tosamanganga Mission, and also Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Iringa.

MR. D. J. K. NABETA, for the past five years Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government in Uganda, has been appointed Minister of Works in the Protectorate Government, following the resignation of MR. A. K. KIRONDE. MR. NABETA, a Musoga, is 40 years of age.

DR. A. L. GRIFFITH, silviculturist of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, has been awarded an F.A.O. fellowship to study conifers in Central America. He is to write a book for F.A.O. on tropical dry forests, with particular reference to the acacias and prosopis.

There are now four Africans studying at University College, Dublin, on scholarships awarded by Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd., the newcomers being MR. D. M. K. BISHOPTA, from Bukoba, who is reading law, and MR. DANIEL JOSEPH, of Moshi, studying for a science degree. They join MR. MAULIDI S. NTAMLA and MR. JAMES JACKSON.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, a frequent critic of British Africa, headed the voting last week at the Labour Party Conference in Scarborough for the constituency party section of the national executive committee, polling 879,000 votes. Sixth in the section was MR. CALLAGHAN, Socialist, "Shadow" Colonial Secretary, with 530,000 votes.

MR. AUGUSTUS C. NEWMAN and MR. ARTHUR NOBLE have been appointed joint managing directors of W. & C. French, Ltd., a company with an East African subsidiary, and MR. FREDERICK J. RUDKINS, and MR. THOMAS J. WIGNALL have been elected directors. MR. CHARLES S. FRENCH has relinquished the office of managing director but remains chairman.

MR. ATHUMANI MAGOMA, of the staff of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, is to spend the next two and a half years on attachment to the Swahili section of the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C., and MR. PAUL SOZIGWA, also of the T.B.C., has left on attachment to the Voice of America in Washington, whence he will go to Syracuse University for a seminar on radio and television.

MR. LESLIE FARRER-BROWN, chairman of the Nuffield Medical School Planning Committee, MR. A. L. D'ADRAU, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Birmingham University, and MR. GEOFFREY PHALP, clerk to the Birmingham group of hospitals, have just spent a week in Salisbury in connexion with the decision to establish a teaching hospital in association with a University Medical School.

MR. T. STOBART, an Everest photographer, has announced an agreement for compensation for injuries received two years ago when he was in Ethiopia with a small party. He said: "The set-up was like a bad film. The cook was a spy watching our head boy, who was himself spy watching the Ethiopian Government representative, who shot the head boy, turned on my colleague, Piffard, and when I intervened, shot me as well. I got three bullets in the legs".

## His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar Gracious Ruler for 49 Years

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub bin Thwain, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., died in his palace on Sunday morning, three days after arriving back from a holiday visit to England and Scotland.

The Sultan, who had reigned for almost 49 years, longer than any other monarch of his era, was deeply respected and beloved by his subjects, for he was wise and witty, courteous and charitable, accessible to all and renowned for his hospitality, attentive to the young of all races and appreciated by elders for his grasp of affairs. Small in stature, he had a strong personality and the dignity of his lineage.

He deeply valued the British protection and was the only ruler who had come from overseas to attend the last three coronations in this country. He stood firmly on our side in the last two world wars; and in 1914 at considerable risk while the German cruiser KOENIGSBERG, who could outpace and outgun any British ship then in the Indian Ocean, was still at large. Indeed, the enemy cruiser sank a British warship opposite the Sultan's palace soon after the outbreak of hostilities. He was foremost in consideration and care for the wounded and the rest of the ship's company. At that time, moreover, when Turkey was allied with Germany, there was strong propaganda to persuade Mohammedans to join what was called a "holy war" against Britain and her allies.

A sailor from his youth upwards, the Sultan had a special feeling of friendliness for ships of the Royal Navy, which never visited Zanzibar without receiving his warm hospitality. He remained a keen yachtsman throughout his life, and greatly valued his honorary membership of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Likewise a keen horseman in his early years, he introduced polo to Zanzibar, and because of his love of horses continued to keep a couple of ponies in his stable.

### Revered Leader

To attend one of his Friday *barazas* was an unforgettable experience of dignified ceremonial. In striking contrast was the simple friendliness of his personal welcome at a social call, when his kindness, good humour, and breadth of interest were immediately apparent. Many Europeans who have lived on and off the East African coast for long periods have formed deep friendships with leading Arabs and an appreciation of their qualities. It can be said in all sincerity that of none of his race was that so true as their revered leader, the Sultan.

Born in Muscat in 1879, the great-grandson of Seyyid Said bin Sultan el Busaid, ruler of Oman and Zanzibar, the first of his dynasty to live and reign in the island, he was called to Zanzibar in 1893 when an uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thwain, ascended the throne. He died three years later and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohammed, whose daughter Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub married in 1900. She died in 1940; their surviving son is the heir apparent, Seyyid Sir Abdulla bin Khalifa. His father-in-law having abdicated, the late Sultan succeeded him on December 9, 1911. After the death of his first wife he married Seyyida Nuni binti Ahmed, who accompanied him on his recent visit to this country.

Sir Richard Rankine, who was British Resident in Zanzibar from 1930 until 1937, wrote two years ago in "Rhodesia and East Africa":

"I found the Sultan a very wise counsellor, beloved by all sections of the population. He goes for a motor-car drive most afternoons, and practically all whom he passes salame and in other ways show their respect and regard. He takes the deepest concern in the various peoples of Zanzibar and their

affairs, and is always anxious to assist in furthering any good cause.

"He has been particularly interested in education. When an Arab girls' school was started under the guidance of an enthusiastic and especially capable lady member of the Education Department, she encountered opposition from Arab parents, but the Sultan gave very great encouragement to what was to become the successful forerunner of Arab girls' education. A boys' boarding school was also warmly supported by the Sultan.

"In his younger days he sailed his yacht almost every day with only a Native boy."

Major Eric Dutton, a former Chief Secretary in Zanzibar, once said in a character sketch of the Sultan:—

"The fount and origin of the island charm and grace quite certainly lie in the personage who rules it."

"It was his custom once a week to preside at the Executive Council. Afterwards it was equally the custom of the British Resident to see him to his car and stand bare-headed to say goodbye and exchange a word or so. At one time of the year the sun in its peripatations moved round so that his car was in its full blaze. When that happened, that charming dignity would come to a halt at the top of the steps, with the words: 'Please, let us say goodbye here. The sun'. He never forgot. I shall always think of his lovely island as the real spiritual home of true politeness."

Muslim rulers who have shown brotherly charity to non-Islamic communities sometimes receive a papal decoration. When presenting to the Sultan the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order Pius, the then Apostolic Delegate in East Africa, Archbishop Mathew, said on behalf of the Pope:—

"A spirit of charity and of mutual understanding has now for generations marked the life of the communities settled under the reigns of the Sovereign House in Zanzibar. The brotherly character of this life owes its spring to the rule of Your Highness and that of your illustrious predecessors. It has been characteristic of the Sultans of Zanzibar to be just and compassionate and constant in their friendship. In Your Highness, we salute not only a sovereign but a religious leader who stands for those world-wide spiritual principles of Islam which are one of the great bulwarks against the materialism of the present age."

## Miss Sylvia Pankhurst Suffragette and Ethiophile

MISS ESTELLE SYLVIA PANKHURST, editor of the *Ethiopian Observer*, who has died in Addis Ababa at the age of 78, was perhaps the most ardent and violent of the suffragette leaders in the early years of this century. A rebel by nature, she worked self-sacrificingly for any cause she espoused, but her judgment was poor and she could see only one side of any case which attracted her sympathy.

The daughter of a barrister who was a high-minded social worker and of a mother who in 1903 founded the Women's Social and Political Union, her interest in social conditions was aroused in her earliest years. Long before she reached her teens she regularly distributed leaflets at meetings and in the streets, and while still at school she became a keen controversialist. She was educated in Manchester and then studied art in London and Venice, before joining her mother and her sister, Christabel, in running the W.S.P.U., of which she founded branches in the East End of London. Then after quarrelling with her mother and sister, she started an organization of her own.

In constant conflict with authority, she was imprisoned on 15 occasions, going on hunger strike 13 times; she was first jailed in 1906 for contempt of court. She repeatedly fought with the police in resisting arrest, defied the directions of magistrates, chained herself to the railings of the House of Commons and Buckingham Palace, and was a leader in what came to be known as the "wild, wild women" movement of 1906-14.

Though she had been so aggressive, she declared herself a pacifist on the outbreak of the first German War, and established a paper called *Workers' Dreadnought*

to propagate pacifism. Towards the end of the war she was fined £50 for having attempted to cause mutiny and sedition in the Forces.

Two years later she championed the cause of the Russian revolutionaries, visited Russia, and on her return joined the Communist Party. Again charged with the publication of subversive matter, addressed especially to men in the Royal Navy, she was jailed for six months, the sentence being upheld on appeal. Because she refused to transfer her paper to the Communists, she was expelled from the Party in the following year.

A relatively quiet period followed until Mussolini's designs upon Ethiopia became evident. Then she championed the Ethiopian cause with energy and vehemence. Helped financially from Ethiopian sources, she founded and edited the weekly *New Times and Ethiopia News*, which was more notable for its advocacy than its accuracy. She also wrote a number of books about Ethiopia and Somalia, and after settling in Addis Ababa in 1956 she became editor of the Government-sponsored *Ethiopian Observer*, a monthly journal.

Miss Pankhurst had been largely instrumental in raising large sums of money in this country for the Princess Tsehai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa. The Emperor awarded her the highest Ethiopian decoration open to women, the Order of the Queen of Sheba, first class.

When 45 years of age she announced that, "without the ties of marriage", she had given birth to a child in London, the boy's father being a foreigner aged 53, "an old and dear friend whom I have loved for years". She named the boy Richard, in honour of her own father, Keir, in remembrance of Keir Hardie, the founder of the Labour Party, and Pethick, a tribute to Lady Pethick-Lawrence, one of the pioneers of the Women's Suffrage Movement. Dr. R. K. P. Pankhurst, Ph.D., now a lecturer at the University College of Addis Ababa, was devoted to his mother, with whom he worked closely in her propaganda for Ethiopia.

Mrs. Pankhurst once said: "I grew up with a sense of destiny. As soon as I was old enough to understand, my father told me that if I did not drudge and toil and work for other people I should have not been worth the upbringing. Food is not important; money is not important; but from my two American lecture tours in 1910 and 1911 I made quite a few thousand pounds."

The three causes to which she gave unstinted service and publicity were those of women's suffrage, the unmarried mother and Ethiopia. On the last-named subject she wrote many letters to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, of which the majority could not be published because of their inordinate length, volubility being the outstanding characteristic of her writing.

## Mr. Justice A. G. Somerhough Prosecutor of Kenyatta

MR. JUSTICE ANTHONY GEORGE SOMERHOUGH, O.C., a judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, has died in Ndola after a heart attack. He suffered a stroke whilst shaving, was rushed to hospital, underwent an emergency operation, but died soon afterwards.

Born in London in 1906, he was educated at Dover College, H.M.S. Worcester, and Exeter College, Oxford. Under the tuition of the famous Jim Morrison, he gained his wings in the Royal Air Force in 1927, served in the Fleet Air Arm in China waters, and then became A.D.C. to the Governor of Hong Kong. He was called to the Bar in 1936, and then entered the legal side of the Royal Air Force.

He went to France soon after the outbreak of war in 1939, and in the next year was posted to the Middle East as a deputy judge advocate general (being thrice mentioned in dispatches). From 1945 to 1948 he had

charge of the war crimes group in North-Western Europe, appearing at the Nuremberg trials. Then a group-captain, he retired from the R.A.F., and in 1949 entered the Colonial Judicial Service, going to Kenya as a Crown counsel. As Acting Solicitor-General he entered the Legislative Council in 1953, having previously prosecuted Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader. Because his name was known to be on the murder list of the Kikuyu gangsters, he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia as a puisne judge. He had been Acting Chief Justice since 1958.

A keen angler and motorist, he was a member of the Northern Rhodesia Game Preservation and Hunting Society. He was a witty raconteur.

Since August 16 he had been hearing the trial of four Africans accused of murdering Mrs. Lilian Burton. His death will necessitate a new trial. The prosecutor was forced to abandon his rôle through illness on September 27, and a week's adjournment was granted so that a new prosecutor might study the case.

## Mr. E. B. Hosking

MR. ETHELBERT BERNARD HOSKING, C.M.G., O.B.E., who has died in Kenya, aged 70, was in the Colonial Service in that country for 31 years until he retired in 1944, when he began farming in the Mōiben area.

Born in Sussex, he was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Wadham College, Oxford. He went to what was then the East Africa Protectorate in 1913 as an assistant district commissioner, and was made Acting Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement in 1935, Commissioner of Mines in the next year, and Chief Native Commissioner in 1937, holding that office for seven years.

After his retirement he became a member of the Standing Committee on Geographical Names in Kenya, he was for several years chairman of the Uasin Gishu District Council, and he wrote a little book called "Kisietla." Some years ago a friend and he wrote for private circulation an excellent memorandum on the progress of the African in Kenya. Towards the end of the last war he gave up his leave in this country to act as honorary secretary general of the Royal Empire Society.

After Mumias had been condemned as a Government station, he was deputed to select another site and chose Kakamega. Nineteen years later, when it had become the centre of a goldfield, he was reposted there. There were some tough characters in the locality at the time, but Hosking was soon on good terms with almost all of them, for he was blessed with tact, was willing to take the initiative, and was always ready to hear the views and seek the co-operation of others. There was therefore pleasure among the mining community when he was later made head of the Mining and Geological Department.

For several years he was president of the European Civil Servants' Association. He had also served as president of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya.

MR. ROBERT ENGLISH, who was the first superintendent of the Government Press in Dar es Salaam, has died at his home in Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, after a long illness. In the 1914-18 war he served in East Africa in the Ordnance Corps, taking his discharge locally in order that he might help in establishing the Government Press in occupied German East Africa. Eleven years later he went to Sierre Leone as Government printer, and later to Nigeria. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1939.

## Constitutional Talks For Tanganyika

### Governor's Address to Legislature

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, said when he addressed the Legislature on Tuesday that a Constitutional Conference would be held in London early in March under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State to consider arrangements for the attainment first of self-government and then of independence and a termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Exports for the first half of this year at £22.8m. were £6m. above the corresponding figures for 1959, and imports at £15.5m. showed an increase of £2m. Substantial increase in capital investment was foreseeable, for the largest sugar project ever to be attempted in this Territory, getting under way at Kilombero, the East African Tobacco Company's factory in Dar es Salaam would come into production in January, the Michelin Tyre Company had plans to establish a factory in the Northern Province, cement packing would start in Dar es Salaam in November, and other industrial projects were being planned.

Income from the country's "big three"—sisal, cotton, and coffee—would soon be augmented by cocoa from Tanga Province, by the contribution of smallholders to tea production, by seed peas from the Southern Highlands, by hibiscus from the Eastern Province, and by Turkish tobacco from the Central, Southern Highlands, and Western provinces. There were also good prospects of productive fisheries and of increased livestock holdings.

Co-operative societies, which now handled produce exceeding £11m. in value, accounted for more than a quarter of Tanganyika's exports.

Shipments of sisal had again broken all records for quantity and value—208,000 tons and more than £13m.

Economic development must be under-pinned by a great expansion of an eight-year primary course. At secondary level it was hoped to increase the number of African candidates for the School Certificate from 324 last year to 2,275 in 1964. Very early steps would be taken towards creating a local university college.

### Crime Increase

In the course of his speech Sir Richard Turnbull also said—Tanganyika's railway communications are now being extended on a scale which has not been seen for many years. Not only is the link from Kilosa to Mikumi now open to traffic, but work has begun on the connexion between the Central and the Tanga Lines which has for so long been a East African ambition. "A year ago I said that the crime rate had continued to rise. This year's statistics show no improvement. Reported cases in the first six months were 14% more than in the corresponding months of 1959. There is a 12% increase in the number of murders and manslaughters. The greatest increase is in the incidence of stock theft, where 1,101 cases have been reported in the first six months of this year, or more than half as many again as in the same period in 1959. I must refer to the organized and violent raids by gangs which have resulted in considerable loss of property in the Northern Province.

"Our civil service establishment provides for 4,135 higher posts. In July 3,403 of these posts were filled and 732 were vacant. Of these 3,403 officers, 506 are local officers, 380 of them Africans, 84 Asians, and 42 Europeans. When I spoke to Council last year the number of local officers in these senior posts was 360, of whom 270 were Africans.

"Broadly speaking, the pace of Africanization is governed not by lack of training facilities but by the shortage of sufficient candidates with the educational qualifications necessary to enable them to use those facilities. In all those posts for which a formal post-secondary qualification, whether academic, professional or technical, is essential, the speed at which we can Africanize is entirely governed by the rate of output of Tanganyika students from secondary schools and post-secondary institutions. . . .

"Because our own resources are so straitened, the Government will seek all other possible means of securing assistance from the outside world. We are assured of aid totalling many millions of pounds from H.M. Government in the form of Erezhequer loans and Colonial Development and Welfare grants. The United Nations Technical Assistance Board has decided to set aside £250,000 for various forms of technical assistance to Tanganyika during 1961-62, and we have been granted a loan of £698,000 by the United States Development Loan Fund.

*Good news from Africa*



# HEALTH

## the big leap forward

THE HEALTH OF SEVEN MILLION AFRICANS was a major responsibility taken over by the Federal Government when the three countries of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland joined together in 1953. The health authorities were faced with low standards of health among the African population, especially in the country districts. They had to fight disease in many forms—and over a vast area. But they had two massive advantages. They had a real determination to give the African the best possible chance of a healthy life. And Federation provided the means to bring this about. For the first time Central Africa had a unified health plan. For the first time people could think big in health matters—and get big results. Here is the story of seven momentous years.

### Health expenditure doubled

Much more money was needed and the success of the Federal Government in providing it is shown by these figures. In 1953 expenditure on health for the three territories was about 4½ million pounds—by 1960 this had been increased to over 9 million pounds. The greatest increase was in Nyasaland, where health expenditure has tripled in the last seven years. 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. And this policy



**NEW HOSPITALS FOR AFRICANS** The Llewellyn Hospital at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, is one of the ultra-modern central hospitals built for all races during the 1950's.

has produced results. In seven years there has been a sharp rise in the African expectation of life. Many more Africans are enjoying a useful and healthy old age. Further great improvements are expected as the new health policy gathers momentum.

### Partnership against disease

European skill and resources behind the African desire to learn: these are the forces that are making the health service work. It is partnership in progress. The big task for the Federal Government is to train Africans as doctors, nurses and medical orderlies to take their place in the fight against disease. Medical workers of all races are being trained in the Federation's hospitals. Plans are now well advanced to establish a medical school at the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury. Associated with it will be a new multi-racial teaching

hospital to be built shortly by the Federal Government.

### Battle against disease in the bush

There remains the greatest problem—to fight disease in the undeveloped districts. The attack is many-sided: the mobile hygiene units that go deep into the rural areas to fight disease at its source, the rural dispensaries, the clinics and subsidised medical missions, and an ever-growing network of hospitals.



**"THE PATIENT IS DOING WELL"** The health of African children is the trust of African and European doctors and nurses working side by side.

Health is only one of many fields in which tremendous progress has been made since Federation. African wages and salaries have been doubled. 50% more African children are now at school. A non-racial franchise has been introduced. The Federation has already achieved much 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



## H.M.G. Shirking Responsibilities

### Address to Kenya Convention

MR. C. O. OATES, chairman of the Kenya Convention of Associations, said in the course of his address to its conference last week:—

"We who represent the European in the rural areas of Kenya, where the basis of the country's prosperity lies, cannot avoid looking at the two contrasting pictures of the Congo and Nigeria. While we do not wish to hinder the grant at the appropriate time of independence to Kenya, we do wish to see that certain basic conditions are fulfilled.

"While few of us like the Lancaster House Constitution, not many farmers wish to leave Kenya. We are, after all, farmers, not politicians. If we could be certain of a period of tranquility to get on with our ordinary work, a great deal of confidence would return."

"The decision as to when power is to be transferred is that of H.M. Government, whose responsibility is indeed grave, for while the grant of premature independence to an inadequate administration may bring economic disaster and worse to the European, who can doubt that the biggest sufferer in the end will be the ordinary African. My impression, however, is that H.M. Government seek rather a formula with which to quiet the fears of their supporters in England interested in Kenya, but which may not necessarily contain what we think are minimum safeguards.

"Our agenda allows for a discussion on European representation after the next election. It is obvious that with only 10 seats on a non-official side of over 50, the European will have no political power. It is therefore all the more important that we should be represented by people who have our confidence, and who between them can speak with authority on every part of the immense economic contribution the European has made and is making to Kenya. I beg that personal disagreements shall not prevent us from getting the best candidates for the European reserved seats.

"The present unsatisfactory position of our land titles and

values is mainly responsible for the almost total lack of confidence in the future among Europeans in Kenya today. Mr. Macleod having called the political tune, has shown a singular lack of interest in paying the economic piper. Since Lancaster House many of the African political leaders have on numerous occasions said that we have no legal title to the land we hold, and we have seen valuable farms become unsaleable.

"Recently in London Mr. Gichuru has said that after independence he and his associates wish the European farmer and planter to remain. I trust that he will with equal publicity make these same statements to African audiences in Kenya—though it will take more than a few statements of this nature to get back our confidence.

### Effort to Brainwash Public

"It is not, however, the African politicians who are responsible for our being here; H.M. Government gave us our leases and its actions have caused our farms to become almost valueless. H.M. Government is doing its very best to shirk the great responsibilities it has incurred, and in its efforts to try to prove there is nothing to worry about, has called into play all the organization and propaganda of the Conservative Party and not a few newspapers. The effort to brainwash the few of the British public interested in us has been prodigious.

"However, the British Government has still done practically nothing to stabilize the value of our holdings in this country. Only just over £3m. is yet available for the purchase of farms. Kenya Ministers have been sent cap in hand all over the continent of Europe.

