

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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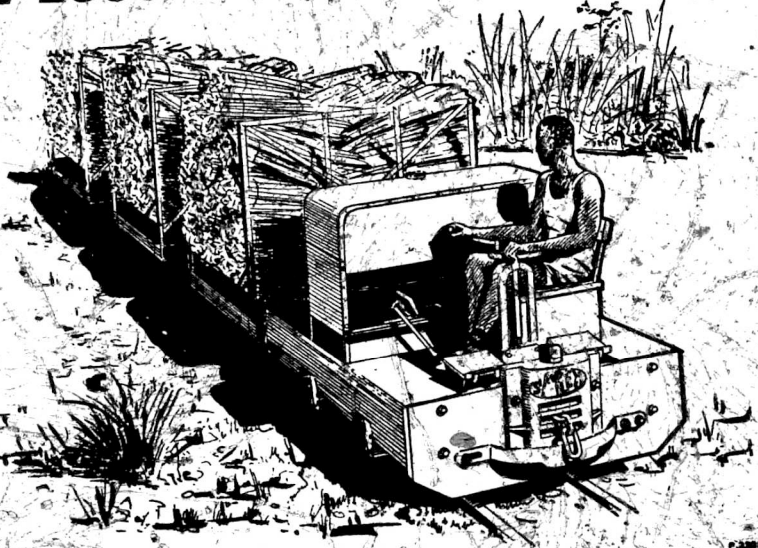
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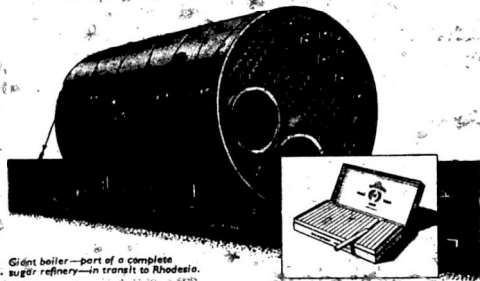
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The British South Africa Company's first offices in Salisbury 1890-91.

The Chartered Company — 2

THE British South Africa Company, as a result of the Royal Charter granted in 1889, started to administer the territories now comprised within the two Rhodesias, and set about building railways and telegraphs. Due to the acquisition of mineral rights from African chiefs, the Company was also in a position to give concessions to mineral prospectors.

The pioneers who arrived in the area that is now Salisbury in September 1890, scattered to look for gold. Little gold was mined at first and hard unrewarding work, sickness and fear were the lot of the settlers. Then there was trouble with the Matabele tribe. These formidable warriors had for long been raiding their neighbours for cattle and prisoners. The settlers suffered severe losses in the Matabele Wars of 1893 and 1896, but by 1897 the country was finally pacified.

Peace brought constitutional and administrative reform. In Southern Rhodesia a Legislative Council came into being in 1898. A permanent civil service was constituted and the financial system completely overhauled. Doctors, teachers, veterinary surgeons, agriculturalists and other technical specialists were recruited into the service. Similar progress was made north of the Zambezi.

Economic expansion followed in the wake of administrative reform. The railways enabled machinery to be

brought in more easily and coal was made available from the newly developed Wankie coalfield. More attention was devoted to agriculture, and in addition to maize and cattle, a number of commodities such as tobacco were produced for export. Both Europeans and Africans benefited from the new opportunities.

In 1923, after a referendum whether Southern Rhodesia should govern itself or join the Union of South Africa, the territory elected to remain independent and became a self-governing colony. The Company relinquished its outstanding claims against the Crown in return for a cash payment, but retained its mineral rights, the railways and certain estates, which it had itself developed.

Northern Rhodesia, with its small European population, obviously could not stand alone, and in 1924 that territory passed under control of the Colonial Office, and the Crown confirmed the Company's ownership of its mineral rights in the territory.

Such was the end of one of the finest chapters in the history of the British Commonwealth. Within only one generation, a wild, inaccessible and bloodsoaked region, many times as large as England, had passed under a civilized government. The British South Africa Company's administration had laid durable foundations for the creation of a new nation.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD SALISBURY has asked in a letter which appears on another page some very pertinent questions about the nature of the United Kingdom Government's under-

Mr. Macmillan's Pledge To Sir Roy Welensky.

appointed to consider improvements in the affairs of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, would not concern itself with the idea of secession by member States (for any such suggestion would inevitably undermine confidence and weaken the young interracial partnership before it had had an adequate chance of proving itself.) Having been unfairly goaded while assuredly suffering from a sense of betrayal, the Prime Minister of the Federation has referred publicly to an absolute assurance on the point given to him by Mr. Macmillan, but he has not indicated whether the guarantee was verbal or written. Long before the matter became a topic of general discussion EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA argued that there must have been an unequivocal promise in writing, since so prudent a political leader as Sir Roy Welensky, having noted the cynical way in which Britain's Conservative Ministers had discarded their obligations elsewhere in Africa, would have taken the precaution of requiring documentary confirmation of the understanding which alone reconciled him to reluctant acceptance of an advisory body which everyone in Central Africa thought too large for its purpose. Lord Salisbury has very reasonably suggested that the exact terms of Mr. Macmillan's pledge should be published. It is inconceivable that the Federal Government would object, and if Mr. Macmillan insists on remaining silent he cannot complain if the public concludes that a solemn compact on a vital matter, made with deliberation and confirmed after further reflection, has been broken, with the inescapable conse-

quence that the Federal Government, and its leader in particular, must feel that they have been tricked.

It is an open secret that the Federal Government would have declined to nominate anyone to the Monckton Commission unless there had been a specific understanding that any consideration of a right of secession would be excluded by the terms of reference, since

Tory Party's Reputation.

of a right of secession would be excluded by the terms of reference, since for the Federal authorities to accept discussion of that idea would have been tantamount to complicity in the preliminary stages of action against the safety of the Federal State. It is equally evident that the Labour Party's refusal to make any nominations to the Commission was caused by the knowledge, revealed to its leaders in confidence by the Prime Minister, that he had given Sir Roy Welensky the kind of guarantee to which Lord Salisbury refers. When Lord Monckton told Mr. Macmillan, as he must have done, that he proposed to refer in the report to the question of secession by member States, why did the Prime Minister not insist that that course was excluded by his pledge? He must now make that explanation to the public as a matter of elementary justice to the Federation, and, as Lord Salisbury emphasizes, for the sake of the Conservative Party's reputation for good faith. That a once cherished reputation for good faith has worn very thin in regard to African affairs has been emphasized in leading articles in this journal week by week throughout this year; but, as we wrote only last week, the staggering complacency of the party's annual conference in Scarborough has just shown that it is wholly undisturbed by the complete reversal of the policy which Tory Governments had followed for the previous ten years in regard to East and Central Africa.

On that account Lord Chandos and Lord Boyd, the last two Secretaries of State for the Colonies, have every right to feel as bitterly disillusioned as Sir Roy Welensky must do. While they

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Belated Retraction.

must be astonished, depressed, and undoubtedly alarmed at the unreasonable, unnecessary and unprincipled abandonment by their former colleagues of policies for which they bore collective responsibility. Sir Roy has had to contend in his fight for the Federation not merely with the subservience of United Kingdom Ministers to a leader who advertises his readiness to flee Britain's duties in Africa, but with his close colleague, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who has similarly (though less comprehensively) indicated a willingness to act unilaterally in breach of faith and contract; for, as we have already suggested, probably nothing so influenced the Monckton Commission in its decision to exceed its terms of reference as Sir Edgar Whitehead's reckless declaration that in certain circumstances his Government would withdraw from the Federation. He thus justified by implication the comparable threats made by the extremist African politicians in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, who until then had been criticized for their disregard of the constitutional obligations of their countries. Nothing could have been more welcome to the Congress zealots or more damaging to the Federation than Sir Edgar Whitehead's indiscretion when the future of Central Africa was under sharp scrutiny. If such a statement had been made by a Dominion Party spokesman, it would have been dismissed as nonsense. That it was nonsensical is now admitted by Sir Edgar Whitehead himself, for he has just told the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia that it would be a "disaster" to break up the Federation or to have another review five years hence. The pity is that that elementary truth did not suffice to restrain his earlier imprudence, the most damaging of all those committed in the territories in this crucial period.

THE BRAZEN TECHNIQUE of making outrageous demands and repeating fantastic and false claims, one of the hallmarks of Nazism, Fascism, and Communism, has many practitioners among Africa's political rabble-rousers and their European and American advisers, instigators, and collaborators. Throughout East and Central Africa there is

or has recently been blatant proof of the readiness of the African misleaders to follow exemplars whose disregard of the basic rules of reputable conduct has in this generation brought misery to hundreds of millions; and widespread misery would be the self-evident result of the surrender by Britain to the threats now being made by African extremists allegedly on behalf of their fellows, the vast majority of whom, however, have no conception of what is being done in their name and of the retribution which they and their families and descendants would suffer if what is demanded were weakly and indefensibly conceded. On the Hitler principle of assaulting common sense with ceaseless propaganda in support of a shameful demand, there now pours from the Odinga-Mboya type of agitator in Kenya a crescendo of clamour for the release of Kenyatta, whom the courts have declared to be the creator and manager of the unspeakably repulsive Mau Mau movement; and African politicians who recognize the folly and baseness of the campaign are participating in it because they fear that they may pay with their lives for a staunch stand against such villainy—for faith in British determination to protect the upright and courageous has almost disappeared.

It might have been expected that the Kikuyu, having been plunged by Kenyatta and his associates into a civil war in which many thousands of men, women, and children of the tribe were barbarously slaughtered by the Mau Mau gangs, would have wished to forget the man who symbolizes for them and everyone else the disgrace and disaster which were the product of his indoctrination. All but the bedlamites and coldly calculating careerists would have wanted to banish the nightmare of the years after 1952, but a tiny and wanton clique of politicians—among whom some of the worst of the *agents provocateurs* are not Kikuyu, but Luo—has organized the annual celebration of October 20, the anniversary of his arrest, as Kenyatta Day. To mark the occasion last week, Mr. Mboya declared once more that Kenyatta must be set free "to be Kenya's first Prime Minister". There has been no word of reproach from the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison (though he recently described Kenyatta as a "leader of darkness and death") or, of course, from his political master, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose abject surrender to Mboya's pressure for the admission of Mbiyu Koinange (formerly Kenyatta's closest crony) to Lancaster

Mr. Macleod's Responsibility.

House at the time of the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London in January was the real turning-point in what until then had been a piece of shabby exhibitionism. Mr. Macleod—whom Mr. Blundell conspicuously failed either to check in an act of incredible stupidity or even to impugn by siding with the United Party delegates in their protest—was then weak and gullible enough to reverse his own ruling that Koinange was not a fit person to enter the building in which Kenya's future was to be discussed. When he retreated under the bluster of those who had often made themselves apologists for the foulest anti-European and anti-Christian movement in British African history, he made it certain, as this journal promptly emphasized, that there would be increasing pressure for the rehabilitation of the man for

whom Koinange had been thrust forward merely as a symbol. Indeed, by his refusal to accept experienced advice, no man has fed the campaign for Kenyatta more quickly and powerfully than Mr. Macleod—who, at the time this issue went to Press had said no word in condemnation of last week's demonstration in Nairobi, Mboya having issued the text of his telegram to H.M. Government, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA sought unsuccessfully to obtain the wording of the reply. Whether one has been sent we still do not know. The House of Commons should not only demand the full facts, but make it clear to the Minister that, though it has accepted his policy of appeasement almost without a murmur, it would not tolerate the release of Kenyatta. Unless that is made absolutely explicit, this Government is capable even of that outrage.

Notes By The Way

Socialist Misrepresentation

THE LABOUR PARTY, which has declared 1960 to be its "Africa Year", is now distributing four memoranda, prepared by its Commonwealth Department, dealing respectively with East, Central, West, and South Africa. How little trust can be placed in the two documents of interest to the readers of this paper will be evident from the fact that that about the Federation does not even mention the word "intimidation" or hint at the violence which has been so widespread in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia for the past year and a half. Indeed, it performs the remarkable feat of coupling a reference to serious deterioration in race relations with one about the freedom of speech of Africans being severely limited—without, I repeat, any indication that that curtailment was forced upon the authorities by long continued intimidation and violence, which caused a number of deaths, many cases of injury, and thousands of cases of real fear.

Shameful Suppression

THE USEFULNESS of the Monckton Commission will, it is suggested, be extremely limited because the Malawi Congress in Nyasaland and the United National Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia boycotted its inquiry. That again is a most unsatisfactory account of what in fact happened. A far more candid and reliable description has been given by the Very Rev. Dr. Shepherd, a member of the commission, and last year's moderator of the Church of Scotland, who said in Edinburgh recently: "Intimidation is one of the most dreadful features of life in Central Africa today. Not only does it threaten to use human beings, but also to call down the anger of the unseen on its victims. To inspire dread of offending the ancestors in Africa is to wield a most potent weapon. That weapon has been used with most tremendous effect recently in Central Africa. In recent months I have seen confirmation of the statement that 'under the façade of normal life in Nyasaland a reign of threats and terror is being conducted'. The common method used against those who will not toe the party line has been to put notes on paths or push them under doors or shout outside dwellings in the darkness of the night, threatening a man, his

wife, and children, even against giving evidence to the Monckton Commission. Gangs, numbering from 12 to 200, armed with spears and axes, prevented people from giving evidence. They destroyed crops, erected road-blocks, dug trenches to stop traffic, and ordered shops, dispensaries, and markets to be closed". Why, Dr. Shepherd asked, was the Church of Scotland silent in the face of such enormities? And why is this Socialist memorandum silent on the subject?

Pro-Kenyatta

EVEN WORSE is that part of the East African memorandum which appears to commit the Labour Party to support the campaign for the release of Kenyatta. The paragraph deserves to be quoted in full. It reads: "The emergence of a Kikuyu in the forefront of African politics in Kenya is not surprising. The Kikuyu are the largest tribal group in the country, and, living adjacent to the White Highlands and constantly in contact with the Europeans, have been the most militant politically, apart from their involvement in Mau Mau. Any African leader who wishes to be politically effective must seek their support, and this, in part, explains the stand taken by the African elected members for the release of Jomo Kenyatta. But the case for his release, after paying the legal penalty inflicted on him, can stand on its own merits, and no doubt the African leaders are influenced also by the advice of Dr. Nkrumah not to forget their martyrs". There is, it will be noted, not one word of condemnation of the indescribably evil organization created and managed by Kenyatta, who, it will also be seen, is accepted by the Socialists as a "martyr". They may be quite sure that Kikuyu and other agitators will use, or rather misuse, these statements in the usual subversive way. Are they indifferent to the resultant damage?

"With God's help, I can learn to forgive the brutalities of African revolutionaries. What I cannot forgive is the cold, arrogant, priggish callousness of their apologists here in England: I realise that Lord Altrincham feels great compassion for black Africans; I am sickened and horrified by his lack of compassion for white Africans". —Mr. John Connell.

Advantages and Achievements of the Federation

Further Points from the Report of The Monckton Commission

SEVEN YEARS OF FEDERATION have seen a remarkable, if perhaps uneven, economic advance. In five years from 1954 no less than £805m. were invested in the Federation, of which £581m. came from domestic savings and £224m. from overseas. To attract investment at the rate of over £160m. a year argues a high degree of public confidence in a healthy and expanding economy.

Other yardsticks are to be found in the national income, which has risen from £303m. in 1954 to 440m. in 1959; in the total of wages and salaries, which has increased from £141m. to £222m.; and in the figures of exports, which in the six years before Federation increased in volume by 36% and in the six years after by 74%.

An outstanding economic achievement is the building of Kariba Dam and the power grid derived from it, now supplying electricity to the Copperbelt and the main industrial centres. Without the advantages of central planning and execution, based upon a market capable of absorbing more and more power, it seems unlikely that such an ambitious project could have been financed and undertaken.

Industry Consistently Encouraged

The Federal Government has consistently encouraged industry through its taxation policy, as well as by protective duties and through negotiations overseas. As a result, more Europeans have come in, contributing much needed skill and organizing ability, and many thousands of Africans have found work at wages very much higher than they could have earned in agriculture or by continuing in a tribal economy which is anyway no longer able to absorb them all. In 1959 the Federal Government established an Industrial Development Corporation to supplement the efforts of the territorial Governments to provide capital for industry through their loan boards.

From the wealth of statistics available, many could be chosen to illustrate the growth of the Federal economy. In the accompanying table we give a selection of those which we consider to be particularly significant. We draw special attention to the growth in the gross national product per head, the rise in the percentage of gross investment financed from domestic savings, and the fall in the import content of personal consumption.

The percentages stated in items 6 and 11 are inconsistent with the view that the high rate of growth in the gross national product per head has occurred in spite of, and not because of, Federation. The falling proportion of consumption expenditure on imports shows that income is being spent more on home products. This generates income within the Federation rather than abroad, and the tariff, credit and hire-purchase policies of the Federal Government, which have been designed to achieve this end, have succeeded.

At the same time the rising percentage of gross investment financed from domestic savings indicates that increased savings have been successfully channelled into domestic investment through a developing internal capital market and its institutions. This has strengthened the Federation's capacity to increase and sustain its economic growth and made it less dependent on external capital, although this is still needed. The structural changes in the economy which are illustrated by these two sets of figures, and the economic and financial policies on which these changes depend, would not have been possible without Federation.

Our belief that Federation has been to a large degree responsible for the increasing prosperity of the last seven years is also borne out by the statistics of African wages, gross domestic product per head in Nyasaland, gross investment, domestic savings, and the volume of exports. Together these figures present a picture of a rapidly expanding economy, a steadily rising standard of living with wider opportunities, both for Africans and for Europeans, and a satisfactory flow of capital into the Federation to develop its resources.

It appears to us, therefore, that the high hopes with which Federation was founded have, on the economic side, been fulfilled.

The superior credit-worthiness of the area is perhaps the greatest benefit Federation has achieved. The Central Bank, with about £23m. in circulation, has successfully regulated the currency, operated the loan machinery, and dealt with problems of foreign exchange. Moreover, the Central Bank has made possible the growth of the local money market. The Federal Power Board has received finance for the Kariba power project totalling some £74m. Its operations have already created the confidence which will assist the financing of other power projects. General confidence in the future of the area and in its soundness as a field for investment has been established and until recently fully maintained.

SOME ECONOMIC STATISTICS RELATING TO THE FEDERATION

	1954	1959	Increase
1. Gross national product per head (money an subsistence economies):			
(a) At current prices	£47	£61	+30%
(b) At 1954 prices	£47	£56	+19%
2. African wages per employee:			
(a) In Federation:			
At current prices	£58	£81	+40%
At 1954 prices	£58	£72	+23%
(b) In Nyasaland:			
At current prices	£33	£47	+42%
At 1954 prices	£33	£41	+24%
3. Gross domestic product per head in the money economy of Nyasaland	£6	£9	+50%
	1948-53	1954-59	
	£m.		
4. Gross investment	447.3	805.3	+80%
5. Domestic savings	256.5	580.7	+126%
6. Percentage of gross investment financed from domestic savings	57	72	
7. Net inflow of official long-term capital	58.8	78.1	+33%
8. Net inflow of private long-term capital	55.6	109.8	+98%
9. Gross investment as percentage of gross national product in money economy		Not available	38.5
10. Volume of Exports : (a) Indices : 1947, 100 ; 1953, 156 ; 1959, 272. (b) Changes in indices on 1947 base : 1947-1953 = +56% ; 1953-1959 = +116%. (c) Annual cumulative rates of increase ¹ 1947-1953 = +7.7% ; 1953-1959 = +8.4%.			
11. Imports of consumer goods as a percentage of private consumption expenditure : 1954, 24.4 ; 1955, 25.2 ; 1956, 23.2 ; 1957, 23.2 ; 1958, 19.8 ; 1959, 18.5.			

Position of Nyasaland

Nyasaland is the poorest of the three territories. In 1959 the gross domestic product of Nyasaland was £19 a head, of Northern Rhodesia £82, and of Southern Rhodesia £89. Without any significant exploitable mineral resources, with long and expensive communications, a peasant population swollen by continuing immigration from Portuguese territories, and restricted scope for European enterprise (less than 3% of the land is now in European possession) and for the employment which such enterprise offers, the economic opportunities open to Africans under present conditions are few. Between 160,000 and 200,000 Nyasas out of about 750,000 adult males are at any one moment employed outside Nyasaland, and at one time or another, in his life almost every male Nyasa has to seek work outside the territory.

Nyasaland takes out of the general revenue of the Federal area about £34m. more each year than it puts in. The gap between its needs and its income is likely to widen as demands for social services increase. Unless this shortfall could be met from other sources a break-up of the Federation, or a secession by Nyasaland, would clearly plunge the country into a deeper pit of poverty than before and leave it to grapple with an

¹ Being further extracts from the Monckton Report (Cmd. 1148).

unemployment problem of a frightening size. Whatever efforts might be made by other countries to fill the gap, dependence on international charity can hardly be a satisfactory substitute for a share in the equity of an expanding economy.

Nyasaland is not only the weakest partner economically; it is also the most vulnerable because of its dependence on the export of man-power. In 1958 some 123,000 Nyasas were employed in Southern Rhodesia and 21,000 in Northern Rhodesia. These opportunities for labour are by no means secure. In Southern Rhodesia, partly as a result of the Native Land Husbandry Act, many more Africans are seeking work in the towns, and in Northern Rhodesia the application of modern industrial techniques on the Copperbelt is leading to a higher output from a smaller labour force.

The population is rising rapidly in both the Rhodesias, and, if Nyasaland were not secured by membership of the Federation, its people might well find themselves in the not very distant future excluded from these labour markets. Unless some unforeseen developments took place in Nyasaland itself, the loss of these opportunities would inevitably lead to widespread unemployment and another twist to the screw of poverty. Although nationalist leaders in Nyasaland often speak of large untapped mineral resources, extensive surveys have failed to substantiate these claims.

Efforts have been made to diversify Northern Rhodesia's economy. The numbers in employment other than mining increased from 198,000 in 1952 to 232,000 in 1958. Agricultural output, notably of maize and dairy products, has increased. The value of mineral production other than copper reached £7m. in 1958.

Copper is susceptible to violent price fluctuations (since Federation the price has fluctuated between £427 and £160 a ton). So long as copper flourishes Northern Rhodesia will need no outside help; on the contrary, it will no doubt remain the economic mainstay of the Federation. If, however, copper prices were to fall for a considerable period it might find itself in difficulties. In 1958 when the price of copper fell to £160 a ton, Northern Rhodesia was cushioned by general Federal revenues supported by a more buoyant situation in Southern Rhodesia.

The Position of Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia's economy is the best balanced of the three. Flue-cured tobacco maintains its predominance, but mining, other primary and secondary industries, agriculture and animal husbandry are growing in importance. Forestry is developing, and the effort being made in the African areas to change over from subsistence farming to cash crop production on a basis of individual tenure should result in more crops and a better African standard of living.

The most spectacular development in Southern Rhodesia since Federation has been the growth of secondary industries. Taking the Federation as a whole, by 1957-58 the annual gross output of manufacturing industries had reached a value of £127m. and gave employment to 116,500 people, whose salaries and wages amounted to over £26m. Of these totals Southern Rhodesia's share was £19.5m. in the value of gross output and nearly £22m. in salaries and wages.

The diversification of light industries, many of which have built up an export trade to South Africa and overseas, the beginnings of heavy industry such as the iron and steel works at Redcliff, the colliery at Wankie, the opening of big assembly plants, the processing of local products such as tobacco and cotton—all these bear impressive witness to the vitality and growth of the Federal economy in general and of Southern Rhodesia's in particular.

It is hard to believe that all this could have come about without the common market provided by the abolition of internal customs barriers in 1954, followed by the introduction of a Federal customs tariff and the abandonment of a special customs arrangement with South Africa which had previously favoured the latter's products. The main concentration of manufacturing industry in the Federation is around Bulawayo and Salisbury, and if the common market were to be broken up Southern Rhodesia would suffer with a corresponding severity. Unemployment and a general recession would certainly follow.

The economies of the three territories supplement each other. The more advanced agriculture and light industries of Southern Rhodesia are balanced by the heavy extractive industry in Northern Rhodesia and *vice versa*. Coal from Wankie is used to smelt copper in Northern Rhodesia, and the railway system transports both; tea from Nyasaland is drunk in Salisbury; meat raised in Matabeleland is eaten on the Copperbelt; cotton cloth woven from Gatooma yarn is sold in the shops of Blantyre, Lusaka, and Ndola. Sharp fluctuations in the price of copper, which affect not only revenues but the foreign exchange earnings of the Federation as a whole, are smoothed out by Southern Rhodesia's annual output of tobacco, minerals, beef, and hides. Thus the economies of the three

countries linked in a federal association are more broadly based than any of them standing alone.

There have been many advances in the social services since 1953 in both the federal and territorial fields. The Federal Government was spending on social services in 1953-1954 about £8m. per annum and now spends about £15m. per annum. The territorial Governments are now spending nearly £6m. per annum as against £3m. in 1953-54.

One outstanding achievement in the social field is the founding, equipping, and opening in July, 1957, in Salisbury of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The university is non-racial, and there are at present about 50 Africans out of a total enrolment of just over 200. The proportion of Africans is certain to rise as the secondary schools turn out steadily increasing numbers of candidates. The Federal and the territorial Governments, private citizens, the municipalities, the British South Africa Company, the copper companies, and the United Kingdom Government (which made a grant of £1m.) have all contributed to an institution which has made a splendid start and of which the inhabitants of the Federation have every reason to be proud.

There are other important Federal functions. Defence is one. The Federation can maintain its independence and protect its peoples far more effectively as a single entity than if it were divided into three separate States. The Federal Government also handles external affairs, represents the Federation abroad, and negotiates trade agreements. There are the direction and financing of scientific research, the organization of marketing, the generation and distribution of electric power, the keeping of statistics, and other essential activities. Most of these would cost more and function less satisfactorily were they to be run separately by three units.

Consequences of A Dissolution

If the Federation were now to break up, not only would markets contract and opportunities for employment diminish, but the credit-worthiness which has made these advances possible would disappear. Each of the three separate and economically unbalanced countries would have to seek aid on its own. They would have much less to offer than at present in the way of assets and guarantees.

It is unlikely that they would attract investors on the open market, and probably that they would have to seek loans from Governments rather than from banks, finance houses, and other private sources of credit. In that case they might find their freedom considerably fettered by the usual conditions attached to international subsidies or grants in aid.

Clearly the United Kingdom would incur heavy liabilities through Federal loans already guaranteed, and an additional moral obligation to prevent an economic collapse. Assistance might also be obtained through such agencies as the Development Loan Fund and the Export-Import Bank, as well as through international agencies such as the World Bank. But these resources would not normally meet deficits on current account, nor could they keep pace with the growing demands of all the under-developed countries in the world. Such forms of aid would certainly be limited in quantity and difficult to negotiate; and there would be no certainty that they would continue at a level which would match the need.

One of the greatest arguments in favour of the continuance of Federation is the fact that it exists, and has existed for seven years. During that period the Governments and the peoples have done things which otherwise would have been done differently, if at all. To abandon all this, which has been built up by seven years' endeavour, would cause the economy of the area to suffer a set-back from which it might take years to recover.

We have been able to estimate with reasonable accuracy the economic consequences for the territories of a dissolution of Federation. In the political field the same degree of precision is not possible. If the Federation broke up it might be that the pursuit of divergent political or economic policies would cause serious friction between the territories. Naturally we hope it would not, but we cannot ignore the possibility.

The main danger is, in much more far-reaching, it was an expressed intention of Federation to build up a partnership between the races. Although much remains to be done, some progress has already been made. A dissolution would gravely prejudice the attainment of this aim.