"The Committee on Land and Economics set up at your request by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentick came to some unanimous and firm conclusions. The request for a sum of £35m. over a period of years for the stabilization of land prices was the most important. I felt a change of emphasis in our co-partners the Kenya National Farmers' Union when they appeared to accept the Minister of Agriculture's scheme. I am, however, assured by one of their senior members that such is not the case and that they had not lost sight of the objective of £35m.

"We are told that we in Africa are, in the words of Mr. Macmillan, 'taking part in a great experiment with a great challenge'. This we acknowledge, but we would wish that the experiment on which the future happiness and economic welfare of your wives and families depends should at least be underwritten by those who from a safe distance are causing it to be carried out at no risk to themselves."

## British Capital Shy of Kenya

### Outflow of Funds Continues

MR. I. SOMEN, chairman of the Finance Committee of Nairobi City Council, and a former mayor, told the council last week on his return from London that City leaders had made it clear to him that no magic wand would make capital available for Kenya; Nairobi would not be able to raise a public loan in the United Kingdom, where the return on East African Government loans was at present the unprecedented figure of 8%.

Next day Mr. J. H. Dutton, Acting Minister for Finance, denied rumours that there was any intention of freezing assets. He admitted that in the two months following the Lancaster House Conference £3,400,000 had left the Colony, and that in the succeeding five months a slightly larger sum had been sent out, but said that those remittances had been partly balanced by incoming funds.

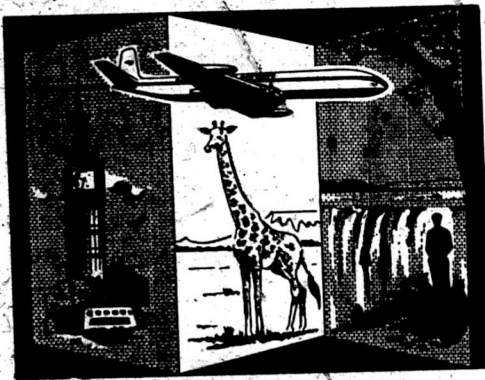
These statements conflict with that made in London a few days ago by Mr. Tom Mboya that he and his leader, Mr. Gichuru, had found confidence in Kenya in their discussions in the City.

### East African Bank Rate

BANKS IN EAST AFRICA have this week raised their minimum overdraft rate from 7% to 8%. Interest on deposits from three to six months is up from 3% to 4%, from six to nine months to 4½%, and from nine to 12 months to 5%.

### American Trade Mission

MR. H. J. CUMMINGS, director of the Near East and African Division of the United States Department of Commerce, is to lead an American trade mission to East Africa. His colleagues will be specialists in area development, finance, light machinery, tourism, and the consumer goods in industries. The mission will be in Nairobi from October 24 to 31.



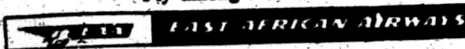
**EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS**

**LINKS THE U.K. EAST AFRICA  
AND RHODESIA**

Nairobi ★ Blantyre  
Dar es Salaam ★ Salisbury  
Ndola ★ Johannesburg

and operates a comprehensive internal network linking 35 centres in the four East African territories

Fly among friends on



in association with B.O.A.C. and C.A.A.

E.A.A. 3124

# EVERYONE IS A REGULAR CUSTOMER



There's something about the Safari service that makes you feel at home immediately. Maybe it's the reliability and comfort of the jet-prop **VISCOUNT**. Maybe it's the wide seats, only two abreast. Maybe it's the good food, or perhaps it's just the friendly, personal attention of the air hostesses—but it's a fact. Passengers who fly Safari once come back to us again and again.

**FLY VISCOUNT**

# Safari

**LOWER-THAN-EVER FARES!**  
**BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS**

Economy class Services (Skycoach Services, too)  
in conjunction with BOAC

CAC/SA/6

# No Secession While Britain Remains Protecting Power

## Governor of Uganda's Reply to Resolutions of Buganda Lukiko

**THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA**, Sir Frederick Crawford, delivered to the Katikiro of Buganda (Mr. Michael Kintu), last week his replies to four resolutions passed by the Lukiko of that Kingdom after the return from London of the Kabaka and his Ministers and other advisers.

On August 29 the following resolution was passed by Lukiko:—

"The special session which has sat today, August 29, 1960, has met the members of the Buganda delegation (Constitutional Committee) who have been sent by the Kabaka now in London. The members have given a report on the talks which have been in progress between the Kabaka and the Buganda Constitutional Committee on the one hand, and the Governor and Secretary for the Colonies on the other. The Lukiko is deeply grateful to H.H. the Kabaka for sending the envoys, and it has also expressed its appreciation to the members of the Constitutional Committee for the tremendous work they have done.

"The Lukiko is greatly perturbed to see that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has up till now failed to state officially that Buganda will be united into an independent Uganda in a federal form of government; for this would allay the fears of the Baganda and assure them that H.M. Government is not prepared to impose on the Baganda a type of government which they do not desire.

"This Lukiko supports the delegates to continue along the same lines the talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to conclude satisfactorily all the matters which they have put before us in London."

The Governor replied to that communication:—

"This resolution is noted. The Governor invites the attention of the Lukiko to the Secretary of State's announced decision that the question of the future form of government for Uganda is a matter for the Relationships Commission and a subsequent constitutional conference.

"The Secretary of State has stated on several occasions that he is unwilling to prejudice the work of that commission whose recommendations will be considered by representa-

tives of all concerned at the ensuing constitutional conference — by giving in advance the assurance requested by the Lukiko delegates that Uganda will have a federal form of government in the future. Those who favour a federal form of government will have every opportunity of stating their views to the Relationships Commission."

### Registration for Elections

The following resolution was passed by the Lukiko on September 21:—

"The Lukiko sitting today, September 21, 1960, greatly deplores H.M. Government's attitude in announcing the putting into effect on August 22, registration of voters for the Legislative Council, 1961, whereas this was one of the most important points for which the Secretary of State invited the Kabaka and the Lukiko Constitutional Committee to discuss with a view to arriving at a mutual agreement. The fact that while these discussions were still in progress when registrations started is a clear indication that H.M. Government intended to prejudice the talks and to alienate the loyalty of H.H. the Kabaka's subjects.

"The Lukiko is very much grieved by this arbitrary act, whose implications are extremely insulting because it is clear that the Secretary of State did not intend to arrive at a negotiated agreement, but that he embarked on discussions having already made up his mind as to what his final decision was going to be."

To this the Governor replied:—

"This resolution is not approved. The Governor would remind the Lukiko that H.M. Government has affirmed and repeated on many occasions that direct elections would be held throughout the Protectorate early in 1961 and that registration of electors would take place in Buganda as in other provinces. The Kabaka's Ministers were specifically informed of the Secretary of State's decision in this regard by the Governor at a meeting on August 2, and the Secretary of State personally reaffirmed this decision to the Buganda delegation immediately after their arrival in London. The discussion which followed in London took place against this clear background.

"The Kabaka's Ministers and also the Lukiko must be well aware that the participation of Buganda in the Legislative Council and the holding of elections in Buganda in 1961 form an essential part of the 1955 Agreement. The people of Buganda have a legal right to register and vote in elections, and many thousands of them have already exercised their right to register."

### Ordinance for Prevention of Intimidation

The following resolution was passed by the Lukiko on September 21:—

"The Lukiko sitting today, September 21, 1960, opposes the Bill which the Protectorate Government intends to rush through the Legislative Council, which when passed will empower the Government to subject the Baganda to harsh treatment, by imprisoning them without trial on mere suspicion that they might, or might attempt to, intimidate or interfere with those wishing to register or to elect. The Lukiko sees in this Bill nothing short of Communist practices being exercised by the Protectorate Government on the Kabaka's subjects.

"This Bill is a negation of the rule of law upon which basis H.M. Government is supposed to operate, as it is owed to everybody's freedom that he should not be put to prison without trial.

"Owing to the fact that registration in other parts of Uganda has gone on well without opposition, and it is nearing completion there, it is clear that this Bill is intended solely for Buganda where registration has been opposed. This attitude on the part of the Protectorate Government tends more to disunity than unity between Buganda and the rest of Uganda.

"The Lukiko regrets to see that at such times as the present, when Uganda is approaching independence, a Bill like the one under review is sought to be put into effect by the Protectorate Government. This is a bad legacy for the future Government of Independent Uganda."

To this the Governor replied:—

"This resolution is not approved. The Governor points out to the Lukiko that the object of the Election (Prevention of Intimidation) Ordinance applies not only to registration of voters but also to elections as a whole and will be brought into force only if the scale of intimidation makes it necessary. "No one in Buganda or anywhere else in the Protectorate has anything to fear from this ordinance provided he does not attempt by intimidation to interfere with the right of the individual to take part in elections.

"The Governor hopes that circumstances will not arise

**SENIOR SERVICE**  
The Perfection of Cigarette Luxury

**SENIOR SERVICE**  
Satisfy

**TOBACCO**  
**AT ITS BEST**









# BROOKE BOND EAST AFRICA LTD. - KERICHO



*It's a good life on the Tea Estates*

## SETTLE DOWN HERE FOR:

 Free football kit and private fields to play on;  
 organised choir singing;  dancing, physical culture, scouting, social halls and  canteens;  
 personal protective clothing for work. Free houses, firewood,  gardens to cultivate, primary education,  
 children's creches, medical attention,  hospitalisation, surgical operations, free midwifery,  
 child welfare and domestic science classes; complimentary cinema shows.  All provided by our  
 Company. Subsidised shopping centres and

*5% interest on your personal savings ALL FOR AFRICANS*



**FAST REGULAR SERVICES**  
**BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS**  
**AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN**  
**PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS**  
**TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS**

**General Agents :**

**EAST AFRICA**  
**STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.**  
 P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

**SOUTH AFRICA**  
**JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS**  
 P.O. Box 1006, Durban

**EUROPE**  
**JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.**  
 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesia Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY  
 ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

which will require him to bring this ordinance into force, and that the Ministers, Lukiko members, chiefs, and the people of Buganda will, as has been done in other parts of the Protectorate, do all they can to ensure that those who wish to register and vote can do so in peace and without fear. The Bill is solely designed to protect public security and the freedom of individuals."

### Buganda's Desire for Autonomy

The following resolution was passed by the Lukiko on September 24:—

"The Buganda Lukiko, sitting from September 21 to 24, has heard the report of the Katikiro in respect of the talks held in London between H.H. the Kabaka, the Lukiko Constitutional Committee, and the Secretary of State concerning the Buganda constitutional matters. In that report the Lukiko were told that the talks ended in a deadlock. In view of this deadlock the Lukiko has resolved that Buganda is determined to be a separate autonomous State, and consequent upon that Buganda will not be represented in the future Legislative Council.

"As Buganda has always stated that while dealing with her constitutional matters it is not her desire to stand in the way against the political development of the other parts of Uganda, and would like in this connexion to be clearly understood that other parts of Uganda are absolutely free to seek the attainment of their autonomy through whatever means they think fit.

"The Lukiko's memorandum which explains in detail the constitution for an independent Buganda is being prepared and will shortly be forwarded to H.M. the Queen of the United Kingdom."

The Governor replied:—

"This resolution is not approved. The Governor draws the attention of the Lukiko to the statement already made by the Protectorate Government with the authority of the Secretary of State. This explained that there can be no question of any part of the Protectorate seceding from Uganda for so long as H.M. Government is the protecting Power.

"The Governor reminds the Lukiko that there is an obligation under the 1955 Agreement on Buganda to participate in elections for the Legislative Council during 1961, and the hope is that the intentions stated in the Lukiko's resolution do not mean that the Buganda Government intends to break the Agreement, which would have most serious consequences.

"The state of protection does not depend in law on the Buganda Agreements, but derives from the earlier Agreement of May 29, 1893, and from the notification published in the London Gazette on June 19, 1894, stating that Buganda was placed under the protection of H.M. Queen Victoria. The state of protection is thus antecedent to the Agreements referred to and their abrogation would not of itself bring the state of protection to an end."

The Governor also pointed out that the unilateral abrogation of the Buganda Agreements would merely remove the framework which supports Buganda's present special position and constitution.

### Nyasaland Drought

THE DROUGHT IN NYASALAND is becoming more serious, with usually reliable streams and boreholes drying up almost daily, especially in heavily-settled rural areas. Worst hit is Blantyre-Limbe, where water supplies have been cut to six hours a day. Blantyre's main sources of supply, the Lunza and Lirangwe streams, have been dry since June, three months earlier than in the worst drought year on record.

## Colonel Mobutu's Ultimatum Fails

### U.N. Refuses To Surrender Mr. Lumumba

THE UNITED NATIONS refused to allow Colonel Mobutu's troops to arrest Mr. Lumumba on Tuesday and the colonel did not carry out his threat to use force if the ex-Prime Minister was not surrendered by 3 p.m.

The U.N. statement said that Congo law laid down that deputies could not be arrested unless their parliamentary immunity had been lifted by Parliament. "It could not withdraw its protection of Mr. Lumumba to facilitate the serving of an arrest warrant which was not "prima facie valid".

Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder.

The U.N. public works programme to help solve the Congo's unemployment problem, announced on Tuesday of last week, is to begin as soon as possible. It will be controlled by U.N. technicians already in the country. There are drainage projects for Coquilhatville (Equator Province) and Bukavu (Kivu); for Luluabourg (Kasai) road-building and water-supply schemes; and in the Stanleyville area of the Eastern Province more than 3,000 Africans are to be helped to develop farms.

A U.N. education official has said that almost all Congo primary schools re-opened at the beginning of last week, nearly three weeks late. About 80 Belgian teachers had then just returned to the Congo and a further 60 are expected shortly.

In Elisabethville a night curfew was imposed for an indefinite period after an increasing series of thefts and crimes of violence had become "a menace to public order". In the preceding 30 days a Cypriot and an Italian merchant, both known to have kept large sums of money at home, had been murdered.

In Stanleyville on Tuesday Mr. Louis Lumumba, brother of the former Prime Minister, and a minister in the provincial government of the Oriental Province, was placed under house arrest by Colonel Mobutu, who took similar action against Mr. Finant, the provincial governor, and Captain Fataki of the military police. Colonel Mobutu said that his action was to counter a plot to incite a local uprising against him. The anti-Lumumba newspaper *Courier d'Afrique* claimed that 29 out of 34 pro-Lumumba deputies had signed a public disavowal of their former leader.

### British Training of Cadets Postponed

The U.N. decision to postpone the training of Congolese military cadets in Britain "because the time was not appropriate" was criticized by Colonel Mobutu, who described as "colonialism" the U.N. plan to set up a military academy in the Congo. Thirty-six cadets had been expected to leave for Britain on the following Sunday.

Correspondents wrote of the Congo Army's desperate need for officers, saying that without them it continued to present the U.N. with a threat to law and order. There were reports of mutiny and rioting by soldiers in the Oriental Province, and looting in Kasai, when at Stanleyville troops were reported to have arrested their own officers.

A 25-member peace delegation from Colonel Mobutu was turned away from Elisabethville after being kept under armed guard at the airport for two hours. Arriving in a Congo Airways plane, the delegation left in a U.N. aircraft for Kamina, in central Katanga.

On Friday Mr. Lumumba issued a list of what he termed his new governmental team. The 40 names included most of the ministers appointed to the original Congolese Government after independence, and also Mr. Bolikango and Mr.

## TASMA

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

In selected cases, finance is also provided for approved sisal projects.

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA

Telephone: 691/2/6 Tanga

Telegram: Tasma Tanga

## Highest Quality Products

CABLES

V.I.R. Taped  
and Braided  
Lead Alloy and  
Tough Rubber  
Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES

Silk and Cotton  
Braided Tough  
Rubber  
Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH  
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone:  
VAN 7644

Telegram:  
Wandle London

Agents: Messrs. AFRICAN CONSULTANTS LTD.

Kalonji, both staunch opponents of Lumumba. Neither had been previously informed of their new "appointments" and expressed considerable surprise at the inclusion of their names. Colonel Mobutu promptly declared the new "government" invalid and arrested 12 Lumumba supporters.

Pro-Lumumba Baluba raided towns in north-eastern Katanga and at least 35 people were reported killed in clashes with troops. A U.N. spokesman in Elisabethville said that at least three Europeans were among the dozens of hostages taken by the tribesmen.

In Leopoldville on Saturday Congolese police mutilated and held about 20 of their commissioners prisoner for nine hours. They claimed that they had not been paid for two months, but freed the officers after being promised that their pay would be brought up to date.

Pro-Lumumba pamphlets were distributed in the African quarter of the capital. In an obvious jibe at Colonel Mobutu, they stressed that African colonels and other officers owed their new ranks to Lumumba.

Colonel Mobutu's wife and children flew to Brussels.

The *Observer* correspondent in Leopoldville telegraphed that Colonel Mobutu was "watching over his 26 student government commissioners as jealously as any flustered hen with her chicks". He claimed that they had achieved more during the previous 20 days than Lumumba in the two months before the colonel "neutralized" him. The correspondent continued:—

"Steps are being taken at last to bring some sort of order to the Congo's financial affairs, to set up customs and immigration and exchange controls. It is hardly possible to determine just how effective these young technocrats will be. They are quite without experience, but they have the advantage of enthusiasm and a desire to lift the administration of this unhappy country out of the political morass. Their administration is a temporary one, filling the gap until reconciliation and compromise between the chief protagonists in the Congo crisis—President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba."

Baluba tribesmen opposed to Mr. Tshombe burned a cotton mill near Kabalo, some 370 miles from Elisabethville. About 30 Europeans took refuge in hotels guarded by U.N. troops.

### Lumumba Appeals for Support

On Sunday Mr. Lumumba announced yet again that he was taking over power in the Congo. Then he went from bar to bar in the capital calling on the people to rally behind him and support his plan to chase U.N. troops from the Congo. Mobutu's military police stood by his side as he addressed cheering crowds shouting *Uhuru*. Ghanaian and Indian soldiers shook hands with him. His prestige apparently rests on his determination and ability to resist all efforts to dislodge him; but Mr. Jerome Benetar, party organizer of the National Congolese movement, said that he was breaking all ties with Lumumba because "his policy of enslavement to the Russians makes it impossible to remain loyal to him".

It was reported from Elisabethville that eight Europeans, including a woman, had been found, tortured to death near Kabalo. The men had been mutilated and the woman raped. Military sources said the position in Kabalo was "desperate" and that aid had been sought from U.N. troops. Earlier in the day two detachments of Ethiopian troops were dispatched to reinforce the Mali troops already there.

Mr. Tshombe warned that he would break off diplomatic relations with Belgium if she did not recognize Katanga's independence.

A broadcast from Brussels said that the West German ambassador in the Congo had disappeared from a boat on the Congo river.

After Lumumba had toured the African quarter of the city Colonel Mobutu had his residence surrounded by heavily armed troops and gave orders that no one should enter or leave. A strong guard of Ghanaian, Tunisian, and Moroccan troops was still maintained in the grounds of the residence, and U.N. reinforcements were sent. Lumumba appeared on the balcony of his house and challenged Mobutu to a duel. The colonel retorted later: "If he wants a trial of strength I will give it him".

On Monday Colonel Mobutu's "council of students" gave the U.N. representatives in Leopoldville until 3 p.m. on the following day to hand over Mr. Lumumba, threatening to use force if their demand was refused. Mr. Bomboke, president of the council, said a legal arrest warrant had been issued but that the U.N. had prevented its execution. The U.N. attitude had been dictated by "certain African countries", and he spoke of rupture of relations with Ghana. Mr. Dayal called Mr. Hammarskjöld for instructions.

In Brussels M. Eyskens said that Belgium had good reasons for not being the first country to recognize Katanga's independence. He denied that Belgium was acting against the province in the U.N. or elsewhere.

President Nkrumah announced that he would publish the entire correspondence addressed to him by President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba, so that there could be no misapprehension of the part played by Ghana in the Congo crisis.

## Riots in Southern Rhodesia

### Seven Africans Killed

RIOTS BROKE OUT in two areas of Southern Rhodesia, at the week-end, in the African township of Harare, Salisbury, where seven Africans were killed and many injured.

The trouble began on Saturday afternoon when an African was knocked down and killed by a European motorist in Harare. A group of Africans surrounded the car, police who had arrived to investigate were stoned, and disturbances quickly spread through the township. After many attempts to break up the crowd with tear-gas had failed, the police opened fire, and as rioting developed European reservists were called out, whilst Africans stoned more cars and buses and the police. Workers living in hostels and began looting cafes and shops yelling "Congo", "Kwacha", and "Africa". They set fire to buildings and 11 Indian, African and European-owned shops were destroyed.

Harare's modern beach had been stoned and five European attendants had to be rescued. Other beachhalls were razed. Previously seven African policemen had been extricated after a siege. At least three lorries and two cars were burnt out; four badly damaged buses were towed away.

At midnight the situation was quiet and trouble was then confined to small pockets of rioters, whom the police were mopping up. In Harare African hospital 60 to 70 Africans were treated for gun-shot wounds. Many Europeans were injured, including women and children, but of the 19 admitted to hospital only one was detained. About 100 Africans were arrested; four were in hospital in a critical condition.

Though Harare was quiet on Sunday a brief flare-up occurred at Highfield, six miles to the west. Africans smashed windows of a bar after an African had been refused admission through not complying with the bar's dress rules. Two Africans were arrested.

### Shoe Factory Burned

In Gwelo, where a meeting of the National Democratic Party broke up in disorder, several vehicles and buildings, including the Bata shoe factory, a bakery and the home of the Gwelo location superintendent, were burned. The special constabulary was called out at midnight local time as rioting continued. A mob of Africans moved on the Shamrock Park housing area. Many coloured people arrived at Gwelo police station demanding protection.

Southern Rhodesia is today a tinderbox, one African Nationalist leader said in Salisbury, where Africans said that if the police had acted more calmly the disturbances could have been avoided.