In theory there is no reason why policies based on racial partnership should not be pursued by all of the territories individually. Nevertheless, the immediate reaction to the dissolution of the Federation, both inside and outside the area, would be that a great experiment in race relations had failed. This experiment is being watched with close interest throughout the world. If it could be made to succeed it could have a profound effect upon developments, not only in the territories themselves but in the rest of Africa.

(Continued on page 232)

Drastic Changes Recommended in Land Tenure*

Select Committee Unanimously Favour Removal of Race Barriers in Southern Rhodesia

IT SHOULD BE THE ULTIMATE AIM, to be achieved as soon as possible, for agricultural land anywhere in Southern Rhodesia to be purchasable by any persons irrespective of race or colour. Urban land anywhere should also be purchasable by anyone, irrespective of race or colour.

In view of the enormous cost of resettling Africans, and recognizing that the present land categories established under the Land Apportionment Act will have to disappear, no good purpose would be served by moving any African from the land they now occupy. The solution appears to be to leave them where they are and to apply to each particular area the pattern of development which circumstances dictate.

Wherever it is possible to find self-contained agricultural units (i.e., farms) in any category of Native land, it is recommended that they be surveyed and sold as soon as possible to suitable applicants. Rather than having the Native purchase area as such, there will then be individual farms, sometimes in contiguous blocks but sometimes in isolation, available for African purchase throughout the Native areas of the Colony.

Where alienated farms in the European area have been occupied exclusively or almost exclusively by Africans for at least 20 years, the Africans occupying this land should be permitted to purchase it, provided the owners are prepared to sell.

It is essential to get away from some of the emotionalism which attends discussions on land in Southern Rhodesia. The time has come to move away from the concept of the value of land *per se*. Land in itself has little intrinsic value. It is the use to which land is put which makes it valuable.

"A Factor Affecting Output"

Therefore it is important to view land for what it is in the economic sense—a factor affecting output. The time has come to think in terms of what comes off the land, what people can get off the land, what incomes can be produced from it.

Many Japanese families have as little as half an acre, yet agricultural production is a very important part of the economy. Faced with a real land problem, the Japanese have intensified their production to the point where they are extracting every available ounce of food from the soil. They have applied capital in the form of tremendous amounts of fertilizer, and management and labour in the form of highly skilled and industrious labour—labourers who not only know how to till the soil to produce the best results, but are prepared to spend long hours doing the necessary work.

There is plenty of land in Southern Rhodesia. An economist with considerable experience of under-developed countries in many parts of the world informed your committee that to hear people say that land is in short supply in Southern Rhodesia is almost laughable.

Attention has been drawn to the actual acreages allocated to Africans. The head of a family receives a farm of from 100 acres to 1,500 in the Native purchase area, or, if he is entitled to rights in terms of the Native Land Husbandry Act, from six to 15 acres of arable land plus from 70 to 400 acres of grazing. Both the smaller farms and the smaller land husbandry rights, which are in the higher rainfall zones, may consist almost entirely of arable land.

The problem in Southern Rhodesia is to apply the other factors affecting production—labour, management, and capital—to land in such a way as to increase output.

Bearing in mind that the only labour available at present to the average African farmer is his family, which comprises on an average six or seven persons, few of whom in many cases may be small children, the land allocated to Africans is more than adequate when taking into account their labour resources. African labour is extremely inefficient, and it is difficult

to estimate exactly how many man-hours are spent on the land. The results of a time-and-motion study might be extremely interesting. Knowing the average male African's attitude to work and his high leisure preferences, it is certain that in most cases he does not have at his disposal nearly enough efficient labour to cultivate properly even a small portion of the arable land available to him.

If he were to emulate the Japanese, his production would increase overnight, and there would be a corresponding and remarkable reduction in the amount of land he would have to till to produce all his own requirements plus a sizeable marketable surplus.

Even with the limited amount of extension work which it has been possible to provide in Native areas, the results, where management has been applied, have been encouraging. Comparing the production from the land held by master farmers and ordinary plotholders, there is a marked difference in the output from similar land. Because of their better training the master farmers' management of their soil is better than that of the plot holders.

It has been proved on demonstration plots in certain reserves that, without using fertilizer, but by working land intensively and by applying the correct techniques, it is possible to obtain yields from six to seven times as large as those obtained from identical plots under traditional methods of African farming.

Government must make a serious attempt greatly to increase the extension services available to African farmers, so as to improve management, which is at present very sadly lacking.

The conclusions which your committee has drawn from the evidence submitted to it and from observation in the field are:—

Shortage of land is not one of the factors militating against increased agricultural output in Southern Rhodesia.

The African labourer is not technically proficient; nor is he diligent. He requires incentive to overcome his high leisure preferences.

Management is lacking, owing to the limited extension services available and the fact that available advice is not fully utilized.

Lack of knowledge tends to lead to dissipation of effort, and consequently to loss of capital.

Capital is wasted unless expenditure is directly related to sound management.

The Africans' lack of capital—their inability to borrow—is one of the reasons for the lack of development in the Native areas.

The existing loan facilities available to the Government cannot be expected to provide the development capital which your committee envisages should be spent on African agriculture over the next 10 years. Your committee recommends that outside financial resources be approached, and that in the meantime a team of world-recognized agricultural experts be invited to draw up a development plan.

Excellent Land Badly Farmed

Some of the best agricultural land in the country is farmed so badly that returns from it are only a fraction of what it is capable of producing. Excellent ranching country is being spoiled through lack of controlled grazing, with consequent reductions in the returns from cattle.

Between 1901 and 1950 the acreage cultivated in the reserves increased 3.6 times; the cattle population increased 32 times, and the total output of grain increased 2.4 times. During the 50 years more acres were brought under cultivation but yields diminished. Cattle increased fantastically—due to natural increases and in part to better disease control, rather than to improved methods.

Population increased at a faster rate than agricultural output: it has taken more labour to produce a smaller output. Since implementation of the Native Land Husbandry Act was started (it has now been fully implemented in about one-third of the Native areas) the figures are a little better: population has risen 44% in the reserves and other Native areas and production has risen 30%. Livestock holdings have increased by 121%. Implementation of the Act has therefore not yet had the almost revolutionary effect upon agriculture which it was hoped it might have.

At the end of 1958 European farmers were cultivating approximately 853,400 acres and owned 13m. head of cattle, 6,536 horses, 146,800 sheep, and 58,000 pigs. The value of the output from European agriculture in 1959 was estimated at £52.4m.

The total value of African agricultural products for 1959

*Being extracts from the second report of the Select Committee of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on the resettlement of Natives (Government Printer, Salisbury).

was estimated at £14.7m. Only £3.4m. of this reached the market, the balance being used for domestic consumption. On the other hand, of the £52.4m. worth of crops produced on European farms £23m. was retained and £49.9m. reached the market.

The aim in development must be focused mainly on the welfare of the people and not mainly on the improvement of the land; these two things are not at all times consistent with each other. Where development is focused solely on the land, this may sometimes impede progress. Faulty direction under this head is of particular importance where development capital is very scarce in relation to the need for improvement, as in Southern Rhodesia.

It follows that the aims of development policy may be sharply underscored in respect of priority, as follows:

First Priority: To raise farming and living standards as rapidly as possible, with the work covering such primary development as is necessary to this aim, but no more. The focus here is on quick return. The basic needs are teaching, training, supervision, demonstration, guidance in crop production and stock management, and in the use of working capital, capital aid, marketing aid, and co-operatives.

Second Priority: Extension and consolidation of the gains made under the first priority. The emphasis here is on farming systems, farm management, consolidation of holdings, farm planning, water reticulations, fencing, systems of tenure, and determination of suitable local productive patterns.

Third Priority: Reclamation and amplification of natural resources; desirable but not urgent primary development.

The problem of investment in human resources is not an isolated problem of training alone; it is associated with incentives, expanding horizons of wants, and supply of capital whereby new skills can be put to good use. It is part and parcel of the problem of transforming backward, illiterate producers into relatively efficient small-scale producers.

The future for the African farmer depends upon the intensification of production from his relatively small acreage. Grain will still take its place in rotations, but instead of contributing to an export surplus it should very largely be retained to feed livestock. Improved grazings and cattle management, together with supplementary winter feeding, will contribute to faster cattle turnover. Pig and poultry production, highly suited to development on small mixed holdings, are capable of enormous expansion.

Complete Change of Direction

Oil seeds, particularly groundnuts and beans, must be encouraged to displace part of the grain production. Special cash crops, such as Turkish tobacco and cotton, will make an important contribution to farm income. This suggested improvement programme envisages a complete change of direction in African agricultural policy.

Within the existing framework of development there appears to be no overall co-ordination of policy and no overall co-ordination of programmes which implement policy. There seem instead to be a series of programmes which amount to spurts in several directions. Policy should be oriented towards growth of output and raising of farm incomes.

Many of the difficulties in co-ordinating policy stem from the fact that two bodies direct and control agricultural policy. In the reserves and the special Native area the Native Land Husbandry Act is being implemented under the authority of the Department of Native Agriculture and Lands, but the development of the Native purchase area is the responsibility of the Native Land Board, which has been vested with far less power than was recommended by the Morris Carter Commission.

It cannot be regarded as the trustee of the Native purchase area in the same way as the board of trustees in respect of the Native reserves. It has no executive powers, but must work through the Division of Native Affairs, and has no finances under its control. Furthermore, the fact that the Chief Native Commissioner, who is responsible to Government for the implementation of its policy in respect of Native affairs, is chairman of the board makes it extremely difficult for the board to make recommendations which would conflict with Government policy.

It has found itself in the ridiculous position where the C.N.C., in his capacity as chairman of the board, has written to the Secretary for Native Affairs (which office is held by the Chief Native Commissioner) recommending a course of action; later, in his official capacity he has written to the chairman of the board turning down the board's recommendation.

In fact, the board has been placed in the position of being an instrument for the implementation of Government policy, instead of a body directing the policy in the Native purchase area, as originally conceived.

Clarification of policy is urgently required. Your committee recommends the creation of an African Land and Development Board to consider the means of implementing policy and

allocating expenditure and man-power to carry out the programmes that are part of the policy. The Native Land Board is obviously not suitable for this purpose. Such a board should consist of persons other than those who are involved in day-to-day operations in the Native areas, should include Africans, and should keep in touch with reality in the Native areas.

Native commissioners have done a remarkable job, but the task of development must hinge round specialists, not administrators. Trained extension officers should be answerable not to Native commissioners but to the heads of the extension service. Plans for increasing output might clash with beliefs of administrators regarding the best use of funds, but theirs should not be the final say in this matter.

Although in theory the Department of Native Agriculture and Lands is responsible for implementing the Native Land Husbandry Act, it is in fact the Native commissioner who is largely responsible for the implementation of agricultural policy.

This system has proved unsatisfactory, as the two bodies responsible for implementing agricultural policy in the two classes of land with their different systems of tenure have tended to become more and more isolated from each other, with the result that there has been a noticeable and lamentable lack of co-ordination in the land policy for the Native areas as a whole.

"African Land"

Your committee accordingly recommends that, instead of three categories of Native land as at present, there be created a single category of land known as "African Land", and that the interim aim be for Africans to be able to purchase land freehold anywhere in this new category of "African land".

As regards Native reserves, there will have to be an amendment to the Southern Rhodesia Constitution to permit of freehold tenure, and therefore land consolidation, taking place.

Your committee further recommends that the Native Land Husbandry Act be amended to enable an individual who has acquired two contiguous and consolidated standard holdings of both arable and grazing rights to be granted freehold title to his land after it has been surveyed and registered.

In the low rainfall zones more suited to ranching, the policy should be to encourage as many of the large stockholders as possible to acquire at least three contiguous holdings. In this way they will obtain freehold title to a farm of about 1,500 acres, which would enable them to make a living out of cattle alone. They would, however, require financial assistance in the form of long-term loans to enable them to provide paddocking to control grazing, and also the additional water supplies which this would entail. Small stockholders might be offered land on irrigation projects as an inducement to sell their rights.

Thus, by land consolidation, Africans will be able to obtain freehold tenure. This should be the pattern of development, with the ultimate aim of a co-ordinated land policy. It will result in a sound agricultural economy and an agricultural community content in the security of tenure of its land.

Ultimately all agriculture in Southern Rhodesia should be the responsibility of one Ministry in order to eliminate duplication of services and to promote a common approach to agriculture.

If the detailed recommendations of the committee are adopted, the area of African land will be increased from 42m. to 44m. acres and that of European land will be reduced from 48m. to 38m. acres; national land (forest areas, national parks, and non-hunting areas) will rise from 7m. to 10m. acres, and there will be a new category of 5m. acres of common land.

After repeal of the Land Apportionment Act, which is strongly recommended, the only reserved land would be that described as national land. The country's remaining 87m. acres would be available for purchase by Southern Rhodesians of all races.

Farmers and Finance

THIS YEAR'S CONFERENCE of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, to be held on November 10 and 11, will debate a motion calling for a greatly simplified fiscal structure in Kenya, and will also consider two resolutions opposing any introduction of a peasant farmers' scheme in the European farming areas; it is contended that such a scheme should be established only in areas adjoining existing African land units. The union regards the African yeoman farmers' scheme in the Highlands as entirely acceptable. Africans have been invited to attend the conference and at least 15 are expected.

Lord Salisbury's Pertinent Question Right-of-Secession Proposal Criticized

What Did P.M. Tell Sir Roy Welensky?

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is believed to have been the first publication anywhere to argue that Sir Roy Welensky must have obtained an assurance that the Monckton Commission would not consider any question of secession from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that, as a matter of prudence, he insisted on a written undertaking in that sense from Mr. Macmillan as head of the United Kingdom Government.

Lord Salisbury has now written on that subject in a letter in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"It is clearly too early to attempt to discuss the findings of the Monckton Report as a whole. They will no doubt receive the careful study they deserve. There is, however, one matter connected with the report which, I suggest, really ought to be clarified as soon as possible, if there is not to be continuing embitterment of relations between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Central African Federation, with all the evil results that are likely to flow from that.

"Sir Roy Welensky stated categorically in the broadcast he made in Salisbury on the day of the publication of the commission's Report that, at the time when the commission was appointed, Mr. Macmillan gave him an absolute assurance that secession was not for consideration by it: that, in other words, secession was outside its terms of reference and could not be referred to; and this has not, so far as I know, been denied in any quarter.

Strange Doctrine

"Yet in the event, a large section of the report has been devoted to secession. How can this have happened? On the face of it, it looks as if, at some juncture after the setting up of the commission, Lord Monckton and his colleagues came to the conclusion that there must be a fundamental extension of their terms of reference.

"Strong attempts are today being made, on the B.B.C. and in some organs of the press, to justify this and to convince the British public that the terms of reference of the commission do not bind the bodies concerned in any way. I must say, this seems strange doctrine. One would have thought that the very word 'terms' implied some limitation.

"But in any case, when Lord Monckton reached his momentous decision, what happened next? Did he inform Mr. Macmillan, who had appointed him, and in that case why did Mr. Macmillan not consult with Sir Roy?

"Or alternatively, did he omit to inform Mr. Macmillan; and in that case, when at a later date the latter received the completed report, including the section dealing with secession, why did he not insist on the extinction of material which ran directly counter to his definite assurances to Sir Roy?

"It may be that the above is not the correct reading of the course of events. If so, why did neither Mr. Macmillan nor Mr. Macleod give the correct explanation at Scarborough? In both their speeches there was reference to the Monckton Report; but in neither were the assurances given to Sir Roy mentioned at all.

"It can hardly be that they regard explicit undertakings given to the head of another Government so lightly that they just wrote them off when they ceased to be convenient.

"Is it too much to hope that, before Parliament meets, we may be told what were the exact terms of the assurances to which Sir Roy has referred, whether they were given orally or in writing, and also what was the subsequent course of events, so far as they affected those assurances?

"This would, I am sure, be very helpful to many Conservatives who support the Government, but to whom their party's reputation for good faith rank's equally high."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Why Try to Appease the Unappeasable?

MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, wrote in the *Guardian*, Manchester, last Friday:

"In recommending that the constituent States of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be given the right of secession the Monckton Commission expresses the view that declaration in that sense by H.M. Government 'would have a very favourable effect' and might be decisive in securing a fair trial for the new form of association which the commissioners propose. They suggest that 'such a declaration would ease the political tension greatly' in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"It is strictly perilous to accept those assumptions upon which they base a recommendation calculated to erode the economy. Changes in the allocation of functions between the central and territorial Governments, in the composition of the Federal Parliament, in the franchise, and so on, have always been envisaged—that being the reason for the constitutional review conference which is to meet in December—but to be guided by experience in such matters is very different from preparing to destroy a Federation of which the commissioners write that its 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."

"Is not that Sir Roy Welensky's case? He does not believe, and neither do I, that the issue of secession, if once accepted as conceivable, would be judged on its merits by the African political leaders. They have campaigned against federation for years, not really because it did too little too late in some directions but because it was an obstacle to domination by their own small and mainly inexperienced but very social groups.

Ingenuous Complaint

"Their complaint of 'imposition' is as ingenious as it is insidious, for these are themselves past masters in the art. Lord Monckton and his colleagues testify that 'intimidation and violence have been organized on a considerable scale by nationalist parties... with the general aim of stifling the expression of moderate or pro-Federal opinion... In Nyasaland intimidation has gone far to undermine the authority of the Government, and in some places had seriously threatened the maintenance of law and order.' Whatever changes may be agreed by the review conference, nothing will be achieved unless intimidation and violence are effectively stamped out.

"At the recent Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London Dr. Banda gave solemn assurances against the continuance of the intimidation which his party has practised for years. Those promises have proved worthless. Some of the African delegates to that conference were assaulted in broad daylight in the main town of Nyasaland immediately on their return; others narrowly escaped attack by thugs identified as belonging to the Malawi Party; vehicles and offices of an opposing party have been destroyed by arson; and since the conference the courts have convicted considerable numbers of Malawi members on charges of violence and intimidation, including threats of murder.

"That being the present situation in Nyasaland, what likelihood is there that an option of secession would win the Malawi Party to honest co-operation in an amended form of federation? Nobody who knows what the Monckton commissioners call the 'pathological hatred' of the African nationalist leaders for the Federation can possibly believe that an option of secession five years hence would induce them to make a genuine endeavour in that period to improve the interracial partnership. On the contrary, they will merely be encouraged to more bitter propaganda in the expectation that, having been given an ell, they can thereby seize all.

"Nothing can be built in Africa except on confidence. A right-of-secession clause written into the Federal Constitution would promptly solidify the alarm and despondency which are already evident in many quarters. Not knowing whether the Federation would still exist a few years hence, would the City of London provide the immense sums urgently needed for all kinds of development, public and private? Assuredly not."

"The only way the Federation could be kept together would be by Southern Rhodesian jackboots. I am indifferent to the Monckton Report. I am demanding secession for Nyasaland now".—Dr. Hastings Banda.

"For lack of such investment, unemployment, already a problem in the towns of Southern Rhodesia, would quickly spread, aggravating the political and economic problems, both of that Colony and the Federation. Instead of immigration of the skilled men and money required to turn potentialities into prosperity (from which Africans would benefit immediately); there would be emigration on an ever-increasing scale; and that would further reduce employment.

Their catastrophic results economically would have their political parallel, for the African agitators would be encouraged to increase their intimidation and violence by the hope of frustrating any new form of association between the territories and the early substitution of black domination for that inter-racial partnership which is the foundation-stone of the Federation.

Indeed, spokesmen for the leading African political parties in both Rhodesia and Nyasaland said publicly within 24 hours of publication of the Monckton Report that it was of no importance, that they were uninterested in any right of secession some years hence, and that they would continue their campaign to disrupt the Federation now. So much for the strange ideas of the commission that these extremists could be appeased! They were unappeasable.

Lord Malvern's Warning

"The commissioners want the territorial Governments to deal with all matters which affect the daily life of the people. Yet it is because the Federal Government has been denied a more reasonable share of authority in questions closely touching the African that there has been such regrettable procrastination in abolishing racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia. Lord Malvern warned H.M. Government seven years ago, emphasizing that the division upon which British Ministers insisted would hinder the development of partnership. They would not listen; but time has proved him right. Much of the trouble now to be faced has been due to the political timidity of politicians in Southern Rhodesia." Wholly illogically, the Welensky Government gets the blame.

"I have read the editorial comments on the Monckton Report in all the leading British newspapers, and I do not recall that even one has suggested, as I venture to do, that the verdict of the commission is in conflict with the weight of the evidence which it records; that a five or seven-year hiatus, far from being a further time of fair test, would have exactly the reverse effect; and that the idea of preparing to abandon the Federation must be regarded, in Africa by white and black alike as appeasement of the tiny minority of African politicians who first created opposition to the idea of a Federation by misrepresentation and intimidation, who have waged their campaign by the same disreputable methods, and who are far more concerned to achieve political power for themselves than to maintain, let alone improve, the well-being of the millions of their fellows whom it is Britain's first duty to protect."

Marriage Counsellor Advises Divorce

Anything Alterable By An Hours Rioting

PETER SIMPLE, the diarist of the *Daily Telegraph*, has written:—

"Unless both races genuinely wish the association to succeed... and unless both sides are ready to make some sacrifices, the new forms will do no better than the old." This, as I see it, is the crucial sentence in the Monckton Report. Yet, in granting the right to secede from the Central African Federation, these new forms contain within themselves all the elements of their own dissolution.

"Who is likely to make sacrifices for something which in seven years' time, or five—if not before—may simply disintegrate? Why adjust oneself today to what may be gone tomorrow? Why bother to reform what cannot last? Lord Monckton was sent out as a marriage counsellor. He has returned as a divorce lawyer.

"The report is intelligent, just, and well-intentioned. It also ignores one fundamental truth—that the best forms and the worst, the oldest and the newest, are all equally futile if they are not felt to be permanent. In this respect Lord Monckton's new forms are plainly worse than the old—which are themselves new enough.

"The average African may not read or be able to read the Monckton Report, but sooner or later he will get the drift of it, which boils down to this: that all our arrangements are strictly temporary, *ad hoc* and *rebus sic stantibus*; that we are incapable of setting a steady course or, having set it, of sticking to it; that whatever we say or do we are quite ready to unsay and undo; that there is nothing in Central Africa so unalterable that an hour's rioting will not alter it."

"Vagrants" Rounded Up in S. Rhodesia

MORE THAN 400 AFRICANS and one European have been rounded up by the police in Southern Rhodesia since the new Vagrancy Act became law last Friday, after being rushed through Parliament in three days. The police swooped at dawn next day on the African townships of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Que Que, and Gwelo under the protection of some 2,000 Federal troops. Africans unable to produce documents proving that they were employed or had means of subsistence were arrested and taken to reception centres hastily constructed by prison labour. There, guarded by police, screening of the detainees by magistrates began on Saturday. No violence had occurred. Up to Sunday 59 detainees had been released.

Mr. Maligano, vice-president of the National Democratic Party, said: "Round-ups solve nothing. Many of their victims are poor people, who in just a few cases may have stolen to keep body and soul together. The Land Husbandry Act squeezes paupers out of the country to be arrested here. Yielding to armed police quietly does not mean a man is contented."

Daubing of "R.R.A.", the mark of a so-called Rhodesian Republican Army, had appeared overnight on walls, traffic signs, telephone kiosks, etc., and their bulletin, *The Operator*, announced that a "bandit broadcasting unit" would be set up, and warned journalists not to distort facts to the detriment of Rhodesian interests. It said: "Negroes will be discouraged from violence by violence. If the Government will not smother the killer mobs, we will undertake this responsibility ourselves."

In Melbourne on Sunday, Mr. F. Menzies, an Australian member of the Monckton Commission, said: "It is palpable that the racial policies of Southern Rhodesia were still a great canker in African thinking." Failure to find a solution in the Rhodesian Federation would lead to permanent racial hostility, and drastic changes would have to be made to save the situation. The commission's report would achieve a useful purpose only if it was viewed magnanimously by the Europeans of the Federation and induced in them "a preparedness to accept some reductions of standards as the price to be paid for goodwill."

Two Bills designed to root out "hooligans and loafers" from African townships had their first reading in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on October 18. They apply to all races.

Vagrancy Act

The Vagrancy Act applies to people without honest means of livelihood, beggars, people living in parks and unoccupied buildings, and those "professing to tell fortunes or using any subtle craft by palmistry or otherwise or playing any game of chance to cheat, deceive, or impose upon any other person."

Police may arrest without warrant any apparent vagrant and take him before a magistrate within 24 hours. Anyone so arrested will be sent to one of the special reception centres while inquiries proceed. If a magistrate rules that he is a vagrant he will be sent to a rehabilitation centre.

Under an Emergency Powers Bill, which enables the Government to make exceptional provision for the protection of the community in times of emergency, the Governor may temporarily amend or suspend an existing law, order the removal of people from one part of the colony to another, and make provision for summary arrest, or detention.

On Monday night, the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of the Federation, said in a broadcast from Salisbury "that the present attitude of a few in this country, of whatever race, can never lead to any desirable contribution. He who uses violence of any kind displays weakness, not strength. Inspiration and hope could be drawn from the vast amount of good-will among the masses of the people of all races all over the country."

Somali Visitors

FOUR REPRESENTATIVES of the new Somali Republic arrived in London recently as guests of the Foreign Office, which has arranged a programme lasting until November 10. The party consists of Mr. Ali Mohamed Hirava, Minister of Information; Mr. Abdullahi Haji Mohamed, Under-Secretary of Public Instruction, and previously Director-General for Education; Mr. Yassin Nur Hassan, a deputy in the National Assembly and an import and export merchant; and Mr. Mohamed Awale Liban, principal private secretary of the President of the Somali Republic.

Alleged Plot to Disarm Congo Army U.N. Blocks Mobutu Reinforcements

COLONEL MOBUTU'S "High Commission" Government alleged on Tuesday that a group of African states led by Ghana, Guinea and Morocco, were plotting "in agreement with U.N. personalities" to disarm the Congolese Army, seize the radio station and recall Parliament. U.N. troops prepared to prevent Colonel Mobutu from bringing armoured reinforcements into Leopoldville from Thysville.

Mixed U.N. and Congolese patrols began operating in Leopoldville and there were further reports of disorder and arbitrary arrests in the African quarter. U.N. estimates gave the cost of the U.N. Congo operation up to the end of this year as nearly £24m.

Developments from Wednesday of last week are recorded hereunder.

On Wednesday of last week Colonel Mobutu arrested 39 Lumumba supporters, two of them members of Parliament, in a dawn raid; but all were quickly released as a result of U.N. intervention. Sixteen of the arrested men were to have been taken to Luluabourg for trial there. The two deputies were Mr. J. Sendwe, leader of the Balubakat Party of Katanga, and Mr. Kashamura, Minister of Information in the Lumumba Government.

Mr. Boleis, Information Minister in the "High Commission" Government, said there was plotting against the State and that the Government was arresting all people who "trouble public order" and the safety of the State. When asked why U.N. troops had intervened a U.N. spokesman said: "The U.N. has frequently lent its good offices in the case of arbitrary arrests".

Units of the Northern Rhodesia Police moved to the vicinity of the Katanga border on reports from Elisabethville of fresh tension between the Baluba, who support Lumumba, and Bewile tribesmen. The purpose of the move was to prevent the trouble spreading into Northern Rhodesia.

On Thursday Mr. Dayal, U.N. representative in the Congo, having described the Congolese Army as a "disorderly rabble", and said that Colonel Mobutu's soldiers were looting and raping at will in the African sectors of the capital, announced that U.N. troops would patrol alongside Congolese soldiers in an effort to stamp out the increasing wave of violence; they would also carry out route marches in the affected areas in the hope that that would calm the situation. Colonel Mobutu, who protested to the U.N., said "the U.N. is doing all it can to get me out of power".