Police reserves in Bulawayo were called out on Monday when tension was reported in African areas after about 2,000 Africans had struck for higher pay, leaving without African labour at least nine factories and the local bus company, whose workers were the first to strike. Europeans maintained the bus services. Elsewhere in Southern Rhodesia, however, there was an almost complete return to work by Africans.

## Costly Cat

A PRIZE CAT, whose picture had appeared on National Savings posters, and which had been killed by the Mau Mau in Kenya, was mentioned last week in the High Court in London. Its owner, Miss N. Coton, pianist and composer, of Telcombe, Sussex, and at one time resident in Kenya, explained that as it had done its bit for Britain it had been only fair to bury it in its own country; it was therefore brought to Britain by air in a special solution. Miss Coton, who keeps 34 cats at a cost of £17 a week, was giving evidence about expenses she and a friend, Miss Joan Beech, of Kingsbridge, had incurred in keeping 29 prize cats, in respect of which Miss Beech had sued for £558. Judgment was entered with costs for Miss Beech, and Miss Coton's counterclaim for alleged loans amounting to £600 was dismissed with costs. Another court had already ordered Miss Coton to destroy all but four of her cats.

## Kilombero Sugar Company's Issue

KILOMBERO SUGAR CO., LTD., incorporated in Tanganyika, has offered to the public £700,000 convertible preference shares of £1 each bearing interest at 7%. A very unusual feature of the offer is that it remains open for three months.

The company, formed to develop a sugar estate and factory in the Kilombero Valley, some 220 miles from Dar es Salaam, has a 99-year's right of occupancy over some 25,200 acres from the Government. Initial development will be on about 6,000 acres, of which 36 acres are already under seed cane. Another 25 acres are to be planted in December and a further 1,750 acres by the end of next year. The initial annual productive capacity of the factory will be 20,000 long tons of sugar, but it will be so constructed as to facilitate an increase to 30,000 tons.

The chairman of the company is Mr. A. A. Lawrie, regional controller in East Africa of the Colonial Development Corporation, (which acquired a substantial interest in the company last June and will subscribe later for convertible income notes). Mr. F. J. Müstili, the deputy chairman, is the C.D.C. representative in Tanganyika.

There are seven other directors: Mr. E. H. Van Eeghen, who conducts a general training business in Tanganyika and was responsible for the original conception of the company; Mr. G. P. Kunambi, Sultan of Uluguru and chairman of the Morogoro Native Authority Council; Mr. William van Leeuwen, who has had wide experience of the sugar industry in the Far East; Mr. Willem Lindner, managing director of a Netherlands company which has long operated sugar estates in Java and made a thorough investigation of the Kilombero plan; Mr. N. M. Lyamuya, chairman of the Tanganyika Co-operative Training Agency, Ltd., Moshi; and Mr. Abdul Nazerali and Mr. J. D. Shah, both of whom are prominent in the business life of Tanganyika.

## Alex. Lawrie & Company

ALEX. LAWRIE & CO., LTD., announce profits for the year to June 30 last after allowing £104,000 for taxation of £100,758, almost exactly the same figure as in 1959, this year, however, taxation took an additional £16,000. Ordinary shareholders again receive 12½%. The general reserve is strengthened by £45,000, and the carry-forward is £51,424.

The issued capital is £848,000, and capital and revenue reserves and surplus total £732,691. Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at £49,401, interest in subsidiary companies at £784,664, investments at £693,552, and current assets less current liabilities at £111,693.

The improved results are due mainly to the fact that the East African subsidiary, Kettles-Roy and Tysons, Ltd., turned a loss of £5,660 in 1959 into a profit of £4,453. Horace Hickling and Co., Ltd., slightly increased their profits in Nyasaland. The parent company's tea estates in that country and Tanganyika continue their development programmes.

The directors are Messrs. G. W. Gemmill (chairman), G. A. Rainey, L. F. Manton, and H. G. Sinclair.

## Arbitration in Tea Dispute

SIR BARCLAY NIBHLL has been appointed arbitrator in a trade dispute between the Tea Plantation Workers' Union of Kenya and the Kericho branch of the Kenya Tea Growers' Association. African employees on tea estates in the Kericho area struck work on September 13 in support of claims for higher wages, and others in the Sotik, Nandi Hills, and Limuru districts came out in sympathy. The strike ended a fortnight later when the two parties agreed to submit the issue to arbitration. There has been no previous arbitration in the agricultural industry in Kenya.

## New Brewery Company

ALLSOFF (TANGANYIKA), LTD., has been formed in Tanganyika to take over the business in the Territory hitherto done by Allsoff (East Africa) Ltd. Two Africans have been appointed directors of the new company. They are Mr. O. J. M. Lema, a member of the Chagga Council, and Mr. Rodrigues Simoko, a Dar es Salaam businessman. The managing director is Mr. G. Giuliani, of Moshi.

## News Items in Brief

An hippopotamus calf weighing 75 lb. has been born in Whipsnade Zoo.

Okapi rarely bred in captivity, but a calf has been born to an okapi in Frankfurt Zoo.

A Federal Army athletic championship meeting will be held in Salisbury on October 21-22.

In the Kasungu district of Nyasaland a three-legged calf has been born. It walks well on three legs.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association will hold its 19th Annual Dinner in Tanga on October 22.

Nyasaland now has a daily air service to Salisbury, with Viscount aircraft on five days and Dakotas on the other two.

The Kenya African National Union will issue a statement of policy in the middle of this month, probably on October 17.

A two-day course on Africa arranged by the Royal African Society will be held in Guildhall, London, on February 7 and 8, 1961.

The Nyasaland A.A.A. will this year receive a £5,000 grant from the Beit Trust for the improvement and development of athletics.

In the forthcoming Nyasaland elections the Congress Liberation Party will contest "every district where Malawi puts up a candidate".

Nairobi's Coryndon Museum has acquired a rare giant crayfish, weighing nearly 10 lb., believed to be the biggest ever found in East Africa.

Road casualties in the Federation during July were the highest for any month in the past three years, 78 people being killed and 706 injured.

In Kampala a Ugandan has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for threatening to cut off the head of a man who registered as an elector.

Nairobi Town Planning Committee has approved the erection of a 23-storey building, which, with a height of 220 feet, will be the highest building in the city.

The number of elephants killed last year in the Gwembe Valley of Northern Rhodesia in necessary control operations was 329, compared with 410 in the previous year.

Nairobi building plans approved during the first seven months of this year were valued at just over £4½m. or £336,000 above the approvals in the corresponding period of 1959.

More than 1,700 Batistal refugees from Ruanda still remain in south-western Uganda. The Uganda Government does not intend to move them back into Ruanda in present conditions.

The Somali Council of Ministers has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Sweden.

A Kikuyu tribesman, Mwangi Mumo, has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment after being found guilty on five charges of administering Mau Mau oaths in the Nyari district of Kenya.

Almost 15,000 books from British schoolchildren and trade unionists have so far reached Nyasaland under the English Speaking Union's scheme to encourage Africans to read for pleasure.

African police in Southern Rhodesia are to receive higher pay. Recruits will start at £12 a month, instead of £8 7s. 6d. An African sub-inspector with six years' service in that rank will receive £64 monthly.

More than 1,000 Europeans in the Federation are to participate in a survey by the Central African Statistical Office to ascertain the present pattern of expenditure by European families in the three territories.

Continuing increases in operating costs compel the Union-Castle Line to raise passenger fares to and from South and East African ports by between 5% and 6% from November 1. Bookings already made will be at the old rates.

Eighteen Arab and African employees of Nyali, Ltd., Mombasa, whose combined service totals 378 years, have been presented with gifts and long-service certificates by Colonel R. N. Greenwood, chairman of the company. Three, each of whom have 31 years' service, received table cloths.

There are now 11 East African cadets at Sandhurst (three Africans, three Asians, and five Europeans). One of the first East African entrants to be commissioned is Second-Lieut. N. V. Champion, from Kenya, who will join a K.A.R. battalion in January after doing further training in the United Kingdom.

Ruo Estates, Ltd., tea planters in Nyasaland, are paying a final dividend for 1959-60 of 22½% on capital increased by a two-for-three scrip issue, before which an interim distribution of 10% was made. On the smaller capital the 1958-59 dividend was 40%. Trading profits for the past year were £76,329, against £59,233. Tax taken £31,250 (£24,000).

## Mr. Harry Oppenheimer's Views

### Copperbelt Advancement Problem Near Solution

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation and De Beers groups, told journalists in London on Friday that while he deeply regretted the decision that South Africa should become a republic, he would be much more worried if the country left the Commonwealth. The political battle which had culminated in the referendum was quite remote from the real problem, and it was dangerous to alter the whole focus of loyalties on the basis of a small party political majority.

Both for the Commonwealth and for the Union it was important that South African membership of the Commonwealth should continue; it would be extremely unwise for other members to exclude the Union because a tiny majority of the white population had voted for a republic.

The political situation would make it more difficult to attract capital from overseas, but all the great mining groups operating in Southern Africa had resources adequate for their present commitments.

Northern Rhodesian copper mines, which were doing extremely well, had agreed about steps to ensure stable prices for the metal. In the first place the need was not to cut production but to reduce sales, so that there would be supplies to draw upon when prices improved. That policy, adopted so successfully in diamond marketing, was in his view the right one for copper.

### Federation Absolutely Essential

Association of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was, Mr. Oppenheimer considered, absolutely essential, though some changes in the Constitution of the Federation were doubtless necessary. "We should concentrate on adjustment rather than on anything which would end an experiment which is to the advantage of all."

Great progress had been made in racial adjustment on the Copperbelt, and Mr. Oppenheimer was very hopeful that the problem of the industrial advancement of Africans would now be finally settled with the goodwill of the European trade union.

Because 90% of the world's supply of crushing board came from Congo mines which were not now producing, an affiliated company of De Beers was building in the Union a factory for the manufacture of a synthetic substitute. The factory would be producing on a large scale before stocks of the natural material became exhausted, even if the mine remained closed. The Belgian producers of the natural material were co-operating in the new enterprise.

## Rhodesian Selection Trust Results

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports net profits to June 30 after paying taxation of £3,296,019 of £7,600,923, compared with £4,862,300 for 1959. The dividend is raised by 5d. to 1s. 6d. per 5s. share, less tax at 7s. 6d. After the retention by subsidiaries of more than £2½m. and allowing for minority interests, R.S.T.'s net profit is £2.43m. (£1.67m.).

MUFUBA COPPER MINES, LTD., in which R.S.T. holds a 54% interest, increased its production from 88,056 to 103,709 long tons of copper, and the net profit after taxation and allowing £1m. for replacements to £5,654,107 (£3,964,418). A final dividend of 5s. 3d. brings the year's distribution to 7s. 10½d., against 5s. 6d. per £1 share last year.

CHIBULUMBA MINES, LTD., in which R.S.T. holds more than 64% of the capital, produced 22,054 long tons of copper, against 19,235 tons, and had a net profit of £1,734,074 (£1,144,676). Since the accumulated allowances for capital replacement exceed the trading profits, no taxation has to be paid. The general reserve is increased by £1,723,000 and the replacement account receives £250,000. No dividend is recommended, chiefly because provision must be made for repayment of a loan from the United States Government.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., a member of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, is raising its dividend from 10d. to 1s. 3d. less tax per 5s. unit, thanks to an increase in the net profit after tax from £2,949,485 to £4,112,413. Copper output rose from 80,873 long tons to 91,989 tons.

### Union Minière du Haut Katanga

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA has announced that the output of copper from its mines in the Kátanga Province of the Congo will not be cut. Any such steps, which would affect the Katanga's revenue would have to be referred to the Government of that province.

## Copperbelt Companies' Profits

### Rhoango Group's £22½m. After Tax

RHODESIAN ANGIO AMERICAN, LTD., which is incorporated in Northern Rhodesia, announces that the group net profit for the year to June 30 after taxation amounted to £22,526,466, or much more than double the £9,792,515 surplus in 1959.

The company holds a 52.4% interest in Rhokana Corporation and a 39% interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines. The directors of Rhoango propose a final dividend of 9s. 7.2d. per 10s. unit of stock, less tax of 7s. 6d., making with the 2s. interim distribution 8s. net per share, against 5s. last year.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., made operating profits in the year to June 30 of £11,241,928 (£5,672,689). After deduction of tax totalling £3,930,000, there remains £7,311,928, to which is to be added investment income of £4,222,350. The final dividend after tax is 5s. 6d., making 7s. for the year, against 40s. in 1959, when, however, the issued capital was £22½m. Now it is £25m.

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., which reports an operating profit of £3,693,003, is paying its maiden dividend of 1s. net per 5s. unit. The company is not liable for income tax because the aggregate of profits earned since the start of mining operations is less than the redeemable capital expenditure, about £20m. Rhokana has a 43.4% stake in Bancroft.

With the dividend announcement comes the following statement: "When the short-term finance was replaced by the issue of £7½m. preference shares the capital scheme included the granting of options to subscribe for 3m. ordinary shares in the company at 20s. per share. Good progress has been achieved in opening up the orebody and satisfactory profits have been earned during the past year. The company, however, is confronted with a heavy programme of capital expenditure over the next few years for the further development of the mine and the expansion of productive capacity, and before any distribution of profits by way of ordinary dividend was made, it was necessary to ensure that the company would receive further capital funds towards the financing of this programme. Bearing in mind the present stock market conditions, the directors decided to approach the holders of the options with a view to securing these capital funds, and it has been agreed that, in consideration of the option-holders undertaking to exercise the options when requested to do so by the company at any time after the payment of the above dividend, the price at which the shares shall be subscribed will be reduced from 20s. to 17s. 6d. per share."

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., is also to pay a net maiden dividend of 2s. per £1 stock unit.

## Ford Motor Co.

THE FORD MOTOR CO., LTD., reports a record group trading income of £20.99m. for the first half of the year, compared with £17.39m. in the corresponding period of 1959. Comparative sales were £151.2m. and £117.2m. The group net income after tax is £11.883m., compared with £9.979m. and £8.615m. in the two preceding half-years. Export sales amounted to 157,389 vehicles, a sharp increase on the 116,671 sold overseas in January-June of last year.

## Security for Overseas Investors

SIR LESLIE ROWAN, director of finance for Vickers Ltd., suggested when he addressed the International Conference of Manufacturers in London last week that an international body should be established to insure overseas investors against political risks in developing countries.

## Hire Purchase Finance

LOMBANK, LTD., the hire-purchase subsidiary of the Lombard Banking group, having announced its decision to cease hire-purchase operations in East Africa meantime on account of the political and economic difficulties, United Dominions Corporation (East Africa), Ltd., National Industrial Credit (East Africa), and Credit Finance Corporation, Ltd., stated in Nairobi that their hire-purchase finance business would continue normally.

## Tobacco Union Recognized

AFTER THREE MONTHS OF NEGOTIATION, the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., and the Uganda Tobacco Workers' Union have concluded an agreement covering recognition of the union and negotiation procedure. The agreement, which came into effect on October 1, embraces the company's workers throughout Uganda. A previous agreement had covered only Jinja.

## At and About the United Nations Beware of Soviet Russia

AFRICA has continued to be prominent in speeches to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, last week denounced Mr. Krushchev as a hypocrite, saying that the Soviet leader had tried to inflame the minds of the new leaders of Africa with shopworn slogans of imperialism and colonialism. He appealed to the newly admitted nations of Africa not to heed the Soviet voice, for "it is an act of complete hypocrisy for a Communist leader to denounce colonialism as if it were an evil characteristic of the Western Powers", whereas the greatest colonial power was the Soviet Union.

The new nations had not won their freedom only to barter it away. They should put bitterness out of their minds, for what mattered were the present and future. Most of them know that political independence can be won more swiftly than economic independence. Yet both are essential to true nationhood.

Mr. Frank Aiken, the Irish Minister of External Affairs, suggested the creation in Central Africa of an "area of law", a specific zone in which the neighbouring States would agree to limit their arms, exclude foreign troops from their territories, and accept U.N. supervision in fulfilment of those conditions. Ireland wanted the swift, orderly ending of colonialism, and he welcomed the "growing enlightenment of the British political conscience".

General de Gaulle, on a tour of eastern France, made a strong attack on the United Nations, saying: "We did not intend that the organization should develop into a kind of permanent scandal, with outrageous speeches, ridiculous over-bids, and threats of war. France does not approve of that. We want co-operation between nations." The U.N. had no right whatsoever to intervene in the Algerian question.

Mr. Macmillan, on his return to London from New York, said he thought Mr. Krushchev had overplayed his hand in

the United Nations and underrated the intelligence of the new African members. As he spoke almost every day, members got rather tired. The secretary-general had stood up to a very heavy attack, but the Congo problem was still in the hands of the U.N. and the secretary-general.

On Friday the General Assembly received by acclamation the Federation of Nigeria as the 99th member of the U.N. The Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, said that Nigeria would work with other African States to bring all African territories to a state of responsible independence.

Africa must not become a battleground for ideologies. The Congo should be dealt with primarily by African States at the political level, after a fact-finding commission had been sent. There should then be new elections to choose properly authorized leaders. Meanwhile the U.N. should take a much firmer line and support central Government Nigeria, would provide a Battalion of troops for service with the U.N. in the Congo.

Mr. Krushchev told reporters that if the Socialist countries did not get equality with the Western countries and neutrals in the U.N., "we shall uphold our interests outside the U.N. by means of force". Russia would not accept a decision of the secretary-general even if it were approved by 99% of those voting. He again demanded Mr. Hammarskjöld's dismissal.

U.N. officials in New York stated that the Congo's economic plight was a more serious and immediate problem than the political crisis there.

In the Assembly on Monday President Sekou Touré of Guinea tabled a resolution calling for the immediate grant of seats to delegates from the Congo's central Government, and condemning U.N. members who "disowned" that Government and "encouraged secession and chaos". He supported President Nkrumah's proposal that three deputy secretaries-general should be appointed to represent the Eastern, Western, and uncommitted nations. Africa was "no longer shy and a babe of contention", and the new African member States could not accept the "puppet" rôle offered them in the U.N. by those who wanted their votes. Mr. Krushchev was among delegates who gave the speaker a standing ovation at the end of his speech.

In a television interview in New York that evening the Soviet leader offered to sign an agreement banning the supply of arms to the new nations of Africa.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
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

### THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

### TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 9094, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya.

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE:

BOW BELLS HOUSE, BREAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4  
Telephone CITY 2046

## Over 800 offices in Africa . . . .

We provide an expert and comprehensive banking service throughout South, Central and East Africa.

Anyone with interests in these areas—whether resident or traveller, businessman or tourist—is invited to consult us.

### **THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, EC4

*Agents and correspondents throughout the world*



### the most comfortable way to EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA

**East Africa** Regular sailings from London, Gibraltar and Genoa via Suez, to the East African Ports of Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira and Lourenço Marques. Also sailings from London via the Cape.

**Rhodesia** Northern and Southern Rhodesia can be reached by the fast weekly Mail Service from Southampton to Cape Town and connecting there with express train, or via the nearest ports of entry, Beira and Lourenço Marques, on the Round Africa Service. Through bookings arranged.

For fares and full details apply:

**UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: Cayzer House,  
2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3  
Chief Passenger Office: Rotherwick  
House, 19-21 Old Bond Street,  
London, W.1

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.  
Telephone: HOLborn 3224-5

Cables:  
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams:  
EASTAFRIC. Westcent. London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters Of Moment	- 189	African Politicians and the Monckton Report	196
Notes By The Way	- 191	Personalia	- 198
Monckton Commission	- 192	Southern Rhodesia Call-up	- 210
H.M.G. Wants Federation To Continue	- 194	K.A.N.U. Split Denied	- 211
Conservative Party Conference	- 195	Commercial News	- 212

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1960

Vol. 37

No. 1820

37s 6d yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOSE WHO NAIVELY IMAGINED that the annual Conservative Conference would be marked by angry protests against the Government's treatment of Kenya and the idea of adding to the Federal Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a clause granting member States the right of secession a few years hence, an innovation which would be tantamount to a sentence of slow death, now know that such matters have ceased to arouse a party which used to be seriously concerned with the affairs of the Commonwealth and Empire. What little discussion there was on such topics took place on a tendentious resolution which had been deliberately designed to dodge difficulties; it proved to be exactly attuned to the mood of the four thousand and more delegates, who, if they did not leave the constituencies in a spirit of complacency, or even euphoria, became so quickly affected by the atmosphere of the Scarborough jamboree that they accepted uncritically equivocation, heavy doses of platitudes, a rich ration of rhetoric which had little relation to recent events or present problems, and the almost complete omission of real debate on the grave questions facing the Commonwealth. Only one of the massed brigade of delegates (certainly not a brigade of guards of the Commonwealth) tried seriously to come to grips with a fantasy that has done immense harm: Sir Conrad Corfield, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, endeavoured, unhappily without stirring his audience from its trance, to question the wisdom of exporting the Westminster model of democracy to African territories devoid of the experience and tradition of tolerance which are the essential prerequisites for its success.

Not deigning to answer so practical a point, or any of the others which worry many

people in and connected with East and Central Africa, the Secretary of State for the Colonies plunged into an emotional speech which contained not even one new thought. It had, however, been skilfully fabricated to divert attention from his calamitous mishandling of British Africa. Nobody gave any indication of recognizing that, at Mr. Macmillan's behest, he has within a year reversed the policy followed for a decade by his two able predecessors, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton and Mr. Lennox-Boyd (now Lord Chandos and Lord Boyd). That both stood deservedly high in the party's estimation has not spared their work from the wreckers within it; and those wreckers have come scatheless from a mass assembly which showed itself as obedient as the Tory phalanx of conformists in the House of Commons. The temperature of the conference was subnormal, its pulse weak, its respiration poor, and its aspirations on African matters subdued. The knockabout comedians of Socialism who had occupied the hall a week earlier had been substituted by a gathering so submissive that, as one young speaker remarked, it might regard "let us go forward together" as an incitement to riot.

The Government was asked to pursue in Africa a policy which would protect legitimate rights and fulfil legitimate aspirations. Of course, nobody damned the Macmillan-ism imposed on Kenya on the ground that it was in breach of both these principles, and nobody questioned Mr. Macleod's magisterial claim that they are implicit in the Monckton Report. That that trite view is not accepted in Africa is, however, clear from the strong reactions in the Federation. Not lingering on a dangerous topic, the Minister praised his leader and himself for never fail-

### Appeasement of Intimidators.



## Notes By The Way

### Abortive Appeasement

IT IS NOT OFTEN that I disagree with my old friend Professor W. M. Macmillan, but I would not second his proposal that the new name for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be "Rhodenya". In the first place, I do not believe that anything would be achieved by adopting the Monckton Commission's idea of a change of name because the Bandas, Kaundas, and their cronies have stoked up antipathy to the very word "Federation"; it would prove an abortive act of appeasement, which would have not the slightest effect upon fanatical propagandists whose sole aim is to grasp power. Little do they care that that would mean the exchange of experienced civilized administration for a third-rate or fourth-rate substitute—for it is to that level that great and promising countries would be reduced by their mismanagement.

### Unhappy Implication

IF THERE WERE to be an alteration in the name, surely something better could be selected than "Rhodenya"—with its unhappy implication that white Rhodesians are destined to suffer a fate similar to that which Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Blundell have conspired to inflict upon white Kenyans. If Kenya had had at the Lancaster House Conference anyone even faintly comparable with Sir Roy Welensky, the Colony would not now lie under the heavy sentence that is involved in the term "Macblundellism". "Enya" would, I suggest, be an ill-omened ending to any artificial name for an area of British Africa whose robust leader stands for realism and against artifice, artificiality, and appeasement.

### Mr. Dennis Divaris

MR. DENNIS DIVARIS, the 46-year-old Mayor of Salisbury, left London at the beginning of this week after a fortnight's visit to London. It was his first trip to Europe. Born in the Southern Rhodesian capital, he was educated there and at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa. After a spell of gold mining, he joined the Southern Rhodesian Forces at the outbreak of war in 1939, and as an officer in the Rhodesian African Rifles, served in East Africa, Ceylon, India, and Burma. Beginning business on his own account on demobilization, he is now a director of several companies. Because he is the first man of Hellenic descent known to have been elected chief citizen of the Rhodesian capital, he has been invited by the mayor of Athens to break his return journey in Greece, where he is spending a few days this week.

### Ridiculous Assumption

WHEN I ASKED his opinion of the Monckton Commission's suggestion that the States within the Federation should be granted the right of secession, he replied: "It is ridiculous to claim that that would strengthen the bonds between the territories. It must induce fiercer demands for secession. What the Monckton Report is really saying in this respect is: 'Why not have apartheid in Rhodesia?'" The mayor, who warmly supports Sir Roy Welensky's policy on race relations and his insistence on the need to strengthen the Federation, mentioned that Salisbury's present valuation is no less than £125m., and that within the next year the city council hopes to build another 2,000 houses for

Africans at a cost of £1m. There is an eager demand to buy houses costing £500, and one African has just spent four times that sum on building himself a home.

### TV Trap

I KNOW WHAT YOU THINK about the Monckton Report, a number of friends have said since they watched two brief interviews with me on television on the day of its publication last week. Not one appeared to have realized that, as newspapers must abbreviate many reports in order to be able to publish even part of them, so what is seen and heard on television frequently represents half or less than half of what passed at the interview, and not necessarily that part which the person whose views had been invited would have selected as most fairly representing his opinion. Even when a newspaper or television interviewer wishes to give prominence to what his victim considers to be his more significant statements, that intention may be frustrated by someone behind the scenes. It is therefore unwise to assume, particularly in the case of items lasting only a couple of minutes or so, that what the viewer sees and hears is the whole interview or even a balanced abbreviation of it. It may or may not be. In an age which prefers conformity to criticism and compliance to candour, there is a considerable likelihood that some forceful remarks may have been eliminated—without the speaker's knowledge, let alone his consent.

### Down to Earth

POLITICIANS usually take themselves somewhat seriously. Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, Minister for Works in Kenya, proved when he addressed a symposium on soil stabilization in Nairobi recently that even that topic could not suppress his sense of humour. "Like many politicians, I have been using your technique for years without knowing it", he confessed, adding that "in politics you need to mix only 5% common sense with the unstable, sandy soil of opinion to get a far better load-bearing surface". Turning to the importance of personal contacts, he remarked that the subject was sometimes treated as no more than a weak excuse to cover a lot of hotel bills and a return air ticket!

### Please Include Me Out

THE REQUEST of an American movie mogul to be "included out" is recalled by a communication sent by an African to the commissioner of taxes in Rhodesia. It read: "I do not know what is meant by filling this form. Moreover, I am not interested in this Income Services. Could you please cancel out my name in your books as this system has upset my mind, and I do not know who register me as one of your customers in this matter".

The continuous barrage of addresses delivered by certain African politicians has created an atmosphere of discontent and suspicion in the minds of the masses which can be sparked off so that violence follows. The emotionalism and shouting appeals to them enormously, and the whole procedure at these meetings leaves them with a very vivid impression that all their troubles are caused by a Government which is run by white people.—A writer in the Southern Rhodesia Daily News.

## Reasons for Advocating a Right to Secession\*

### Monckton Commission's Recognition that the Uncertainty Will Affect External Confidence

WE WERE ALL TOO OFTEN MET with the cry "secession", particularly in Nyasaland. Whether the individual territories have or should have a legal right to secede has been the subject of much discussion and some misunderstanding. We therefore think it is desirable briefly to state our view of the position in constitutional law.

(a) The origin of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is unusual. Such an association normally arises when a number of States have agreed upon a measure of delegation of their powers for a Central Government, and may thus be regarded as having a contractual basis. This Federation cannot be so regarded, since it was created by the sovereign power of the United Kingdom, exercised in the case of the northern territories as Protectorates, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and in the case of Southern Rhodesia, as a Colony under the inherent power of the U.K. Parliament to legislate for any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

(b) The Federation was established and its Constitution was defined by an Order in Council made by Her Majesty under the authority of an Act of the U.K. Parliament (the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Act, 1953), section 1 (2) of which expressly reserves the right of Parliament to revoke or amend the Order in Council. Thus H.M. Government retain unfettered power to make provision for the future of the Federation in any manner they may think fit.

(c) The present Constitution does not confer on any of the territorial Legislatures any right, express or implied, to secede from the Federation.

(d) The attainment of responsible government by any one of the territories does not import any such right.

(e) In these circumstances there is no legal right on the part of any territory to secede from the Federation. To create a right of secession an Act of the U.K. Parliament would be required.

(f) It is provided by Article 99 that the Constitution shall be reviewed at a conference to be convened not less than seven nor more than nine years from the date of its coming into force. This is an unprecedented provision in a federal Constitution, as far as can be ascertained, and there can be no legal justification for excluding from consideration at the Review Conference any part of the Constitution, including Article 1 which provides that the Federation shall consist of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. After the review, therefore, it must be for H.M. Government to decide what is to be the future of the Federation and to put its proposals before Parliament as to whether, and if so in what respects, the Constitution of the Federation should be amended or changed.

#### Possible Courses of Action

The following courses are open to H.M. Government:—

(1) The matter could be left entirely open, in which event the power of the U.K. Parliament to allow or refuse secession would remain unaffected.

(2) A new or amended Constitution could contain a provision expressly negating secession.

(3) A new or amended Constitution could provide, either expressly or by necessary implication, that a right of secession should in certain circumstances accrue to each territory.

(4) As an alternative to (2) or (3), instead of granting or prohibiting any specific right of secession in the body of the Constitution, H.M. Government could state their intentions in a declaration before the new or amended Constitution was promulgated, and the substance of the declaration could be recited in the preamble.

There is nothing in the constitutional theory of this matter which makes a right of secession incompatible with the federal concept. It is said by some writers that the existence of such a right is difficult to reconcile with good or strong federal government, but the expediency of a provision for secession

in any particular case must depend upon the circumstances which led to federation.

Given proper safeguards for determining the desires of the inhabitants of a territory contemplating secession and for preserving the interests of the remainder of the federation (for instance, in the maintenance of services which ought obviously to be jointly operated, or in financial or customs matters), a right of secession may provide a valuable safety valve. It is not difficult to envisage political and economic circumstances in which the mere legal tie, without any formal right of secession would be insufficient to prevent armed rebellion with the object of breaking away.

It is no more difficult to contemplate circumstances in a developing community in which the existence of a right to secede would, far from weakening a federation, enable it to survive. As the leading authority observes in his discussion of the subject "there are cases where to grant the right to secede is to ensure that States will never exercise it".

The preamble to the Federal Constitution cannot be interpreted as imposing any legal limitation on the power of the U.K. Government in respect of secession. But it clearly indicates the intention of the U.K. Parliament that the inhabitants should have the opportunity of deciding at the appropriate time whether the Federation should proceed to full membership of the Commonwealth, that is complete "Statute of Westminster" status, after which the Federal Government might be able to insist on the indissolubility of the Federation. It might also be read as a political declaration implying that the territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would, on attaining self-government, have a right to decide whether to remain in the Federation or not.

#### Secession and the Review Conference

We are required to give our advice to the five Governments in preparation for the 1960 review. In the declaration regarding the Review Conference annexed to the joint announcement by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Federation made on April 27, 1957, this statement appears: "H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have already made it clear that they are opposed to any proposal either for the amalgamation into a unitary State of the territories now composing the Federation or for the secession of any of those territories from the Federation".

Under the present Federal Constitution no question can arise of any legal right of secession; this would require a further Act of the U.K. Parliament. But in view of the provisions of Article 99 of the Constitution it is impossible to exclude the subject from consideration at the Review. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated that African opinion will be represented at the Review Conference; and it is inevitable that the question of secession will arise for discussion there. Further, the political situation has changed greatly since the joint announcement was made, and the opposition to Federation has hardened.

The outstanding consideration is the existence of an unfettered right in the U.K. Parliament to control the future destinies of the territories, and its subsequent responsibility for considering and giving effect to the views of the inhabitants. Because of the importance of the question of secession in the minds of many Africans, we think it should be made clear before the conference that this subject will in fact be discussed there. This would no doubt affect the attitude of Africans towards the conference.

In these circumstances we should be failing in our duty if we did not deal with the question of secession in this report. Before doing this, however, we wish to re-affirm the views already expressed in Chapters 4 and 5. For the reasons stated there, we have no doubt that the continued association of the three territories is of vital importance to their inhabitants, and we regard with concern the possibility of a break-up of the Federation. Far from encouraging this, we seek to secure the greatest possible measure of support for a new form of federal association; and we believe that, if the problem of secession is faced with courage and imagination on the lines suggested in this chapter, the chances of success after a period of trial will be greatly increased.

If the question of secession were left entirely at large after the review, we are convinced that political controversy would become acute, and this would play into the hands of the extremists. We can see no advantage in this course, and we therefore reject it.

If H.M. Government were to declare the Federation indissoluble, as in the case of the Commonwealth of Australia, this might, relative uncertainty and promote external confidence, assuming that internal stability could also be maintained. No such assumption is justified. On the contrary, this

\* These extracts are taken from Cmd. 1148 (H.M. Stationery Office, 8s.)

course would be seen again to involve the imposition of Federation—this time as a permanency—without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants. In the prevailing atmosphere in the northern territories we believe that such a declaration would give rise immediately to serious political disturbance which would soon destroy any external confidence created by the declaration itself. We cannot, therefore, recommend this course.

On the other hand, we consider that a declaration of the intention of H.M. Government to permit secession by any of the territories, if so requested after a stated time or at a particular stage of constitutional development, would have a very favourable effect and might be decisive in securing a fair trial for the new association.

In the northern territories we have no doubt that such a declaration would ease the political tension greatly. In Southern Rhodesia many Europeans, although strongly favouring the continuance of the Federation, fear that if African Governments come into power in the north it may in the future become impossible to maintain the association. We believe that those holding such views would welcome a contingent right of secession as a real safeguard.

We believe that such a declaration would encourage those of moderate views among all races and would stimulate the growth of multi-racial political parties. It is inevitable that uncertainty would prevail during the intervening period, and we recognize that this would affect external confidence; but neither of the courses discussed above is free from this objection.

We have reached the conclusion that H.M. Government should make a declaration of intention to consider a request from the Government of a territory to secede from the Federation.

#### At What Date?

The time at which H.M. Government might consider a request from a territory to secede could either be related to the attainment of a certain stage of constitutional advance in the territory itself, or based on a particular period of years from the inception of a new Federal Constitution.

The main argument for relating the time to a stage of constitutional advance is that the request for secession by a Government could thereby be linked to an expression of the wishes of the inhabitants of the territory made through proper constitutional machinery. On the other hand, since territories might reach the required stage of constitutional advance at different times, this method might involve difficult questions as to the relation of one territory's right to request secession to that of other territories.

The main argument for stipulating a number of years from the inception of the new Constitution is not, however, that it would avoid such difficult questions, but that it would give a degree of certainty in the matter and thereby serve to remove agitation.

Some of us think that a reasonable period would be seven years. This period is based on the assumption that it might take between four and five years from now for the northern territories to reach the stage of responsible government, and that thereafter it would be reasonable for those Governments to enjoy responsibility and gain experience before reaching a decision whether or not to make a request to secede from the Federation.

Others, however, consider that feelings on this subject in the Federation are such that it would not be possible to prescribe a period of more than five years; such a period would, for example, take account of the wishes both of chiefs and Native authorities to remain under British protection, and also of political parties to reach the stage of responsible government, coupled with a right to secede, as soon as possible.

Others, again, consider that a rather longer period than seven years should be laid down.

#### Obligations of Seceding Territory

If, on the other hand, the timing of a request to secede were linked to a stage of constitutional advance in a territory, we think that the stage at which it would be reasonable to permit a territory the right to request secession would be when it attains self-government. For this purpose we use the expression "self-government" to describe the position reached when the final stage of progress to responsible government has been attained through the disappearance of civil service Ministers, and through Ministers ceasing to be responsible to the Governor and becoming responsible to a Legislature answerable to the electorate.

A seceding territory ought clearly to inherit certain obligations arising from its membership of the Federation. Since 1953 many millions of pounds have been borrowed for development purposes on the credit of the Federation, and on more favourable terms than could have been obtained by any one of the territories borrowing on its own account. It is right and proper in these circumstances that a seceding territory should accept responsibility for its share of the

public debt of the Federal Government, and we think that this could be a condition of any arrangement for secession. No doubt, however, H.M. Government would take into account the financial ability of the territory to meet this condition in full when considering the territory's need for financial assistance at that time.

We also think that in the event of any territory seceding from the Federation it would be advantageous to fill three territories if, for a number of years, a form of customs union was preserved between them. The industrial development which has occurred, and which we hope will be maintained, has been designed to cater for a market which covers the entire Federation. If this market should be broken up by the erection of tariff barriers within the present Federal area, considerable and unnecessary injury would be inflicted upon many enterprises and their employees, and new industrial development would be impeded by this prospect.

We considered the question of making it a condition of secession that a customs union should be preserved for a period of, say, 10 years. We found it very difficult to see how this requirement could be imposed as a positive condition, but we nevertheless think it important that a customs union should be maintained under conditions which the seceding territory could freely accept without damage to its status.

Secession under the second of our alternative proposals below could take place either before or after the seceding territory had obtained self-government. If before, we do not doubt that H.M. Government, in the exercise of its authority as the protecting Power, would prevent the erection of internal tariff barriers. If after, the position would be less simple. But we expect that any seceding territory would be anxious to obtain financial support from the U.K. even if that only meant access to capital markets. In these circumstances we think that it would not be unreasonable for H.M. Government to request the seceding territory to enter into an undertaking to participate in a customs union for at least a number of years.

We consider that the right to request secession should not remain open indefinitely, and that it would be reasonable to set a time limit for its exercise.

We also considered whether some special constitutional procedure should be laid down to provide the necessary evidence within a territory of the genuine wish of the majority of its inhabitants to secede from the Federation. For example, there might be provision for a special vote of the Legislature, followed by a referendum, perhaps requiring a 60% majority. Since however it is impossible to foresee the exact conditions which would prevail at the time, and also because the entire legal responsibility in this matter rests with H.M. Government, the majority of us have concluded that it would be better to provide that the manner in which the wishes of the inhabitants would be ascertained, should be determined entirely by H.M. Government at the time. We have no doubt that H.M. Government would impose strict conditions to ensure that the genuine wishes of the inhabitants were fully ascertained, and that the issues were fully explained in an atmosphere free from intimidation. Some of us consider that the manner in which the wishes of the inhabitants are ascertained should be set out in the Constitution or in its preamble.

#### Alternative Formulae

We put forward two alternative formulae which H.M. Government might use as a basis for a declaration about secession. It would be for the Review Conference to advise H.M. Government which should be adopted.

(a) The first formula is as follows:—

"After a territory has attained self-government, if the Government of that territory so requests, H.M. Government will take the necessary steps to ascertain, in such manner as H.M. Government shall then determine, the wishes of the inhabitants of that territory on the question whether they shall remain within the Federation, and will proceed to give effect to those wishes.

The right to make the request shall not, however, be exercised later than 12 months after all the territories have attained self-government. Meanwhile, nothing will be done in the northern territories to diminish their Protectorate status. The possibility that a territory may make use of its right to request secession is not a consideration which will be taken into account in determining the rate of that territory's advance towards self-government."

(b) The alternative formula, based on a stipulated number of years would be:—

"When [a stated number of] years have passed from the time of the coming into effect of the new Federal Constitution, if the Government of any territory so requests within 12 months, H.M. Government will take the necessary steps to ascertain in such manner as H.M. Government shall then determine, the wishes of the inhabitants of that territory on the question whether they wish to remain within the Federation, and will give effect to those wishes before the protection of H.M. Government over the northern territories is with-

drawn and before the Federation attains fully independent status.

Both these formulae give to H.M. Government, and not to the Government of the territory concerned, or that of the Federation, the right to decide how the wishes of the inhabitants at the time should be ascertained. We consider this necessary so that it should not be left to one section of the community to determine the question whether or not the territory should secede.

By the term "the inhabitants" we do not mean merely those inhabitants who happen to be qualified for the territorial franchise at the time when their wishes are to be ascertained.

Both formulae are designed to remove any doubts or misconceptions as to the willingness of H.M. Government to continue to afford protection to the northern territories until such time as the wishes of their inhabitants with regard to their future are clear. The first also makes it clear that H.M. Government would not permit considerations relating to the request of a territory to secede from the Federation to affect their views on the pace at which constitutional advances in that territory should be granted.

The second formula, which is based on a fixed number of years, would operate independently of the timing of a territory's advance towards self-government, and its adoption could not give rise to any suspicion that secession was a consideration which might affect H.M. Government's judgment in regard to a territory's readiness for self-government.

When the actual time arrived for considering a territory's

request to secede, H.M. Government would have to decide how best to ensure the smooth transition of that territory to a position of independence from the Federation. The creditworthiness of the remaining members of the Federation as well as of the seceding territory, should be preserved. Arrangements for the apportionment of assets and liabilities, for the assignment and control of the defence forces and for many other matters would also have to be considered.

If a declaration of intention to the formulae, we consider it would be neither appropriate nor necessary for it to be embodied in the new Constitution, but we recommend that the preamble should be amended to include an appropriate reference to it. We attach importance to this, since it would lend added authority to the declaration, and since, if the preamble as well as the Constitution were silent upon the matter, the declaration might not come as readily to public attention.

No doubt from some points of view it would be preferable that the Federation should be declared indissoluble. We have, however, shown why we cannot recommend such a course. It might in the last resort involve keeping the Federation together by force. We hope therefore that if a right to request secession is recognized by the United Kingdom, the territorial and Federal Governments will make every effort to render the Federal association acceptable to their peoples.

We recommend that a provision be inserted in the Constitution permitting the accession of other territories. Such a provision exists in several Commonwealth Constitutions.

## H.M. Government Wants the Federation to Continue

### Prime Minister's Assurance to Conservative Party Conference

H.M. GOVERNMENT in the United Kingdom hopes that the forthcoming federal constitutional review conference may find "an agreed basis for the continuance of a federal structure". It will approach the conference with the determination "to carry out to the full our responsibilities and our pledges towards all men of all races".

Those statements were made by the Prime Minister in Scarborough on Saturday to the rally which ended the Conservative Party's annual conference.

Mr. Macmillan said in the course of his speech:

"The purpose of the Monckton Commission was to help us not to destroy but to confirm and develop the federal association between the three territories of Central Africa; and the remarkable and outstanding feature of the commission's report is the nearly unanimous acceptance of the need for such a Federation and the tragedy that would be involved in its collapse. Not enough attention has been given to that, which is the main feature of the report.

"The Government, therefore, will approach the review with the earnest hope that the conference will find an agreed basis for the continuance of a federal structure and with the determination to carry out to the full our responsibilities and our pledges towards all men of all races."

#### Warning from the Congo

There was a lesson to be drawn from the Congo situation, which was just as much a warning against going too slow as against going too fast.

"We have given our new emergent territories a good training and a good chance. They will make mistakes. Their Governments, like all Governments, will commit follies. Their countries, like all countries, may be misled by demagogues. After all, that happens even among experienced people."

It fell to the Conservative Party now—and perhaps for many years to come—to ensure that the responsibilities were faced and the opportunities seized.

Earlier the Prime Minister had said:—

"The people of Britain want to see their country playing its full part in developing the resources of the Commonwealth and aiding the less fortunate nations of the world. They know—young and old alike—that materialism is not enough; that material prosperity, to be hallowed, must be shared. This is the policy of the good neighbour: and if it means risk or sacrifices to achieve, these must be accepted

"Anything which pushes up our production costs, whether it is excessive wage demands, inefficient management, restrictive practices, on either side of industry, can only damage our export trade and the foundations of our present prosperity and full employment. That is the background against which I appeal to all concerned in industry—including the responsible trade union leaders—to ensure that our industrial costs do not rise beyond what our customers overseas will pay.