Civil Mobilization Threatened

Mr. Kamitatu, president of the Government of Leopoldville Province, a supporter of Lumumba, had earlier threatened "civil mobilization" and police action if Mobutu did not get the army under control within 48 hours. He accused the troops of rape, brigandage, and other acts of terrorism, and spoke of a great danger of civil war and army dictatorship. He ordered a nightly curfew and a ban on the carrying of arms by soldiers; and prohibited all newspaper publication in Leopoldville Province for one month on the ground of having incited the people to hatred and violence. Mr. Dayal disagreed with the ban, saying: "We should have as many newspapers published as possible, not suppress them".

Mr. Tshombe, who had talks in Elisabethville with Mr. Berendson (U.N.), said the U.N. had failed to carry out its new promise to maintain order in the troubled areas in the north of Katanga. He therefore threatened to consider his province released from all previous engagements made with the U.N. He accused the U.N. forces in the north of "scandalous behaviour", alleging that six U.N. soldiers had been caught looting European houses in Kabalo, and that U.N. soldiers had helped rebels to obtain cars.

On Friday Mr. Tshombe demanded the recall of Mr. Berendson, chief U.N. official in Katanga, and part of his military staff. That move followed Mr. Berendson's declaration, after an on-the-spot investigation, that allegations against U.N. Ethiopian troops at Kabalo were "almost entirely unfounded", though there might have been individual instances of misunderstanding and lack of sympathy between Europeans in Kabalo and the Ethiopians, he said, the only other charge for which *prima facie* evidence had been brought to the attention of the investigating officers was that a few troops had improperly appropriated articles of bed linen.

However, Mr. Munongo, Katanga Minister of the Interior, who also went to Kabalo, described the troops' behaviour as "such a scandal as has never been witnessed", and said that they had handed over a truckload of arms to marauding Baluba tribesmen.

Mr. Tshombe added that stolen goods, had been found in the possession of the Ethiopians; that they had compelled a Belgian trader to give a truckload of food to rebels, a fact that they had helped raiding Baluba to re-start a vehicle in front of their guardpost; and that local magistrates and railway employees had been tortured by raiders within 80 yards of that post. Moreover, when Katanga gendarmerie had been encircled and guarded by U.N. troops, leaders of the armed bands who had attacked them had been carried away in U.N. jeeps "ostensibly for talks". He accused Mr. Berendson of denying the evidence in order to gain time before international opinion. Faced with "such bad faith", he felt obliged to demand his recall.

In Leopoldville both Mr. Kamitatu and Colonel Mobutu had talks with Mr. Dayal, the colonel describing Mr. Kamitatu's ultimatum as "laughable". He also said that the crimes alleged by Mr. Kamitatu were not committed by the troops, but by youths who had posed as soldiers. They had all been arrested.

Mr. Bomboko, head of the "High Commission" Government said the position was becoming more insupportable every day. "We will come back to the U.N. later to try to find a solution". He denied that the Army was responsible for raping and looting but said it was civilians and even Ghanaian soldiers who were responsible.

Mr. Kamitatu's ban on newspaper publication was not completely effective for, with Mobutu troops stationed outside its offices, the *Courier d'Afrique* was published as usual. But the police, who were supporting Mr. Kamitatu, prevented the distribution of the pro-Kasavubu paper, *Vigilance*, and the non-political paper *African Actualities*.

Colonel Mobutu went with a large force of soldiers to the radio station but Ghana U.N. troops would not let him take over.

From Kampala it was reported that an armed party of seven Congolese had abducted an African from Western Uganda on the previous day and taken him into the Congo.

Czechoslovakia Refuses to Pay

In New York Czechoslovakia formally announced that it would "refuse to participate financially in the dirty role played by the U.N. in the Congo". The cost of the U.N. operation in the Congo is estimated unofficially to be from £50m. to £70m. for the first year alone.

Belgium rejected a demand by Mr. Hammarskjöld that all direct Belgian aid to the Congo should be discontinued and about 1,800 Belgian civilian technicians working there recalled. A Government *communiqué* said that Mr. Hammarskjöld's letter did not treat Belgium with the deference due to a sovereign nation. "The Belgian Government believes that U.N. membership is possible and useful only if member nations — and especially Belgium which has given the Congo independence without any international pressure — are treated politely".

Colonel Mobutu announced on Saturday that he had broken off relations with the U.N. in Leopoldville and would fly to New York three days later. He accused Mr. Dayal of treating him "like a child".

Mr. Kamitatu said in Leopoldville that he would meet President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba to try to find a solution to the crisis. The *Sunday Times* correspondent telegraphed: "The army's chief's (Mobutu's) plan to put parliamentary rule in cold storage for three months while the political rivals compose their differences thus faces its first serious check. Kamitatu's attitude towards him bears every trace of being inspired by Lumumba, who, although confined to his residence under U.N. protection, continues his feverish intrigues to retain the leadership". He added that recent violence in Leopoldville, attributed to unidentified armed bands in the form, might have been committed by Lumumba's own terrorist movement, which was undergoing secret training in bush country near the capital. Another correspondent called that Lumumba supporters had boasted to him that they intended to "blow up" the province.

It was learnt that 135 Baluba had been killed by Katanga police when they intervened in the tribal clashes between Baluba and Bewile tribesmen in northern Katanga on the previous Thursday.

U.N. health officers announced that 20 Baluba, each "a raging victim of smallpox" had died from an isolation hospital in Luluabourg following rumours that it was to be attacked by Lulua tribesmen. The men, all on the danger list, and all capable of spreading the disease to anyone they meet, had vanished into the bush.

At least four people, and according to some reports a dozen, were killed in Leopoldville on Sunday when Congolese Army units ran wild in the African quarter. They shot at random. While some soldiers were on foot, others looted in lorries carrying machine-guns. Europeans driving through the quarter were stopped and had their cars searched.

The *Guardian* representative telegraphed: "At one street corner a group of soldiers held up an African to check his pass, which they tore into small pieces; then they kicked him, spat at him, screamed insults, grabbed his bundle, and shoved him on his way."

No officers were to be seen, there was no U.N. intervention, and no sign of mixed Congolese-U.N. patrols. At the time of the raid Colonel Mubutu was in Coquilhatville on a tour of inspection.

The police said the raid was a reprisal by the army on pro-Lumumba tribesmen for a clash with the army the night before in which 10 people were said to have been killed. Mr. Kamitatu's ultimatum to Colonel Mubutu to get his army under control or face civil mobilization expired on Sunday. Newspapers continued to appear on the streets despite the ban but Mr. Kamitatu threatened the arrest of anyone who sold or bought them.

According to the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, "the influence of Mr. Lumumba, who engineered the bid for power by Mr. Kamitatu, is increasing; the chances of his regaining power are now better than they have been for weeks."

In the African quarter of Leopoldville on Monday civilians were again roughly handled by Congolese soldiers, some reports spoke of women being stripped to the waist. Cars and buses entering or leaving the area were stopped by soldiers and their occupants searched for arms. Mr. J. Okito, President of the Chamber of Deputies sought refuge with the U.N.

Schoolteachers Shot

The *Courier d'Afrique* reported that police arrested two schoolteachers during the curfew, drove them round the town all night and then shot them in the morning, killing one, and seriously wounding the other.

Mr. Kamitatu said there was total anarchy by the soldiers in the city and complained that the U.N. patrols were not operating in the African quarter. He said it might be necessary to mobilize civilians to block roads to stop the troops running wild.

At the Baudouin Stadium a U.N. parade was held to mark the 15th anniversary of the Charter. None of the leading Congolese politicians attended and there were only about 300 Congolese spectators. Mr. Dayal appealed to the Congolese leaders to end the factional and party strife.

Colonel Mubutu cancelled his plans to go to the U.N. in New York. He claimed that the commander of the garrison at Stanleyville had been arrested there by gendarmes obeying the orders of Mr. Gizenga, deputy prime minister in the Lumumba Government.

Katanga's Defence Minister, Mr. Yav, threatened to "remove by military force" Mr. Berendson, whose recall had earlier been demanded by Mr. Tshombe.

Reports from Brussels said 12 Africans were killed in a clash between the Watutsi and the Bahutu tribes in the Astrida region of the southern part of Rwanda last week. Security forces were said to have arrested 600 people suspected of burning huts in several villages, and nearly 7,000 Africans were reported to have been made homeless.

Not Interested in Monckton Report

Dr. Banda's Latest Statements

"THE MONCKTON'S COMMISSION'S FINDINGS are a matter of complete indifference to us. We are not interested in the return of some powers to the territories or in parity in the Federal Parliament on a racial or a territorial basis. We are out to build a Malawi nation here in Nyasaland, and that we cannot do if we are a party to any such territory as Southern Rhodesia."

Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland, made those statements to journalists after his return from a tour of the Central and Northern Provinces.

Asked about Malawi's attitude to Nyasaland's membership of the Federation, he answered: "What do you think I want a majority in the Legislative Council for?" — clearly implying that an attempt would be made to succeed if his party wins a majority in next year's general election, in which, he said, several Europeans, Asians, and Coloureds would be candidates on the Malawi ticket.

"We have enough brains to form a Government," he asserted. While he would work happily with sympathetic European officials, he could not do so with the leaders of the United Federal Party.

"I want elections now, or at least in January; May is too far off." Because of the work of preparing the electoral registers and delimiting the constituencies, the Government has indicated that the earliest possible date for an election would be May.

Sir E. Whitehead Condemns Secession Conference Must Decide "Now or Never"

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly last week, sided with Sir Roy Welensky in condemning the Monckton Commission's recommendation that provision should be made for secession by the territories of the Federation a few years hence. He said that he would imagine nothing more appalling than to reach agreement at the forthcoming Federal review conference and then wait another five years for a further review.

If any agreements were reached at the review which departed drastically from the present constitutional set-up, the electorate of Southern Rhodesia would be given the chance to accept or reject it.

"I believe the disaster of the Federation breaking up is far greater than the opposition realize. I do not think it is up to us to do anything which would break up the Federation. If there is no agreement, I think the United Kingdom Government should bear that responsibility if they want to break it up."

Dr. Ahrn Palley said that failure to include the right of secession in the new Federal Constitution would provoke tremendous opposition in Southern Rhodesia and the two northern territories. Whether Southern Rhodesia stayed in the Federation or not would depend to a large extent on the type of Federal franchise introduced.

Sir Roy Welensky said in Salisbury on Saturday that "a long, intense, and subtle campaign" had been waged in Britain to break up the Federation. He told a Rotary Club luncheon that Britain wanted new moral stature to replace the loss of her physical power, and that "one result achieved in the name of democracy has been a hodge-podge of constitutional factions and political makeshifts."

African M.L.C. Attacked

NINE PEOPLE have been arrested in Nyasaland after an attack last Friday on Mr. D. W. Chijozi, an African member of the Legislative Council, who was visiting the premises of a trading company at Kota-Kota when a gang of youths began singing derisive songs about him. When he objected they assaulted him. He got away and reported the incident to the district commissioner.

Two days earlier the police had been called out to disperse a crowd of some 300 Africans who were threatening Asian traders in Dezda, in the Central Province. The crowd formed after an African had been slightly hurt when allegedly attempting to steal a coat from a store. A number of shopkeepers were assaulted before the police arrived.

In Mazuzi three men were imprisoned with hard labour for an attack on Mr. E. K. Gondwe, an education officer who was a member of the Monckton Commission. One got 15 months for assaulting Mr. Gondwe and a further six months for assaulting a niece who tried to protect him. The other two were each sentenced to 18 months.

In Blantyre an African was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour for threatening to kill an employer who had dismissed him.

Officious Youths

INDIVIDUALS or organizations in Tanganyika who try to usurp police powers have been firmly condemned by Mr. G. Kahama, Minister for Home Affairs, who in a speech in the Legislative Council said that it was not part of the duty of anyone to take the law into his own hands. Though he did not name any individual or organization, he was understood to be referring to the T.A.N.U. Youth League, which was much in evidence at the celebrations after the opening of the new session of the Legislature, controlling traffic, erecting crush barriers, lining the route on either side of Mr. Nyerere's car, and keeping pace with it as it moved through the streets.

PERSONALIA

LADY MAY BENNETT is in London from Uganda.
SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON, the new Governor of Aden, has assumed his office.

DR. G. F. CONWAY, lately medical officer in Uganda, has been transferred to Kenya.

MR. C. C. P. TENNANT has joined the board of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd.

MR. R. C. TODHUNTER, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., flew to Uganda last week.

MR. J. K. EMMERSON has been appointed American Consul-General in the Federation.

MR. R. W. GRANT has been promoted Deputy Director of Water Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ROY WELENSKY has received a young land tortoise as a gift from the Seychelles Government.

COLONEL F. BUECHNER, an American writer and lecturer, is spending some weeks in East Africa.

LORD RUPERT NEVILL has joined the boards of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd.

DR. H. BANURA, aged 41, is the first African to be appointed district medical officer and health officer for Toro, Uganda.

MR. & MRS. WALDO E. STEPHENS are visiting Central and East Africa under the auspices of the African-American Institute.

MR. R. N. SANDERS is now Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda and MR. B. B. WHITTAKER Director of Lands and Surveys.

MR. M. P. C. WENT, ex-general secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union, has been awarded honorary membership.

MR. K. G. HOOPER has succeeded Mr. W. RANDERSON as London secretary of Union Corporation, Ltd., and Bay Hall Trust, Ltd.

MR. CLIFFORD WILLIAMS, director of a Coventry theatre, is to adjudicate the Uganda Drama Festival in Kampala beginning today.

MISS E. M. BIRD, editor of a new publication, entitled *Africa Trade and Development*, will be in East Africa until about Christmas.

MR. JASBAI H. PATEL, a former chairman of the To H movement in Kampala has returned to Uganda after a three-month visit to Europe.

MISS GERTRUDE CATON-THOMPSON has retired from the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

MR. PHILIP ROGERS, who deals with staff matters at the Colonial Office, is about to revisit the East African territories. He will be away a month.

MR. J. R. SEDDON has returned to East Africa and resumed his duties as public relations officer of the Galley and Roberts group of companies.

MR. I. G. McCULLOCH, Deputy Commissioner for Labour and Welfare in Aden, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner for Labour in Nyasaland.

MR. A. I. KASSIM, who was called to the English Bar in June, will be the first Asian in Southern Rhodesia to begin practice as a barrister in that Colony.

MR. P. H. GREY, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, who resigned from the Dominion Party in July, has joined the United Federal Party.

MR. C. H. V. COOKE, since 1946 deputy controller of Customs and Excise in the Federation, will become controller when Mr. W. H. B. SHAW retires in November.

LORD COLYTON, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has left London to spend just over three weeks in the Federation and a fortnight in East Africa. He is due back in London on November 28.

SIR ANTHONY HURD, Conservative M.P. for Newbury, who has paid a number of visits to East Africa, has joined the board of Westbourne Park Building Society.

MR. W. F. COUTTS, Chief Secretary in Kenya, is in London this week on official business for a few days. He will then have three weeks' leave in the United Kingdom.

The chairman of the Federal Power Board, SIR DUNCAN LAW ANDERSON, who was responsible for the Kariba project, will retire next June, on reaching the age of 60.

MR. LEOPOLD TARAWIRA has been elected president of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia. He was until recently executive officer of the Capricorn African Society.

The first African dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Namirembe, Uganda, is the VERY REV. D. K. NSUBUGA. He replaces the Bishop, DR. LESLIE BROWN, who has given up the office.

MR. F. C. VAN HOLTHOON, a research worker from the Netherlands, has been in Tanganyika Territory for about a month investigating the social background of the political parties.

A World Bank mission of nine members now in Uganda, where it will spend about three months on a thorough economic survey, is led by PROFESSOR E. S. MASON of Harvard.

MR. R. D. COVENEY, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in London, has visited East Africa to study the problems of the preparation and local tanning of hide and skins.

DR. P. T. PEREIRA, Deputy Prime Minister of Portugal, is to open Fort Jesus Museum, Mombasa, on October 29, and on the following day unveil the Vasco da Gama memorial at Malindi.

The consecration of the REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON as Bishop of Masasi, Tanganyika, which was to have taken place last week, had to be postponed owing to a local outbreak of meningitis.

THE REV. GWYNETH HUBBLE, principal of Carey Hall, Selly Oak, Birmingham, a college which trains women for Christian missionary service, has been appointed a secretary of the International Missionary Council.

MR. W. BROADHEAD-WILLIAMS, Labour Commissioner in Mauritius, who was formerly in the Labour Department in Tanganyika, is due in East Africa at the end of the month to study local trade testing and apprenticeship arrangements.

MR. ENOS NKALA, secretary-general of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for hindering the police and damaging property. Bail was granted pending an appeal.

MR. T. TOWETT, Assistant Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, told a K.A.D.U. rally last week that all 33 Africans elected to the Legislative Council in the forthcoming elections would demand the closing of Nakuru airfield, where men of Britain's strategic reserve are now stationed.

MR. A. E. TROTMAN, lately Minister for Natural Resources in Tanganyika, who is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service, will shortly take up duty as secretary to the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, whose headquarters are at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire.

MR. P. R. NOAKES, Chief Information Officer at the Colonial Office, who was a member of the Huxley Committee which examined the information services of Uganda two years ago, left London on Monday to take up an appointment in Malta on secondment as Information Adviser to the Government. While at Cambridge he was president of the Union.

MR. B. A. BURKE has been appointed liquidator of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd.

COLONEL W. T. SHORTHORSE, who is in England on leave from Nigeria, led a column which was named after him in the latter part of the campaign in "German East" during the 1914-18 war.

DR. D. H. TRIBOLET, Director of Education in Tasmania, is spending a short time in East Africa. So are MR. O. E. NILSSON, chief inspector of technical schools in the State of Victoria, and MR. H. E. HUGHES, a senior education officer in the Office of Education of the Commonwealth of Australia.

MR. T. D. WHITE, who is now editor of the staff magazine of East African Posts and Telecommunications, served in the Fleet Air Arm during the last war and was awarded the D.S.C. He was engaged on operations from the Orkneys aid in the Pacific and took part in the D-Day attack in Europe.

The first principal of Kivukoni College, Dar es Salaam, will be 29-year-old MR. COLIN LEYS, a fellow and tutor in politics at Balliol College, Oxford. The Tanganyika Education Trust, which has just appointed him, hopes to open the college next June. It is to be a local reflection of Ruskin College, Oxford.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has returned to Salisbury to preside over the National Convention, or *indaba*, of all races which will discuss the country's problems between October 31 and November 5. Nearly 100 groups and organizations will be represented.

LORD ROBINS, president of the Royal African Society and of the British South Africa Company, will preside when MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation group of companies, addresses the Society in London at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, November 3, on "South Africa's Role in a Changing Africa".

MR. NEVILLE CHETICK, Conservator of Antiquities in Tanganyika Territory, returned to East Africa after leave in England *via* Soviet Russia, so that he might attend an international congress of Orientalists, held in Moscow. No other territory south of the Sahara was represented. There were two delegates from the United Kingdom, DR. J. D. FAGE and DR. ROLAND OLIVER.

THE REV. MARK MIBAYO has been appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tabora. Born in Ushetu in 1907, he studied at the junior seminary in Ujiji and the senior seminary in Kipalapala, Tanganyika, was ordained in 1940, and became parish priest of Tabora 10 years ago. He is the sixth Tanganyika African to become a Roman Catholic bishop.

MR. IAN HUGH NORTON, district commissioner in Singida for the last five years, has just taken over the duties of private secretary to SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, in succession to MR. DAVID LE BRETON. MR. NORTON was educated at Denston College and Wadham College, Oxford, served in the Grenadier Guards from 1942 to 1949, and on demobilization joined the Overseas Civil Service in Tanganyika.

T.A.N.U. Parliamentary Party

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has been elected by the Tanganyika African National Union Parliamentary Party. It consists of Mr. Julius Nyerere as president, Sheikh Amri Abedi as chairman, Mr. S. N. Ehafo, as vice-chairman, Mr. Dossa Aziz as honorary treasurer, Mr. Al Noor Kassum as chief whip, and Messrs. I. M. Bhoke Mungana and Frank Mfundu as assistant whips. Other members are Lady Chesham and Messrs. E. B. M. Barongo and R. S. Wambura. The former secretary of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organization, Mrs. Howell, is now secretary of the T.A.N.U. Parliamentary Party.

Obituary

The Earl of Verulam

THE EARL OF VERULAM, who has died at the age of 50, was the fifth holder of the title, to which he succeeded in 1949. The Rt. Hon. James Brabazon Grimston was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was chairman of Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., (of which his brother, the Hon. John Grimston, is managing director), and he was a director of a number of other companies. He was chairman of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled, of the British Council for Rehabilitation, of the National Baby Welfare Council, of the Ancient Monuments Society, and of the Governors of Cranborne Chase School, and vice-president of the Friends of Friendless Churches. Like his father and his brother, he had Rhodesian interests. The new peer, who sat in the House of Commons from 1943 to 1945 and from 1950 until last year, has paid a number of visits to East and Central Africa.

MR. D. C. KLYNSMITH, who died in Kampala at the age of 71, had been in East Africa since 1907, when he arrived from South Africa. As a trader, soldier, farmer, prospector, and dealer in hides and skins, he had worked in all three territories. He is survived by a widow, one daughter and three sons.

CAPTAIN BERTRAM HAYWOOD, for over 40 years captain of the U.M.C.A. Nyasa lake steamer, CHAUNCEY MAPLES, has died near Fort Johnston. He joined the Universities' Mission as an engineer in 1913. He had been connected with Scouting since 1908 and in 1950 was appointed County Commissioner for Lake Shore Scouts.

MR. ABE GEIMAN, who has died in Rhodesia, was taken to the Colony in 1896 as a baby. Whilst still only a youth he worked on the building of the railway through Northern Rhodesia to the Congo, and he was in business in Elisabethville for many years. In 1937, at the request of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, he prepared a plan for the stabilization of the Gobotory's cattle industry, and he was the first general manager and commissioner of the Cold Storage Commission.

MR. REGINALD SWIRE THOMPSON, one of Salisbury's former leading citizens, has died aged 86. He went to Rhodesia in 1897 and later became associated with Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd., being head of the Salisbury branch from 1904 to 1934, when he retired to South Africa. From 1914 to 1924 he was president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, and in 1924 he was president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia. He was also a prominent Freemason. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson returned to live in Salisbury six years ago.

SIR THOMAS ALGERNON BROWN, Chief Justice of the Northern Region of Nigeria since 1955, and Solicitor-General in Kenya from 1940 to 1946, who was due to retire from the Colonial Judicial Service on October 8, was found dead of gunshot wounds in his home in Kaduna recently. A verdict of suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed was returned at the inquest. Born in 1900, he was educated at Marlborough, and served in the Indian Army for two years before going to Oriel College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1926, practised in Britain until 1933, and then went to the Gold Coast as a Crown counsel. Seven years later he was transferred to Kenya, whence he was promoted to Singapore. He was knighted four years ago.

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 trebled 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 Kwea, 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



New Speaker and Deputy Speaker Mr. Humphrey Slade and Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE is the first elected member of the Legislature of Kenya to be made Speaker of that body.

The new Deputy Speaker will be Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, African elected member for Nyeri-Embu.

Mr. Humphrey Slade who was born in London in 1905, was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and qualified as a solicitor in London in 1930, in which year he joined the staff of a Nairobi law firm, being admitted a partner five years later. On the outbreak of war, in 1939 he joined the Kenya Regiment.

Later he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General in East Africa, serving in that capacity for about 18 months. In 1946 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He ceased to practice as an advocate in 1950 in order to manage his farm at North Kinangop.

In 1952 he was elected to the Legislative Council for the Aberdare constituency, which re-elected him four years later. In 1953 he became one of the first specially elected members. He is a past president of the Law Society of Kenya and of the African Child Welfare Society of Kenya and a past vice-president of the Electors' Union.

Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, now aged 40, was born in the Embu district and educated at a local C.M.S. school, at Kagumo Government school, and the Alliance High School, from which he went to Makerere College, Uganda, in 1940. Having obtained his teacher's diploma, he returned to Kenya in 1943, obtaining an appointment at the Teachers' Training Centre at Kahuhia, Fort Hall of which he was later made headmaster. Then he transferred to the Government African School at Embu, of which he likewise became headmaster. In 1952, he left Kenya for a two-year course at Oxford University.

The official announcement said that Mr. Slade and Mr. Nyagah had been appointed with the agreement of all the political parties.

Mr. Nyagah has been considered one of the moderate African nationalists. Mr. Slade is popular among the members of the Legislative Council of all races. He succeeds Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, who resigned in March in protest against the results of the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya.

Stop Quarrelling, Says Dr. Kiano Delaying the Day of Freedom

KENYA AFRICANS who want independence should stop quarrelling, Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industries, said last week when he opened the new offices of the Limuru Pyrethrum Growers' Co-operative Society.

Having declared that African farmers had already proved that they would be the biggest factor in Kenya's agriculture, he said:—

"What a good thing it would be if all the political leaders in Kenya would stop thinking only about party and splinter groups, personal conflicts, or their own prestige, and concentrate more on the daily necessities of the ordinary people. There is so much that the Africans in particular still lack that leaders who encourage hate and disunity among Africans are enemies of our progress and freedom. Freedom in a dis-united country is worthless. Look at the Congo. All those who want freedom, progress, and equal rights should unite. Let only the enemies of freedom and unity oppose us.

"I want to see in Kenya an African Chief Minister soon after the elections. We cannot get one if we keep on quarrelling among ourselves. Freedom-loving Africans, unite! Quarrels among yourselves only confuse the African mass and delay the day of freedom."

Research Awards for Kenyans

UNDER THE Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, Kenya has been offered awards by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for research projects in agriculture and the biological sciences, geology and geophysics, and in social studies, including anthropology, economics, government, history, education, and linguistics.

Applicants must hold first or second-class degrees from a recognized university. Generous allowances, including passages, will be paid. Applicants, who must be permanent residents of Kenya, should apply to the Director of Education, Box 30040, Nairobi, before November 7, stating their precise qualifications and proposed field of research.

War Office Control of K.A.R.

ALL UNITS of the King's African Rifles raised in Kenya will henceforth come under the direction of the Army Council in Britain. This change, now officially announced, was foreshadowed early in the year, when it was indicated that the British taxpayer would bear the full recurrent cost of the East African land forces (about £1.1m. annually). Hitherto the War Office has been responsible for United Kingdom troops in Kenya, but the Governments of East Africa have had administrative and financial control over locally-recruited forces.

Party Politics

A FIVE-DAY RESIDENTIAL COURSE on "Modern Political Party Organization", which is to be held in Jinja from October 31 to November 4, has been specially arranged for party organizers in Uganda. They will hear the opinions based on much experience of Mr. Peter Horton, organizer for the Conservative Party in the northern home counties, and Mr. Bert Williams, registrar of studies of the Labour Party in the United Kingdom.

Financiers' Plan for Kenya Farms

A DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION which would buy up small European farms in Kenya and lease them back to the previous owners is planned by a group of London financiers. A Nairobi announcement says the company would be registered in Britain and have investments throughout the Commonwealth, and Kenya tenants would be able to be shareholders. The seeds of the scheme, which it is hoped will restore overseas confidence in Kenya and offer security to European farmers in the colony, were sown by Mr. Glyn Davies, a young Kenya-born businessman, during a recent visit to London.

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Uproar at Bonn "Africa Week" Meeting

Soviet Envoy Ejected After Interrupting

MR. ANDREI SMIRNOV, Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, caused a commotion at the opening meeting of "Africa Week" in Bonn on Friday when he tried to shout down the Federal Minister of Economics, Professor Erhart, and shook his fist at him. He was escorted from the meeting by police. Mr. Julius Nyerere, of Tanganyika, was present, among delegations from 24 African States.

Professor Erhart, the principal German speaker, said the Federal German Republic would subscribe to aid for underdeveloped African countries without making any political conditions; negotiations over such aid would begin in a few months.

The Germans, like the people of Africa, were aware that the "colonial age" had ended in Africa. When he added that the worst kind of colonialism today was that of the Communists, Mr. Smirnov rose and walked towards the rostrum. When only a few feet away he brandished his fists and shouted that Germany was not the place in which anyone should talk about freedom, for Germany had brought want and woe to the peoples of Africa in the past and had killed 20 million of the Russian people. Amid increasing uproar he was hustled from the hall.

The President of the Bundestag, Dr. Gerstenmaier, the chief German sponsor of the Africa Week recently returned from a long visit to Africa. It is widely believed that Communist infiltration into Africa is given prominence in his confidential report.

One recent West German report about Communist propaganda directed at Africa stated that the East German Republic had spent 1.8m. marks on the "cultivation" of African politicians and students; the average expenditure on each African visiting East Germany was put at £1,400.

At present about 70 Africans from 10 countries are being "entertained" at the Free Trade Union Institute for Foreign Studies in Leipzig. Arrangements for the payment of scholarships and the visits of African delegations, which includes the presentation of gifts, are made by the East German trade unions. The West German view is that Communist aid for underdeveloped African countries is largely concentrated on building up cadres of Communist sympathizers by bribery of various kinds.

All-African Students Conference

Communist Interest Evident

THE FIRST All-African Students' Conference has been taking place in the Central Hall, Westminster, London. About 200 people attended at the first session, 60% of them Africans, to hear an opening speech by Ghana's Minister of Information, Mr. Kwaku Boateng, deputizing for President Nkrumah. Inside the hall a 20ft. banner proclaimed the word "Independence". Outside a pamphlet-seller held a placard saying: "Imperialist intrigues in the Congo exposed".

Speakers at the opening session included Mr. Dionge Arsene, national president of the Congo Youth Union, and Mr. B. Chango Machyo, president of the Uganda Students' Association.

Professor Ivan Potekhin, a leading Russian propagandist on African affairs, sent word that he wished to attend and "contribute a major political paper". A spokesman for the Committee of African Organizations, the organizers, expressed delight at the idea.

British Communist interest was shown by the presence on the platform of Mr. Palme Dutt, vice-chairman of the party, Mr. I. Cox, secretary, of the party's international department, and Mr. J. Mahon, London district secretary.

Tanganyika's Independence

MR. J. NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, told the Legislative Council last week that Britain would ask the present session of the United Nations General Assembly to end the trusteeship agreement under which she has governed the Territory. He said that the March constitutional conference in London would be "the conference to end all conferences so far as Tanganyika's independence goes".

"No, No, No!"

THE MALAWI CONGRESS intends to "damn the talks" at which the Federal Constitution will be reviewed. Dr. Hastings Banda told his followers at Koto-Koto recently. He is reported to have said: "Malawi has not made up its mind whether or not to attend the conference, but as leader I will tell you this much: if we send anybody at all, that person will be an instructed delegate—instructed to damn the talks. His instructions will be contained in a single word: 'No, no no'". Refuting suggestions that his views on Federation had mellowed, Dr. Banda declared: "Anyone thinking that is living in a fool's paradise. If the British Government is so foolish as to wish to keep Nyasaland in the Federation, then they will need Prussian or Southern Rhodesian jackboots to do so".

Secession Would Damage Business

TO INCLUDE a right of secession clause in any new Constitution for the Federation would damage business confidence, says a statement issued in Salisbury a few days ago by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries. It emphasizes that economic development would be slowed down, that capital would be frightened away, and that the secession of industrial expansion would have upon the unemployment situation "repercussions of which it perturbs us to think". The Associated Chambers of Commerce consider that the Monckton Commission "has completely failed to assess the true damage which would be caused by a right of secession".

Costly Trial

THE NEW TRIAL of four Africans charged with the murder of Mrs. Lilian Burton, made necessary by the death of Mr. Justice Somerhaugh, has been arranged for the next High Court session, which opens in Ndola on November 8. Mr. Justice J. R. Blagden will preside. The case may prove to be the most expensive ever held in Northern Rhodesia. Taking into account the transport, feeding and accommodation of witnesses, legal aid for the accused, and the cost of the abandoned and new trials, the total may exceed £20,000.

Monckton Commission Report

(Continued from page 219)

With the foundation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, there was established for the first time in Africa south of the Sahara a political entity with partnership and co-operation between the races as its avowed aim, in contrast to States in which the Government was dominated either by the white or the black community.

In the referendum held in Southern Rhodesia in 1953, for the first time in Africa a resident white community voted in favour of a political arrangement involving immediate African representation in the Federal Parliament, thereby giving Africans an active and permanent voice in the country's affairs. As a result of this decision a new entity has been set up in Central Africa which finds itself uneasily poised, politically as well as geographically, between the conflicting ideologies of countries to the north and to the south.

To break it up at this crucial moment in the history of Africa would, we believe, amount to an admission that there is no hope of survival for any multi-racial society on the African continent and that differences of colour and race are irreconcilable. We cannot agree to such a conclusion. We believe rather that our object should be to preserve the benefits of federation by recasting the structure of the present association in a form more acceptable to its inhabitants.

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Kenya's Debt to the Sterling Area

Half Colony's Savings Spent on Mau Mau

KENYA OWES THE STERLING AREA twice as much as the sterling area owes Kenya, said Mr. J. H. Butter, Acting Minister for Finance, when addressing Nairobi Rotary Club.

Half of the reserves which the Government of Kenya had built up during the war years had been spent in crushing the Mau Mau rebellion, the total cost of which was about £55m., and Kenya's sterling balances a year ago, when the last detailed analysis was made, showed a total of some £50m.; but only £11m. belonged to the Government, the balance belonged to the commercial banks, the Post Office Savings Bank (£7m.), Kenya companies (£9m.), and the East African Currency Board (the sterling assets of which, £58m., were the joint property of all the East African territories).

Kenya's £11m. had been pledged for various purposes, half representing sinking fund investments in relation to the public debt of £40m., and the other half being approximately equally split between (1) pension and trust funds and (2) renewals and similar funds.

By a recent decision of H.M. Government Kenya would save more than £1m. annually because the British taxpayer would meet the indigement element in the salaries of expatriate officers. The Colony was also receiving about £1m. annually towards its development programme from Colonial Development and Welfare grants. This year it had received £3m. and expected another £2m. from U.K. Exchequer loans, and H.M. Government had assumed liability for the East African land forces, which had cost Kenya more than £1m. a year (a charge which an independent Government in Kenya would presumably wish to resume).

There had been completely baseless rumours that the Kenya Government would freeze assets on September 1; later the rumour-mongers had substituted November 1. There was not the slightest justification for any such fears.

Between the end of the Lancaster House Conference in February and the end of April about £3.4m. had left Kenya, and a slightly larger sum had left in the next five months; but that had been at least partly balanced by incoming money—for the contractor-financed road project, the contractor-financed housing project in Nairobi, and the construction of military installations at Kahawa.

If the outflow of capital continued, the banks would have less money to lend, and that would reduce the volume of imports and the general level of economic activity. Though exporters of money were therefore doing the economy no good, they were not endangering the stability of the currency.

"Kenya Day" Demonstrations

"KENYATTA DAY", October 20, was marked in Nairobi by a boycott called by the Kenya African National Union, whose general secretary, Mr. Mboya, and other officials walked in procession to Government House to present to the Governor a letter demanding the immediate release of Jomo Kenyatta, the former Mau Mau leader.

At a Press conference Mr. Mboya said that he had no doubt that if Kenyatta were released he would play an important rôle, if not the leading rôle, in East Africa. "No Government in which Africans have an effective voice can consider the continuation of Kenyatta's detention. He will have to be released to be Prime Minister of Kenya", he declared.

K.A.N.U. had sent telegrams to independent African States, the United Nations, and a number of Commonwealth Prime Ministers asking them to press for Kenyatta's release.

A cable to the Colonial Secretary read: "Kenya Africans supported by many others demand Kenyatta's release. Complete stability impossible while Kenyatta continues in restriction. Your Government's present attitude inhuman and negates all principles of justice and United Nations Charter, and undermines recent claims at the United Nations Assembly."

Observance of the boycott of transport in Kikuyuland was almost completely effective. Labourers absented themselves from some coffee estates.

At the week-end the European-owned *Sunday Post*, published in Nairobi, caused general surprise by stating in a leading article: "The authorities would be well advised to give Kenyatta his freedom, despite what has been said and done in the past."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Kenya's New Farming Schemes

Aid Sought in Europe and America

MR. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya, said when he addressed the Thomson's Falls branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union that the Government of the Colony had asked H.M. Government for £1m. and the World Bank for a loan of £5m. for what was to be called the yeoman farmer settlement scheme.

Under it land in the Highlands would be bought from European owners and divided into holdings for Africans, who, based on such high-priced cash crop farming as that of pyrethrum, coffee, tea, or 12-bag-an-acre maize, should be able to earn about £350 a year after meeting the lean charges and their own subsistence.

Because European farmers had not been satisfied that the Government was providing adequately for land purchase, it had been decided to add a peasant settlement scheme; under which Africans would be given holdings about half as large again as would provide merely a subsistence livelihood. Those men ought to have a cash income of about £100 annually.

The intention was to develop the schemes in blocks of 5,000 to 6,000 acres, the peasant scheme being perhaps on the periphery of the Highlands.

A private scheme might be added, for a number of European landowners wanted to sub-divide part or all of their farms and obtain loans from outside sources for development of the sub-divisions. It was hoped that the farmers would act as supervisors.

World Bank Mission

A mission from the World Bank was now in Kenya investigating the projects, and the Ministers for Agriculture and for Local Government and Lands had recently visited the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Denmark to seek assistance which would accelerate general agricultural development. Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and perhaps other countries might send missions of investigation to Kenya.

Coffee planting by Africans in their own areas was to be extended, and it was planned to increase the acreage under African-grown tea 1,500 to 11,000 acres within the next five years.

Mr. R. O. Hennings, Deputy Chief Secretary, has said that within the last six years about 2m. acres, or 3,000 sq. miles of African land had been enclosed in the individual ownership of rather more than 200,000 men, of whom 137,000 already had registered titles. More than £50,000 had been lent in the last year to African farmers on the security of such titles, and in 1959 the commercial banks had lent £300,000 to African co-operative crop marketing societies.

From 1954 to 1959 inclusive the recorded sales of African crops and livestock had increased from £54m. to more than £9m.

Of the good mixed farming land in the fertile high-rainfall areas of Kenya, Africans occupied 32,000 sq. miles out of a total of less than 37,000 sq. miles, the balance of 4,700 sq. miles being farmed by Europeans, who, from one-seventh of the total farming area, produced almost half the total agricultural output and no less than four-fifths of the exportable surplus.

The World Bank mission consists of Messrs. O. H. Calika (Turkey), J. R. Mothersal (U.S.A.), and D. Groenwald (Holland).







Politics Pre-Eminent

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE IN LONDON has analysed more than 1,000 newspaper cuttings about the territories which it received in September. In the case of Uganda no fewer than 161 dealt with politics; no other subject had even a quarter of the total. National newspapers had 64 stories about politics in Kenya and another 37 about Mau Mau and law and order. In the case of Tanganyika there were 46 references to politics in publications of all kinds, but religion was a close contender with 43 items, primarily owing to the departure from London of the Bishop-designate of Masasi and the prominence given to the fact that the new Chief Minister, Mr. Nyerere, is a practising Christian.

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News Items in Brief

Uganda's income from 7,454 visitors last year is estimated to have been £1,347,000.

The Commonwealth Economic Committee's Report for 1959-60 has just been published.

Beira has a new S.W. broadcasting station called Missao de Nossa Senhora do Rosario.

The C.D. & W. Fund has made a grant of £38,000 for a central veterinary laboratory in Dar es Salaam.

An Indian film company is to shoot scenes in East Africa for a technicolour film "Love in the Tree Tops".

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture has been merged with the University College of the West Indies.

"East Africa in a Nutshell" is the title of a 24-page leaflet published by the East African Tourist Travel Association.

African traditional herbal medicines are being manufactured in the Federation from powdered bark, roots, and leaves.

More than 100 cases of smallpox among Africans have been notified in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia within the past month.

African farmers in the Zomba district of Nyasaland have formed a club to encourage interest in modern farming methods.

At the Nkana mine in Northern Rhodesia three African employees now earn £1,000 a year, 106 earn £500, and 426 earn £300.

Nairobi City Council announced on Saturday that it had raised a private loan of £1½m. in London to build 3,000 houses for Africans.

African teachers in Southern Rhodesia are on a new pay scale, which about doubles most salaries. The revision benefits 12,748 teachers.

Tanganyika Legislative Council has rejected a resolution seeking alteration of the Tanganyika-Nyasaland boundary running through Lake Nyasa.

Twelve Tanganyika forest rangers have carried the sections of an aluminium hut 11,000ft. up Mount Meru and erected it for use by climbing parties.

European and African civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are to receive pay increases of about 7½%. They are associated with a scheme of re-grading.

Passenger fares between Africa and India have been increased by 10%.

The Friends' World Committee for Consultation will hold its next triennial meeting in Kenya. It will be at Kaimosi from August 26 to September 4, 1961.

Twelve Makerere College African students including two girls, gave up most of their holidays to complete a neglected school and run classes for adults at Kasungati.

Seventeen Africans arrested in Nairobi in July during "Operation Milltown" have been released by the Kenya Government. Fifty-five Africans then arrested remain in custody.

The first African Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization will be held in Lagos from December 5 to 17. Delegates from almost all parts of Africa are expected.

The newly-formed African Forestry Commission has just met for the first time in Lagos, Nigeria. Tanganyika was represented by Mr. R. G. Sangster and Uganda by Mr. R. A. Butt.

An 11-year-old deaf and dumb African from the Nyeri district of Kenya has been taken into the home, in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, of Mrs. Victoria Ingrams, widow of a merchant banker.

The number of non-African school children in the Federation has increased by more than 20,000 in the last five years. During that time the Federal Government has built 71 primary and 24 secondary schools.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation's new programmes will give Africans about 200 hours of radio listening weekly from November 1. The broadcasts will be in English and nine African languages.

A so-called national costume for African women in Tanganyika has been designed by Miss Lucy Lameck, M.L.C., organizing secretary of the Women's Section of the Tanganyika African National Union.

The first full secondary school in Kenya entirely run on a self-help basis by a particular community will be the Asian school in Kisumu, due to open in March and accommodate about 300 boys and girls.

The Indian Government has offered 26 scholarships (21 for African and Arab students and five for Indian students) to candidates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. They are for higher education in India in 1961-1962.

About £80,000 for the modernization of the milk plant at Mariakani, in the Coast Province of Kenya, is to be provided by the United Nations Children's Fund. Payment will be by way of the free issue of fresh or dried milk to nursing mothers and children suffering from protein deficiency.

British travel writers and agents have been invited to visit Uganda as the guests of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in connexion with plans to encourage tourist visitors, who are now offered 14 days in the Protectorate for £235, inclusive of air passages from and back to London.

A large-scale British military exercise in Kenya, due to take place next month, has been cancelled on orders from London, as it was considered politically unwise to have British troops manoeuvring in the Colony at present. The War Office hopes that a similar exercise may be undertaken next spring.

A Mr. John Papworth, a London Socialist who recently visited East and Central Africa, undertook a week's fast on his return as "a sign of repentance to the people of Africa for the wrongs being done to them by my fellow-countrymen". He told journalists that it was his protest at the "humbug of partnership" as he saw it in Northern Rhodesia.

Though condemned by the Uganda Teachers' Association, about 2,000 African teachers in vernacular, primary and junior secondary schools in Buganda, Ankole, Kigezi, and Bunyoro have been on strike since October 4. They will receive no pay for the period during which they have been absent from duty, and they have been warned that they may lose their appointments if they do not promptly resume work. There are about 15,000 African teachers in the country.

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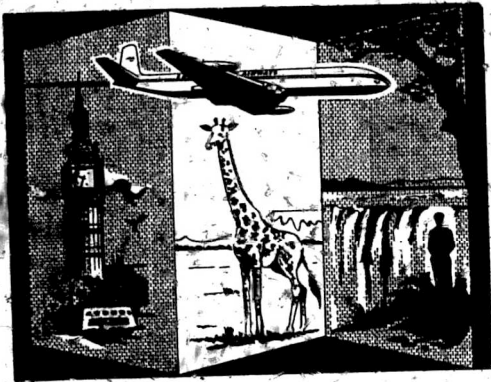
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TASMA—A Growers' marketing organization.

U.S. Trade Mission

THE TRADE MISSION sent to East Africa by the United States Government is now in Kenya. It is led by Mr. H. J. Cummings, head of the Near Eastern and African Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The other members are Mr. Frank Cruger, of an Indiana firm of manufacturers' suppliers; Mr. C. Robert Hubbard, president of a chain of department stores; Mr. Aloys Kaufmann, a former mayor of St. Louis; Mr. Robert L. Waldeck, president of a Los Angeles company; and Mr. John B. McNulty, sales manager of a large travel agency.



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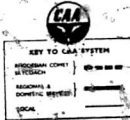
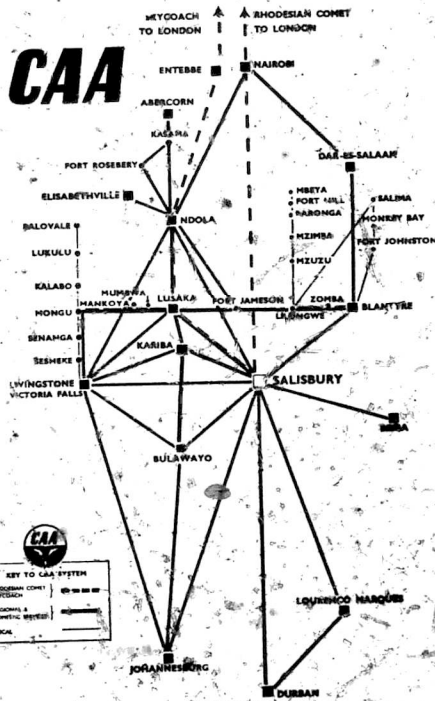
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CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Tobacco Industry Threatened

A WARNING that Nyasaland's flue-cured tobacco industry is being slowly but steadily killed by poor quality leaf has been given by the territory's Director of Agriculture, Mr. C. E. Ohnson, who has said that if growers do not exert themselves to improve their standards they may before long see the virtual extinction of the industry. Whereas the demand on the world market for lower grade tobacco was getting less each year, there was a firm demand for good quality tobacco. Mr. Johnson added that the economic chaos in the Congo—once a good customer, purchasing 4m. lb. of tobacco annually—suggested that Nyasaland might not be able to rely on that market for some time. Growers should produce only good quality tobacco in future, and the negligent growers would not be given seed this year.

African Joins E.A.T.C. Board

EAST AFRICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., incorporated in Kenya, has appointed to its board Mr. B. M. Gesaga, a 36-year-old Kikuyu, who was educated at the Alliance High School, Kenya, and Makerere College, Uganda, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1956. He then returned to East Africa and joined the Registrar-General's Department in Kenya, resigning to begin private practice at the Nairobi Bar. He is also a director of East African Newspapers (Nation Series), Ltd., and of Television Network (Kenya), Ltd.

African Farmers' Problems

MR. E. M. L. MWAMBA, Minister for African Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, said when addressing the annual conference of Intensive Conservation Area Committees that the five main problems facing African farmers were ignorance, the huge area of land to be covered, shortage of capital, the drift to the towns, and marketing difficulties.

Guard Against Defeatism

MR. E. BROOMBERG, chairman of the Central African Textile Manufacturers' Association, writes in his annual report that in these times of political anxiety industrialists should guard against pessimism and defeatism which might affect the confidence of overseas investors and affect the country future.

Tribute to Pioneers

PLAQUES commemorating the discoverers of copper at the Roan Antelope and Muflira mines have been unveiled by Sir Ronald Prain. The Roan Antelope outcrop was discovered in 1902 by William Currie, and 21 years later copper was found at Muflira by James Moir and Guy Bell.

Oil Refinery

EXPERTS from the London headquarters of the Shell group are in the Federation to continue investigation of the possibilities of a local oil refinery.

No Diamonds in Nyasaland

A TWO-MEMBER TEAM sent by De Beers to survey the Northern Province have found "absolutely nothing to indicate that diamonds might be found in Nyasaland".

Commercial Brevities

Tanganyika co-operatives marketed produce last year worth about £11m.

Sudan sales of gum arabic for 1959-60 are officially stated to have realized about 6m., a record.

Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd., have re-opened their tea department, the activities of which were suspended in 1905.

McCorquodale & Co. (Sudan), Ltd., a private company registered in England, is being voluntarily wound up.

Tanganyika Meerschbaum Corporation, Ltd., will move its factory from Nairobi to the new industrial area at Afusha.

Exceptionally high prices for tea on the Nairobi market are stated to have been caused by strong buying from the Sudan.

The Kariba Dam will cost £5m. less than was originally expected. Estimated cost of the first stage now stands at £74,427m.

A.E.C. (Central Africa) (Private), Ltd., are about to close their assembly plant in Umtali. Another plant may be opened later in Salisbury.

Although the profits are down from £694,250 to £633,963, East African Breweries, Ltd., are maintaining their dividend at 24% for the year to June 30.

A record cashew nut production of 8,000 tons in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika is forecast. That for the Southern Province is estimated at 29,000 tons.

The Federal Government's decimal coinage committee has recommended a change from the British to the decimal system, based on a 10s. unit, possibly to be called a "Rhodes".

If the 100,000-ton estimate by the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board of the current crop in the Protectorate is realized, it will represent a fourfold increase in production in six years.

Limuru Pyrethrum Growers' Co-operative Society, which in 1954 had 150 African members growing 394 acres, has now more than 700 members with an acreage of 1,367 under the crop.

Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., report group profits for the year to June 30 after taxation of about £2m. at £2,397,545, against £2,317,903 in 1959. The dividend is 4d. per 5s. share tax free. Turnover exceeded £102m., compared with £91m. last year.

The British India Steam Navigation Company has informed the Seychelles Government that it will continue throughout next year the programme by which two vessels call at Victoria each month in each direction on the Bombay-Seychelles-Mombasa run.

About 150 delegates from commercial and trading associations throughout the country will attend a three-day meeting of the Uganda Traders' Convention which is to be opened in Kampala on November 1 by Sir Amar Maini, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Over the past decade the average annual increase in the number of motor vehicles in use in Kenya has been 5.4%, the total of cars on the roads has risen from 30,014 in 1949 to 77,669 last year. In the past nine years petrol sales have advanced from 21.6m. to 33m. gallons annually.

Lake Kyle Development Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £100,000. It proposes to build a hotel overlooking the Kyle dam, between Fort Victoria and Zimbabwe, and to provide caravan and camping sites and small plots on which homes or holiday cottages may be built.

Kenya's Pyrethrum Board has to its credit an astonishingly accurate forecast: whereas it estimated that 6,800 tons of dried pyrethrum flowers would be produced in the year to June 30, the actual total was 6,499,769 tons. For the year to June 30 next the target is 10,000 tons, but the board does not publish expectations above 9,000 tons.

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., Southern African engineers and merchants, report a reduction in net profits for the year to March 30 from £44,228 to £39,182 and a cut in the dividend from 14% to 10%. In view of the uncertain outlook in the Union and the Rhodesias, the directors consider it prudent to be conservative in dividend distribution.

Ruo Estates, Ltd., Nyasaland, report profits for the year to June 30 of £76,330, against £59,231 in the previous year, subject to taxation of £31,250 (£24,000). A dividend of 32½% less tax at 7s. 9d., requires £43,641 (£36,750). The issued capital is £150,000 in shares of 5s. Fixed assets have a balance-sheet value of £249,325 and current assets less current liabilities are just over £100,000. The Ruo, Likanga, and Chingizi estates have 1,844 acres under mature tea.

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., a group with large Central and East African interests, will hold an extraordinary general meeting on November 8 to authorize an increase in the number of directors from 12 to 15 and to consider resolutions proposing the appointment to the board of Mr. A. R. Woolley and Mr. Peter Parker, both directors of companies within the group. Mr. Parker is chairman of the group's social policy committee in London. The interim dividend has been raised from 3d. to 4d. tax free.

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Company Report**Inchcape and Company, Limited****Results Show a Gratifying Improvement****Lord Inchcape on the Year's Developments**

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF INCHCAPE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on October 21 at the Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange Chambers, London, E.C.3.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF INCHCAPE, the chairman, who presided, said:—

On behalf of the board I should like to welcome you all to the second annual general meeting of Inchcape & Company, Limited.

The report and accounts have been in your hands for the past four weeks, and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

The Accounts

My review which was appended to the report and accounts, begins with a comparison of the results for the year ended March, 31, 1960, with those of the previous year, and I think it worthwhile repeating the figures here.

The group profit before taxation and including £89,234 (1959 £72,859) dividends only from the taxed profits of Binny & Company, (Madras) Limited and its three subsidiaries amounted to £960,682, compared with £737,525 for the previous year. The taxation charge for the year absorbs £356,152 (1959 £284,826), leaving group profit after taxation of £604,480, compared with £452,699 for 1958-59.

From the group profit after taxation there has been deducted the amount attributable to minority shareholders of £168,538 (1959 £118,675) and the discount and expenses of issue in March, 1960, of the new £700,000 54% unsecured loan stock 1983-88, and there has been transferred to capital reserve the pre-incorporation profits of Musekera Estates, Limited, leaving a sum available for appropriation of £391,367, as against £290,693 for last year. Of this, £222,959 (1959 £131,206) has been retained by subsidiaries, leaving £168,408 (1959 £159,487) to be dealt with by the holding company.

Gratifying Improvement

The results show a gratifying improvement over those shown in our first accounts, and I am sure that shareholders will regard them as satisfactory.

The taxation charge in the accounts is lower than might be expected, consequent on the retention of profits by certain subsidiaries trading overseas, which if distributed as dividend would involve liability to additional taxation. In any event the retention of profits by these subsidiaries is desirable for normal expansion and development.

Moreover, profits retained in London are required to finance the cost of our new headquarters, in excess of the proceeds of the new unsecured loan stock issued earlier this year, and also to contribute towards the cash requirement for the acquisition of the balance of ordinary shares in Gray, Mackenzie & Company, Limited, not already held by your company, to which I shall refer later.

The board recommends a final dividend of 7% making with the interim dividend of 4% already paid a total of

11% for the year ended March 31, 1960, absorbing £121,275. The maintenance of the dividend at 11% conforms with the hope I expressed at last year's annual general meeting, and leaves £47,133 (1959 £40,912) to be transferred to revenue reserve in the holding company's accounts.

Formation of New Company Foreshadowed

As stated in the directors' report, agreement in principle has been reached with the P. & O. Company to merge into a new company the insurance business of Gray, Dawes & Company, Limited, with those of the P. & O. subsidiaries, J. B. Westray & Company, Limited, and Anderson, Green and Company, Limited. A balancing payment based on the earnings of the respective businesses will be received by Gray Dawes but its direct profits from these activities will naturally cease.

I am confident, however, that the new company, in which Inchcape & Company, Limited, will have a half share, will expand and prosper and that the share of dividends from the enlarged insurance business will soon be making a useful contribution to the group profits.