"Among the divisions between the nations is that between the developed and undeveloped countries. All developed countries have a moral obligation towards their less fortunate neighbours.

"Britain has a special duty which she is manfully performing. It is the duty to the Commonwealth countries which, although now independent, still require investment of money and men on a massive scale. Indeed, one of our main concerns in the management of our own economy is to guide it so as to be able to carry out these duties.

"Nor have we limited our responsibilities to the Commonwealth countries. There are many other areas which we have aided and shall continue to aid. Nobody can be in any doubt that we stand loyal to our alliances and a stalwart member of the coalition of free nations."

#### Attitude to Soviet Challenge

"But that does not mean that we should all the time indulge in a running propaganda battle with the Soviet Union by means of violent polemic. We should be absolutely firm in our attitude towards the Soviet bloc. We should not surrender. But we should try to damp down controversy and to encourage in every way we can a general amelioration of relations, or, in the current cliché, reduction of tensions. That is not only in the interest of Great Britain and the West but of the world as a whole.

"We believe that our way of life is better, materially, morally, and spiritually, and that, with peace and growing contacts between the two concepts, the faith that we hold must triumph. If we do not believe that, we have no right to call ourselves democrats or Christians.

"Mr. Khrushchev thinks his way of life is better, and that, given peaceful coexistence, it is bound to succeed. Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai do not agree; they think it can be resolved by armed conflict. Hence the dispute. I lean myself towards the Russian view, but if we think negotiation, peaceful coexistence, lowering of tension feasible and right, how can we make progress?

"Of course the situation has substantially worsened since May. It has been worsened by a new outburst of controversy and by a use of the United Nations Assembly for propaganda purposes. It has worsened because negotiations have in fact been broken off.

"Nobody can doubt our firm resolution or our earnest and honest desire for peace. But by peace we do not mean surrender to force; we mean peace with justice."

Changes were continuing at a tremendous pace. The Empire was being transformed into the Commonwealth of free and independent nations.

"Of course there are differences of emphasis and approach, but no difference of purpose and underlying faith. Their very presence at the Assembly was a living rebuttal of attacks on what is called imperialism and colonialism. But, of course, we still have difficult problems ahead to which we must try to bring both imagination and decision".

With education and development there had grown a new ambition and a new political consciousness among the African people. We had, therefore, "in the words of the resolution, carried on Wednesday, to see that in the march to self-government legitimate rights were protected as well as legitimate aspirations fulfilled.

## Tory Conference Hears Criticisms of Westminster Model

### Sir Conrad Corfield's Candid Comments on British Blunders

SIR CONRAD CORFIELD, who was for many years in the Indian Civil Service, was very outspoken at the annual conference of the Conservative Party in Scarborough last week when he proposed a motion pledging support for the policy of guiding colonial territories to self-government "so that legislative rights are protected and legislative aspirations fulfilled". He said (in part): "Gradualness leads to frustration. Those who support the programme are labelled stooges; those who do not become extremists. Administrators are then discouraged and Government becomes weak. Violence breaks out. Force has to be used to restore law and order, and an inquiry follows.

"We then step on the accelerator instead of on the brake. Supporters, if any are still left, are sacrificed, whilst the extremists are rewarded. Once they are in control, what happens? The Westminster model of democracy is modified or overthrown.

"In Ghana, President Nkrumah has introduced fundamental changes behind the Westminster façade. His stated aim is firm, stable, and popular government. Of the overthrown Constitutions, perhaps Sudan, Pakistan, and Turkey are the best example. There the result of the Westminster model has been so hateful to their people that the only disciplined element of the population, the Army, has had to take over control.

#### Who are "They"?

"Are we wise to go on exporting this model? I shall be told that it will be considered an insult to suggest any alternative. Is it insulting to admit that we are humble enough to learn from countries to which we have transferred power and whose people have decided to follow a different pattern? I shall also be told that they, the colonial peoples, will take only the Westminster model.

"Who are these 'they'? They are the same kind of people who in other countries saw that by pursuing this model they could obtain 100% power and then mould the model to their liking. But there were and are other people in those countries—stable, friendly, and co-operative people who would prefer a model more suitable to their society and would be glad to work one out if given a lead.

"Who are these people? They are keeping quiet rather than face the prospect of having their homes burnt down, their good name blackened, and their children ostracized, not only now but more so later when the power has been handed over to those who have labelled them stooges.

"To say that the Westminster model is the best we have to offer is rather like saying to a friend who is going to live abroad: 'I know you are different; I know that the climate you are going to live in is different; I know that the food you will have to eat will be different; but here is the medicine which I have been taking for years and it has suited me very well. I insist on your taking it.' If he did I should not be at all surprised to be held partly responsible—by his widow.

"Someone is already saying: 'Is this man a Fascist?' Far from it: I am a firm supporter of democracy, whatever form it takes. Some say that it depends on universal adult suffrage. If so, it is comparatively recent even in this country. Some say that its fundamental feature is the existence of an effective Opposition. What a poor outlook for Britain after last week in this hall!

"Where there are permanent minorities the Westminster model, which gives complete control to the majority, is clearly unsuitable. That is why we had to partition Ireland and India and nearly had to do the same in Cyprus. Are we going to face the same prospect, however intractable, in Kenya and Rhodesia? It will take many years to build up in those territories a homogenous people capable of working the Westminster model. What will happen during the interval, while we still have to retain control?

"Will it be the same kind of programme as in the past,

leading to the desertion of our friends, black, white, pink, and grey? That may be inevitable if we continue to hold that before independence can be granted the full apparatus of parliamentary democracy on the Westminster model must be in prospect. It need not happen if we are prepared to support a different model.

"I shall be asked: 'What model?' In other words: 'You put up a cockshy and we will knock it down.' It is not for us to frame the alternative, but for each country separately. Attempts are already being made, varying from basic democracy in Pakistan to guided democracy in Indonesia.

"Firm government means one which has the will and authority to maintain law and order. Stable government must mean one which cannot be forced to resign except on broad issues of policy. Popular government is one that retains the general consent of the governed. All these can be secured by a rigid Constitution which strengthens the Cabinet *vis-à-vis* Parliament and embodies safeguards under special procedures. Though such a Constitution has disadvantages, it also has outstanding advantages. It establishes a system under which minorities and a civil service can have security, and it enables the franchise to be widely extended without endangering law and order.

"My suggestion is that H.M. Government should let it be known that, if those on the spot will agree to a Constitution of this kind, independence can be granted forthwith; but if they prefer the Westminster model, there must be a further probationary period, which H.M. Government are not prepared to curtail until they are satisfied that the system will work.

"Such a statement will be greeted with a howl of fury from those who anticipate full power under the Westminster model, but it would encourage the minorities to bargain, the co-operators to lift their heads against intimidation, and eventually even the extremists perhaps to climb on the band-wagon.

"Regarding Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Macmillan has said: 'Nothing can be done to destroy the security and rights of Europeans in the Federation to whom the Africans owe everything.' This bears repeating in view of the Monckton Report. I also remind you that the Colonial Secretary's first action on assuming office was to have the emergency powers of Colonial Governments embodied in the ordinary law of the land.

"There can be no question of imposing on unwilling colonial peoples a form of government which they do not accept. There is, however, everything to be said for offering earlier independence under a form of government which can protect legitimate rights and fulfil legitimate aspirations".

#### Minorities in Africa Worried

MRS. H. M. V. BARRINGTON (Wessex Provincial Area Council): "Our general election manifesto said: 'Our central aim in multi-racial countries is to build communities which will protect minority rights and are free from all discrimination on grounds of race and colour.' Our friends and relations in Africa are worried and confused, wondering whether there is a future for them and their children in the countries they have helped to build and are proud to call home. Many of these people are now Kenyans or Rhodesians, with no room anywhere else.

"We are nowadays so battered by propaganda, much of it very biased, that we are apt to lose sight of the basic truth that the people of European origin in the minorities in our African Colonies, representatives of a Christian civilization, are not just birds of passage but citizens of the countries where they live. These are white minorities; but there are others—different tribes in various territories, loyal people who are equally worried and anxious.

"The other day Mr. Macmillan used this phrase: 'It is as trustees for the ordinary men and women that we should approach our task.' This applies in the context of our Colonial responsibility? While we have every sympathy with African nationalist aspirations, we do ask: how they need to be trusted with majority control over minority interests? We and the minorities in our Colonial territories need assurance that, in pursuance of present policies, legitimate rights will be protected as well as legitimate aspirations fulfilled.

"I am sick and tired of the attitude that we have something

(Continued on page 204)

# What African Propagandists Tell the British Press

## Not Interested in Right of Secession Five Years Hence: Want Dissolution of Federation Now

**THE MONCKTON REPORT** is of no importance. It offers Africans little political advancement. We are not interested in a right of secession five years hence; we demand secession now. The commissioners are untruthful in stating that the majority of Africans in Southern Rhodesia favour federation. The official statements of the Southern Rhodesia Government about casualties in recent riots are lies.

Those statements were made at a Press conference in London last week by Africans who said specifically that they spoke in the name of the African political parties in Central Africa in which they hold office.

They were Mr. Mainza Chona, vice-president and United Kingdom representative of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia; Mr. George M. Silundika, a member of the national executive of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Simon Thomas, also an office-bearer in that party; and Mr. A. Mkandawire, of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland.

They were introduced by the Rev. Michael Scott, director of the Africa Bureau, who said that if past follies were not to become future disasters, British policy in Central Africa must now be guided by what he termed the key sentence in the Monckton Report; reading: "We are convinced that no form of federal association, however reformed, can succeed so long as many of its people feel that they are being kept in it against their will and can break out only by force".

### Government Smokescreen

A written statement by MR. CHONA and MR. CHIKAKO KAMALONDO, secretary of the London Committee of U.N.I.P., said, *inter alia*:—

"The commission at least recognized that the present Federation cannot continue, even in name, because it is hated by the majority of the people. The Federal Government's smokescreen has tried to hide this glaring reality.

"Whatever prosperity Federation has brought is limited to the industrialists of Southern Rhodesia, who have shared the spoil with the investors. Surprisingly, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who have gained nothing, are the ones denied the right to secede from the Federation!

"We welcome the recommendation that Northern Rhodesia should have a new Constitution with an African majority in the Legislature. This is what we have been demanding all along. Mr. Macleod has acted with a caution that spoils the gesture on this proposal.

Federation by any other name will stink while the taint of imposition remains."

MR. T. G. SILUNDIKA wrote:—

"We resent most strongly the fabricated conclusion by the commission that Africans in Southern Rhodesia 'favour Federation' and that Africans did not boycott the commission. One of the main reasons for the banning of the Southern Rhodesian A.N.C. was that it was opposed to federation. From its inception the National Democratic Party declared the policy of breaking up the Federation. It was in line with this policy that the N.D.P. announced and carried out its boycott of the commission. The Africans who are referred to as favouring federation are the few who receive regular payment from the Southern Rhodesian Government in order to support white supremacy.

"The commission acknowledges that African resentment to federation is because of the stinking policies of the Southern Rhodesian Government, which have worsened since 1923. It is significant that the commission almost overlooks the next logical step of proposing effectively the reconstitution of the Southern Rhodesian Government to allow majority rule. This would go away with the greatest deliberate conspiracy against the political advancement of the African people in Southern Rhodesia.

"The commission has deliberately dangled the bluff of secession to use it as a smoke-screen to effect the independence of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the same deceitful manner that the Federation was brought under the bluff of partnership.

"We stand by our demands: (a) the Federation must break

to give a free hand to the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to help us overthrow the settler's regime in Southern Rhodesia; (b) the Southern Rhodesian Constitution must be suspended forthwith to restrain Sir Edgar Whitehead and his fellow settlers from massacring us and to allow the release of the detainees; (c) a constitutional conference be called instantly to set up majority rule in Southern Rhodesia."

MR. MKANDAWIRE'S statement said (in part):—

"The first blunder was when in the face of African opposition which was 100% they decided to impose the Federation on us. Opposition has not only been maintained but has increased in intensity.

"The second blunder was made when the British Government, in collusion with the settler's Government, decided to accept the story that there had been in Nyasaland a plot to massacre the Europeans. Sir Roy Welensky, realising at last that Africans prize freedom above economic benefits, took this as an opportunity to make a desperate effort to crush our opposition to the Federation by sending his troops to Nyasaland and having our beloved Dr. Banda and other leaders arrested.

"In the Monckton Report there is only one recommendation which would stimulate the interest of the Africans: the one that deals with the question of secession. One man one vote is the cornerstone of democratic society, and there is no possibility of finding a democratic system of government in Central Africa as long as the present Federation exists.

"Partnership presupposes the existence of two nations. One nation can be achieved only by following the example of Tanganyika. The political climate in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia is ideal for such a policy. In Nyasaland before the imposition of Federation the relationship between black and white was quite good. Even now, because of the good influence of the Church of Scotland, such a policy would be the only solution. Because of the influence of the Scottish missionaries it would be easy for the Africans to forget whatever injustices they might have suffered at the hands of Welensky's soldiers.

In the course of answering questions the following remarks were made:—

MR. MKANDAWIRE: "The Monckton Report refers to intimidation because people from outside cannot understand that it is just persuasion. Because the Government of Nyasaland is composed of people from this country they also are mistaken in alleging intimidation.

"If the Federal Constitution were torn up there would be a situation in all three territories similar to that in Tanganyika, where there are Europeans and Asians in an African-dominated Cabinet. There are Europeans in the Federation prepared to work with us."

### Intimidation a Political Weapon

MR. CHONA: "All over the world intimidation is a main weapon of political parties; but Dr. Banda does not support violence. We don't attach much importance to the Monckton recommendations. If they were adopted we should not be much better off politically. We want what we have wanted all the time—abolition of the Federation now, and an African majority in Southern Rhodesia and the two other territories.

"The position of Europeans would not be affected at all. The settlers are not going to be driven out. Our leaders hope that the Europeans will increase in number after independence.

"Parity in the Federal Parliament would be incompatible with the wind of change. Africans cannot be satisfied while a foreign majority has control. That is why we say that the Monckton Report is nothing, except that some of the truth has been exposed to Welensky, who was told that the commission would refuse to hear a word about secession. He has himself to blame if he was so ill-advised as to believe that."

MR. SILUNDIKA: "The promise of secession is just bluff; it will not be carried out. By peaceful persuasion and demonstrations shall we overthrow the settler regime."

"The Southern Rhodesian Government lies about the recent riots. In Gwelo there were 40 killed and 100 injured; but false figures were given out. And there is censorship.

"If we were given universal franchise, which means an African Government, there would be sufficient capable Africans for the work. Because of its inefficiency the present Southern Rhodesian Government is killing the country. To talk, as the Monckton commissioners do, of parity in the Federal Parliament is putting the cart before the horse; Government by the people must come first in the territories. Our answer to the suggestion of parity is 'No'."

[Comment is made in Notes By the Way]

## Another Katanga Massacre Reported

### U.N. Taking Over in Trouble Zones

A UNITED NATIONS pilot reported on Tuesday that in a lush clearing in Katanga near the South Kasai border he had seen signs of a fresh massacre — the hacked and dismembered bodies of Africans scattered about.

The U.N. listed the Katanga trouble areas in which it is taking over from the gendarmerie. Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder.

The United Nations command in Leopoldville refused to allow the arrest of Mr. Lumumba when the time limit set by Colonel Mobutu expired on Tuesday of last week. U.N. sentries faced 50 Congolese waiting to seize him; he stayed in his official residence all day.

In the city political tension ran high. Groups of Congolese shouted slogans against the "United Nations, fool of African neo-colonialism," a reference to the Ghanaian troops protecting Mr. Lumumba.

Africans believed to be Lumumba supporters stoned the car of Mr. Nigel Gaydon, counsellor at the British Embassy, when he passed away a Congolese who tried to open the door after the car had been stopped. Other Europeans were threatened and one girl is reported to have been dragged from the car.

Force Publicus soldiers fired into the air to break up a crowd of strikers. Several were slightly hurt in the confusion as they ran away.

There was a serious dispute between Mr. Dayal, Mr. Hammarskjöld's chief representative, and Colonel Mobutu and Mr. Bomboko when the former refused to allow the warrant, signed by a public prosecutor and countersigned by President Kasavubu, to be served. Demands to serve it were made throughout the day.

Mr. Bomboko told a Press conference that the ultimatum to the U.N. still stood: "we have merely postponed taking action".

In Katanga rebel Baluba pillaged a mission of Franciscan sisters in Kabalo. A Katanga Government spokesman said that there was no news of the sisters, most of them Belgians.

A gift of £14m. from the U.N. to the Congo was announced on the following day. The money was to go to the new Monetary Council formed by President Kasavubu to decide on import licence applications and to restore some order in the financial situation. The U.N. economics officer in Leopoldville stated that concerns still exporting were depositing their foreign exchange earnings abroad.

About 50 Bakongo and Baluba road workers from the Kasai Province demonstrated outside an hotel in Leopoldville, asking Belgian managers to resume a building scheme in their district which had been suspended three weeks earlier. They said they had not been paid for a month. The European site managers had suspended work at Kenge and returned to Leopoldville after repeated threats from Congolese soldiers.

The "High Commission" Government, angered by the U.N. refusal to agree to its demands, threatened to break off relations and stop U.N. broadcasts from Leopoldville Radio. Mr. A. Bolela, Information Commissioner, said: "The U.N. makes fun of our national army. If they intend to impose their trusteeship on us, let them say so".

President Tshombe accused U.N. forces of prolonging the rebellion in Katanga by preventing his troops from flying to trouble spots.

### Demonstrations in Brussels

In Brussels demonstrators clashed with police after a mass meeting of more than 5,000 Belgian ex-Congo settlers and sympathizers, who called for equitable and honest treatment from the Government, demanding compensation and new jobs in Belgium. Two policemen were injured.

General Rikhy, Mr. Hammarskjöld's military adviser, flew to Katanga of Thursday to survey the disquieting situation. In the previous week at least 100 Baluba had been killed in clashes with Katanga gendarmerie in the Albertville, Kabalo, and Busanga areas. Reports from Katanga stated that gendarmerie had killed 25 looters there. Katanga spokesmen criticized the United Nations forces for arriving too late to prevent loss of life and destruction of property. A U.N. official claimed that quiet had been restored in the Kabalo region by moving in U.N. troops.

In Leopoldville Colonel Mobutu said after a private talk with U.N. military chiefs that if Mr. Lumumba left his villa again he would be arrested; but he would not risk a fight with U.N. guards over Lumumba if he stayed in the Prime Minister's official residence.

Mr. Antoine Bolela, a spokesman for the student council, said that the U.N. was wrecking its work and had interfered in Congolese internal politics by refusing to allow Lumumba to be arrested.

Colonel Tuffon Beamish, Conservative M.P. for Lewes, visited Mr. Tshombe in Elisabethville.

A Belgian technical mission which had been in Katanga for nearly three months was disbanded. The official announcement added that Mr. Tshombe had asked Professor René Clemens, of Liege, who had directed the technical co-operation facilities, to continue to assist the authorities, and that the invitation had been accepted.

On Friday Mr. Albert Ndele, vice-president of the "High Commission" Government, was attacked and wounded by about 30 Lumumba supporters. As he was leaving a Leopoldville hotel after giving a press conference the Lumumba men drove up in a car and attempted to kidnap him, trying to drag him into the car and cutting him with knives. An American businessman pulled him back to the hotel.

Colonel Mobutu quickly sent troops to surround the hotel. A crowd which gathered wanted to know why a U.N. Ghanaian soldier who had been on duty at the hotel had not intervened to protect Mr. Ndele. They received no reply. Two U.N. officers who entered the building were booed. Shortly afterwards about a dozen young Congolese were picked up from a nearby pavement cafe, bundled into a truck and driven away.

Earlier in the day 12 people were injured when police used rifle butts to disperse about 300 pro-Lumumba demonstrators near the U.N. headquarters.

A Katanga official in New York disclosed that Katanga had applied for admission to the U.N. as a sovereign State.

Mr. Lumumba, although blockaded in his residence by Mobutu troops, continued to receive many visitors. On Friday 40 of his parliamentary supporters called on him.

Indignation against the U.N. rose in Leopoldville on Saturday following publication of a picture in a newspaper showing the attack on Mr. Ndele while a Ghanaian soldier looked on. The caption read: "Ghanaian soldier looks on with his arms folded at the attack on Mr. Albert Ndele". A spokesman expressed "sympathy and deepest regret" over the incident.

In Leopoldville six Africans jumped out of a slow-moving car and kidnaped an African whom they knocked unconscious.

It was reported from New York that Mr. Hammarskjöld was considering the recall of the Congolese Parliament as a possible step towards creating more Government authority.

### Mobutu Talks With Tshombe

On Sunday Colonel Mobutu flew unexpectedly to Elisabethville, where he had a four-hour talk with Mr. Tshombe. They were stated to have reached an agreement of "mutual friendship and respect". Colonel Mobutu said afterwards that they had had general discussions on Congo problems in an atmosphere of the "utmost friendship and cordiality". They had, he said, identical views on the idea of a Congo federation. Mr. Tshombe described the talks as most agreeable, and said that his Government would "respect" the Mobutu administration until the end of the year, but he would not attend a round-table conference of Congo leaders in present conditions.

Colonel Mobutu sent a three-man mission to Brussels. Ghana troops patrolled Leopoldville in strength as a result of public indignation at Friday's attack on Mr. Ndele.

At Luena, in central Katanga, the whole population took refuge in a convent from marauding Baluba tribesmen. A Katanga Government spokesman said Katanga gendarmerie and Ethiopian troops were protecting them.

The Katanga Government agreed on Monday that the U.N. force should take over the main responsibility for restoring peace in the troubled areas of northern and western Katanga.

In talks between General Kikhye, Indian military adviser to Mr. Hammarskjöld, and the Katanga authorities under President Tshombe it was arranged to set up U.N. defence localities in which the presence of armed forces other than those of order would be prohibited, such localities to be defended "with the degree of force necessary against the raids of armed bands". The regions affected are occupied by Baluba tribesmen, generally regarded as hostile to Mr. Tshombe.