Offer to Gray, Mackenzie Shareholders Accepted

Your directors decided that an offer be made by Inchcape & Company, Limited, to acquire the balance of the ordinary shares in Gray, Mackenzie & Company, Limited, not already held by Inchcape & Company, Limited. Your company already controls over 54% of the equity capital and over 80% of the voting power of Gray Mackenzie, and a letter giving full details of the terms and conditions of the offer was sent to you on September 20, 1960. I am pleased to report that the offer has been accepted by all the Gray Mackenzie shareholders concerned.

As part of the consideration to be paid by the company is in the form of Inchcape & Company, Limited shares, an extraordinary general meeting will be held immediately following this annual general meeting for the purpose of increasing the company's authorized capital by the 98,884 shares required. The remainder of the consideration will involve a cash payment of £247,210.10s.

India and Pakistan

I continue to have great confidence in India and Pakistan and, in spite of the problems which the Governments of those countries have to face, I am hopeful that the stable conditions which obtain at present and which are of such importance for business will continue. Except for this comment, I do not think I need add to what I have said in my review about India and Pakistan, nor about the Middle East.

East Africa

I made an extensive tour in East Africa last July and August, and I should like to enlarge a little on the remarks in my review concerning that part of the world. I warmly welcome the political and constitutional

advance which has just taken place in Tanganyika, while the pattern of constitutional progress in Kenya and Uganda is now beginning to emerge more clearly.

We all understand and sympathize with the natural political aspirations of the Africans, and we wish all prosperity and happiness to these great territories in the future. I was, however, very impressed by the need for a carefully planned period of transition so that there is no breakdown of administration or danger to the nicely balanced economy of these predominantly agricultural territories.

It would seem, however, from recent statements that both Her Majesty's Government and responsible African leaders are alive to this and to the need to maintain the world confidence which is so vital if the flow of capital necessary for economic development is to be continued.

Directorate

I should like to take this opportunity to welcome on your behalf three new directors who have joined the board since the last annual general meeting.

Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, who has also been appointed a deputy chairman, has had a long and distinguished career in the public service and his knowledge of the Commonwealth countries in which we operate will be of the greatest help to your company.

Mr. H. Shedden and Mr. H. C. Waters have both of them an intimate knowledge not only of India and Pakistan but also of the affairs of the various subsidiary companies, in the direction of which they have been closely concerned for a number of years.

On behalf of the shareholders and the board, I should like to offer our sincere thanks to all members of the management and staff at home and abroad for all they have done for us during the past year. Their loyalty

and hard work, sometimes in difficult conditions, is worthy of the highest praise and we are indeed grateful to them.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the chairman and the board of the Baltic Exchange for again allowing us the use of this very fine room.

The formal resolutions for the adoption of the election of directors, retiring in accordance with the articles of association and the fixing of the auditors' remuneration were duly passed.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.

At the subsequent extraordinary meeting a resolution was passed increasing the authorized capital from £1,800,000 to £1,898,884.

Statistical Digest

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE in London has published a most useful pamphlet entitled "East Africa Statistical Digest, 1960", which gives a summary of trade statistics for last year and other tabular material about the economy and finance of the East African territories. There are detailed figures of imports, exports, inter-territorial trade, crop production, mineral outputs, population and immigration, company registrations, industrial production, public finance and public debts, national incomes, costs of living, employment and earnings, communications, etc.

Mitchell Cotts in Ethiopia

MITCHELL COTTS (ETHIOPIA), LTD., was recently registered in Addis Ababa, with a board consisting of Messrs. J. K. Dick, P. P. Dunkley, A. P. Ballantyne-Evans, S. R. Sponder, and G. Wetherell, who is also general manager. He has had charge of the group's organization in Ethiopia for a number of years. Mr. Fraser Rioch has been transferred from Aden as secretary of the new company.

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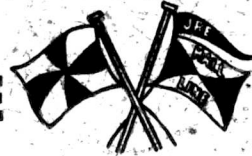
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* Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. † Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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CITY OF LIVERPOOL	Nov. 12		Nov. 22

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Thursday, November 3, 1960

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No. 1882

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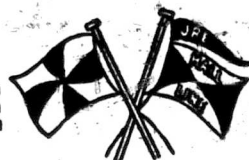
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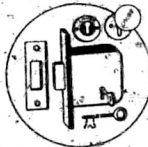


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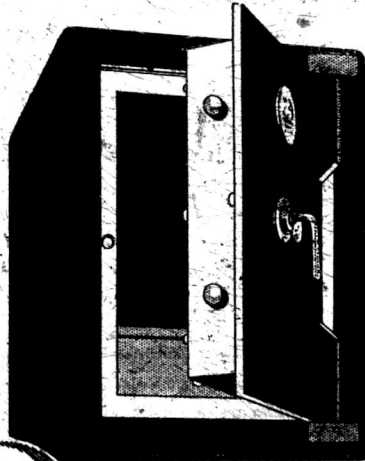
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ON THE HITLER PRINCIPLE of brutally assaulting common sense with ceaseless propaganda in support of a shameful demand, we wrote last week, there now pours from the Odinga-Mboya type of agitator in Kenya a crescendo of clamour for the release of Kenyatta, whom the courts have declared to be the creator and manager of the unspeakably repulsive Mau Mau movement. Unhappily, it is by no means only the fanatics among the African political misleaders in Kenya who organize and extend this sinister agitation. Allied with them are not only equally irresponsible rabble-rousers in and from other territories, but some more sensible men, who must recognize the folly and danger of the sophistry but lack the courage to resist it, let alone denounce it, or cynically calculate that their careers would suffer if they acted in accordance with their private convictions. A few days ago the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa, meeting in congress in Uganda, passed a resolution demanding the release of Kenyatta, and, still more significant, Mr. James Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, said in Nairobi on his return from a visit to London during which he again saw the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he had had "a very good meeting" with Mr. Macleod, that "within the next year most of our tensions will be lowered", and that "the question of Kenyatta is now so well advanced that it should be finalized here".

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from those words, especially when they are coupled with Mr. Mboya's statement after he recently saw the Minister, is that the chief K.A.N.U. spokesmen are confident that Mr. Macleod will soon commit an act of appeasement which would have cost any mem-

ber of any Government his political life when there were higher standards in public affairs. If Mr. Macleod has been misunderstood by the K.A.N.U. representatives, he should promptly and unambiguously contradict their innuendoes, for their repetition, with the implication that they are acceptable to the Secretary of State, must further undermine confidence in Kenyatta's future and strongly reinforce that intimidation on which Mau Mau (and much else) was built. Unless Mr. Macleod does declare quite clearly that there can be no question of releasing Kenyatta—whom the Governor of Kenya publicly described a few months ago as "a leader of darkness and death", unquestionably with the prior approval of Mr. Macleod—there will be two assumptions: first, that he is already preparing to reverse his recent ruling (and that would be no new experience for him), and, secondly, that he has obtained the consent of the Prime Minister to that disastrous course—for so ambitious and astute a politician would in such circumstances assuredly take the precaution of securing the assent of Mr. Macmillan to a step which might otherwise be hazardous to the Minister responsible as to the future of Kenya.

If Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, joint architects of so much calamity in British East and Central Africa this year, are indeed contemplating the release of Kenyatta, these frequent statements by the African misleaders

Joint Architects of Calamity in Africa.

—who can, of course, count on the sympathy of many Socialist M.Ps.—may suit their purpose, for they will calculate that increasing familiarity with the idea will reduce the shock if and when deliberation ends in surrender. What is astonishing and frightening is the almost complete silence on this issue of Conservatives in the House of Commons and in the constituencies. Those in Parliament were seen at the time of the Kenya betrayal eight months ago to be so disciplined that,

with very few exceptions those who expressed private anger were careful not to reveal it in public; and some such have since had the reward of their compliance. The days before and after Munich are thus being relived; and, as in that catastrophic period, public resentment is stifled by every influence which the establishment can bring to bear.

The Kenya African planners, who have so far conducted a carefully planned series of reconnaissances in force, will stage their set-piece attack immediately after the general election in February which for the first time will give Kenya a large black majority in the Legislature. The first act of the inheritors of power will be to misuse it by formally demanding the release of Kenyatta—if Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod have not in

the meantime taken the abject course of sending him back from Lodwar to reside among the tribe upon which his activities inflicted civil war, with the loss of many thousands of lives, and at a cost to the taxpayers of Britain and Kenya of not much less than fifty million pounds. For the sake of Kenya's eight million Africans (the vast majority of whom would suffer cruelly if the restriction on Kenyatta's movements and actions were removed), for the well-being of the country in general, and for Britain's good name, there ought to be an immediate reaffirmation that there has been no change in Government policy in the matter and that none is contemplated. If that is not stated quite unequivocally, preferably by the Prime Minister himself, Africans and others in Kenya will conclude that Britain's best friends in that country are yet again to be betrayed to her and their enemies.

Notes By The Way

Blame Sir Roy, of Course

SO LITTLE IS UNDERSTOOD in the United Kingdom about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that many newspapers, including some with very large circulations, have since mid-October blamed Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, for the actions of Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. When Sir Edgar asked for the Territorials to be called up in his Colony, leading London newspapers ran streamer headlines across their front pages reading "Welensky Calls Up Troops"; and now that the Whitehead Government has come under heavy criticism in Southern Rhodesia, in my opinion most justifiably, in connexion with its new legislation, much of the opprobrium has been transferred by Fleet Street to Sir Roy Welensky.

False Charges

Tribune, the weekly organ of left-wing Socialism, which makes a great parade of its alleged reliability but is seldom dependable about Africa, can never have published a more misleading column comment on the Federation than that in its current issue, which accuses Sir Roy of a "wave of arrests and detentions, equivalent to a Verwoerd-style war on the African population", of banning African political parties, and of "building concentration camps with the aid of convict labour to take those arrested"; and to this and more of the same kind of nonsense the Labour organ gives the heading "Welensky's 'Now or Never' Demands". Sir Roy is, of course, completely innocent of all the charges. But he has been so frequently misdescribed as an ogre by the Socialist misleaders that many of them now assume automatically that anything amiss anywhere in Central Africa must be due to him—and, still more ridiculously, that any claim of the Baridas and Kaundas should be supported, or at least not criticized or resisted.

Unfair Change

HAVING FAILED to inspire confidence in London in the outlook in Kenya, Mr. Bruce McKeazie, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Wilfrid Havelock, Minister of

Local Government, have marked their return to Nairobi by accusing Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck and the other representatives of the Kenya Coalition who were here in the summer, of spreading despondency and thereby damaging Kenya's good name. It is therefore necessary to say again that this is a most unfair charge, for which in my view there is no justification. In my personal capacity I was invited to several private meetings addressed by Sir Ferdinand, and friends who were present at other similar gatherings gave me their impression of the proceedings at the time; and from my own experience and that information I dismiss as completely misleading the reports now set in circulation by Ministers (as they had previously been by Mr. Blundell and others).

Macblundellism

THE TRUTH is that the City of London became seriously perturbed about the situation in Kenya during the Lancaster House Conference in February, and that, even if he had wished, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck could scarcely have increased the anxiety felt among leading corporations with many millions invested in East Africa. Great financial and commercial organizations of that type have their own permanent resident representation in Kenya, with which country they are in daily contact, and it is fantastic to suggest, as the two Ministers have done, that their information would have remained inadequate and their opinions been left unformed for months. On the contrary, they were excellently informed, and to my own knowledge certain decisions—the nature of which must still be treated as confidential—had been made in the City before Kenya's late Speaker and his party arrived. As anyone with knowledge of Kenya must be aware, there was then almost universal gloom, as there is now; but to attribute it to the Coalition's mission is fantastic. At that time the cause could be expressed in the one word "Macblundellism". The financial outlook is now worse because to the calamity of Macblundellism must be added the risk of the release of Kenyatta and all that that would mean. And Mr. Gichuru and Mr. Mboya, far from "redeeming" the situation, astounded City

leaders by asking with one breath for the investment of capital and with the next for the freeing of Kenyatta. They were told quite bluntly, but of course courteously, that Kenya's credit would suffer a further heavy blow if that happened.

Typical Nationalist

LUMUMBA is a "typical nationalist". Had I made that assertion or accusation, I should have expected to receive a number of abusive letters from African readers, a proportion of whom habitually resent even mild criticism of any of their political personalities (though it must in fairness be added that others often write privately to endorse adverse comments on the extravagant statements of some of the African seekers after publicity, position and power.) That the Congo contortionist is a "typical nationalist" is the judgment of Mr. M. Mainza Chona, vice-president of the United Northern Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia and its representative in London; it appears in a statement issued by him to United Kingdom newspapers, which are also informed that assassination will not kill Lumumba. If U.N.I.P. rejects the dangerous declaration made in its name by Mr. Chona it would do well to deny it publicly. If it does not take that course, it will have no right to complain if the authorities and the public in Northern Rhodesia, already highly suspicious of an organization which has a reprehensible record of intimidation and violence to its discredit, concludes that the party, which professes non-violence, has decided to stand simultaneously for non-violence and violence: for whereas Mr. Kaunda, the president, is invariably extolled as an exemplar of non-violence, we are now told that the violent, volcanic Lumumba is the personification of African nationalism. Indeed a pleasant thought!

Scurrilous

MR. CHONA asserts that during a recent short visit to the Congo he "fully investigated" the reports of rapings; that he found most of those reports false; and that the "first people to admit this were British journalists in the Congo". Will he describe his "full investigation"? What journeys did he make outside Leopoldville? How many of the victims of the savagery of the mutinous Force Publique did he interview? With how many officials, black or white, who had personal knowledge of the circumstances did he discuss the question? These are fair questions to put to anyone claiming to have investigated on the spot ghastly occurrences which are not to be denied and ought not to be minimized. Indeed, Mr. Chona quotes a Ghanaian friend as having told him that he went to "the airport" (presumably at Leopoldville) and there heard a Belgian officer tell reporters that a woman had been raped 20 times when her own statement was that she had been outraged five times. The spokesman for U.N.I.P., far from expressing a word of condemnation at such inhumanity, makes the callous and despicable charge in his very next sentence that "some of these women who 'escaped' to other African territories were found to be chasing African men". Even if that allegation were true, which I do not for a moment believe, it was scurrilous to write it in that context.

Foul Record

THE WORST DOCUMENT which it has been my duty to read since I had to acquaint myself with the indescribably foul nature of the Mau, Mau oaths is the White Paper published by the Belgian Government recording the sworn evidence of scores of Belgian women who were repeatedly raped, in many cases in the presence of their menfolk (who were held back at the point of a bayonet and on other occasions chained to walls or posts) and in the sight of young children of both sexes. The record,

like much about Mau Mau, is too abominable for quotation here. I can, however, mention several shocking cases which are not described in the Belgian official record but have been reported to me by men whom I have known for years as reliable and responsible, each of whom had either seen the victim of Congolese bestiality or been assured of the facts by relatives or close friends of such victims.

Ghastly Outrages

SIX YOUNG BELGIANS, none more than eight years old, were kept in rooms in which their mothers were violated by Congolese thugs in the Force Publique—who then chopped off both hands of each of the children. Miraculously, they lived to be flown to Northern Rhodesia, where they were promptly put into hospital. My informant was given these facts by a doctor who had them in his care. A Swiss, who had lived for many years in Leopoldville, was forced to see his wife raped and then watch while her breasts were slashed off with a bayonet. To add to his torture, the scoundrels thereupon raped his 12-year-old daughter, whose body was then cut in half before his eyes. Is it surprising that he is still in a mental hospital? His brother described this shocking case to the mutual friend who told me. How many cases of rape there were will never be known, but they certainly numbered hundreds. Yet a man like Chona can dismiss the record as "mostly false". Such an attempt to whitewash blackguards of the worst description is beneath contempt.

Bead-Bedecked

MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Minister of Labour in Tanganyika, is stated in a local newspaper report to have graced the opening of the new Legislative Council, in which Mr. Julius Nyerere is Chief Minister, in "an impeccable grey suit topped with a white Gandhi-style cap on his head, trimmed with beads". It was the cap, I take it, that had bead trimming, not the head. That point apart, the strange garb of one of the few Europeans in the African-dominated Ministry deserves to be noticed. The sartorial incongruity is not likely to have pleased Mr. Bryceson's European colleagues, and the reaction of Africans may well have been similar. Could Mr. Bryceson not find less demonstrative but equally sincere means of indicating genuine co-operation with the new régime? A rush of beads to the head has little to recommend it, particularly as it has been given some special significance by extremist African politicians in Kenya.

Statements Worth Noting

"To make no provision for the religious training of children in school is to rob education of its most vital element. The type of citizen which Kenya needs today will not be produced merely by pouring knowledge into young minds. You must also shape young hearts and mould young characters. That is true education." Bishop Hall, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kisumu, addressing the Kenya National Union of Teachers.

"It is the inalienable right of all persons, of whatever colour, race, or creed, to be treated as human beings. All are equal before God. Every person is entitled to have his feelings respected and to be treated with courtesy and consideration". — Mr. Hugh Stanley, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"In no country in the world was the process of introducing settlers and developing unused land carried out with more care and regard for the rights of the indigenous peoples than in Kenya". — Mr. R. O. Hemmings, Deputy Chief Secretary of Kenya.

Sir Roy Welensky's Reply to Monckton Report

Federal Government Will Not Accept Acts of Unwise Political Appeasement

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said last week in a fighting speech in the Federal Parliament:—

"I have considered it necessary from the outset to make my position absolutely plain in regard to one aspect of the Monckton Commission's report—the section dealing with the possibility of secession. It would have been out of character for me to equivocate on the subjects on which I had received such positive assurance and on which I set such great store.

"My statement to the House on July 21, 1959, said: 'It will, I hope, be realized that the Government would never have been party to any inquiry which had as its purpose an inquest on the affairs of the Governments in the Federation or have associated itself with anything which called into question the continuance of the Federation itself.'

"In using those words I was acting in good faith on the most solemn assurances I had been given.

Benediction and Death-Stab

"My quarrel with the commission is that it has given benediction with one hand and the death-stab with the other. My quarrel with the United Kingdom Government is that it has not been prepared to stand four square by its earlier assurances of abiding faith in the value of the Federal confederation, but has preferred to take refuge in some hair-splitting points of interpretation. I believe I have been badly let down and put in a false position.

"As I am in politics, I must recognize that what the Monckton Commission has had to say on the subject of secession is now a political factor which has to be dealt with alongside many others; but that it is a political factor which has immensely complicated our task I have not the slightest doubt.

"Before the Monckton Report was published secession was not considered to be an issue which was the concern of the commission, and because my view was widely shared that it was not such an issue for the commission to pronounce upon, much substantial evidence was not given to the commissioners on this subject and many witnesses withheld their arguments about the merits commissioners have made as their proposal is untested by argument or evidence. Yet it is a proposal that strikes at the very roots of the Federal concept.

"Let the argument and evidence now be led, and let us go forward to the review conference with full appreciation of what this proposal means in terms of public confidence, economic and financial stability, incentives for investment, credit-worthiness, security of public servants, and a host of other considerations.

"On the legal position, said Sir Roy Welensky, he was advised by a very eminent Commonwealth authority that both the Act of 1953 and the Order-in-Council seemed to contemplate that the Federation was to be an indestructible union composed of indestructible territories, and that there was only one lawful means by which any territory could be authorized to secede from the Federation.

"It is the same means by which a province can be authorized to secede from the Dominion of Canada or any State from the Commonwealth of Australia. That lawful means is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, an Act which must be passed in accordance with the recognized constitutional conventions which require the request and consent of the Federal Govern-

ment. Clearly the Federation cannot be held together by force, and no sensible body of people would attempt to do it. Our object must be to work strenuously and unremittently toward the creation of a federal association based on willing consent, and it will be one of our principal purposes at the review conference to see what adjustments may have to be made to ensure that that object is secured."

Sir Roy appreciated but did not accept the arguments offered by the commission that the purpose of the secession clause was to hold the Federation together. "I hope that the reaction of leading African nationalist leaders has satisfied the commission that that particular purpose of the commission never had the slightest chance."

Anyone with any wide experience of Africa must have known that the suggestion of such a clause would stimulate the process of disintegration—which was exactly what the commission had achieved.

"I have no hesitation in saying that on this issue the commissioners showed poor understanding, poor psychology of the extremist African politicians. Far from their proposal encouraging them to show moderation, it has acted as fuel to the fire; and if anyone suggests that the Federation can hope to fulfil its destiny under these conditions, he is sadly out of touch with the realities of political life.

"If Federation is to continue, as I imagine most of us believe it must continue, it must be on the basis of permanence and acknowledged that heavy obligations rest on African political leaders as well as on Europeans to make it work."

The report did not go far enough, and few people realized how well the Federation had done in comparison with other countries in Africa south of the Sahara. In 1953 the Federation was fifth among those countries in terms of its national income; by 1958 it had passed Ghana and the Belgian Congo, and was third behind only the Union of South Africa and Nigeria—and that even though its national income was depressed in 1958 by low copper prices. Its economy had grown at a greater rate than the economies of the Union and Nigeria.

"The African taxpayer makes as yet a very small contribution to the revenue of the Federal Government. His proportionate contribution is much smaller than the proportion of African representation in this House. The commission points out that the Federal taxpayer will have no say in the expenditure on subjects transferred to territorial Governments but financed from Federal taxation. The Achilles heel of the Monckton Report is that it proposes a system of Government which will be supported by taxpayers only to the extent that they consent to taxation without representation."

"Revolution of Rising Expectations"

"It is no answer to argue, as the commission argues, that subsistence economy should be converted into cash economy by some form of Government action. Even the commission does not describe the type of action required."

The Federation is in the middle of what economists term a "revolution of rising expectations", as are many other underdeveloped countries. In simple terms, this means that what the majority of individuals have become accustomed to receive in the way of services and the like and what they expect to receive is beginning to rise above the level of the resources currently available. Inevitably, social tensions are created. However, if production is rising at the same time, at least part of these higher expectations can be met. I do not guarantee that production can be made to rise fast enough to avert an explosion, but I can guarantee that if it does not rise an explosion is inevitable; and there is no escape from this dilemma."

The Federal Government had encouraged production and fostered savings; it had established a capital market; it had brought free movement of goods, ensured free movement of labour, provided for free movement of capital; and it had respected the profit motive, encouraged new enterprise, protected private property—all these being conditions essential for economic growth.

The Monckton Commission had yielded to political aspirations without examining whether there were resources available for their satisfaction. It was easy to show that the resources of the Federation were inadequate to do all that was needed. What acceptance of many of the commission's recommendations would do would be to lead to frustration—and that would do even further damage to the production that was so urgently needed.

The Federal Government had to a large extent brought the winds of economic change to Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "Other winds have reached us, but whether to change or riot is hard to tell. In fact, one of the major policy problems of today is to distinguish the winds of change from mere changes of wind. This is not meant as a facetious remark. It must never be forgotten that many prosperous countries have been brought to decay by public mischief—and we do not intend that to happen here.

"The commissioners remark that 'unless the shortfall [of Federal revenue] could be met from other sources the break-up of the Federation or secession by Nyasaland would clearly plunge Nyasaland into a deeper pit of poverty than before, and leave it to grapple with unemployment problems of a frightening size. Whatever efforts may be made by other countries to fill the gap, dependence on international charity can hardly be a satisfactory substitute for a share in the equity of an expanding economy.

"Now the population is rising rapidly in both the Rhodesias, and if Nyasaland were not secured by membership of the Federation, its people might well find themselves in the not very distant future excluded from these labour markets. Unless some unforeseen developments take place in Nyasaland the loss of these opportunities would inevitably lead to widespread unemployment and this would mean another twist in the screw of poverty—a screw that is already pretty tight. The African nationalist leaders in Nyasaland have talked of large untapped mineral resources in that country, but extensive surveys do not support those claims.

Value of Association

"Could anything more heavily underline the value of the Federation association to the people of Nyasaland than the utter irresponsibility of certain leaders in rejecting that Association out of hand, and the reckless disregard shown for the interests of the African people when one hears the calls for the withdrawal of Nyasaland labour from Southern Rhodesia? Could anything more effectively demonstrate how futile it would be to introduce into the constitutional arrangements a unilateral right to secede?

"The commission refer to the widespread intimidation and violence, particularly in the Northern and Central Provinces of Nyasaland, indicating the degree of influence over the African population which the nationalist organizations have obtained. They refer to evidence received during their tours of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which convinced them that intimidation and violence had been organized on a considerable scale by nationalist parties against their political opponents and even against those who had failed to give their active support, with the general aim of stifling expression of moderate or pro-federal opinion.

"The commission had evidence of intimidation at first hand. A number of witnesses who had expressed their desire to give evidence were deterred from coming forward, and some who had given evidence were subsequently threatened. One witness was threatened in the street as he left the building in which the commission was sitting and returned to ask for protection. In the commission's own words, 'in Nyasaland intimidation has gone far to undermine the authority of the Government, and in some places had seriously threatened the maintenance of law and order. There is danger of its having the same effect in parts of Northern Rhodesia. Whatever changes may be agreed by the review conference, nothing will be achieved unless intimidation and violence are effectively stamped out.'

"Those are sentiments which we in the Federal Government heartily endorse—that nothing will be achieved unless intimidation and violence are effectively stamped out.

"I find it difficult to reconcile the widespread intimidation which they encountered with their confidence that they had accurately measured the pulse of African opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and I find it equally difficult to reconcile the claim of certain African nationalist parties to be true reflectors of African opinion with the need to resort to intimidation of their fellow countrymen on such a wide scale. Purely popular movements have no occasion to resort to intimidation. Could it be that some of the African nationalist parties are not as representative of the broad will of the African people as they pretend?

"I believe that almost the most serious charge one can level against the commission is that in spite of expressing these views they went on to accept the views they did and used them as a basis for their recommendations.

"It is extraordinary that, realizing the nature and extent of the horrible weapon of intimidation, the commissioners have in the main accepted the views of the National extremists as representing African opinion. I ask again why, if Africans think as extremists claim they do, it is necessary for the nationalist parties to employ intimidation on the enormous scale they do. Any reasonable person must conclude that if

African moderate opinion has to be suppressed in this way its potential must be more than significant although it is perforce largely silent.

"In other parts of the report the commission has laid itself open to charges of superficiality and ill-considered judgment. Nowhere is this more apparent than in its recommendations on the Federal franchise. The majority recommendation that there should be racial parity in the Federal Parliament is curiously inconsistent with the commission's insistence that legislative functions should not be divided on a racial basis. Apart from this, the commission's recommendation is presented in a very casual way. Finding the difficulties attaching to the problem very considerable, the commissioners give them brief airing and then pass them nonchalantly into the lap of a Franchise committee or the review conference.

"Neither the solution proposed nor the method of dealing with it is acceptable to us. The Federal franchise is a matter for determination by the Federal Government and Parliament, and whatever proposals are put forward—which will be somewhat different from those recommended in the commission's report—will have to be worked out by the Federal Government and acceptable to this Parliament.

"The Federal Government will not be inclined to disregard the fact, as the Monckton Commission has apparently done, that the Federal franchise was introduced only some two years ago—after consultation at all stages and with the consent of the United Kingdom Government.

"In regard to the transfer of functions recommended in the report, I should like the House to note that, on the commission's own admission, it would have preferred on strictly economic grounds to recommend that a lesser range of functions should be transferred to the territorial Governments—but for reasons of political expedience it decided upon the proposal set out in the report.

"The Federal Government will not allow itself to be influenced by any considerations of political expedience in judging what functions might be exchanged or transferred between the Governments. The considerations which it will have to take into account, and which the commission appears to have overlooked, are the implications of these transfers on the public service.

"Whatever views may be held of public servants, they cannot be treated as cattle and herded from one kraal to another without regard for their personal inclinations. Nor can we count on having a contented and efficient service under conditions in which the future holds no security or office. Nor can we discount the possibility that there is likely to be a substantial loss and wastage of valuable and scarce man-power in the wholesale transfer of functions which the commission's report contemplates.