A Katanga spokesman said that 20 raiders had been killed in fighting at Pomboie and two at Kooopole. A report from Lusaka stated that a tribal battle between Baluba and Bwila, in which 40 men had been killed, had been fought near Eweto, on the Katanga border with Northern Rhodesia. Two mobile units of the Northern Rhodesia Police were moved to the area.

Colonel Mobutu, back from his visit to Elisabethville said in Leopoldville that Mr. Tshombe had promised him full financial and moral support. He announced that Mr. Wellbeck, President Nkrumah's envoy in the Congo, must leave, but that that did not mean that relations would be broken.

"But if the U.N. does not understand the position of Ghana and Guinea in relation to the Congo's troubles I shall make the connexion clearer to them". He ordered a curfew in Leopoldville following further disturbances.

# PERSONALIA

LORD HINCHINGBROOKE is visiting Southern Africa. LORD and LADY MONCKTON are visiting the United States.

MR. R. J. HARVEY, secretary of the Federal Power Board, is in London.

DR. K. A. P. MARTIN, of the World Health Organization, is in East Africa.

The Solicitor-General of the Federation, MR. M. W. DENNISON, is in London.

MR. B. G. PAVER and MR. DAVID COLE have arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. P. PULLICINO has been appointed Clerk to the Legislative Council of Uganda.

MR. and MRS. J. F. KAPNEK are on their way back to Rhodesia in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN has arrived in Kenya to take up his post as G.O.C., East Africa Command.

CAPTAIN G. HERBERT, a director of Rhodesian Insurances, Ltd., will sail today in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. REX REYNOLDS, a journalist in the Federation, and MRS. REYNOLDS are in this country from Salisbury.

DR. S. HEILBRONN has retired after many years' service in Kenya with the African Highlands Produce Co., Ltd.

GENERAL M. JOUHAUD, Inspector-General of the French Air Force, has just paid a brief visit to East Africa.

MR. MACDONALD HASTINGS, the journalist, broadcaster, and author, is visiting islands in the Seychelles group.

COLONEL M. C. H. BARBER, Director of Civil Aviation, has arrived in London from Rhodesia with MRS. BARBER.

MR. A. J. ADAMSON, headmaster of Chichiri School, Blantyre, and MRS. ADAMSON, are in England from Nyasaland.

DR. JOHN J. MCKELVEY, of the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, has been travelling in East Africa.

MR. G. R. PETERSON, now general manager of the Federal Power Board, is a Londoner who went to Rhodesia three years ago.

MR. IAN ANSTRUTHER, author of "I Presume", a book about Livingstonia and Stanley, has inherited about £400,000 left by an aunt.

SAYED FAHREDDIN MOHAMED, Minister-Counsellor at the Sudanese Embassy in London, has been appointed Ambassador to Pakistan.

MR. J. E. BIRD, a director of A. Reyrolle & Company (Rhodesia), Ltd., has been appointed overseas manager of the parent company.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY addressed the Portsmouth Branch of the English Speaking Union last week on "The Wind of Change in East Africa".

SIR TONY LOW, M.P., a joint deputy chairman of National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., has joined the board of English China Clays, Ltd.

GROUP CAPTAIN A. M. BENTLEY, Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Royal Rhodesian Air Force, has been promoted to the rank of air commodore.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS, public relations officer for Kenya in London, presented to Lloyd's on Monday on behalf of Kenya a model of an Arab dhow.

MR. D. J. MORRIS, Comptroller and Auditor-General of the Federation, is attending this week's conference in London of Commonwealth Auditors-General.

MR. CLIFFORD POCKET, chairman of the Federal Dominion Party, has resigned from the party, which has also lost another prominent member in MR. FRANK CLEMENTS.

SIR DUNCAN ANDERSON, chairman of the Federal Power Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been visiting London, will fly back tomorrow.

MISS JENNY LEE SCOTT, of Que Que, who has been elected "Miss Federation" for 1960, will compete in the "Miss World" contest in London on November 10.

MR. HERBERT J. CUMMINGS, director of the first United States trade mission to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, left London by air for Nairobi on Tuesday.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, British High Commissioner in India for the past five years, and sometime Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, retired on Monday.

CAPTAIN J. A. C. FLORENCE, manager in Nyasaland of Central African Airways, and a former mayor of Blantyre, and MRS. FLORENCE have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. ROBERT E. RUARK, author of the novel about Kenya entitled "Something of Value" left London a few days ago to revisit the Colony, about which he is writing another book.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT presided at last week's annual gathering in London of the Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club. Among those present were SIR STEWART SYMES and SIR KNOX HELM.

MR. W. J. HARPER, leader of the Opposition in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, has said that the Colony ought to have representation in the United Nations as a sovereign State.

CANON JAMES KAPONDA, of the U.M.C.A. Diocese of South West Tanganyika, has arrived in England on a short visit, towards the end of which he will attend St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

MR. M. M. KAMALIZA, leader of the Tanganyika Transport and General Workers' Union, has been elected president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, succeeding MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA.

MR. EUAN HUGHES, resident tutor in Kenya of the extra-mural department of Makerere College, Uganda, has left to take up the post of director of extra-mural studies at the University of Hong Kong.

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL, Mr. Edward Heath, was the host at a luncheon given on Monday by H.M. Government in honour of MR. MOHAMMED HAJI IBRAHIM ADAL, Defence Minister of the Somali Republic.

PROFESSOR J. F. V. PHILLIPS, former dean of the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of Ghana, is to help investigate and plan the development of African agriculture in Southern Rhodesia. He has been engaged on a two-year contract.

The Belgian Minister for African affairs, COUNT HAROLD D'ASPREMONT-LYNDON, and the Resident-General of Ruanda-Urundi, M. JAEN-PAUL HARROY, visited Uganda last week and had talks with the Governor and several Ministers on matters of mutual interest.

MRS. MARGARET HARRIMAN has won two gold, one silver, and three bronze medals in the Paralympic Games in Rome, at which she was one of Southern Rhodesia's two representatives. The "golds" were won in the archery contest, and the other medals in swimming events.

MR. J. K. DICK and MR. R. T. MITCHELL, directors of the Mitchell Cotts group, have joined the board of N.W. Spratt and Son, Ltd., and Judge and Son, Ltd., companies with interests in the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Far East which have been acquired by Mitchell Cotts.

After 22 years as chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission, MR. A. B. COWEN has retired. MR. N. HYDE-JONES has been appointed a member of the commission, and has become chairman in succession to MR. COWEN, who will continue to serve on the Federal Power Board.



After 34 years' teaching in Uganda, MISS P. DRAKELEY, a C.M.S. missionary and principal of Lady Irene Teacher Training College, Ndeje, has retired.

MR WALTER WATSON TUCKER, at one time a J.P. in Southern Rhodesia, has left estate in Great Britain valued at £53,103, on which duty of £19,253 has been paid.

MR. O. T. HAMLYN, who has been appointed town clerk of Dar es Salaam, is a barrister who joined the Administrative Service in Tanganyika in 1929, moved to the judiciary as a resident magistrate, retired in 1950, and has since practiced as an advocate in the capital of Tanganyika, MR. C. W. BAXTER had been town clerk since 1949.

THE RT. REV. E. F. PAGET, Archbishop of Central Africa from 1955 to 1957, who has lived in Natal since his retirement, is on his way from England to the Cape to become Vicar-General of Johannesburg. He has been appointed by Dr. Ambrose Reeves, bishop of the see, who was recently deposed by the South African Government.

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM MACDONALD, who has succeeded Mr. J. H. BALDWIN as chief accountant of East African Railways and Harbours, served in the K.A.R. from 1945 to 1947; was seconded from the U.K. Civil Service to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika from 1950 to 1953, and then joined the National Coal Board. Four years later he went back to East Africa.

The High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and LADY RENNIE, were present on Monday evening at the State banquet given by THE QUEEN for the King and Queen of Nepal. On Tuesday evening SIR GILBERT addressed the Hampshire and Dorset Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society. Tomorrow evening he will speak on the Federation to the Oxford University Branch of the United Nations Association.

### Zanzibar's New Sultan

THE ACCESSION of Seyyid Sir Abdullah bin Khalifa as Sultan of Zanzibar was marked on Monday by the proclamation of a public holiday in Zanzibar, Pemba, and the Protectorate of Kenya—the so-called coastal strip, not the hinterland, the Colony. Mr. Norman Harris, Minister for Information, and Sheikh Mohamed Muhassiny, Lilwali for the Coast, represented the Government of Kenya at the accession ceremonies, when the new Sultan took the oath of allegiance. At his request no further celebrations will occur until after November 21, when the 40-day mourning period for his father ends.

### Mr. Bryceson Provokes Protests

A STATEMENT by Tanganyika's Minister of Labour, Mr. Bryceson, that the Government's policy was localization of the civil service, not Africanization, has led to protests from the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, which wants immediate Africanization in all but the most technical appointments. It has supported a call by Dar es Salaam dockers to "Africanize the port by February or we take over the port."

A T.F.L. statement described Mr. Bryceson as having contravened the Tanganyika African National Union's policy on Africanization, and T.A.N.U. headquarters pointed out that it was party policy "to carry out rapid Africanization of the civil service... a policy which the Government must implement."

The Union of Public Employees in Tanganyika has written to Mr. Nyerere demanding that the Government should embark on a "full-blooded policy of Africanization" and fill senior posts with Africans.

During the furor Mr. Nyerere was in Nigeria attending the independence celebrations.

## Obituary

### Sir Anthony Grafftey-Smith

#### Governor of Federal Central Bank

SIR ANTHONY GRAFFTEY-SMITH, C.B.E., T.D., Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since its formation early in 1956, who died suddenly from thrombosis in Salisbury last Friday at the age of 57, was as popular as he was able, and he will be greatly missed in many circles. No man had had a greater influence upon the economy of Central Africa in the last eight years, and there could scarcely have been a better financial ambassador.

Born in England, the son of a clergyman, he was educated at King's School, Ely, in France and Spain, and at the age of 19 entered the Bank of England.

Having joined the Third County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) in 1923, he was called up on the outbreak of the war in 1939, and a few months later was attached to the Dragoon Guards, with whom he served in France and Belgium. Later in 1940 he went to Egypt as second-in-command of the Sharpshooters, and at the end of 1941, after the battle of Sidi Rezagh, he took over with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. After some months in that command he became inspector of welfare in the Middle East, and soon afterwards vice-controller of finance and accounts for the Occupied Enemy Territories' Administration in East Africa. Later he was made controller of finance and accounts in Sicily, and then chief financial officer in the Allied Commission for Italy. He was demobilized as a brigadier.

Returning to the Bank of England, he was soon appointed alternate director for the United Kingdom on the International Monetary Fund in Washington, and in 1947 he represented Britain on the Four Power Commission in Trieste and at the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow. Then he was made deputy chief cashier of the Bank of England, with charge of exchange control and overseas and foreign relations.

Four years later he resigned to become financial adviser to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, which made him chairman of the Kariba Gorge Committee and the Federal Apportionment Commission. A few months after the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland he became financial adviser to its Government and chairman of the Central Africa Currency Board. On the establishment of the central bank of the Federation he became governor. He also presided over the Federal Economic Advisory Council.

He was a keen golfer and motorist, a member of the governing body of the Rhodesian College of Music, and chairman of the Central African Cavalry Association and the Rhodesian Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society. He was knighted in January.

In recent years he had paid frequent visits to London, Washington, New York and other centres on behalf of Southern Rhodesia and the Federation, and had done much to convince the World Bank and other authorities, public and private, of the economic viability of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme and of the great development prospects of the Federation.

In 1938 he had married Miss Marie Eugenie Lebloucq, who has been a most kindly hostess to the ceaseless stream of people of all kinds and many nations who sought the opinions and advice of her husband. There are no children of the marriage.

MRS. ALICE ELIZABETH BARKER, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 74, had lived in the Colony since 1894. Her brother was the first European boy born in Bulawayo, and she was one of the first nurses in Rhodesia.

## Colonel J. A. Methuen

COLONEL JAMES ALLIN METHUEN, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., T.D., J.P., whose death in Southern Rhodesia is reported, aged 82, was born in Glasgow, educated in Scotland, and then apprenticed to John Brown and Company, the engineers and shipbuilders of Clydebank, whom he left in 1902 to join the staff of Rhodesia Railways, which he soon left to open Umtali Engineering Works with his brother.

He enlisted in the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers in 1902, was commissioned five years later, served with the 1st Bn. The Rhodesia Regiment in South West Africa in 1914, and with the King's Royal Rifles and the 1st Cambridgeshire Regiment on the Western Front from early 1915 until he was given command of the 18th Bf. The Northumberland Fusiliers, while serving with whom he was twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. After the war he was a staunch supporter of the British Empire Service League's activities in Rhodesia, and was made a life member. Throughout the last war he was Assistant Provost Marshal in Umtali. In 1949 he was appointed honorary colonel of the Rhodesia African Rifles.

He initiated the Rhodesia Children's Holiday Camps at Beira and Umtali; founded the Rhodesia and South African branches of Toc H, was for years president of Umtali Amateur Athletic Association, and, an honour which he greatly prized, was in 1949 appointed an *Induna* of the African tribe amongst whom he had lived so long.

His house in Umtali, named The Castle, contained a wonderful collection of armour, old weapons, and other war mementoes. He was always a most generous host to visitors to the district.

## Blunt Warning to Buganda

### H.M. Government Losing Patience

H.M. GOVERNMENT in the United Kingdom has about lost patience with the equivocation, procrastination and avoidance of its treaty obligations by the Government of the Kingdom of Buganda.

That is the only interpretation which can be put on a statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies which was issued simultaneously in London and Uganda on Monday evening. It reads:—

"As the date for the opening registration of elections in Buganda approached, the Kabaka's Government publicly declared its opposition to participation by the people of Buganda. The Secretary of State therefore invited the Kabaka to London for a general exchange of views and, in particular, to discuss this matter. He suggested that His Highness might wish to bring advisers with him. The invitation was accepted and talks began on August 15.

"In opening the talks the Secretary of State reaffirmed the intention of H.M. Government that elections should be held throughout Uganda early in 1961 for members of the new Legislative Council, and that registration should begin in Buganda on August 22. He made it clear that there was no prospect that his decision might be reconsidered and no question of any further postponement of the date for the start of registration in Buganda.

"He reaffirmed that the Relationships Commission which is to consider and recommend the final form of Government which would be best suited to the needs of an independent Uganda, was to be set up as soon as possible. He made it clear to the Buganda delegation throughout the talks that he was not prepared to discuss matters reserved for consideration by the Relationships Commission, and in consequence was unable to prejudice the advice of the commission by making a declaration that the future Constitution of Buganda would

be federal in character. He explained that the recommendations of the Relationships Commission would be considered by a conference in London at which the Kabaka's Government, together with representatives of the Protectorate Government and of the other parts of Uganda, would be represented. "Mr. Macleod pointed out that the constitutional arrangements to come into force after the elections early in 1961 would not in any way prejudice Buganda's position under its agreements with H.M. Government. He reminded the Buganda delegation that during the stage when these arrangements were in force the Executive Council in Uganda would remain advisory to the Governor.

"He reaffirmed that until the independence for Uganda as a whole comes into being, or until the agreements for the time being subsisting between the Crown on the one hand and the Kabaka, chiefs and peoples of Buganda on the other hand, otherwise come to an end, the Kingdom of Buganda would keep the powers it already possessed. These could include any additional powers which H.M. Government might have been prepared to extend as a result of the consultations between the Buganda Government and the Protectorate Government which had then been going on for some time.

"He made it clear, however, that it would be inappropriate to negotiate any matters of major principle before the Relationships Commission had reported, and that so long as there was no evidence of the Buganda Government's intention to co-operate in the decisions reached for the Protectorate as a whole he could not agree the imputation of any charges in the Buganda Constitution.

"The Secretary of State hoped that, in the light of his assurances about the position of Buganda in relation to the forthcoming elections and new Constitution, the Kabaka's advisers would agree to withdraw their opposition and co-operate in registrations going forward without interference. Unfortunately, this hope was disappointed.

### No Secession

"The Secretary of State has received a memorandum addressed to H.M. the Queen by the members of the Lukiko. The Secretary of State is considering with all urgency the advice he will submit to Her Majesty on the issues raised in the memorandum.

"On the question of secession, however, the position of H.M. Government has already been made clear—namely, that there can be no question of the secession of any part of the Protectorate so long as H.M. Government is the protecting Power.

"The Secretary of State trusts that this clear statement of the position will serve to remove any apprehensions or misgivings people in Buganda may have about exercising their lawful right to register for the vote, and that those who have held back so far will follow the many thousands of their fellow citizens who have already acted wisely and realistically in this matter.

"The Secretary of State believes that the Kabaka's Ministers have misunderstood the position, and he has therefore been anxious not to close the door to further talks. He fears, however, that the Kabaka's Ministers persist in advocating a policy which runs wholly counter to that which H.M. Government conceive to be in the best interests of the Protectorate, including Buganda, it will become increasingly difficult for H.M. Government to entertain the hope of securing the co-operation of the present Buganda Government in their plans for the constitutional development of the country".

## Two Killed After Football Match

TWO AFRICAN SPECTATORS were killed and 16 others taken to hospital on Saturday after a "stampede" at the end of a Kenya-Uganda football match at Kampala. It had ended in a draw, 1-1.

Uganda's Police Commissioner, Mr. M. J. Macdon, said that the 25,000 crowd behaved in a generally sporting manner, though voicing "noisy disagreement" with one or two of the referee's decisions—including disallowance of a second goal by Uganda.

While trouble between the police and a large crowd developed in front of the grandstand during the presentation of a cup, the main body of the crowd made towards the stadium's north gate, which was closed pending the Governor's departure. Police advised them to leave by alternative exits. This advice was ignored, and a sudden surge forward broke the police cordon and forced the gate, through which the people streamed. After order had been restored, about 30 injured persons and two dead were found lying in the gateway. Four people were detained in hospital.



Making the most of every minute... speeding sunwards in the luxury of a Consul. Sleek, swift, splendid Consul. Inside—sink-back armchair comfort for six; handsome padded fascia; easy-reach controls. Outside—low-line style, as practical as it is pleasing, elegant from the first gleam of its chrome front bumper to the wide sweep of its curved rear window. All in all, a car to consider at considerable length. A car with sports appeal plus a formal air for business-like occasions: a bargain as handsome as any on the roads today! And besides all these tempting tangible Consul features, there's the backing of unique world-wide Ford Service. See your nearest Ford Dealer. He's the man with all the Consul facts—and figures!

**CONSUL**

**BE FIRST ON  
THE ROAD WITH  
FORD OF BRITAIN**

For further details contact:

**W. BARTHOLOMEW & COMPANY LIMITED, P.O. BOX 468, ACCRA, GHANA**

**CIE FRANCAISE DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, BATHURST, GAMBIA**

**J. ALLEN & COMPANY LIMITED, P.O. BOX 542, LAGOS, NIGERIA**

## Partisan Broadcast and TV Programmes

### How the Federation Has Suffered

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.  
 SIR.—When the history of the current struggle for power in Africa comes to be written it will doubtless be found that a great degree of responsibility will have to be borne by the B.B.C. and ITV interviewers who have consistently adopted an anti-white line in their reportage. This was a constant theme in their reports from the Union of South Africa, and, if anything, has been accentuated since the eve of the publication of the Report of the Monckton Commission.

Instead of acting as a reporter or interviewer, Mr. Fyfe Robertson of the B.B.C. Television has shown himself to be a partisan interrogator and even an inquisitor. His loaded questions and hypothetical arguments with Sir Roy Welensky could have been understood had Mr. Robertson descended upon the Rhodesian scene as a declared enemy of the Federation but are inexcusable for an official of the B.B.C. whose duty it is to be neutral. He would not have dared to have adopted a similar attitude had he been interviewing the British Prime Minister.

The various interviews recorded from the Federation by the B.B.C. have consistently indicated a degree of selectivity against the Federation.

The TV cuts have been obvious — and not least those imposed on the impressive performance of the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD SOREF

London, S.W.3.

P.S.—On Friday the B.B.C. TV programme "Tonight" gave considerable attention to Rhodesia. Not one white man was interviewed. All comment was from the pro-African National Democratic Party, and every utterance was anti-Welensky.

## Colonel Baerlein Replies to Canon Grace

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Very many years have passed since your distinguished correspondent Canon Grace served in Uganda, and it is possibly for this reason that he is so out of touch with present-day developments.

In his preoccupation with the position of Buganda, Canon Grace appears to have overlooked that the Baganda number less than one-sixth of the total population of the Protectorate and that the remaining 5½ million have made very great strides indeed in the last 20 years. Buganda's ascendancy in the early years of the century was unquestioned, but many would certainly question it now, if it were any longer presumed. It is very debatable indeed whether educationally, economically, politically, and geographically Buganda is still in a unique position, and there is no question of it being able to hold the country at ransom, as he suggests.

Nevertheless, H.M. Government has never gone back on its policy of recognizing that Buganda and the other three kingdoms have special claims. The position of Buganda was fully recognized in the 1955 Buganda Agreement, which gave the Kabaka's Government increased powers and safeguarded the Kabaka's own position as a constitutional monarch ruling through his ministers.

There is no question of the Kabakaship being submerged "under a rigid central government" or of Buganda being "bulldozed into obscurity by a possible dictator at the centre" while H.M. Government is the protecting Power. The present Governor has repeatedly confirmed that "whatever constitutional and democratic developments there may be in Uganda, the dignity and prestige of the rulers shall be preserved" and the Colonial Secretary himself has said that "there will be nothing in the new (1961) Constitution to affect the present relationship between the central Government and Buganda".

It is much easier for Canon Grace to write of the comparative ease with which a federalized or partly federalized form of Government for Uganda might have been worked out than it is actually to do it. Uganda, a small country, does not readily lend itself either geographically, ethnologically, or economically to a federal system which would not in effect balkanize the country, lead to uneven development, and greatly increase the overall cost of government. Canon Grace himself recognizes these difficulties elsewhere in his letter.

However, Government has in no way closed its mind, as he suggests, to the possibility of some form of federal Government in Uganda. An expert and impartial Relationships Commission is being appointed to consider the future form of Government best suited to Uganda and the relationship between the central Government and the other authorities in the country. The commission is specifically required to bear in mind the special relationship already existing between H.M. Government and the Agreement Kingdoms and the desire of the people to preserve their existing institutions and customs and the status and dignity of their rulers.

Until this commission has completed its task H.M. Government has decided not to prejudice the issue and not give way at this time to Baganda demands which would be viewed with the utmost concern by the remainder of the country.

There is meanwhile no question of forcing a democratic system of Government on Uganda or insisting that it should be based on the Westminster model. It is no more than the wish of the vast majority of people in this country to have such a Government.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR A. BAERLEIN,  
 Member, Legislative Council,

Jinja,  
 Uganda.

TOBACCO  
 AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE  
 Satisfy

*Toughest of them all -*

# COMMER <sup>4-12</sup> TONNERS

PETROL OR DIESEL



Rough going . . . tough going . . . operating conditions that strain a vehicle to the very limit. The magnificent Commer 4-12 Ton Forward Control trucks are eminently suited to these circumstances, because every inch of body,

every engine part, has been built stronger to last longer. It is Commer's sturdy reliability, economy and trouble-free performance that makes them the first choice of operators all over the world.



**ROOTES WORLD-WIDE OVERSEAS DELIVERY PLAN**

HUMBER · HILLMAN · SUNBEAM · SINGER

Full details supplied on request from

- KENYA** Rootes (Kenya) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 3020, Gloucester House, Victoria Street, Nairobi
- TANGANYIKA** The International Motor Mart Ltd., P.O. Box 409, Dar-es-Salaam
- UGANDA** Hunts Motors Ltd., P.O. Box 55, Kampala

# ROOTES

Export Division, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1

## Conservative Party Conference

(Continued on page 195)

of which to be ashamed. We can be proud of our colonial record, proud of the part our own people have played in the transformation of our colonies, proud of the aid in all forms given to under-developed countries.

"It is a fundamental part of Conservative faith that we believe in freedom and justice, not just for one section of the community, but for all sections. The Government must see that multi-racial societies in our ex-colonial territories are true manifestations of our Conservative principles."

MR. HAROLD MONTEFIORE (North Kensington) suggested that the Government should devise Commonwealth investment allowances which would encourage the formation of new enterprises in the overseas Commonwealth.

"Apart from normal business risks, these enterprises will face the possible danger of expropriation, nationalization, or confiscatory taxation. I therefore suggest that to encourage United Kingdom companies to invest more capital with the consent of the local Governments, in what might be called Commonwealth development areas, United Kingdom companies setting up manufacturing units in these areas should be permitted by the Treasury to write off against their pre-tax profits over a period of, say, six or seven years the capital cost of setting up these manufacturing units."

"It might be a reasonable concession if this tax allowance is made conditional on the U.K. company permitting the local Government, the C.D.C., or some such organization to acquire a percentage of the equity of the overseas unit. This provision for a share in the profits might dissuade the local Government from ever wishing to acquire the whole or from introducing penal taxation. Further, with all respect to the loyal officers of the Colonial Service, you cannot find a better ambassador than a British factory manager."

### Two Irreconcilable Conclusions

MR. R. SPOONER (Hendon 'South'): "The Monckton Report gives us two irreconcilable conclusions on Central Africa: (1) that the Federation is not economically self-supportable, and (2) that the African majority does not support the continuation of this Federation. The case is clear-cut on economic grounds but what is the value of that unless it rests on the support of the majority of the people?"

"Sometimes I am tempted to think that the wind of change has not reached every nook and cranny of the Conservative Party. We are no longer faced with a choice whether we give in on the question of nationalism. We are faced with a choice of when and how do we give in on nationalism?"

"Nationalism has within it the forces of its undoing. It is sitting on a powder-keg but has a time-bomb. In Central Africa the solution may well lie in leading these countries to self-government over a period. We must not say that we are going to hold back the irresistible forces of African nationalism, but that we are going to develop it and lead them to friendship and co-operation so that they can take their rightful places in the new nations of the world."

MR. J. A. LEMKEN (Chesterfield): "Our central aim in multi-racial countries is to build communities which protect minority rights and are free of all discrimination on grounds of race or colour. That is the great rescue task before us in Africa. It is not for mean minds or blinkered eyes—and there are many of those on both sides in Rhodesia, for example. Many of the Europeans are living in the bygone days and need our help. They cannot solve their problems alone, and we must be quite sure how far they can be relied upon to be realistic."

"There is talk of partnership in the Federation. What kind of partnership is it in Southern Rhodesia. The Monckton Report is quite unequivocal. It says that they have not done enough in the last seven years and have not given sufficient evidence that they were going for real partnership in the future. How far can we trust Europeans who say that they want reforms at one moment and at the next that there would be no reform were it not for the pressure of H.M. Government?"

"There is intimidation on both sides. The colour-bar for Northern Rhodesia in public places was ended by local statute on September 1, and on that day and the two following days certain Europeans wrote of the Commonwealth intimidating decent Africans who were using designated places. Is this the sort of inter-racial response that makes for partnership? Thanks to the police, these thugs were arrested. Without an impartial police force under the Colonial Office the position might have been very different. We have a solemn duty in Rhodesia to honour our promises and practise a real partnership."

"The most important thing in the majority report of the Monckton Commission is not secession, but that the Federation should continue with a Parliament 50% of which would be African. Today's Federal Parliament is 20% African. In the new

Parliament the Africans would be elected on a genuine franchise, not on a phoney one, as today. The Monckton Report was written in the knowledge that responsible Europeans asked for secession of Southern Rhodesia on January 29 this year—and that sounds pretty odd at a time when H.M. Government is trying to draw the Federation together and honour its promises to the northern territories.

"I hope they will start to live in the 1960's, and try to do a co-operative job with the advanced Africans. If not, and if the Government is forced to choose between Welensky and Monckton, many of us will want our Government to back solutions advocated by Lord Monckton, solutions which will bring economic security for many white Europeans and political justice for Africans. I do not ask for full democracy or adult suffrage or anything of that sort, but merely for justice."

MISS F. E. DWEN (Conservative Commonwealth Council): "I deplore discussion of the Monckton Report. The commission was sent out to sift the evidence, and it would be deplorable if we, without time to study the report, should decide on it one way or the other. That would prejudice the constitutional review."

"I believe the Federation is of paramount importance to the whole Commonwealth. I believe in the Federation rather than in its critics. It should have a stabilizing influence, political and economic, similar to that which the Nigerian Federation will have in West Africa."

"However much we want guarantees for our European friends in Kenya, what we have to do is to see that when independence comes the climate is right for all the people. If there is a problem paramount above all others in these multi-racial territories, perhaps even in the whole of Africa, it is that until you can get that right you will never find it easy to go forward. Overwhelming fear exists throughout these territories—the fear of Europeans, that they may lose the things for which they have stood; the fear of Africans that they are going to be held down, as in South Africa."

"Far worse is the appalling fear of intimidation of Africans by Africans. Whatever the policy may be, we must not let that out of our minds for one instant, because this appalling intimidation makes the intimidation in industrial disputes in this country look like a children's picnic. This appalling fear of intimidation holds up logical and sound development in these territories, and causes lack of confidence both amongst Europeans and amongst Africans to go forward."

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P.: "Colonial policy must be viewed against the background of the world as it is, not as some of us might like it to be, a world in the grip of a relentless battle between the West and the Communists for the minds of the uncommitted and under-developed peoples, millions of whom are on the lowest incomes. A good deal of ferment in the colonial territories springs from a perfectly natural, healthy, and inevitable desire on the part of ordinary human beings for status and self-respect; a longing which becomes dangerous only when it is frustrated and mocked."

### Education Sparks Off Ambitions

"Those who may be fearful of what is happening in Africa seem to me oblivious of the fact that our policy is the culmination of a trend and policy set in motion a long time ago. The best of our countrymen have looked upon Imperial power as a means to the spread of tranquillity and the extension of our civilization and trade. One can achieve none of these things without education. When you educate those whom you govern, you spark off ambitions—and trouble. For a people nurtured in freedom, it should be our aim never to perpetuate domination over others."

"In recent years over 600 Africans and Asians have achieved their political independence in association with us in the Commonwealth. Has it meant any decline in our moral influence? The answer was given a fortnight ago when Mr. Macmillan spoke at the United Nations before the terrified gawkers of the new African and Asian nations. Mr. Khrushchev and the Communists have there suffered one of the greatest political defeats since 1948."

"The policy is that in our remaining dependencies in Africa we accept, and will accept perhaps much sooner than most of us imagine, the fact of the majority having a major share in their government. Of course the pace of advance is much too fast. Of course it would be much better to wait until the standards of education are higher, until the economy is broadly based, until political leaders are more mature. Ideally there should be no transfer of power until we are satisfied that all these conditions obtain. But we do not live in an ideal world. The ideal is not an aim at which we can rest. It is a journey we must continuously undertake."

"The choice is not between the rulers deciding when to make an effort and take a risk; it is between taking one risk and another; and it is important to take the right risk at the right time. There always has to be a compromise, which is the difficulty the Colonial Secretary is up against, particularly when facing the House of Commons. We can neither retreat nor run away. Our purpose is to avoid the bloody calamity of another Algeria and the craven abdication of the Congo."

# EVERYONE IS A REGULAR CUSTOMER



There's something about the Safari service that makes you feel at home immediately. Maybe it's the reliability and comfort of the jet-prop **VISCOUNT**. Maybe it's the wide seats, only two abreast. Maybe it's the good food, or perhaps it's just the friendly, personal attention of the air-hostesses—but it's a fact. Passengers who fly Safari once come back to us again and again.

**FLY VISCOUNT**

## Safari

**LOWER-THAN-EVER PARES!**

**BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS**

Economy class Services (Skycoach Services, too)  
in conjunction with BOAC

C22/22/6

The task is to frame the order in which it is possible to preserve the great standards and achievements of our own people in Africa, whilst facilitating the most rapid advance of the more backward majority.

"If the framework is not to collapse, we have a solemn duty to enquire two things: (1) to make it possible for the key men, the British expatriate civil servants, to remain at their posts up to and, where necessary, well beyond independence; (2) to give a practical assurance to our kith and kin who have made their homes in those territories and contributed so much to the building of the economy. Those people should feel that there is a future for them as a minority after independence is reached. This conference is entitled to ask the Colonial Secretary for assurances on these points."

Mr. PATRICK WALL, M.P.: "Where only one race is concerned the solution is comparatively simple. We all welcome the independence of Nigeria; which is a complete vindication of British colonialism. I am sure we also welcome the 'wind of change' speech our Prime Minister made in Cape Town, which did so much to restore black African confidence in Britain. But now we in Britain have to face the problems of the multi-racial States of Kenya and the Rhodesias, where we have to reconcile the aspirations of the black African majority with the rights of the white African minority. The crux is not differences in colour but in standards. We have to raise the standards of the black Africans to ensure that we level up and do not take the easy way out by levelling down."

### Halt Needed in Kenya

"So far as Kenya is concerned, the conference, will, I am sure, agree with the terms of the new Constitution which gives the black Africans the majority in the Assembly next year. I also believe we should make it crystal clear that, until black Africans have shown they fully appreciate their responsibilities, there can be no further constitutional advance in Kenya, and also until the fears of the white Africans, particularly with regard to expropriation of land or property with compensation, have been shown to be unjustified."

"Progress in Central Africa also depends on the maintenance of standards, and we owe it, not only to our kith and kin, but to the vast mass of as yet uneducated black Africans for whom we are trustees, to see that the existing standards in Central Africa are not debased."

"The Monckton Report contains many excellent suggestions, but one very dangerous recommendation. I should understand if the commission suggested immediate dismemberment of the Federation or its strengthening. But it does neither. It suggests that the British Government should initiate legislation that could in certain circumstances break up the Federation in a given number of years. This could only lead to political and economic disaster."

"Who would invest in a Federation which is about to be wound up? What nationalist leader would not seize this opportunity to demand independence now? Secession in five or seven years could lead only to chaos—surpassed only by that in the Congo. When the Federation reaches the time for complete independence that step must have the consent of the majority of all races in Central Africa, but I ask this conference to agree that until that time comes we must keep faith with this great experiment in racial partnership. If we do so we shall defeat the policy of apartheid which is practised further south."

Mr. ANTHONY GRANT (Hayes and Harlington): "Perhaps in recent times we have listened too much to the voices of the loud-mouthed gentlemen, coloured and white, educated perhaps beyond their capacity. Rather should we listen to the less vocal but more loyal mass of the community. We have listened too little to the hard economic realities of life in Africa."

Mr. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his reply:—

"Neither the Prime Minister, nor Duncan Sandys, nor I has ever made a speech in Commonwealth affairs which failed to pay full tribute to the brilliant work of our countrymen and to point out how necessary it is for that contribution to continue."

"The qualified option to secede suggested in the Monckton Report was the subject yesterday of statements both by Sir Roy Welensky and H.M. Government. Our Prime Minister said in the Federation early this year that it was not the purpose of the Monckton Commission to destroy federation but rather that we could see how best it could prosper. So we are very glad to see how much agreement there is in the report about the value of federation. It is in the light of that conviction that this recommendation has been put forward. That is why we make it clear, as we have been asked to do by the Monckton commissioners, that this and, indeed, any other recommendation of the report, can be fully discussed at the review conference, at which we shall have to take grave, momentous decisions. We know from the experience in other parts of Africa in recent weeks and months how terrible it can be if what one plans goes wrong."

"A resolution on the agenda draws attention to the lessons to be learnt from happenings in the Congo. For all its pro-

claimed independence, the Congo is still in fact a colony, a colony of the United Nations. We give our full support to what the United Nations is doing in Africa."

"In, we hope, friendly co-operation with all the peoples in all these territories, we hope to solve these problems ourselves, not dump them on others. It is right that we can turn away from these tragic events, not every now and then with force, of the Congo to what has happened in Nigeria."

### Nigeria's Definition of British Colonial Policy

Tributes to British colonial policy have flowed in from all over the world, but I should like to put just two before you, both Nigerian. The first is from the speech on independence Day of a great statesman who will play a full part on the stage of affairs in Africa and the world, Ahaaji Abubakar, Prime Minister of Nigeria. In a brilliant speech one phrase stands out, and will, I hope, always remain in your minds. Talking about the part that the British have played, he said: 'First as masters, then as leaders, finally as partners, and always as friends.' I do not think that British colonial policy has ever been more nobly defined than in that one sentence."

"Socialists and Liberals think first of the rights of man. It is a noble feeling, but it is not the one that comes first to the mind and heart of Tories: we have always in front of the rights of man put the duties of man."

"Our duty is first to all peoples who live in these territories—that we may strive to build a society in which men shall have their full rights, political, educational, and social, because they are citizens, not because they are members of any particular race, community, religion, or tribe."

"Secondly, we owe a special duty to those of our own blood who have made their homes in these territories, who have made an incomparable contribution to the past, and who are needed so desperately in the years ahead."

"Thirdly, we owe—in particular those in the Overseas Civil Service. I announced our intentions in this matter before the House rose and promised a White Paper giving the details. I passed the final proofs of it last night here in Scarborough. We are embarking on a vast and expensive scheme of technical aid to these countries. It was our duty to put this burden upon the taxpayers of this country."

### Forgotten Minorities

"Fourthly, we owe a responsibility that is often forgotten—to the Native minorities within their countries. Tribes that are warrior tribes that are pastoral, tribes that are primitive, and tribes that are advanced are often crowded together in one territory. Many of these tribes might be harmed if our protecting hand was withdrawn too soon."

"So I put before you the simple and ancient call of duty. I cannot promise you a popular colonial policy. There will certainly be toil, sweat, and tears, but I hope not blood, and I hope not bitterness, although in the turmoil that is Africa today even that one cannot be certain. But this is the road that we must walk. Socialists can scheme their schemes and Liberals dream their dreams. We at least have work to do."

"I make you one pledge only—that we will at all times, to all peoples in all these territories, carry out our duty faithfully, steadfastly, and without fear."

### African Leader Assaulted

Mr. SIPALO, general secretary of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, was seriously injured in Lusaka on Sunday night when fighting broke out between U.N.I.P. supporters and those of the African National Congress, as the former tried to attract people away from a Congress political meeting in Matero suburb. Stoning by both sets of supporters occurred and in trying to end the fighting Mr. Sipalo was attacked and beaten unconscious, sustaining a deep head cut and other severe bruises. Both parties now demand better policing of the African suburb.

### Explosion in Liner

SIX MEN WERE KILLED and several others were seriously injured by an explosion in the engine-room of the 27,000-ton CAPETOWN CASTLE as she approached Las Palmas at 5 a.m. on Monday. The chief engineer, Mr. F. C. Logan, and the senior second engineer, Mr. D. Cameton, are among the dead. Fire broke out in the engine-room and the damaged Union-Castle liner anchored a mile offshore. She was due in Southampton tomorrow. The WINDSOR CASTLE sent medical assistance and engineers.













# BROOKE BOND EAST AFRICA LTD. - KERICHO



*It's a good life on the Tea Estates*

## SETTLE DOWN HERE FOR:

 Free football kit and private fields to play on;
  organised choir singing;
  dancing, physical culture, scouting, social halls and
  canteens;
  personal protective clothing for work. Free houses, firewood,
  gardens to cultivate, primary education,
  children's creches, medical attention,
  hospitalisation, surgical operations, free midwifery,
  child welfare and domestic science classes; complimentary cinema shows.
  All provided by our Company. Subsidised shopping centres and

*5% interest on your personal savings*

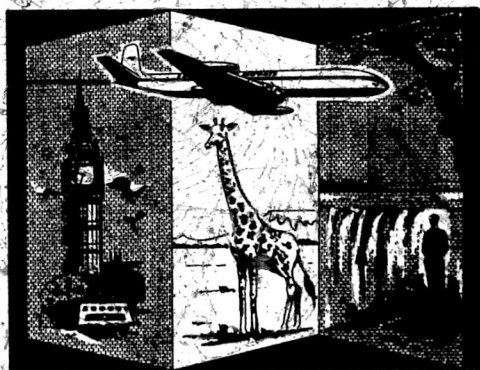
*ALL FOR AFRICANS*

# A P T I C

These initials stand for African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre; and actually they are two of them—in London (at 4 Grafton Street, W.1.) and in Nakuru.

Their purpose? Simply to provide all the technical information—as to application, formula, method of use, etc.—that any prospective user can possibly want. A simple purpose, yes; but, as you will appreciate, of an importance that cannot be exaggerated.

**AFRICAN PYRETHRUM  
TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTRE LTD.**



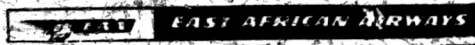
## **EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS**

### **LINKS THE U.K. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**

- Nairobi ★ Blantyre
- Dar es Salaam ★ Salisbury
- Ndola ★ Johannesburg

and operates a comprehensive internal network linking 35 centres in the four East African territories

*Fly among friends on*



In Association with B.O.A.C. and C.A.A.

## Secession Must Be Discussed

H.M. GOVERNMENT has issued the following statement:—

"THE PRIME MINISTER of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has expressed his view that the Monckton Commission's recommendations in Chapter 16 of their report go beyond their terms of reference.

"The terms of reference of the commission, as agreed between the Governments, were not intended to embrace the question of the dissolution of the Federation or the secession of any of the component territories. H.M. Government made it clear that they were unwilling to extend the terms of reference so as to cover this, since they considered that it would not be in accord with the accepted objects of the Federal Constitutional Review. This was made clear by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

"The Federal Prime Minister was therefore justified in assuming that, in view of these terms of reference, the commission would not recommend secession or the dissolution of the Federation.

"The Commission have in fact recommended that the territories should be given a qualified option to secede in certain defined circumstances at some future date. However, they have not recommended the dissolution of the Federation or that any of the territories should secede. Their report strongly stresses the advantages of maintaining a federal association, and examines a number of methods of making this more generally acceptable. It is in this context and this purpose that the commission have made their recommendation.

"Whatever view may be taken as to whether this recommendation was within the terms of reference of the commission, it is clear that the Review Conference must be free to discuss this and any other relevant issue."

## Federation Sabotaged in Westminster

### Postscript to a Broadcast

LAST WEEK'S ISSUE contained a three-column report of a broadcast made by Sir Roy Welensky from Salisbury radio station just before EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had to close for press.

Owing to the time factor it was not possible to include the final passages of the Prime Minister's statement on the Monckton Report. To the record in our last issue the following should therefore be added:—

"And remember this, the achievements of the Federation in its short life have been tremendous, despite the fact—and here I quote from a paper issued by the Conservative Commonwealth Council — that 'the great undertaking has been consistently harassed and even deliberately sabotaged by inveterately hostile critics in Westminster and elsewhere. Their uncompromising cynicism gives the Federal Government credit for nothing, however deserving; any dissenting voice from an African source is considered another example of the failure of partnership; any curbing of lawlessness or violence is considered an act of despotic oppression'.

"We in the Federation know the strength of our case and capabilities, but we also know the handicap that lawlessness, often aided from outside, can be to the building of a country. Nevertheless we re-affirm our liberal purpose for our country. We now require only that the purposes of all who make it their business to be concerned in our affairs be declared openly."

## Federal Power Board Shows Profit

### Initial Costs of Kariba Power Satisfactory

THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS for the first six months' operations of the Federal Power Board, created to build Kariba have been published.

Commenting upon them in Salisbury, Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Power, said that whereas he had forecast the cost of mixed Kariba and thermal power at 0.757d. per unit in 1961, the board had been able to sell in 1960 at 0.7579d. per unit. Thus the average selling price was practically the same as the forecast.