Great Experiment in Race Relations

"I would like to refer to the statement the commissioners rightly make that the same degree of precision is not possible in dealing with political as with economic considerations and to their conclusions that 'the immediate reaction to the dissolution of the Federation both inside and outside the area would be that the great experiment in race relations had failed. With the foundation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland there was established for the first time in Africa south of the Sahara a political entity with partnership and co-operation between races as its avowed aim, in contrast to States in which the Government is dominated either by the white or black community. To break it up in this crucial moment in the history of Africa would be believe amount to 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 solution'.

"Nor can I, I believe today as firmly as I did seven years ago in the high ideals of partnership and racial co-operation in which the Federation was conceived, I believe, as the commissioners themselves acknowledge, that much has been done in the past seven years to bring about the realization of those ideals—frequently to the accompaniment of speers from white African nationalists overseas and black African nationalists at home. I accept that much remains to be done and that the tasks which lie ahead of us are enormous. I believe we shall prove equal to them—and when I say 'we' I mean the Governments and the common people of the Federation of all races.

"This is no time to think of destroying what we have started to build up over the past seven years. It is time to reaffirm our faith and confidence in the soundness of the foundations and lasting qualities of the structure. So far as the immediate future is concerned, it is a time for inspecting what we have built, to see where we might build better or stronger; and it is in that spirit that my Government will go to the conference table.

"The Federal Government will be guided solely by considerations of reason, logic, and good Government. In applying these criteria it will be ever mindful of the need to associate all the people of the Federation in the processes of Government, but it will not agree to any adjustments which are acts of political appeasement as distinct from political wisdom.

"Political wisdom may counsel us to make certain adjustments in the structure of the Federal State which will enable it to function more smoothly and harmoniously." Political appeasement can only put us on the slippery slope to destruction. I can assure the House that I have no intention of putting this country in that position.

Plans to Keep British Civil Servants in Overseas Territories

Cost of Inducements to U.K. Taxpayers About £16m. Annually*

FOR GENERATIONS British men and women have left their homes to live and work overseas in the service of the Governments and peoples of many lands. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom attaches the greatest importance to this tradition of service and wishes to foster it by all means in its power.

They are aware that many overseas Governments wish to retain, after independence, the services of many of their expatriate officers and to continue to supplement their local services by recruitment from overseas. The Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in Parliament on July 28 that, subject to Parliamentary approval of the expenditure involved, H.M. Government had decided to offer to take over where necessary in Colonial territories the inducement pay and allowances of overseas staff, so that while the local Government would continue to be responsible for the local rates of salary and other conditions of service, H.M. Government would bear the cost of the supplementary pay and allowances which prove to be necessary for overseas officers.

These arrangements constitute a vast scheme of technical assistance. Its object is to enable overseas Governments and Administrations to retain officers whose services they need, to encourage serving officers to stay, and so far as dependent territories are concerned to make it easier to recruit the men and women whose services they seek to obtain.

Compensation Arrangements Reviewed

Since it will not be possible for all officers now serving overseas to complete their full careers, H.M. Government has also reviewed the arrangements for compensating such officers for the loss of their careers and for finding them further employment.

Compensation schemes have been brought into effect in a number of territories at the stage of self-government, and generally at the moment when the ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the public service is transferred to the territory, and appointments, promotions, discipline, and dismissals become the responsibility of an executive Public Service Commission on whose recommendations the Governor is bound to act.

Public officers' agreements have also been concluded with a number of territories attaining self-government safeguarding the payment of pensions at the time of self-government and the conditions of service of officers who choose to remain, and providing for the continuing eligibility of these officers for transfer or promotion elsewhere.

H.M. Overseas Civil Service will continue in being and the undertakings given to its members in 1954 in Colonial No. 306 will continue to be fully observed. But these undertakings do not take effect until the

moment of self-government, whereas the problems relating to self-government which confront both the local Governments and the public service begin to have effect well before self-government and continue long after it.

So far as the civil servant is concerned, the sense of vocation which led him into the public service in an overseas territory still remains, but he is beset by uncertainty as to the extent to which he will be able to fulfil it under the new conditions: his status in public affairs is changing, and very often he and perhaps his family also are subject to discomforts stemming naturally from a period of rapid political change; and until reassurance is given him on the shape of his future he must live through a period of extreme doubt about the years ahead.

"Human And Political Stresses"

The Government which he serves must seek to balance the need to maintain the economic and social progress of the country, which requires experienced administrators and technicians, with the need to give expression through the public service to the new constitutional status of the country. This period is thus one in which H.M. Government conceives itself to have a particular responsibility in helping to ease the difficult human and political stresses which appear on both sides.

The present arrangements offer insufficient inducement to troubled officers to continue to serve so long as their services are needed, and they offer insufficient assistance to those territories, some still dependent, others set on the road for independence, and yet others already independent, who wish to retain the services of expatriate officers in the interests of economic and social progress and stable administration until such time as they can build up their own local public service.

Fresh arrangements must be made if these deficiencies in the present arrangements are to be remedied. These arrangements must not be to the detriment of the paramount task of building up local public services as quickly as possible.

The Overseas Civil Service has an unrivalled fund of experience of many under-developed countries, and until these countries can meet from their own resources their needs of skilled man-power it would be a tragic waste of human skills and wisdom for the service to run down through premature resignations. Through suitable terms of service, and an assurance that if they are retired prematurely satisfactory compensation will be assured to make a fresh start possible, it should be possible to make service overseas sufficiently attractive to retain most of the officers who are still needed.

H.M. Government are prepared to make substantial contribution to this end. In other under-developed countries where the need for expatriate specialized staff has appeared, H.M. Government, together with other Governments and the United Nations, have provided, by agreement with the countries concerned, technical assistance in man-power and other ways. Where, as in most of the territories with which this Paper is concerned, assistance of this nature is required, it would be wasteful and illogical to make no special effort to encourage serving overseas officers to stay but instead, under such technical assistance schemes, to contribute to their replacement by new officers lacking their local knowledge and experience of the problems with which they will have to deal.

H.M. Government are therefore ready to enter into agreements with employing Governments in order to assist in resolving the problems which beset them, and the officers concerned, in relation to the employment of expatriate staff. The arrangements envisaged will include pensionable expatriate officers who are to become members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service and expatriate contract officers who were or are appointed in the same way as members of H.M.O.C.S.

*These extracts, taken from Cmd. 1193 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.), represent about one-third of the length of the White Paper.

The categories of officers brought within the scheme would thus not exclude persons engaged in countries other than the United Kingdom itself. The exact categories to be included would be defined in the agreements to be concluded with individual overseas Governments.

These are the new arrangements in outline:—

(a) In many territories the total emoluments payable to an overseas officer consists of two elements: the basic salary attached to the job, which is primarily that payable to a local officer, and an expatriation or inducement element payable in general only to an overseas officer. In other territories no such element is payable or, in the case of super-scale and special posts, it may be consolidated in the basic salary. H.M. Government recognizes that in the case of the vast majority of expatriate officers such an inducement element is a necessary part of their emoluments and will therefore assume full responsibility for its cost. It will be necessary as part of these arrangements to have a fresh review of the emoluments of the officers concerned in many territories.

(b) H.M. Government will also bear that part of the cost of the pension or gratuity payable to an officer on his retirement which stems from the payment of inducement allowance to him, and the normal arrangements for sharing pensions where officers have been employed by more than one Government will be adopted for this purpose. For the purposes of U.K. taxation the additional pension will be treated in the same way as existing pension.

Children's Education

(c) The cost of children's education is one of the heaviest burdens of an expatriate officer. H.M. Government will pay education and children's allowances similar to those payable to members of the home civil service posted overseas.

(d) Proper arrangements for leave passages for both the officer and his family are essential if service overseas is to be acceptable. H.M. Government also consider that where an officer is serving overseas accompanied by his wife and his children are being educated outside the territory in which he is serving, provision for passages should be made in order that the children may visit their parents, or if this is not more expensive, be visited by their mother once a year. But passage costs may prove a considerable recurrent burden on developing territories and H.M. Government will meet half their cost.

(e) While it remains the policy of H.M. Government that compensation for loss of career is payable on premature retirement to members of H.M.O.C.S., it is recognized that this may constitute a heavy capital liability on territories beginning to take the strain of self-government. H.M. Government have therefore contributed to some compensation schemes now in force or have taken account of their cost in considering what further financial assistance should be given. For future schemes H.M. Government will share the cost equally with overseas Governments.

These arrangements will be the subject of an agreement with each territory concerned. It is intended that, subject to the terms of these agreements, the arrangements should have effect from April 1, 1961. The considerations which have led to the decision to offer these new arrangements apply in varying degree to most dependent territories. H.M. Government are therefore prepared to enter forthwith into an agreement with each of these territories (except at least for the present, of the Bahamas, Bermuda, Brunei, and Hong Kong, where for a number of reasons this form of help is not regarded as appropriate). H.M. Government are also prepared to offer these arrangements to Nigeria since, while Nigeria is now independent, many expatriate officers still serve there, and to Sierra Leone, which is due to become independent in April, 1961; but in the case of both of these territories general public service settlements have been negotiated and compensation schemes settled.

In the case of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland special considerations apply inasmuch as they are part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In particular, they are also affected by the recommendation in paragraph 276 of the Report of the Advisory Commission on the Review of the Constitution of the Federation to the effect that there should be a comprehensive review of the public services in the Federation.

It is a matter for each Government to whom the offer is made to weigh its advantages and decide whether or not they will accept the offer. It is important also that the Governments and officers concerned should appreciate that although members of H.M.O.C.S. are members of a common service under Her Majesty, they are during their service in a particular territory the servants of the Government of that territory and employed by it, and owe their full loyalty to that Government.

It is intended that the initial duration of the agreements shall be for a period of up to 10 years. Their renewal would

be a matter for determination and negotiation. As the local services are built up, the need for help in skilled man-power from overseas will decline. It would be H.M. Government's wish that each agreement should be maintained for its full period whether or not the territory concerned becomes independent. H.M. Government hopes that by this means the maintenance of the necessary cadre of skilled man-power will not be interrupted by the occasion of independence.

Each agreement will need to provide that in the new circumstances responsibility for determining the amount of the inducement element in pay will rest with H.M. Government. The intention is that, subject to reasonable safeguards, H.M. Government will meet the cost not only of the existing inducement element but of any increase in that element which may arise in future. Since it will also meet half the cost of passages and compensations, it will expect decisions on these matters to be reached jointly with the overseas Governments concerned.

Some of the earliest compensation schemes, in providing as their main feature a lump sum payable to an officer whenever he chose to retire after an appointed date, tended to encourage early voluntary retirement. Later schemes have tried, with only limited success, to counterbalance this by making advances to officers continuing to serve in anticipation of the compensation due to them on retirement and by "freezing" the compensation due to a serving officer at its maximum—i.e., by permitting the officer to preserve his right to compensation, which is reckoned according to age and salary, at the maximum amount it reaches at any time after the scheme has begun, instead of allowing it to decline with age, as most schemes broadly provide for officers over 40. In one or two schemes local conditions have been such that the transfer of the Secretary of State's authority to an executive Public Service Commission has not of itself prejudiced the career of expatriate officers and compensation has at this stage been limited to individual cases of loss of career.

A recent scheme has sought to strike an equitable balance between the rights and interests of the officer and those of the employing Government by the provision of two scales of compensation, one providing for a sum payable by instalments over a number of years to all entitled officers whether or not they choose to retire, and the other providing for a somewhat higher lump sum payable forthwith to officers required to retire.

The terms of future schemes must remain a matter to be settled between H.M. Government and the Government of the territory, after consultation with the local staff association and in the light of the circumstances prevailing in the territory. The time for this is normally when the Secretary of State's ultimate responsibility for the service is transferred to local hands through the establishment of an executive Public Service Commission, but compensation may need to be paid earlier in individual cases for loss of office or premature retirement, owing to constitutional change.

Principles for Compensation

Certain broad principles should in the opinion of H.M. Government be applied in any future compensation scheme in order to reflect the interests of both the officers and the Government concerned. Among those principles are the following:—

(a) When the Secretary of State's control passes to an executive Public Service Commission, overseas officers should be entitled to retire with compensation calculated with actual advice and taking account of age, salary, and length of service. Where officers are free to continue in service, it is undesirable that compensation should be paid in a form which would constitute an inducement to retire, as has been the case in some earlier schemes. Compensation would only be decided upon after full discussion with staff association and in agreement with the local Government;

(b) Officers who are required to retire as a result of constitutional change are in any case entitled to the payment of compensation in one lump sum at the time of retirement, and the principles for arriving at the scale of compensation would result in a rate somewhat higher than that established for those who are free to continue to serve;

(c) Whatever the circumstances in which an officer retires as a result of constitutional change, it would normally be desirable that salary changes made after the introduction of the compensation scheme but before the officer retires should be reflected in the sums payable;

(d) Compensation schemes should also provide an inducement to individual officers to continue to serve so long as their services are required. This might be done by a variety of means, such as the payment of compensation by instalments where officers can continue to serve if they wish or an additional payment to those who elect to stay.

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Opposition to Law and Order Bill

Federal Chief Justice Resigns in Protest

THERE HAS BEEN considerable political activity in Southern Rhodesia during the past week with the vagrancy round-up continuing, and the Government proceeding with its Law and Order Maintenance Bill against protests from the Churches, the Press, the local Bar and university staff. The Governor has proscribed the "Rhodesian Republican Army".

Pressure for modifying the Law and Order Bill increased on Tuesday when Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation, announced his resignation in protest against the Bill which he said "outrages almost every basic human right and is an unwarranted invasion by the Executive of the sphere of the courts."

Opposition to the Bill was expressed in a letter signed by the leaders of the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational churches in Southern Rhodesia. Copies were sent to every member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, who were asked to adjourn the debate so that the effects of the Bill on the rights of individuals and the powers of the courts might be more carefully considered.

A separate statement from the Roman Catholic Church referred to the Bill's "frightening implications" as an encroachment on personal liberty, "which pave the way for those forms of extremism which the country is doing its best to combat".

The Bar Council sent a deputation to the Minister of Justice to protest at the by-passing of legal processes under the Bill—namely by enforcing minimum sentences for various offences irrespective of circumstances.

A call to withdraw the Bill came also from 42 senior members of the University College, (the greater part of the academic staff) including members of the Prime Minister's own party, and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland branch of the Commonwealth Press Union and the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists denounced certain provisions in the Bill affecting publications. Only one local newspaper supported the Bill *in toto* and defended the Government, and many of Sir Edgar Whitehead's parliamentary party were believed to be restive about the Bill.

Mr. R. Knight, Minister of Law, said that the present legislation was inadequate to deal effectively with the many activities of known subversive elements in the Colony. Recent disturbances had clearly shown that new legislation was needed. The new Bill provided for control of public processions, gatherings, and meetings, with penalties ranging from a fine of £100 to 10 years' imprisonment. The law had been widened to prohibit placards, emblems, songs, and slogans likely to lead to disorders.

Reports of Alarm "Exaggerated"

Sir Edgar Whitehead said he believed that reports of alarm in the country were "grossly exaggerated"; it was temporarily fashionable for people to get nervous and worried and have doubts about the future.

Up to Friday of last week 665 people, including six Europeans, had been arrested since October 22 under the new Vagrancy Act. Four Europeans, three men and a woman, are among 158 who have been committed to rehabilitation centres, 273 were released after questioning, 195 asked to be repatriated, and two were deported.

Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Central African Federation, was reported to have told a special correspondent of the *Sunday Times* that in certain circumstances he would be willing to lead a new "national front" party on non-racial lines. Saying that he would leave the Bench for that purpose only under "the most exceptional circumstances", Sir Robert declined to name the men who had approached him. "I would lead a national front only if it cut clean across party lines as we know them to-day. Our first task would be to tackle the race issue".

On Monday Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, banned the R.R.A., an underground organization which had announced its intention to protect the rights of Europeans and "meet violence with violence if necessary". It was the first exclusively European organization to be banned under the Unlawful Organizations Act passed last year. R.R.A. activities, which began last month with the painting of signs and the distribution of pamphlets, had in the past fortnight included threatening telephone calls to individuals.

A journalist, a Salisbury councillor's wife, and a mining

engineer's wife were among people who reported receiving threatening calls. The journalist was told: "We don't like what you write"; the councillor's wife, "We understand you are a member of the N.D.P.; watch out or we shall burn your place down"; the mining engineer's wife was told: "You had better not leave your children alone in the house at night".

An R.R.A. pamphlet demanding that the Federation "must go on said: "The Government should listen to us, for we, the people, will have Southern Rhodesia ruled our way. This is our final warning". The group is the subject of police investigation.

The Central Africa Party had called on the Government to suppress the R.R.A. Mr. Ralph Palmer, the party leader, said that "these Klu Klux Klan methods" could cause a breakdown of law and order; steps must be taken to capture and punish those responsible. It is strange that the Government acts with such lightning swiftness against Africans, but is so tardy when it comes to dealing with Europeans who break the law.

The Salisbury *Evening Standard* reported that two wealthy men had confessed to a reporter that they had started the R.R.A. as a joke but that it had grown beyond their control. They had employed helpers to distribute 20,000 manifestoes and to paint the R.R.A. signs on buildings and roads, but they said, the joke got out of hand and the scheme was adopted by elements who saw in it a means of expressing political sentiment.

Mr. Antony Bowles, solicitor for the National Democratic Party, reported that desks and filing cabinets in his offices had been ransacked, and that a note warning him not to act for the N.D.P. against Rhodesian interests was signed "R.R.A.". Commenting on the raid Mr. Takawira, president of the N.D.P., said: "It is unfortunate that Europeans are resorting to such iniquitous methods in order to retain their artificial privileges. My greatest worry is that these people are going to intimidate all our European members and make it impossible for more Europeans to join the N.D.P." He asked the Government to take strong action against "these dangerous people".

The Law and Order (Maintenance) Bill proposes a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a maximum of 20 years for throwing or threatening to throw objects at motor vehicles; a minimum sentence of five years, but no maximum, for setting fire to vehicles or buildings during public disorders or unlawful gatherings; and a maximum of seven years for publishing any false statement or report likely to cause fear, alarm, and dependency or to disturb the peace unless the publisher took reasonable measures to verify the report. The police may order public meetings to disperse and a 10 years' penalty is provided for obstructing them. Intimidation can bring a prison sentence of from three to 10 years.

Indaba Opens

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA National Convention or Indaba opened in Salisbury on Monday with a broadcast by Sir John Kennedy, a former Governor. He said Rhodesia was hungry for investment, education and most forms of development, but was suffering from a state of economic sickness which threatened to paralyse its progress. The convention is being attended by 180 delegates representing many shades of opinion in the Colony, but the National Democratic Party has boycotted it because they fear it might be used by Sir Edgar Whitehead to rule out the question of a constitutional conference. Several other African organizations, including the African Trade Union Congress have followed suit.

Exile As President

THE INAUGURAL CONGRESS of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia which opened in Salisbury on Saturday elected Mr. Joshua Nkomo as president and demanded that he should be allowed to return to Southern Rhodesia immediately. Mr. Nkomo, former president of the African National Congress, has been living in London since that organization was proscribed. The N.D.P. Congress also decided that the party should boycott the forthcoming Southern Rhodesia elections and any other elections until the full democratic principle of "one man one vote" was put into practice. The party hopes to be invited by the British Government to the forthcoming constitutional conference.

British Standards in Africa

Only Hope for African Masses

SIR ROY WELENSKY said when he spoke at a recent Rotary luncheon in Salisbury:—

"Of course, it is no accident that every manifestation of lawlessness by African gangsters is portrayed in certain circles as part of the struggle of oppressed people towards freedom. The cumulative effect of this campaign has been to submerge legitimate criticism of affairs here and elsewhere in Africa beneath a wave of anti-white emotion which shows no sign of expending itself."

"Good news from Central Africa is not of the sensational kind which reads well in the London tabloids; nor is it close enough to the daily life of the Briton to concern him as does Britain's traffic problems or the atom bomb."

"We now have in the Commonwealth Governments of almost every hue which, with little of the stamp of democracy or permanency about them, are held together by the most fragile bonds and by constant deference to views which could not possibly have been regarded in former years as being in the true interests of the Commonwealth peoples."

"No person of any responsibility wants to have to use force in Africa or to try to dominate by force, and it is as much regrettable that force has to be used at times against rough elements in, for example, Salisbury as in the borough of St. Pancras."

"The real issue is whether or not we retain the standards we have brought to Africa, standards which are the only hope for the mass of the African people. The tragedy is that the belief appears to be firmly lodged in the minds of many in authority in Britain that by letting those standards go the allegiance of the people of Africa to Britain and the West can be retained."

Shirking of Responsibilities

"That does nothing to safeguard administrative efficiency. It shows a cynical disregard for the material well-being of the African people, and, in the extreme, allows chaos to grow. What is more, it is a belief and a practice in which we can clearly see a willingness to get rid of responsibilities and obligations which have become embarrassing—while we find it difficult to discover any concern for whether those responsibilities and obligations which have become embarrassing—while we find it difficult to discover any concern for whether those responsibilities and obligations can be effectively fulfilled by the people to whom they are bequeathed."

"On the previous day Sir Roy Welensky had expressed amazement at the extent to which the Monckton Commission had ignored the past history of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and thereby "whitewashed British failures in these parts", and given the erroneous impression that the ills of the territories were due to the Federation."

"Basically the troubles are ignorance and poverty—and they are the direct responsibility of the British Governments which have administered the territories for nearly 70 years."

"Dissolution of the Federation would be the greatest and most appalling tragedy which could befall British Africa. It would be an admission that people of different races cannot live side by side and develop their country in harmony. In my opinion, it would put the development of Northern Rhodesia back by many decades."

Ministerial Changes at C.O. & C.R.O.

Mr. Hugh Fraser Succeeds Mr. Amery

FOURTEEN MINISTERIAL CHANGES were announced on Saturday.

Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies since November 1958, has been promoted Secretary of State for Air and is to become a Privy Councillor. He is a son-in-law of the Prime Minister.

The Duke of Devonshire, a nephew by marriage of the Prime Minister, is now Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office.

He follows Mr. Richard Thompson, who has been transferred to the Ministry of Works as Parliamentary Secretary.

The Hon. Hugh C. P. J. Fraser succeeds Mr. Amery at the Colonial Office. He has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary and Financial Secretary at the War Office.

Mr. Naill Macpherson, lately Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, who has shown interest in Commonwealth affairs, is now Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; Mr. R. C. Brooman-White, who recently visited Central Africa, takes the vacancy created by Mr. Macpherson's transfer; and Mr. Bernard Braine, who has visited East Africa, and has been vice-chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee, has received his first ministerial appointment as Joint Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

The Press has greeted the changes with noteworthy coolness. The most acid comments appeared in the *Guardian*, which wrote:—

"The appointment of Mr. Julian Amery to be Secretary of State for Air will not give much pleasure to anyone outside the extreme right of the Conservative Party. Mr. Amery was once notorious as a leading member of the Suez group. Nothing he has said or done, since has suggested that he has any regrets or redeemed his reputation in any way. In one respect, however, the Prime Minister has shown good judgment: he has at least refrained from sending Mr. Amery to the Foreign Office or the Home Office—offices which demand qualities like diplomacy, tact, imagination, and sympathy."

Mr. Nyerere Favours Federation

Ready to Defer Tanganyika's Independence

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, is reported to have said that he is prepared to postpone Tanganyika's independence until 1962 provided the British Government can bring Kenya and Uganda to full self-government by that date so that the three territories may form an East African Federation.

According to a message to the *Sunday Times*, Mr. Nyerere also supports the preservation of the Central African Federation in some form, and regards it as an essential to the unity of the whole area. He believes the "pathological" hatred of the Federation referred to in the Monckton Report can be overcome if a formula is produced which African leaders can present to their supporters as entirely new.

N.R. Liberal Party

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA DIVISION of the Central Africa Party has declared itself an entirely independent party and changed its name to the Northern Rhodesia Liberal Party. Its leader, Sir John Moffat, said on Monday that the change of name did not constitute the formation of a new party and that the only major policy change was the severance of any link with the Southern Rhodesian and Federal organizations, "which will attract new members who disliked our links with the south". A congress of the party, with about equal numbers of Africans and Europeans, adopted resolutions calling for the end of Federation and a new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia without delay. It favours a High Commission arrangement for the three territories as in East Africa.

More M.P.'s Visit Federation

ANOTHER SIX M.P.s. have just concluded a 12-day fact-finding visit to the Federation at the invitation of the Federal Government's public relations consultants in London, Voice and Vision, Ltd. The three Conservative M.P.s. were Brigadier T. Clarke (Portsmouth West) and Messrs. H. Skeet (Willesden East) and H. M. Clark (Antrim North). Mr. E. R. Bowen, O.C. (Cardigan), represented the Liberal Party, and Mr. A. V. Hilton (South West Norfolk) and Mr. H. Neal (Clay Cross) the Labour Party.

PERSONALIA

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON has joined the board of the Antiqua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

MR. R. SPANDISH-WHITE, the Bulawayo Surgeon, and MRS. SPANDISH-WHITE are in London.

MR. K. MACLEAN, a tea planter in the Cholo district of Nyasaland, is in the United Kingdom.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, left London Airport on Monday for Salisbury.

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has returned to Lusaka from his short visit to London.

THE REV. G. W. HAWES, formerly Archdeacon of Western Kenya, is now rector of St. Mary's, Rowner, Hampshire.

MR. AND MRS. IAN HESS will leave London Airport today with their family to return to Salisbury.

SIR JOHN THORP, Governor of the Seychelles, and LADY THORP sailed for Mombasa on Sunday in the British India liner KENYA.

SIR HENRY J. D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, M.P., who is chairman of East African Estates, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Anglo-Israel Bank.

LORD BRAND was 82 on Sunday, on which day LORD BADEN-POWELL was 47. SIR RODERICK JONES celebrated his 83rd birthday on Monday.

MR. R. E. WILLIAMS, general manager of the Standard Bank, and MRS. WILLIAMS are back in London from their visits to East, Central and South Africa.

MR. C. W. S. TEMPLE has been elected chairman of Lewa Sisal and General Investments, Ltd., on the resignation of MR. A. L. MILLER, who will, however, remain on the board.

LORD RUPERT NEVILLE has joined the boards of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and Central Africa Railway, Ltd. He is a director of the Sun Life and Sun Alliance insurance companies.

PRESIDENT IBRAHIM ABOUD OF SUDAN is visiting Ethiopia this week as the guest of the EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE. PRESIDENT ABOUD is accompanied by a number of Sudanese Ministers.

MR. W. J. CREANE, of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and formerly of the Ministry of External Affairs, is now Assistant Federal Trade Commissioner in South Africa.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, has indicated her intention to be present when MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER addresses the Royal African Society today. LORD ROBINS will preside.

PROFESSOR J. E. NICHOLLS, of the University College of Wales, is to attend the next meeting of the East African Agriculture and Fisheries Research Council as representative of the Secretary of State.

C.M.S. missionaries from Uganda at present in the United Kingdom include the Rev. and MRS. F. B. RIDSDALE and the Rev. H. WALLACE. DR. and MRS. G. STANLEY-SMITH are here from Ruanda.

MR. JONATHAN T. S. LEWIS, executive officer in London of the Capricorn Africa Society, has returned from visits to Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. He had been in Africa since the end of July.

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER and GENERAL SIR BERNARD PAGET were among seven Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath who were installed last week in King Henry VII's Chapel of Westminster Abbey.

MISS JENNY LEE SCOTT, an 18-year-old clerk in an architect's office in Que Que, who was recently chosen as Miss Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reached London on Monday as a contestant for the Miss World title.

DR. D. G. CRAIG, Assistant Professor of Biology at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A., has paid a short visit to East Africa on a World Health Organization fellowship, especially in connexion with mosquito genetics.