The Power Board had made an initial profit of £350,520, and had as it was required to do under the Electricity Act and the Kariba loan agreements, begun to accumulate funds for the construction of stage II, 900mw. station on the north bank to meet increasing demand. It had allocated £300,000 as a first contribution to the sum of over £20m. which the board must provide from revenue for the second stage station.

Sir Malcolm drew attention to the wide differences between the forecast and actual costs of Kariba and mixed power respectively. A forecast of 0.869d. for Kariba power had to be compared with an actual figure of 0.4747d. per unit, and the forecast of 0.757d. per unit as the cost price for mixed power was replaced by an actual figure of 0.5796d. These apparent reductions represented differences in the methods of calculation.

The Federal Government was achieving its object of providing abundant power and guarding against inflation in costs. The future trend in the costs of producing and supplying bulk power to distributors would be downwards.

In London Sir Duncan Anderson, chairman of the Board, said that work on the second project would probably not start until 1965. As to the Nkula Falls hydro-electric scheme planned for Nyasaland, power from that source was unlikely to be needed until 1964 or 1965.

In spite of the exceptional floods of 1958, which swept away a portion of the partly-constructed Kariba dam, part one of the scheme was completed ahead of schedule and at a saving of more than £4m. on the estimate of February, 1956.

The average cost per kilowatt installed including transmission was £80 whereas in the Scottish hydro-power scheme, a smaller unit, the cost per kilowatt installed was £160. From the power point of view there were only five larger stations in the world than Kariba.

## TASMA

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association Limited

TASMA provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its members in Tanganyika.

AN association which is entirely non-profit making, run for the benefit of its members.

SISAL production is taken over as produced and payment is made as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

MEMBERS' production exceeds 100,000 tons per annum.

AIMS to provide a better and more stable price for its members.

In selected cases finance is also provided for approved projects.

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA

TELEPHONES: 601/2/3 Tanga GRAMES: Tanga, Tanga

TASMA—A Growers' marketing organization.

**MANUBITO S. A. R. L.**  
 CAIXA POSTAL 17, LOBITO, ANGOLA.  
 Cables Manubito

**STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS  
 LINER AGENTS**

**AT LOBITO FOR**

CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	NEDLOYD LINE ROYAL INDIAN OCEAN LINES
CLAN LINE	SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST
DAFRA LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.	SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE
HALL LINE	SOUTH AMERICA WEST AFRICA LINE
HOLLAND WEST-AFRIKA LIJN N.V.	SPRINGBOOM LINE
HOUSTON LINE	UNION CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
LLOYD TRIESTINO	

**Sub-Traffic Agents**  
**BENGUELA RAILWAY TO CONGO &  
 NORTHERN RHODESIA**  
 Through B/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA  
**LOBITO**


Sub Agents, Congo — Cenwarran : B.P. 1045,  
 Elisabethville, B.C.

Traffic Agents, Northern Rhodesia — Leopold Walford  
 (C.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.  
 (And at Kitwe, Luanshya, Chingola, Bancroft). Leopold  
 Walford, Brown, Alexander & Co. Ltd., Permanent House,  
 Main Street, (P.O. Box 325), Mufulira, N. Rhodesia.

London Office :  
**LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.**  
 48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3  
 London Telex : 22153  
 Telephone : AVEnue 5212. Cables : Watship, London

SALES SERVICE

IN  
**TANGANYIKA**



FORDSON POWER MAJOR AND DEXTA TRACTORS  
 FORDSON APPROVED IMPLEMENTS  
 SERVICE & PARTS FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

**GOOD YEAR  
 TYRES**

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**  
 LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA  
 DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA & MWANZA

**HMSO**


**Uganda**  
 BY HAROLD INGRAMS

Visiting the country at a turning-point in its history, Mr. Ingrams found Uganda a fascinating subject for study and has contributed an account of his findings to the now well-established *Corona Library* series. He describes the ethnic elements, from the sophisticated Buganda to the cattle-raiding Karomojong, and the effects of the "Cohen policy" for fitting them for nationhood. He draws the conclusion that it is too early to say whether Uganda can, under British influence, grow into a nation, but that it cannot be long before the issue is decided. 85 illustrations, and maps. Cloth bound with full colour jacket.

30s. (post 1s. 4d.)

From the Government Bookshops  
 or through any bookseller

**HMSO**



**new power economy**  
 20% more tractive effort in this new 80 h.p.  
**SIMPLEX DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE** with  
 3-cylinder Diesel Engine. Range 5-7 tons.

**SIMPLEX DIESEL  
 LOGOS**

Represented in TANGANYIKA-KENYA  
 by

**WIGGLESWORTH  
 & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED**  
 DAR ES SALAAM TANGA MOMBASA MCHINGA KAMPALA

London Associates Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., 75-81 Mining Lane, London, E.C.2

## Threat to Confidence in Central Africa

### Dangers of Right of Secession

THE FOLLOWING LETTER has been published by the *Daily Telegraph* from the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Those who really care for British Central Africa, will be grateful for your leading article emphasizing that acceptance of the right-of-secession proposal of the Monckton Report would doom the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"It is astonishing that so able a body of commissioners can have thought that the prospect of secession in a few years would induce the African political extremists to drop their agitation and organized intimidation and work harmoniously with the much more experienced European leadership, political, commercial, agricultural, and technical, to create a still more flourishing and happy community. That kind of fantasy appeals to many people in this country who, knowing little of Africa, are quick to offer guidance which is more emotional than practical, but it was scarcely to be expected from Lord Monckton and his colleagues.

"Spokesmen for the African political parties in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland have promptly scorned the recommendation of a delayed right of secession, saying that it merely makes them more determined to agitate for the destruction of the Federation now—which is what anyone knowing the African politicians would have forecast. Will the warning be heeded, or will our politicians plunge ahead and add another example of appeasement to the already long and disastrous list?

"So much of the Monckton Report is valuable—including its emphasis on the need for quick removal in Southern Rhodesia of the unfair racial discriminations which remain—that it is tragic the document should contain a suggestion which, if adopted by H.M. Government, would destroy all confidence, inhibit development of all kinds, and, indeed, encourage men and money to leave the Federation.

"The question of secession is bound to be considered at the constitutional review conference to be held in London in December, but it is sincerely to be hoped that the representatives of Great Britain will make it clear from the start that they are not predisposed in favour of the proposition—one which the Monckton Report does practically nothing to justify, though it conflicts fundamentally with the emphatic statements elsewhere in the report that the Federation has done so well so far that, despite various well-warranted criticisms, it would be tragic if it were not maintained."

### £31m. from Tobacco

THE TOBACCO SALES SEASON now nearing its end in Rhodesia is the best on record. Mr. R. G. Hoskins-Davies, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, expects that the crop from 207,000 acres will reach 217m. lb. and sell for more than £31m. To October 6 215.7m. lb. of flue-cured tobacco had passed over the auction floors in Salisbury, selling for an average of 34.38d. per lb.

## Territorials Called up in S. Rhodesia

### Sterner Penalties for Lawlessness

TWO TERRITORIAL BATTALIONS of the Southern Rhodesian Army were called up last Thursday to assist the civil power to maintain law and order.

In a broadcast that evening the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister outlined new legislation to control lawlessness in African townships. He proposes powers to impose curfews, a minimum five-year sentence for stoning cars, rehabilitation centres for African hooligans, the deporting of African offenders from outside Southern Rhodesia, extended police powers, severe penalties for oath-taking or witchcraft, and increased penalties for acts of public violence, intimidation, looting, and setting fire to motor vehicles and buildings.

There is to be an intensive recruiting drive for the African police reserve. Membership of the European police reserve is increasing steadily.

In his speech Sir Edgar Whitehead said:—

"I intend to introduce legislation next week to cover a number of offences. It will bring our law more closely into line with United Kingdom law.

"In view of the prevailing unrest, I have asked for support from the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, and the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian African Rifles is at stand-by and the 1st and 2nd Battalions The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, the territorials, are being called out.

### In Support of Civil Power

Their rôle is in support of the civil power and to assist me in ensuring that the ordinary family man of any race shall be able to go about his business and activities free from threat of riots and free, in the case of the African, from fear of intimidation.

"The Army will become complementary to the police, and their object is to establish good will with the inhabitants of African townships and to provide encouragement and protection for the law-abiding African. For this purpose the Army will establish platoon posts in African townships in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Gwelo. They will have a stabilizing effect, and will be a haven for those who need support.

"It has come to the notice of the Government that certain elements of the European population have been talking openly of unilateral action and of taking the law into their own hands. Nothing could be more disastrous for the good name of Southern Rhodesia. I hope that such ideas will be dropped, and that those anxious to be of service will join one of the military or police reserve forces and help to uphold law and order in the Colony. What is needed at present is to restore fully respect for established law and order, and not to meet lawlessness on the one side by more lawlessness on the other.

"I wish to issue a very strong warning to anyone who may think it may be possible in Southern Rhodesia to affect constitutional decisions or reforms by unconstitutional means. The Government is determined to prove to those who resort to violence that violence does not pay.

"We are also determined to ensure that peaceful travellers by road are not subject to attacks of hooligans, that property owners may once again feel their property secure, and that



# N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)

*Fast monthly service between*

## JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA



Homeward cargo can be accepted direct Colombo Cargo to other Far Eastern destinations can be accepted direct (if sufficient inducement) or with transhipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply:

**N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:**  
104-4 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
Phone: AVENUE 3099.  
Telegraphic Address: Yusen, London.

London Agents: MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.  
Cott's House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.1  
Phone: AVE 1234  
Telegraphic address: Cottsnyk, London.

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: MITCHELL COTTS GROUP

the sternest punishment is inflicted on evil-doers. We are determined that adequate protection shall be given to all sections of the population and that intimidation shall be stamped out. To this end we propose in particular to take the necessary legislative powers to remove trouble-makers from townships and to ensure that full respect for the law is restored."

In conclusion Sir Edgar said that they were not prepared either to introduce panic measures of appeasement on account of violence or to introduce reactionary measures because a section of the African public had taken to violence.

"We cannot guarantee that in these troubled times there will never be further disturbances, but we can guarantee that those who participate in them or organize them will regret having done so."

The Federal Government has decided to expand the Army and has ordered 20 Ferret armoured cars to equip a new squadron of 120 men, now being recruited locally and in Britain and South Africa. It is also proposed to form a new white infantry battalion and a special air service squadron of commando troops. About 1,500 European recruits will be needed for the three units, which it is hoped to have ready by the end of the year.

On Friday after 20,000 leaflets had been dropped more than 2,000 Southern troops took up positions in the African townships near Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo, to provide "havens" for Africans needing support against intimidation and violence. The leaflets stated the reasons for the entry of troops and asked peace-loving residents not to give way to threats from lawless members of the community. Africans watched the proceedings with mystification and there were no clashes, but Mr. E. Nkomo, general secretary of the African National Democratic Party, however told reporters: "This is a state of war. It could lead to something disastrous. I think it is direct provocation to the African people."

#### Public Meetings Banned

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia banned all public meetings in all African townships in urban areas for one month. Sporting, religious, and cultural meetings were excluded. In Salisbury such a ban had been in effect since the July riots.

The Federal Government announced on Saturday that another 1,600 white Territorials were to be called up on October 28 to assist the 2,800 men already involved in "Operation Rehabilitation".

In case of need Europeans in country areas will be moved to defensive strongholds. Though the Government does not expect a spread of the recent troubles the precaution of arranging "laagers" is officially stated to have been taken.

On Saturday police arrested in Salisbury Mr. Nezzario Marondera, a former public relations secretary of the N.D.P., who went to Tanganyika after the July disturbances.

The African unemployed are now variously estimated from 50,000 to 80,000 throughout the country.

Police had to use tear gas in Northern Rhodesia on Saturday to disperse a mob outside a beerhall in the African township of Chifuba. The incident followed a road accident in which an African cyclist collided with a European-driven car.

In London on Monday Mr. T. G. Silundika and Mr. P. Mshanga, London representatives of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, appealed to the British Government to intervene in Southern Rhodesia immediately by suspending the Constitution, resuming direct rule, and calling a constitutional conference. They said that the Welensky-Whitehead "get tough" policy was bound to lead to "terrible bloodshed", and that Africans in Southern Rhodesia were disgusted that Britain should supply armoured cars to "the trigger-happy settler regime".

## Kenya Africans Deny Split But Rumours of Disagreement Persist

SPEAKING at a week-end meeting in Nairobi of the Kenya African National Union, Mr. Mboya, the general secretary, told a crowd of nearly 3,000 that the party's policy statement, to be published in two or three weeks, would reassure investors and restore confidence in Kenya. He denied reports that delay in publication was due to splits in the leadership.

Alleging that Europeans and Asians were giving financial assistance to the rival party, the Kenya African Democratic Union, in the hope that it would destroy K.A.N.U., he said that all chance of a happy and prosperous Kenya would be ended if they and other "propagandists" were successful.

Mr. Oginga Odinga also denied that there had been any "squabbles". He was angry at reports that he intends to form his own political party.

Rumours nevertheless persisted that extremists led by Mr. Odinga had fought for two days for supremacy in K.A.N.U. The more moderate policy on land and property recently adopted by Mr. Mboya and the party president, Mr. Gichuru, during and since their recent visits to London is said to be under fire from the extremists, who are understood to have demanded a declaration of no compromise stating in particular that all land in Kenya belongs to Africans.

A K.A.N.U. Youth League statement has called on children of immigrants to accept the leadership of Kenyatta and to recognize the desire of Africans to expel British troops from Kenya.

Mr. John Keen, secretary of K.A.N.U., has also criticized Mr. Gichuru's assurances in London guaranteeing settlers the right to their land. His point was that it was not fair to mislead immigrant races in that way.

Reports of a split between K.A.N.U. leaders persisted as this issue went to press. In Nairobi it is believed that dozens of copies of the party's policy statement are already in Britain, and that Mr. Macleod is among the recipients. If that is true it contradicts Mr. Mboya's excuse that "the size of the task" has caused a two-week delay in publication. Meanwhile Mr. Odinga has gone to Cairo again.

#### Mr. Gichuru Criticized

In Kitale on Sunday, Mr. J. Konchella, chairman of the K.A.D.U. general council, criticized Mr. Gichuru for not consulting K.A.D.U., the New Kenya Group, and the Kenya Coalition before going to London. A split had, he said, occurred immediately Mr. Gichuru left Kenya.

Mr. Mufiro, K.A.D.U.'s deputy leader, asserted that K.A.N.U., having nothing concrete to offer, used Kenyatta's name as a trademark.

Mr. D. T. arap Moi added that K.A.D.U. did not promise independence on January 1 or March 1 next, but that after the elections in February its leaders would enter discussions to fix the independence date.

At a predominantly Asian meeting in Kisumu, Mr. Ibrahim Naitoo, Minister for Works, asked Asians to show confidence in Kenya's future by not panicking at the possibility of "a little trouble". He criticized people who "run about like scuffed cats" and acquire passports and health documents in order to leave if Kenya became another Congo. African leaders would, he was sure, show a sense of responsibility when they attained power.

**THE MANICA**  
**TRADING COMPANY**  
LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14  
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776  
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 1310  
GWELO P.O. Box 447  
BEANTYRE P.O. Box 460  
LOURENCO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557  
LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years

### De Beers Issue

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., are making a one-for-four share issue of £2 m. ordinary shares of £1 each at 40s. De Beers Investment Trust, Ltd., are underwriting the issue free of commission.

### Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., produced 10,872 long tons of lead in the first nine months of the year and 22,467 tons of zinc, compared with 10,800 and 22,276 tons respectively, in January-September, 1959.

### Wankie Colliery

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., announce profits for the year to August 31 of £1,639,060, compared with £1,372,044 in 1959. Taxation required £555,000, the general reserve is increased by £335,000, fixed assets replacement reserve takes £100,000, and debenture redemption reserve £79,800. A final dividend of 9d. brings the distribution for the year to 1s. 3d. and absorbs £659,726 (same).

### Tanganyika Concessions

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., reports group net profit for the year to July 31 of £4,451,766 (£3,293,993), from which tax of £141,000 is payable. The much increased earnings are due to a substantially higher dividend from the holding in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. It is doubtless on account of the situation in the Congo that £24 m. is placed to general reserve and that the dividend remains at 3s. 9d. per 10s. unit. Apart from its large Union Minière interests, "Tanks" controls the Benguela Railway and has a 60% interest in Commonwealth Timber Industries, Ltd., a £1 m. enterprise operating in the Union and the Federation.

### Investigating Working Conditions

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour in Southern Rhodesia, has said that within the next eight months working conditions of about 350,000 employees in at least 36 industries in the Colony will be investigated by industrial boards. In an earlier speech he had emphasized the need for Sindebele to be taught to Europeans in the schools of Matabeleland and Shona in those in Mashonaland, since good knowledge of the language would promote understanding between the races.

### Shell in East Africa

SHELL COMPANY OF EASTERN AFRICA, LTD., has been registered with a capital of £20,000 to sell the chemical products of the Shell group in territories north of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sales to the south of East Africa are within the province of Shell Chemical Distributing Company of Africa, Ltd., operating from Johannesburg.

### Dalgety & Co., Ltd.

DALGETY & CO., LTD., which during the year acquired all the capital of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., reports that to June 30 group profits expanded to just over £2 m., from £1,572,774 in the previous year. Taxation takes 2934,040, leaving rather more than £1 m., an increase of more than £150,000. The dividend is raised 1% to 8% tax free, costing £11,500 (£370,500).

### Tea Market Review

IN THE THREE MONTHS July-September just over 21 m. lb. of tea were offered at the Nairobi auctions. By countries of origin quantities were: Kenya, 1,196,506 lb.; Uganda, 775,788 lb.; Tanganyika, 204,859 lb.; Nyasaland, 141,377 lb.; Congo, 116,429 lb.; Portuguese East Africa, 101,184 lb. In the first eight months of this year Kenya's production was 29.4 m. lb., compared with 17.7 m. in the same period of last year. Despite draught, the Uganda outturn was up from 6.04 m. lb. to 6.36 m. lb., and that of Tanganyika from 4.98 m. lb. to 5.60 m. lb.

### Another Skyscraper for Salisbury

MR. WHITNEY STRAIGHT, the London industrialist, who is deputy chairman of Rolls-Royce and on the board of a number of other companies, said in Salisbury a few days ago that as soon as town planning difficulties are overcome he will proceed to build in that city a 30-storey skyscraper costing about £1.2 m. He added that his confidence was such that he would hold a controlling interest in the enterprise. There will be shops on the ground and mezzanine floors, six floors for car parking, 21 floors of office accommodation, some flats, and a restaurant and bar on the roof.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	1,500,000
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

#### THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

#### TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 9024, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya.

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE:

BOW BELLS HOUSE, BREAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4  
Telephone CITY 2046

# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing Glasgow	* Sth. Wales	B'head
‡ GOVERNOR	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
† CLAN MACTAGGART	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	Nov. 16
‡ HALL LINE VESSEL	Nov. 17	Nov. 21	Nov. 30

\* If inducement : also PORT SUDAN and ADEN † also PORT SUDAN  
also by arrangement,

RED SEA PORTS:-

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,  
LONDON, E.C.2

### THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co., (Overseas) Ltd.

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3

#### Branches :

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba,  
Mbale, Moshi, Lindi/Mtwara, Mwanza



"Mercantile House", Mombasa

Steamship and Airline Agents

Importers and Distributors of all classes  
of merchandise, including Building  
Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece  
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

## EAST AFRICA

A COMMON MARKET

700,000  
square miles

20 million  
people

KENYA  
UGANDA

TANGANYIKA  
ZANZIBAR

### UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES

Railways and Harbours, Customs and Excise, Income Tax,  
Posts and Telegraphs, Scientific and Industrial Research,  
Tourism, Aviation, Meteorological

### EAST AFRICA PRODUCES :

Cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, hides and skins, oil seeds,  
wattle bark, tea, canned meat and canned fruits, feeding  
stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, pyrethrums,  
cashew nuts and a number of minerals, including diamonds,  
gold, soda ash, lead, tungsten, kyanite, mica, copper,  
diatomite, tin and silver.

### EAST AFRICA IMPORTS :

Textiles (mainly piece goods), iron and steel, manufac-  
tures of metal, machinery and appliances, motor vehicles  
and tractors, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants  
chemicals and allied products

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions apply to the Commissioner,  
East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,  
London, W.C.2



## EAST AFRICA CAN HOLD THESE MEMORIES—FOR YOU

Nature in the raw as a pride of lion executes a kill before your startled eyes in one of the unspoiled game sanctuaries . . . a hint of the romantic past as a proud Arab dhow sails before the kaskasi wind into the Old Port of Mombasa . . . or a challenge to the evidence of your own eyes as the snow-capped peak of Kilimanjaro appears suddenly and majestically above a drifting cloudbank.

These are among the memories that you will cherish after a visit to lovely East Africa. By supplying you with the latest, first-hand information on travel in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the East African Tourist Travel Association is ready and eager to help you enjoy these and many other unforgettable experiences.

Please write, phone or call at

**EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION**  
**GRAND BLDGS., TRAFALGAR SQUARE,**  
**LONDON, W.C.2 (WHITEHALL 5701)**  
 or P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya

east Africa



EATIA 3172

# S & L

TUBES

**WELDED OR SEAMLESS STEEL TUBES**  
 in all sizes up to 72" diameter suitable for all markets, including—

**SCREWED AND SOCKETED TUBES**  
 Black and Galvanized

**STEEL WATER MAINS**  
 with Spigot and Socket joints, Victaulic Joints, Johnson Couplings, or with ends prepared for welding at site. These conduits are supplied coated with bituminous solution both inside and outside, or with heavier protections if desired.

**TUBULAR POLES**  
 for low and high tension Electric Lines, Telegraph, Telephone and Lighting.

Represented by

**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD**  
 Branches throughout KENYA · UGANDA · TANGANYIKA