The Norwegian newspaper *Stavanger Aftenblad* has sent MR. SVEND EILLIFF PETERSEN to tour the East African territories, which are also being visited by MR. E. C. SCHWARZENBACH, representing the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, of Switzerland.

SIR DONALD PERROTT, who was a member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation while it was engaged in its groundnut operations in Tanganyika, has been appointed chairman of J.A. Stirling & Co., Ltd., civil engineers and contractors.

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, and MR. VINCENT MADDISON, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, will leave Nairobi on November 8 for Japan, where they will spend a fortnight at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

MISS F. G. PIPPETT, matron of Kitale European Hospital for the past four years, is on leave pending retirement from the Overseas Nursing Service. She has spent more than 20 years in East Africa. The new matron in Kitale is MRS. M. C. MALLITE.

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS's arrival in London has been delayed through illness. He suffered an attack of phlebitis a few days after leaving Kenya and has been laid up in Portugal with phlebo-thrombosis. He hopes, however, to be in London within a few days.

MR. A. L. CRAM, a Scots-born Nairobi magistrate, has stated in letters to friends in Kenya that he has seen an "Abominable Snowman" and photographed its footprints on a glacier at 18,000 ft. in a remote part of the Western Lahaul region of the Himalayas.

MR. L. URIBE, senior agricultural economist in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, and MR. A. T. R. HUTCHINSON, an assistant secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will spend about six weeks on a trade mission to Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

MR. G. W. I. SHIPP, secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, left London airport yesterday for Uganda. At the beginning of next week he will fly from Nairobi to Salisbury, whence he will visit Lusaka, Ndola, and Blantyre before flying to Dar es Salaam and back to Kenya. He is due in England again on December 2.

MR. HUGH C. THORPE, senior plant breeder to the Government of Kenya, who is retiring from H.M. Overseas Civil Service after 22 years in East Africa, is to take up an appointment with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He will go to the Philippines with the objective of reviving wheat growing in that republic. In Kenya Mr. Thorpe has bred new wheats resistant to stem rust.

The 20-year-old son of DR. D. R. KHANA, an assistant surgeon at the Coast Province General Hospital, Mombasa, has been accepted as a cadet in the Royal Navy. Mr. Sushail Khana, who will be trained as a pilot in the Fleet Air Arm, is believed to be the first Kenya Asian to be accepted as an R.N. cadet. He recently took his Advanced General Certificate of Education at the Westminster College of Commerce, London.

Among recent arrivals in London from the Federation are COMMANDER J. P. P. MICHELL, official secretary and comptroller to the Governor-General of the Federation; MR. W. H. REEVE, lately Director of Geological Survey in Northern Rhodesia; MR. P. E. I. THOMAS, of the Henderson Research Station, Mazoe; MR. G. F. WILD and MR. J. LANDAU, company directors, both from Salisbury; and MESSRS. D. R. NICHOLSON and A. MACLACHLAN, farmers respectively in the Macheke and Umvukes districts.

MR. ROBERT L. WHITE arrived in Nairobi early this week to take up duty as public affairs officer in the United States Information Service in Kenya, a post until recently occupied by MR. EDWARD STANSBURY.

MR. MICHAEL CLINTON, an architect in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was the only entrant resident in Africa in the world competition for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool who received a high commendation from the judges. There were 850 entries and 10 commendations. Last year MR. CLINTON won the competition for a design for the chapel of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. JOHN WEAVER PALLISTER has taken up his appointment as Commissioner for Geological Survey in Tanganyika. After qualifying at Armstrong College, Durham, he joined Rhodesia Minerals Concessions, Ltd., in 1935 and two years later went to the Anglo-Dutch Shell group. After the war, during which he was commissioned in the Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve, he became a lecturer at Birmingham University. He was appointed to the Overseas Service in 1950 as a senior geologist in Uganda, where he became Assistant Director of Geological Survey four years later. In 1957 he was made Director of Geological Survey in the Somaliland Protectorate.

Celebrating Federation Day

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie held two receptions last week to mark celebration-day.

Among their guests were Commonwealth High Commissions, foreign Ambassadors, and, among others—

Sir Michael & Lady Adeane, Mr. K. Acutt, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Allbrook, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Lord & Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Sir Harry Batterbee, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Sir Hugh Beaver, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Belenger, Mr. & Mrs. K. Bellman, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Dr. & Mrs. R. F. B. Bennett, Mr. Humphry Berkeley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Biggs-Davison, Sir W. & Lady Black, Viscount & Viscountess Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. C. Boys, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. P. Broadbent, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg, Mr. R. P. Bush, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Callaghan, the Archbishop of Canterbury & Mrs. Fisher, Sir Nicholas & Lady Cayzer, Mr. W. F. Coddington, Mr. & Mrs. C. Fletcher-Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Crossley, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Dashedwood, Sir Howard d'Egville, Sir Gerard & Lady d'Erlanger, Earl & Countess De La Warr, Sir T. & Lady Eades, Mr. P. V. Emrys Evans.

Mr. & Mrs. A. Fell, Sir Frances & Lady Fogarty, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Ferris, Sir Leslie & Lady Gamage, Sir Angus & Lady Gillan, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Sir Arthur Griffin, Mr. J. Z. Gumede, Sir Norman & Lady Gwatkin, Lord Hailey, Lord Hawk, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawkley, Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. F. Hoar, Mr. & Mrs. H. Hogg, Sir Ralph & Lady Hone, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Sir Nacombe & Lady Hume, Sir Archibald & Lady James, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Capt. H. B. Kerby, M.P., The Lord High Chancellor & Viscountess Kilmauir, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Sir Henry & Lady Lintott, Sir Joseph Lockwood, Mr. & Mrs. W. Lugton, Colonel B. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Sir W. & Lady MacFadden, Prof. & Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. B. Matthews, Mr. J. K. Michie, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. L. Monson, Sir Ronald & Lady Morrison, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Sir Cyril & Lady Muegrave.

Lord & Lady Nathan, Mr. E. S. Newson, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Nicholas, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, Sqn. Leader & Mrs. R. M. Parry, W/Cdr. & Mrs. P. M. Pascoe, Mr. B. G. Paver, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Pegg, Mr. J. Pollock, Sir C. & Lady Ponsonby, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril & Lady William-Fowlett, Sir Hilton Poynton, Sir Jeremy & Lady Raisman, Miss Rhodes, Lord & Lady Robins, Sir Algernon & Lady Rumbold, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rushmere, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Russell, Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Sir Alfred & Lady Savage, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Sharples, Major & Mrs. J. R. Shaw, Viscount Southbury, Mr. & Mrs. Spearing, Sir Robert & Lady Stanley, Mr. P. Tapcell, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Taylor, Mr. R. H. M. Thompson, Mr. A. L. Thomson, Mr. J. Thorpe, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. St. J. Trend, Miss Joan Vickers, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. P. H. B. Wall, Mr. J. O. M. Wilkinson, Sir Alexander & Lady Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Wilson.

Obituary

MR. FREDERICK HURLINGH HOPELEY, who had farmed in Kenya for many years, and whose death in a Nairobi nursing home is reported, was born in Pretoria in 1906, educated in Grahamstown, and after working on a large sheep farm in the Karroo, went to the Sotik district of Kenya in 1924 to manage a coffee farm owned by his father, an advocate practising in the Union. He joined the Kakamega gold rush in the thirties, and served throughout the last war with the King's African Rifles in Ethiopia and Mauritius, being demobilized as a major. He was thrice president of Sotik Club, and he had been a member of Nyanza District Council. He spoke Kipsigis fluently. He is survived by Mrs. Hopeley and their three daughters.

MR. WILLIAM HASTINGS FREDERICK HUGHES, eldest son of Sir Frederick and Lady Hughes, of Polo House, Wexford, Ireland, who has died in Mombasa, aged 86, was educated in North Wales and H.M.S. BRITANNIA. Then he served in the Royal Navy for five years until 1893, when he joined first the Royal Field Artillery and later Sind Horse, Indian Army. After 10 years in India he transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and was with the Royal Field Artillery throughout the 1914-18 war. Soon after demobilization he settled in Kenya. His recreations, he once told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, were yachting, angling, and abusing the Government.

MR. JOHN MERLE DAVIS, who has died at the age of 85 in California, was for many years research secretary of the International Missionary Council. He lived on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia from 1930 to 1933 and wrote "Modern Industry and the African". Somewhat later he went to Tanganyika to conduct experimental work in the use of films for educational purposes among Africans. He had worked in Japan, Cuba, Brazil, and other South American countries.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. WARNOCK-FIELDEN, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 75, first went to Rhodesia just half a century ago, serving first in the B.S.A. Police and then in the Staff Corps, from which he retired in 1938. Throughout the last war he served in the Indian Army, returning to Rhodesia on demobilization.

THE REV. W. FRATER MALCOLM, whose death is announced, was chaplain to the Missions to Seamen in Mombasa from 1929 to 1932 and then in Rangoon for many years.

FATHER GERARD PFAEHLER, a Londoner, who had spent many years as a Jesuit missionary in Rhodesia, has died at Chishawasha, near Salisbury, in his 90th year.

MR. VIVIAN BUCHANAN ATKINSON, C.B.E., from 1942 to 1946 chief engineer of Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has died in this country aged 73.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM ROLLO, who has died in South Africa, aged 68, was the first principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. WILFRED ROSSITER, who has died in Nyasaland, had lived in that country since 1925.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB will entertain at dinner on the evening of Monday, November 28, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., and Mrs. Macleod. Lord Robins will preside. The honorary secretary of the club, Mr. E. D. Hawksley (11 Old Jewry, E.C.2) will be glad to hear from those who wish to attend. The cost of the tickets is 50s. per head.

Good news from Africa



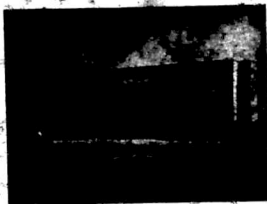
HEALTH

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 44 million pounds—by 1960 this had been increased to over 9 million pounds. The greatest increase was in Nyasaland, where health expenditure has trebled 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 multiracial 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

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U.N.'s Relations With Katanga Worsen Conciliation Committee For Leopoldville

RELATIONS between United Nations officials and the Katanga Government worsened during the week but the U.N. rejected Mr. Tshombe's demand that Mr. Barendson should be withdrawn from Elisabethville. In Leopoldville the situation was quieter with mixed U.N. and Congolese squads patrolling the streets. U.N. officials were said to be concerned at the increasing number of Belgian's returning to the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjöld's advisory committee on the Congo decided to send a conciliation commission to Leopoldville in an effort to restore peace between the warring Congolese factions.

Developments from Wednesday of last week are recorded hereunder.

On Wednesday of last week Colonel Mobutu agreed to withdraw Congolese troops from Leopoldville, where they had been terrorizing civilians in the African quarter, and confine them to camp from the following day. The decision was announced after a meeting between U.N. officials, Colonel Mobutu, and Mr. Bomokoko, head of the "High Commission" Government. When the U.N. officials, who included Mr. Dayal, General van Horn, and General Rikhye, said that the illegal and arbitrary acts by the Army in the city could not be tolerated, the Congolese leaders replied that the acts had been carried out without their authorization; they had ordered searches for arms but not acts of violence.

Later a U.N. spokesman said that U.N. forces would take over "increased responsibility in the matter of law and order" and that Colonel Mobutu and Mr. Bomokoko had given a full assurance of co-operation. He could not say whether the order would apply to towns outside Leopoldville.

Colonel Mobutu assured journalists that the meeting with U.N. officials had constituted a victory for him, for the U.N. had agreed to withdraw Ghana troops from two centres in the city, one being the army camp armoury, and had given recognition to his "High Commission Government on the technical,

financial and economic plane". His gendarmerie would continue to patrol the city and his troops would remain on guard outside the radio station and Lumumba's home.

He was about to send a deputation of 10 officers to New York to put his case before the U.N. He had ordered the expulsion of a British subject working for an American news agency because he had sent dispatches harmful to the Congo.

In Elisabethville Mr. Barendson (U.N.) was given a body-guard of four Moroccan soldiers following the threat that he would be removed by force if the U.N. did not withdraw him. Mr. Tshombe had ordered him to leave, and Mr. Dayal had instructed him to remain at his post. The local Press continued its anti-U.N. campaign, and there were reports of the tyres of U.N. cars being slashed.

Leopoldville Radio broadcast a statement that a group of African States, led by Ghana, Guinea, and Morocco, were "plotting in agreement with United Nations personalities" to disarm the Congolese Army, seize the radio station, and recall Parliament.

The Student Council announced that the Chief of State had legalized its rule and that it had assumed all legal and executive powers and demanded U.N. recognition.

Answering questions in the Lords about the cost of the U.N. operation in the Congo, Lord Home said Britain would contribute to the voluntary fund of 100m. dollars set up to meet some of the needs of the Congo. He had no doubt the cost of the U.N. enterprise would lay a heavy charge on Britain. So long as the U.N. operations continued, Britain would bear her fair share of the charge.

African Quarter Calm

The African quarter of Leopoldville was reported calm on Thursday, the Congolese troops having returned to their barracks, except those on guard outside Lumumba's house, the radio station, and the post office, and some still on the streets, who did not arrest or manhandle civilians, search people for arms, or hold up traffic. The armoured vehicle force at Thysville made ready to move into the capital in support of Colonel Mobutu remained at camp.

Mr. Dayal said that the Congolese Army had been one of the main obstacles to peace and security in the country.

In Elisabethville, Katanga troops gave a display in reply to a show of force on the previous day by U.N. troops. They were acclaimed by hundreds of Africans and Belgians in the main square. U.N. troops in the area were booed.

From Leopoldville U.N. officials were reported to be concerned at increased Belgian "penetration" into Congolese central and provincial administrations in recent weeks. They were said to consider that the Belgians had succeeded in re-establishing political influence in Leopoldville and in strengthening their control in Katanga. About 100 Belgians were stated to be returning to the Congo on every Sabena flight from Brussels, and their number in Leopoldville had risen from 4,500 in July to over 6,500. Companies with Congo businesses were allegedly offering staff the choice between dismissal and a return to the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjöld again wrote to the Belgian Government asking that Belgian technicians be withdrawn from the Congo and that further technical aid should be given exclusively through the U.N. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Belgian Senate unanimously deplored the U.N. attitude.

Mr. Tshombe, in a letter to the Secretary-General, described the presence of Belgians in Katanga as "a factor for peace rather than for disorder". Katanga, he said, had the right to recruit experts from whatever country she wished, and Belgians returning to Katanga did so at the express wish of the Katanga authorities.

Katanga sent 47 cadet officers and non-commissioned officers to Belgium for further training at military schools. They were accompanied by Mr. Yay, Katanga Defence Minister, who said that if Mr. Barendson was still in Elisabethville when he returned he would order his immediate arrest.

Even the *New Statesman* wrote editorially in pessimistic terms about the state of the Congo, saying:—

"Bloodshed, confusion and disintegration have developed apace. With armed, undisciplined troops, owing allegiance to several or no masters, roaming the country and particularly the streets of Leopoldville, law and safety have virtually disappeared. Meanwhile U.N. troops stand by and watch. Without a massive army and clear instructions the United Nations cannot be expected to restore peace and order."

"The lesson which is being taught is surely that the United Nations is equipped to put down sudden outbursts of violence and possibly to do a police job; beyond this its intervention can be salutary, only where the Great Powers are agreed and there is a clear opportunity for political settlement. Neither of these conditions has ever been present in the Congo."

The tragedy is that not only have the eyes of the world suddenly turned to the United Nations, but the leaders of the independent African States seemed to consider that a personal

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appearance at New York was more important than taking responsibility for what was happening in the heart of their continent. It would surely have been more beneficial to Africa if Presidents Nkrumah and Sekou Touré had been trying to arbitrate in Leopoldville instead of making speeches in New York. If they will now turn their efforts to solving the political problems in the Congo, there may yet be a chance to use the U.N. troops and administrators for a constructive purpose.

Mr. Yav, Katanga Defense Minister, said in Brussels on Friday that he intended to seek technical aid in Britain, France, and Germany, but, he added, it was a natural and legitimate choice for the Congolese to send their young men chiefly to Belgium for training, for Belgium was the only country in the world which fully understood Congolese problems. He was astonished that the U.N. did not recognize that fact. He criticized the U.N. forces in Katanga, saying that there was no unity of command, and that confused and confusing orders were interpreted in conflicting ways.

When Mr. Louis Armstrong, the "Negro American" jazz trumpeter, arrived in Leopoldville, he was provided with a strong police and troop escort. Africans appeared to know nothing of him or his visit.

On Saturday Ghana troops began withdrawing from Leopoldville for Luluabourg, where they were to relieve the Tunisians in Kasai Province. While U.N. spokesmen said that the relieving movement was planned months ago, it was regarded in other quarters as a concession to the anti-Lumumba faction, which had complained of political plotting and interference by Ghana. The Ghana guard at Lumumba's house was replaced by Sudanese.

Colonel Mobutu's troop patrols, which had been already withdrawn from the streets of Leopoldville, reappeared on Saturday in greater numbers than ever.

U.N. troops in Kasai were reported to be using light armoured cars to quell tribal clashes. They went into action after an attack by Baluba tribesmen on a small village near Mwene Ditu, about 100 miles south-east of Luluabourg.

In Leopoldville U.N. troops prevented the arrest by Congolese gendarmes of an Associated Press correspondent, Mr. Michael Goldsmith. Later Mr. Goldsmith and a U.N. official saw Colonel Mobutu, who withdrew an order expelling the correspondent from the Congo. The colonel had resented an A.P. report which cast doubts on his ability to control the army.

Army Still Untamed

Gavin Young, writing in the *Observer*, said that the phrase "strong man" was totally misleading when applied to Colonel Mobutu: "he is not the Nasser or the Mustapha Kemal of the Congo; there is no Congolese officer of that calibre in sight. Mobutu may be the most impressive officer, but his hold on the volatile army is tenuous. The Congolese Army is still not tamed. It is still the panic-haunted, unpredictable force it became a few days after independence. Untrained, contemptuous of officers who tremble at the sight of their men, the Congolese soldiers are still prey to the wildest rumour and speculation". The Congolese police in Leopoldville were described as "1,500 amazingly unreliable men".

In New York Mr. Hammarskjöld presented the General Assembly with a budget of 66,625,000 dollars for Congo organization, operations and maintenance during 1960; that figure included nothing for financial aid to restore economic life in the Congo. It was stated that the Secretary-General's working capital fund of 25m. dollars for the Congo would be depleted well before the end of the current year, and that he was now obliged to ask the Assembly to authorize him to borrow at current rates of interest from available sources—possibly the World Bank.

Mr. Hammarskjöld had talks with his advisory committee on the Congo and they decided to send a conciliation commission to Leopoldville in an effort to restore peace between the warring Congolese factions.

They were unable to agree on the selection of a five-member committee as originally proposed, but decided to send a 15-member Afro-Asian commission representing those countries who have men in the U.N. Congo force, i.e., Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Liberia, Ethiopia, Mali, Senegal, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, U.A.R., India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaya. Excluded were Canada, Ireland, and Sweden, who all have troops in the Congo.

The *Times* correspondent said that in effect the decision amounted to the transfer to Leopoldville and perhaps to Elisabethville of the pulling and hauling which have gone on at U.N. headquarters in New York for weeks between the countries which have contributed to the U.N. forces in the Congo.

Eight Afro-Asian Powers—Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, and the U.A.R.—submitted a draft resolution to the General Assembly requesting the Secretary-

General "to take all useful steps" towards facilitating an early meeting of the Congo Parliament.

On Sunday a British officer, named as "Captain Robert", who was alleged to have been leading armed Baluba tribesmen on civil war expeditions for four months, was captured by U.N. troops in South Kasai while leading a drive by Baluba on the town of Luiza, 100 miles south-east of Luluabourg.

It was thought that he might be a South African or Rhodesian, and it was reported that at the week-end Baluba under his command had destroyed three Kasai villages and a seminary, where a Congolese Roman Catholic priest was killed and other priests and nuns were ill-treated before being rescued by U.N. troops.

The Baluba "army", whose strength has been estimated at some 5,000, with a hard-core of 750 trained soldiers, was said to be armed with sten guns and rifles. Taken into custody with Capt. Robert were three Belgian civilian businessmen alleged to have been supplying the Baluba with weapons and supplies. U.N. denied that Capt. Robert had been arrested; he had been "detained".

General Rikhye said the U.N. was prepared to take very strong measures to prevent civil war, which it considered a shameful act, "particularly when led by foreign officers". He said that four Liberian soldiers had been wounded in a Baluba ambush two days earlier, and that Ghanaians and Liberians had halted an advance of 5,000 Baluba on the diamond towns of Tshikapa and Luiza.

A report published in Brussels appealed for effective action by the U.N. to help restart mining at Manono, northern Katanga, the Western world's chief source of tantalite, used in nuclear research and jet-engine manufacture.

Withdrawal of Ghana Troops Demanded

Mr. Paul Katanga, deputy prime minister of the "Mining State" of South Kasai, called on Mr. Berendsen in Elisabethville on Monday and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Ghanaian troops and the release of Captain Robert and the three other Europeans held by the U.N. The Katanga Ministry of Information said the arrival of the Ghanaians had provoked a deterioration of the situation in Kasai.

In Leopoldville Mr. Dayal rejected Mr. Tshombe's demand for the withdrawal of Mr. Berendsen and said there was no question of U.N. technical assistants being accredited to the Katanga Government.

In New York Mr. Lewandowski (Poland), president of the Security Council for October, wrote to Mr. Hammarskjöld asking for more information of recent developments in the Congo. The Secretary-General promised a new report within a few days.

Mr. Zorin (Russia) in a letter to Mr. Boland (Ireland) president of the General Assembly, said that the Congo situation had sharply deteriorated, causing more and more concern to world public opinion, since there was a real danger that the tension in the centre of the African continent would spread farther. He alleged that Belgian military personnel were returning to the Congo, engaging in subversive activities, recruiting armed bands, operating under the flag of the Congolese Army, organizing attacks on civilians, and carrying out economic sabotage.

Objection Overruled

THE REQUEST from the conference of Katikoro and Secretaries-General that the District Administration (District Councils) Ordinance of Uganda should be amended forthwith, so that local governments might exercise power without interference by the Central Government, has been refused by the Governor. The resolution stated that the Katikoro and Secretaries-General "view with great concern" the powers vested in and exercised by district commissioners; they recommended that the ordinance should be amended "as a matter of urgency, without prejudice to the working of the impending Relationship Commission, in such a way that the various districts affected by the ordinance assume power and exercise it fully without interference from Central Government". In transmitting the Governor's decision, the Minister of Local Government wrote: "One of the original features of local government in any country is some degree of control, direct or indirect, by the centre. A local government cannot really exercise power fully without interference by the Central Government"—least of all when it is dependent on Central Government grants."



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K.A.D.U.'s Attitude to Kenyatta

Prime Minister or Opposition Leader

MR. M. MULIRO, deputy leader of the Kenya African Democratic, told journalists in London on Tuesday that its purpose was to provide for African opinion an alternative channel to that offered by the Kenya African National Union, which maintain that there should be only one party.

"That is the way to dictatorship," said Mr. Muliro. "We believe there must be at least two groups, even while we are fighting for independence, to ensure democratic freedom of expression. Both parties wanted independence now, but a coalition of the two parties was unlikely.

Mr. Muliro and Mr. J. Keen, general secretary of K.A.D.U., are visiting London after attending All-Africa Week meetings in West Germany at the invitation of the West German Government. Mr. Muliro was to see the Colonial Secretary this week and have talks with industrialists and other potential investors on the prospects of economic aid for an independent Kenya.

Asked if the release of Kenyatta, urged by his party, would not jeopardise the provision of foreign capital, Mr. Muliro said: "I have spoken to several industrialists here and in West Germany who say that Kenyatta's release should not affect investment so long as there is law and order in Kenya."

If, after his release, Kenyatta chose to join K.A.D.U., he would "naturally" become its leader; if, on the other hand, he joined K.A.N.U., that would be no reason for K.A.D.U. to disband. It would continue in opposition to K.A.N.U.

If, however, Kenyatta were released and contested a seat in the elections as a K.A.N.U. candidate, K.A.D.U. would not fight the seat. "We will honour him to that extent," Mr. Muliro said.

"We have no strong feelings about Kenyatta being Kenya's first Prime Minister. It would depend on which party he chose to join. If he joins the party that does not win a majority, then he will be Leader of the Opposition.

"The provision that the Chief Minister should be a European civil servant must be changed. He should be an African member. Otherwise the Government would collapse at the first controversial measure." He would press for that change when he saw Mr. Macleod.

European civil servants should have no need to leave Kenya after independence. "It is only the reactionaries who will want to leave; but there are only a few of them left, and the sooner they grow up the better."

Mr. Keen, questioned about an African dominated Government's attitude to the Masai, said the British Government should solve the problem of the Masai now by providing money for land development and education in order to bring them up to the level of other Africans. "That would be far better than signing another treaty with them, which would never last."

Mr. Muliro and Mr. Keen, who will leave London on Sunday, will visit Cairo or Tunis on their way back to Kenya. Their visit to Germany was financed by the West German Government and they came on to London at their party's expense.

Kenyatta Should be Released Now

The following statement was issued:

"The Kenya African Democratic Union is a national political movement dedicated to establishing democracy in Kenya. The question whether or not Kenya is going to be independent was fully disposed of at the Lancaster House Kenya Constitutional Conference. The main issue now in Kenya politics that occupies the energies of K.A.D.U. is what sort of brand of independence we shall be getting. In this statement lies the answer to the question, 'What is the difference between K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U.'"

"K.A.D.U. guarantees democracy as the only final product for Kenya and is determined to have this manifested even during the course of our struggle towards our independence. We demand uncompromisingly independence now, but that independence must be based on justice, peace, equality, social security, and prosperity for the people of Kenya.

"K.A.N.U., on the other hand, holds without reservation that Africans must be herded in one herd, before independence. This is regarded by K.A.D.U. as a bluff, because once democratic rights are denied now, there is no question of their ever being regained.

"K.A.D.U. regards further detention of the former leader of Dini ya Mwasambwa, Elijah Masinde, Jomo Kenyatta and

all other Africans who are still under detention as a result of Dini ya Mwasambwa or alleged Mau Mau crimes as unjust and unfair. All the restricted persons who are registered voters and can qualify as candidates should be allowed to stand as candidates at the next general election. We do not support, therefore, the contention of K.A.N.U. that Mr. Kenyatta and all others detained at Lodwar should not be released before the general elections. They should be released now, so as to participate fully in the elections.

"The main guarantee of a democratic life in a modern State is the awareness of its civil service to their duties and responsibilities. K.A.D.U., therefore, maintains that a special crash programme for Africanization of the civil service in all departments must be initiated immediately.

"We condemn without any reservation the latest Kenya Government move to seize passports of African politicians. The Colonial Administration in doing this at this late hour provokes rather than assists the creation of harmony in Kenya. We have no objection to anyone going behind the Iron Curtain. It is not the removal of passports that is going to help us from the spread of Communism, but the elimination of poverty, ignorance, disease, and misery. We therefore appeal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to intervene in this high-handed manner of the Kenya Government."

Kenyatta Our Leader, Says K.A.N.U.

"KENYATTA IN DETENTION is a danger to the security of Kenya. Release him and all the tensions that exist will go," said Mr. J. Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, at a Press conference in London last week. Africans in Kenya were determined that Kenyatta and all other detainees should be released. "It makes no difference what other people think of Kenyatta; we look upon him as our leader, and we like him."

Some of Kenya's senior civil servants had, he admitted, threatened to resign if Kenyatta were released; and Mr. Gichuru said that that was one of the reasons why Kenyatta remained a detainee.

Asked if he thought Kenyatta's release would discourage investment in Kenya, he replied that because of the anti-Kenyatta propaganda which had been put about he was certain on the point, but he did not think that Kenyatta's release would cause any trouble among the African peoples.

Kenyatta's future was "very bright". K.A.N.U. leaders realized that economic stability would come only when the political situation became stable too, and African leaders must bear the responsibility of creating a calm political atmosphere which would attract money into the country.

Living in Closed Compartments

"I emphasize that we shall safeguard property and the freedom of the individual. We have definitely stated that there will be no question of expropriation of property. Where land is acquired by Government fair compensation will be paid."

If the Europeans were willing to come a little closer to the Africans and sit down and discuss things with them, they would learn that the Africans were not so bad as they thought, and the Africans would discover the same about the Europeans. The trouble was that they were living in closed compartments. If he and Mr. Blundell met more often they might be able to settle a number of differences.

Referring to the postponement of publication of the K.A.N.U. policy statement, Mr. Gichuru said that the differences that arose after the reading of the first draft were more over methods of approach and presentation than on general fundamental issues. They had now more or less agreed on the general lines the policy should take.

His relations with Mr. Mboya had never been better; they had no differences whatever. He was working very closely with him and Mr. Odinga.







About the British military base in Kenya he said that African politicians felt it was unnecessary. After the elections they would have to negotiate with Britain to determine its future. They did not want in Kenya the sort of situation which existed in Cyprus.

Mr. Gichuru, who came to London after attending the "Africa Week" meeting in Bonn, said that he had taken the opportunity to make contact with a few more financial houses. He would be meeting Mr. Macleod on the following day to discuss certain problems before he returned to Nairobi on Saturday.

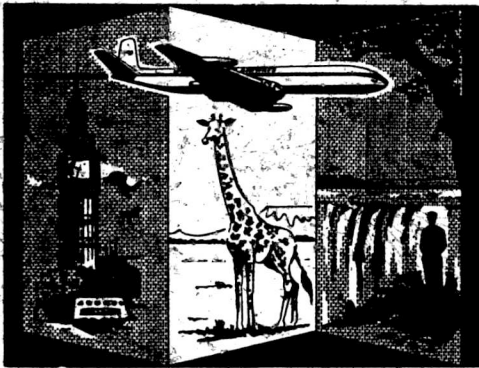
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British Civil Servants

[Continued from page 251]

On the basis of the actual number of officers employed at the beginning of each year, and taking account of contract renewals, promotions, prospective retirements, and fresh appointments which will normally be restricted to dependent territories, it will be possible to estimate the number of officers to whom H.M. Government's contribution will apply and the financial assistance required for the year. Any variation in the number of officers to whom the scheme will apply which results from the establishment requirements of the territories concerned will be determined annually by H.M. Government in discussion with the territorial Government.

Since the arrangement relates to officers selected by or on behalf of H.M. Government, it follows that fresh appointments should be made by the same procedure if they are to come within the arrangements. The system should ensure that H.M. Government does not impinge on the detailed establishment responsibilities of the employing Government.

It is the hope of H.M. Government that these arrangements will substantially ease the difficulties, political and financial, that confront the Governments of developing territories in seeking to employ skilled man-power from overseas in the numbers which their needs indicate but their limited budgets cannot always easily meet. The arrangements are designed both to ensure appropriate conditions of service for overseas officers and to relieve local budgets of most of the extra cost of employing overseas officers. This relief will automatically improve the financial situation of the Governments and may assist them both to accelerate the pace of economic and social development and to improve the conditions of service of local officers where this is necessary, to attract the right type of recruit in order to build up an efficient local public service.

It may also enable those Governments which have felt it necessary to approach H.M. Government for financial assistance on more general grounds to reduce their dependence, for example, grant-in-aid. But H.M. Government does not regard payments under this scheme, which Parliament will be invited to vote as new funds under separate legislation, as taking the place of the assistance that Colonial Territories as a whole receive under the C.D. & W. Act. The scheme will not reduce any C.D. & W. allocation, though the fact that it benefits will extend to eligible officers remunerated under C.D. & W. schemes will result in savings under those schemes. Such savings will revert to the particular allocation concerned.

There are some 14,000 pensionable and 6,500 contract officers coming within the scope of the arrangements. The present annual cost of the payments made in respect of these officers for which H.M. Government are prepared to assume responsibility is as follows: (a) inducement pay, £4,491,000, (b) education and children's allowances, £393,000, (c) half of passage costs, £2,371,000; total £7,255,000.

Inducement Increase Likely

(a) The inducement pay of many officers is likely to be increased as a result of review of salaries. The cost to H.M. Government will therefore be higher than the figures given above. The cost of the proportionate pensions and gratuities earned in respect of inducement pay will be small in the early years of the scheme but in the later years may rise to about £2m. per annum by which time other costs should be declining.

(b) It is estimated that the introduction of revised education and children's allowances will increase the cost of this item to some £804,000 per annum.

The cost of compensation to H.M. Government may average from £2½m. to £3m. per annum over the next ten years.

The average annual cost of the negotiation of individual agreements and a review of salaries. Dependent on these factors, the cost is likely to be between £12m. and £16m. per annum.

Inducement pay and education and children's allowances will not be subject to income tax in the United Kingdom in so far as those receiving them are residing abroad, since the payments to them will be made by the employing Governments from the assistance given by H.M. Government. It will go without saying that, as is already the case in most territories, education and children's allowances should also be free of local tax.

The inducement pay is at present subject to the normal taxation of the employing Governments. H.M. Government do not seek to disturb this, but they consider that the assistance they give should be reduced in agreement with each Government by an annual deduction to take account of the tax chargeable on it in the territory concerned. Otherwise H.M. Government would not only be relieving Governments of the

extra cost of employing expatriate staff but would also be making a contribution to the tax revenue of the Government concerned.

Every endeavour will be made to consider for further employment at home or abroad those officers who retire prematurely under compensation schemes, and the Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau, as well as the services offered by the Ministry of Labour, will be available to those who wish to seek fresh employment in commerce, industry, or elsewhere. Officers who retire from H.M.O.C.S. may be considered for re-employment on contract in other Colonial territories.

A number of overseas appointments under technical assistance schemes are made by H.M. Government through the Foreign and Commonwealth Relations Offices. H.M. Government are also invited from time to time to recommend candidates for technical assistance vacancies under United Nations and other international auspices. The total of technical assistance appointments made by or through H.M. Government in 1959 from all sources was approximately 200.

Officers who have retired from H.M.O.C.S. may be considered for temporary appointments in the Home Civil Service and may also compete on special terms for permanent and pensionable appointments in the Home Civil Service and Foreign Service.

Resettlement Bureau

It aims particularly at assisting overseas officers who retire prematurely from territories where compensation schemes have been introduced. The director of the bureau is Mr. R. L. Peel, who retired in 1957 after 19 years' service as an administrative officer in Nigeria and Malaya. There are two deputies: Mr. J. S. A. Lewis, formerly Deputy Comptroller of Customs in Singapore, and Mr. J. A. MacDonald, formerly Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Federation of Nigeria. Lieut.-General Sir Humphrey Gale, adviser to the bureau, primarily on employment in industry, gave similar help to the Sudan Resettlement Bureau after having assisted in the resettlement of employees of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company from Abadan. The address of the bureau is Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London S.W.1.

In addition to administrative vacancies in commerce and industry and in educational and welfare fields, the bureau has knowledge of a large number of vacancies for professional and technical officers. It should prove a very valuable source of man-power to industry and commerce, particularly to export industries which seek men and women with long and detailed knowledge of overseas territories. It is proposed to give the bureau greater publicity.

From July, 1957, to mid-October, 1960, a total of 1,710 officers had registered with the bureau, of whom over 1,000 had so far found employment. Placings are keeping pace with new registrations.

Despite the great emphasis placed on measures to speed up the localization of the overseas public services, it is likely that for some years there will continue to be a need to recruit candidates from this country even after the stage of independence is reached.

In recent years it has been the invariable practice of the Colonial Office to explain the uncertainties of an overseas career together with the safeguards to all candidates for pensionable appointments; and this will continue to be done. Overseas Governments will, however, be encouraged to accept expatriate candidates on contract-gratuity terms wherever this can be done without prejudice to the essential staffing requirements of the territory.

While the greater part of the future overseas recruitments will be on contract, it would clearly be advantageous if individuals from this country who are willing to serve for a period overseas could look forward to a resumption of their previous employment on their return to the United Kingdom. Wherever possible therefore H.M. Government will seek recruits on loan from a parent body in this country, whether a Government department, a public corporation, or a local authority. A fair proportion of all overseas appointments made through the Colonial Office is already filled in this way. H.M. Government propose to engage in discussion with representative bodies of employers to seek their agreement to releasing staff on loan, with H.M. Government paying the differential.

It is the hope of H.M. Government that service overseas will be accepted in this country as an asset both to the employer and the employee. There are opportunities to gain highly valuable experience overseas which could not be obtained in this country.

In particular, there are opportunities to do interesting work in a new environment; opportunities to exercise individual initiative and responsibility at an earlier age than is usual here; opportunities to develop personal qualities of self-reliance, leadership, and adaptability arising from the wide variety of tasks to be undertaken; opportunities to make an individual contribution to the development of a new country.

Kenya Ministers on Their Hopes

Criticism of Former Speaker

ON THEIR RETURN TO KENYA a few days ago from a six-weeks' visit to Europe, Mr. Wilfrid Havelock, Minister of Local Government, and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture, said that while in London they had tried to undo the harm caused by Sir Ferdinand Caveadish-Bentick and his colleagues representing the Kenya Coalition, who had spread alarm when discussing what might happen in an independent Kenya.

The two Ministers suggested that the situation had been redeemed by the responsible speeches of Mr. James Gichuru and Mr. Tom Mboya, president and secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, who had had talks in the City during October.

The Ministers said that missions of investigation would be sent to Kenya by the Governments of Western Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, all of which had shown interest in the idea of providing educational, agricultural, technical, or financial aid. The Dutch mission which will arrive this week is to be followed before Christmas by parties from Denmark and Switzerland, and one from Western Germany is due early next year. Italy may send irrigation engineers.

The provision of bursaries for Kenya Africans to study farming, engineering, and aspects of industry on the Continent will also be discussed. Switzerland is considering the training of medical auxiliaries, dispensers, and chemists.

Industrial groups on the Continent may send representatives to study possible openings for secondary industries in Kenya.

Mr. McKenzie said that he hoped that Kenya would move from the present Lancaster House Constitution to the stage of responsible government "well within two years". He explained that Continentals interested in Kenya would be unlikely to invest much in the Colony until it had a fully responsible Government.

Just before the optimistic report of the two Ministers was given in Nairobi, the Acting Minister of Finance, Mr. John Butter, told the Legislative Council that it was too early for the Government to say whether it could obtain sufficient money for the last two years of the present three-year development programme.

Loss of confidence in the outlook had, he said, caused

heavy withdrawals from the banks and building societies (which had been forced to stop loans). Whereas Kenya banks had had credit balances overseas at the end of June, 1959, of £11.8m., at the end of June this year they were overdrawn to the extent of £8.8m., and that deficit had now probably doubled. Customs revenue had also fallen.

[Comment on the first part of this report is made in Notes by the Way].

Governor's Tribute to New Speaker

Qualifications of Mr. Humphrey Slade

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA, Sir Patrick Renison, said in the Legislature last week when he appointed Mr. Humphrey Slade to the office of Speaker.

Mr. Slade has been a member of this Council for eight years and is held in high esteem by all of you, and by all who know him, for his sincerity, his ability, and his unwavering support for the principles of justice and right dealing.

"The success of a Speaker depends rather on the respect in which he is held as a man than on the disciplinary powers which are conferred upon him by the standing orders.

"A Speaker must be fair, patient, tolerant, good-humoured, and wise. If, moreover, he possesses legal knowledge to assist him through the intricacies of parliamentary procedure, it will not be a disadvantage. In addition to possessing all these qualities, Mr. Slade enjoys the respect and good-will of all honourable members.

"I have no doubt that the procedure, the dignity and the traditions of democratic parliamentary government will in this Council be safe in his hands".

Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah was installed as Deputy Speaker.

Localizing E.A. High Commission Staff

Sir Richard Ramage Asked to Advise

SIR RICHARD RAMAGE has been appointed commissioner to examine the present arrangements for localization in the East Africa Posts and Telecommunications Administration and certain other East Africa High Commission services and to make recommendations for accelerating the process.

His terms of reference are: "to examine the present arrangements for promoting the advancement of local officers in the Posts and Telecommunications Administration and non-self-contained services of the East Africa High Commission and to make recommendations for improving these arrangements and accelerating the process; in particular, to consider an extension of the in-service training scheme and qualifications at present required in all grades in which posts are held by expatriate officers".

Sir Richard Ramage was born in 1896 and educated at Edinburgh Academy. After military service in the 1914-18 war he became an administrative officer in Nigeria. He was appointed Deputy Resident there in 1934 and in the following year became assistant to the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta. 1939 he went to the Gold Coast, and in 1942 was made Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone.

Since his retirement in 1951 he has served on a number of commissions relating to the revision of salaries in British Honduras, Mauritius, Aden, the Gambia, the Western Pacific, and Tonga. He advised on civil service salaries in Jamaica in 1955, and then until 1959 was chairman of the Public Service Commission in Uganda. This year he presided over the Uganda Economy Commission.

Whither Bound?

A FOUR-MEMBER DELEGATION of Bagenda left Entebbe Airport at the week-end to put Buganda's case for independence to "friendly countries", which they declined to name. Egypt was understood to be first on their list, and local vernacular newspapers have suggested that Greece will also be visited.

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Prorogation Speech and Africa

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH on the prorogation of Parliament last Tuesday contained these passages:

"My mother visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to open the great Kariba Dam. Both she and I were deeply affected by the enthusiastic welcome which she received throughout her journeys in the Federation.

"In June I withdrew my protection from the Somaliland Protectorate, confident that the long tradition of friendship between the British and Somali peoples will continue and flourish.

"Acts have been passed enabling the United Kingdom to take part in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and making possible a freer movement of students and teachers between this country and the rest of the Commonwealth.

"The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, which met in London in September, agreed to initiate a Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan in order to give further help in raising the standards of life in less-developed Commonwealth countries in Africa.

"My Government have published their plan for my Overseas Civil Service, providing greater security for its members and making it easier for territories which achieve self-government to retain them in their employment."

Tory Anxieties About Secession Promise

LORD LLOYD, who was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1954 to 1957, has said in a letter in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"The matters raised by Lord Salisbury's letter [which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week] must be disturbing the minds of many Conservatives.

"In view of the great importance of the report of the Monckton Commission, one might have expected that it would have been published in sufficient time for its digestion by delegates at Scarborough before the debate on Commonwealth affairs. It was released by the Government only on the afternoon before the debate, and the issues raised by Lord Salisbury were not even discussed by the conference.

"It is the more essential therefore that we should now receive from the Government a full explanation of the position, and that we should be told, in particular, what assurances were given to Sir Roy Welensky in the first place and what negotiations, if any, took place between him and the Prime Minister during the period when the commission was engaged in its task."

A sharp leading article on the same day ended with the admonition that the British Government must not "knock Sir Roy Welensky aside by a blow beneath the belt". It said (in part):

"According to the Federal Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan gave him an absolute assurance that secession was out-side Lord Monckton's terms of reference, the Federal Government was never informed that this assurance had been in any way modified. How then does it come about that the Monckton

Report contains very explicit references to the possibility of secession? If Lord Monckton's reference to secession came as a surprise to Mr. Macmillan, why did he not insist, before publication, on the excision of the material which contradicted what Sir Roy claims to be the British Government's pledge?

One of the cardinal conditions which Mr. Gaitskell laid down for his party's co-operation with the commission was that it should be empowered to consider the possibility of secession, and the Labour party boycotted the commission because Mr. Macmillan refused this extension of its terms of reference. It was widely assumed at the time that the main reason for Mr. Macmillan's intransigence on this point was because of Sir Roy's insistence that Federal co-operation in the commission was dependent on rigid exclusion of any mention of secession in the terms of reference. It rather looks as if Sir Roy's co-operation was won—and Mr. Gaitskell's lost—on statements subsequently belied by events. It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Macmillan will be able to remove this disturbing impression.

"He rightly insists that the review conference must be free to discuss every relevant issue. It may well be that short of imposition by force, the Federation can be saved only by allowing the Africans the right of secession at some point in the future. In other words, if the commission were to bring in any report at all, this conclusion may have seemed to them logically inescapable. It should in all honesty be recognized, however, that this recommendation could also be the lethal blow which irrevocably kills the Federation. Since this may prove to be the case, it is essential that the British Government's part in creating this commission and in publishing its crucial findings on secession should not be shrouded in suspicion. Sir Roy should not be knocked aside by a blow beneath the belt."

"I Will Not Publish," Says P.M.

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last Thursday that, because correspondence between Commonwealth Prime Ministers was confidential, he would not publish the text of his communications with Sir Roy Welensky on the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission.

Asked if H.M. Government would introduce legislation to control expenditure in this country by Foreign of Commonwealth Governments "for purposes of political propaganda either directly or through advertising agents", Mr. Macmillan replied: "No."

Particulars of the emoluments of judges in Colonial territories were given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The highest-paid Chief Justice (Hong Kong) receives a salary of £5,250. At the foot of the list come Seychelles, £1,980. Among others are Northern Rhodesia, £3,816; Kenya, £3,600; Uganda and Tanganyika, £3,580; Nyasaland, £3,450; and Zanzibar, £3,000.

In the case of puisne judges, Hong Kong is first (£4,425) and Seychelles last (£1,500). The Northern Rhodesian salary is £3,117. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland all pay £2,900. The Zanzibar figure is £2,300.

To a question about the Kilombero Sugar Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, Mr. Macleod replied: "It was announced in June that a consortium including the International Finance Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, together with Dutch concerns, had agreed to invest the equivalent of £2,300,000 in the company. The total cost of the project was estimated at £3,210,000. The intention is that most of the remainder of the capital required will be provided by the issue of £700,000 convertible preferred shares which will be offered for sale to Africans and other residents in East Africa. The Standard Bank of South Africa and the C.D.C. will underwrite the issue. The Kilombero Sugar Company plans to clear 7,000 acres. A sugar mill and refinery will be erected, and production is expected to begin in 1962."

Mr. Odinga's Passport

ON HIS RETURN to Nairobi from Europe last week Mr. Oginga Odinga, an African elected member of the Legislature and vice-president of K.A.N.U., had his passport confiscated. Later he said at a Press conference that he had been searched and detained at the airport for two hours. He described the Government's action as confirming that there was "a plot in certain quarters" to oust him from politics. A Government spokesman declined to comment on why the action was taken.

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Bending Over Backwards in Tanganyika

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association was attended by Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of the Territory, Mr. Julius Nyerere, Chief Minister, M. A. Daaniker, Swiss Ambassador in London, and other guests.

Mr. W. D. Lead, who presided, said that the new sisal hybrid 11648 had now been distributed to all estates; the early indications were such as "neither to shatter our earlier hopes nor to increase them". An important new use for the fibre was in the plastics industry as a reinforcing agent in low pressure phenolic laminates.

On the subject of labour relations the chairman of the association said:—

"We have continued increasingly to bend over backwards in our attempts to retain satisfactory relations with the trade unions; but there is a limit to the extent to which one can bend over backwards without toppling over to disaster—and we have very nearly reached that point. I know that the same difficulties and the same serious anxieties have been experienced by other important industries in the Territory.

"We of the sisal industry have considered for some time that the policy of leaving these new trade unions without any guiding rein, of treating them as though they had been formed with ready-made experience and maturity, was dangerous. Our fears in this respect have been shown to have been well founded. Our new Government has inherited this policy, and we feel that its results may well prove to be a serious hindrance to their plans for the development of the country.

"The difficulties which the established industries are facing will have to be faced by those new industries which it is hoped to encourage to come here. They may in fact prove to be a serious deterrent. I would suggest to the Government that they consider very carefully whether it accords with the best interest of the country that these new, inexperienced trade unions should be left virtually without guidance and over such very wide limits to gain their experience at the cost of disrupting the Territory's major industries and possibly retarding the growth of new ones. This is a matter of urgent and vital concern to the economic and social well-being of the whole Territory.

"We sisal growers are Tanganyikans—many of the second, or third generation. Tanganyika's future is our future. I reiterate the confidence with which we will continue to face that future, whatever the actual form of the Government may be, so long as the destinies of the country continue to be guided with the same quality of thought, the same spirit of service, the same integrity as they are today, and the same traditions as are now being laid down."

Pooling of Air Services

MR. BASIL SMALLPEICE, managing director of B.O.A.C., has been on a 13-day visit to Africa for discussions for a pooling of services with E.A.A., C.A.A., and S.A.A., with which understandings were reached. Both turbo-prop and pure-jet aircraft are to operate the services.

Commercial Brevities

Salisbury's new pig-processing factory will cost upwards of £250,000.

Beira Town Sites, Ltd., proposes a capital repayment of 1d. per share.

Of the many butter exhibits at last week's Royal Dairy Show in London the only samples from all Africa were those entered by Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.

The number of African coffee growers in Kenya has risen from about 8,000 to 85,000 in the last eight years, in which period the acreage has risen from 1,700 to 24,000.

The British Motor Corporation's new £1½ m. motor assembly plant, the first in the Federation, has begun production at Umtali. The initial production target is 3,000 vehicles a year.

Northern Rhodesia's new Industrial Development Corporation is to survey the territory's woodlands, which cover more than half the total area of the country, but are little exploited.

Premier Portland Cement (Rhodesia), Ltd., reports a profit after tax for the year to June 30 of £294,785, against £265,385. After paying 2s. per 5s. share £90,000 has been added to general reserve.

Lower grades of East African sisal have recovered from the recent low levels, No. 3 being now back from £86 to about £90 per ton on the London market. Top grade fibre still finds buyers at around £103.

Lubricants from a new blending installation in Mombasa owned by Caltex (Africa), Ltd., will shortly be on sale in Kenya. The installation, which has cost £750,000, will save about £25,000 a year in foreign exchange, mainly American dollars.

East African tea production for the first nine months of this year is well above the 1959 level. The corresponding January-September totals for 1960 and 1959 have been: Kenya, 21,857,334lb. and 19,852,228lb.; Uganda, 7,045,582lb. and 6,892,871lb.; Tanganyika, 6,254,563lb. and 5,564,199lb. Offerings at last week's Nairobi auction numbered 3,747 chests. Bright liquoring teas sold up to 4.80s. per lb.

A grant of £50,000 from C.D. & W. Funds for the purchase of road-building machinery for the development and maintenance of the trunk road system in Tanganyika has been approved by the Secretary of State. The money will be used to buy heavy and medium tractors, light and medium graders, pneumatic-tyred compaction units for work on sand-clays and clay-gravels, and a rotavator to deal with the cement or lime-stabilized base courses which will in future be laid before bitumen is applied.

Buganda Overspending

BUGANDA'S EXPENDITURE is outrunning revenue; so much that by the end of the year the bank overdraft of the Kingdom may reach £400,000. Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda, has warned the Kabaka's Government through the President of Buganda, Mr. R. E. Stone, that its financial position is critical. The Governor, whose duty it is to approve the Buganda estimates, attributes the situation to lax settlement of taxes and extravagant expenditure, especially on overseas scholarships, and has urged entrenchment and higher taxation. The Protectorate Government will meantime lend the Kabaka's Government £224,000.



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Chartered Company's Mineral Royalties

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has announced that its estimated gross revenue from mineral royalties, rents, and fees for the quarter ended September 10, after providing for the payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue derived from the exercise of its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, amounted to £2,894,000, compared with £2,544,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The total for the company's year to September 30 is therefore £11,665,000, a large increase on the £9,262,000 for 1959.

Federation's £34m. Tobacco Harvest

MORE THAN £34M. HAS BEEN REALIZED by this season's sales of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco, the total, excluding Turkish leaf, being £34,064,779 from 254,649,565 lb. of wet leaf. Sales in Salisbury of 219,474,781 lb. of leaf realized £31,209,232 and sales in Limbe of 35,174,784 lb. brought £2,855,547.

The weights and values of Federal flue-cured tobacco were: Southern and North Western Rhodesia (called the South Western Area), 217,869,041 lb., £31,012,587; North Eastern Rhodesia (Eastern Area), 1,605,740 lb., £196,645; Nyasaland, 2,934,007 lb., £493,181; total, 222,408,788 lb., £31,512,413.

Federal fire-cured tobacco: Nyasaland (Northern Division), 14,510,816 lb., £963,760; Nyasaland (Southern Division), 6,979,219 lb., £431,548; total, 21,490,035 lb., £1,395,308.

Federal Burley tobacco: Nyasaland 2,920,830 lb., £398,206; Rhodesia (North Eastern Area), 634,764 lb., £89,793; total, 3,555,594 lb., £487,999.

Federal sun-cured tobacco: Nyasaland, 6,969,830 lb., £553,230; Rhodesia (North Eastern Area), 225,318 lb., £35,829; total, 7,195,148 lb., £589,059.

United Kingdom purchases of flue-cured tobacco from Southern and North Western Rhodesia represented 50.05% of the total. In the case of flue-cured from North Eastern Rhodesia British buyers took 59.61% by weight.

British Central Africa Company

Good Results for Past Year

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has issued preliminary information about the company's financial year to September 30 last. The statement says (in part):

"The made tea produced was 2,792,741 lb., a decrease of some 71% compared with the previous year, when we produced 3,013,872 lb. The diminution in crop, caused by drought, has been more than offset by higher selling prices, due mainly to marked improvement in the quality of our tea. Sales approximated 3m. lb. and commanded an average price of 39½d. per lb. net, as compared with 2.7m. lb. realizing 32.6d. per lb. net last year.

"The group gross profit from estates and plantations, before deducting depreciation, income tax, and other items shown in the profit and loss account, is estimated to be £225,000, the comparable figure for the previous year being £180,459. The proportion applicable to tea should approximate £210,000, against £133,565 for 1958-59.

"The directors declared an interim dividend of 7½% payable on November 1, which is 2½% above the rate of the last interim dividend.

"Our subsidiary company produced 411 tons of all grades of sisal fibre, compared with 397 tons in the previous year. The world price of sisal has remained firm at an economic level during the year, and consequently an improvement on last year's net profit of £4,848 may be expected. Our coffee experiment continues; this year we have harvested 148 cwt., as compared with 86 cwt. last year.

"Our African labour force has worked cheerfully and well. Proposals have been made for the formation of a tea plantation workers trade union, and we and other employers are co-operating with the proposed union officials with the object of making this venture a success for all concerned.

"You will not expect me to comment on the reports either of the constitutional conference held in London in July last or of the Monckton Commission, except to say that your board is keeping a watchful eye on the implications of both reports. I still hope that the economic advantages of co-operation between the three territories will not be blown overboard by any wind of political theory."

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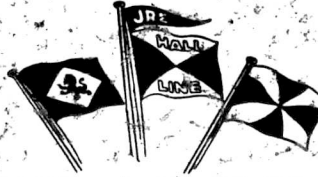


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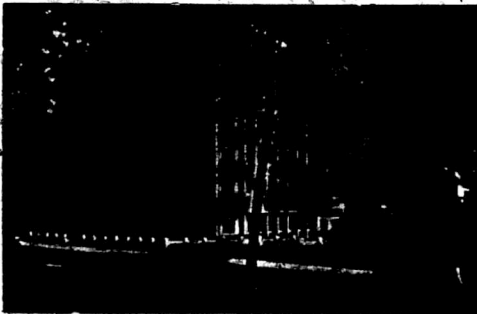
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