

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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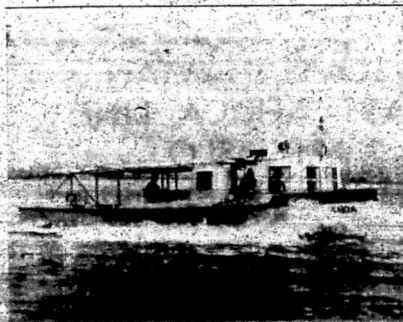
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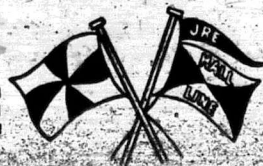
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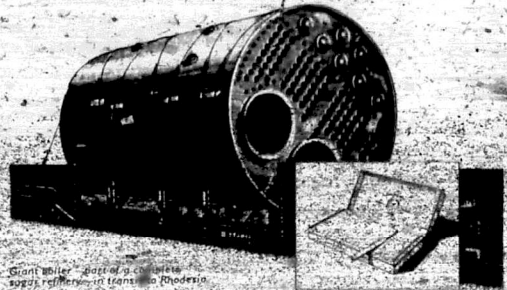
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY AUGUST 18 1960

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### U.N.O. and the Congo

WHATEVER MAY BE SAID in condemnation of the politicians in Belgium who have brought disaster to the Congo and to tens of thousands of their fellow-countrymen there can be no doubt that a small European country which, after a bad start, has done magnificent work in a vast area of Africa has been shamefully treated by the United Nations; and large numbers of Britons all over the world must have felt abashed at the attitude of the United Kingdom Government in supporting the imprudent and misleading resolution which has humbled and angered the Belgian people. Not even the most suspicious person had any excuse for thinking that they were then actuated by imperialist motives: all could see that the sole aim of the Government in Brussels was to afford protection to the 20,000 Europeans still in the Katanga, from which Belgium had offered to withdraw her troops as their duties were taken over by United Nations forces. But that entirely reasonable attitude of co-operation was not enough for the Security Council. Presumably because it was thought expedient to appease the Afro-Asian and Communist blocs, that undertaking was treated with contumely and the demand made for the "immediate" withdrawal of Belgian troops — though, because "immediate" could in practice not be immediate, that peremptory summons had to be coupled with the contradictory proviso that withdrawal should be "on the speedy modalities determined by the Secretary-General".

### Appeasement at Belgian Expense

IN PLAIN ENGLISH, that meant that the international politicians had agreed among themselves to bluff the world because they recognized that that was easier than bluffing Mr. Tshombe. Since they knew that Mr. Hammarskjöld would have to go to Elisabethville to negotiate with him about the kind of force which he would admit, delay was inevitable, and the reasonable, courteous, and honest course would therefore have been to omit the word "immediate" and substitute some such term as "early". Though in the circumstances "immediate" could have no meaning, it was nevertheless retained; and all Belgians, and not they alone, will conclude that the purpose was to conciliate the Communists and African extremists of the Nkrumah type at the expense of Belgian prestige, rights, and indeed obligations. Equally unrealistic was the fourth clause of the resolution, by which the Security Council declared that "the United Nations force in the Congo will not by a party to or in any way intervene in, or be used to influence, the internal or external affairs of the constitutional or otherwise".

### Facts Misrepresented

THOSE WORDS MISREPRESENTED the facts, for their practical effect was to give, or to appear to give, support to Lumumba. Yet his claim to be in control of a united State had daily become less impressive, as he contradicted himself, shrieked silly and threatening statements, quarrelled with his associates, and so strengthened the case for provincial autonomy under a federal government. When he went to the United States there was a strong movement of that kind in only one province; when he returned to Leopoldville a few days later the federal solution was being openly advocated in five of the six provinces. To that with the most resolute leadership, Katanga, he and his emissaries had been refused entry by Mr. Tshombe, who thereby strengthened his hold on local opinion. The arrival of the United Nations forces, whom he had not wanted because the Belgian troops were maintaining law and order, was bound to weaken his position, so that by the very act of deciding to fly in troops the United Nations broke its promise not to intervene in internal disagreements.

### Immense Burden

THAT MR. HAMMARSKJÖLD had prickings of conscience is suggested by the way in which he carried out his mission. Because it was done with consideration, it may not strengthen the position of Lumumba or weaken that of Tshombe, but that does not justify the equivocation of U.N.O., which will soon discover that it has accepted far greater obligations than most of its members now realize — obligations which will last for years, cost many millions, and be indifferently fulfilled because it will be impossible to recruit adequate numbers of first-class men with any knowledge of African conditions (though third and fourth-raters, likely to do more harm than good, will doubtless volunteer in their thousands). Once order has been re-established everywhere, the United Nations should discover what support there really is for provincial autonomy. That will be difficult enough, but neither so difficult nor so dangerous as the attempt to impose a fictitious union which is reasonably resented by Katanga, and probably by Kivu, Kasai, and other provinces also.

### C.-B.'s Mission

IT IS REGRETTABLE I think that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck should have claimed on his return to Kenya that the visit to London of his delegation was "a great success" for that overstatement, which has been made prominent in London newspapers, will undo some of the work done in the previous six weeks.

during which the spokesmen for the Kenya Coalition studiously avoided exaggeration. I not only met the team, some of them repeatedly, but was able to judge their form when addressing private gatherings, and heard the impressions of friends who were present when they talked in confidence to other groups. From all that evidence I assert that there was a careful avoidance of hyperbole, emotionalism, and sectionalism in their representations. They made it very clear that they were not putting merely the white man's case; indeed, the need to protect the mass of Africans against political hotheads of their own race was one of their major arguments. Fair-minded people must have appreciated their fair-minded attitude.

### Ground Not Well Prepared

IT IS NOT EASY to be non-controversial on highly controversial issues, but Sir Ferdinand and his colleagues made the attempt with conspicuous sincerity. That makes it the more disagreeable to have to challenge the claim to "a great success" — which I do because people in Kenya ought not to be lulled once more into a sense of false security. The plain truth is that none of the delegation's main objectives has been achieved; and because adequate preparatory action was not taken in and from Kenya in the weeks and months before their departure, I had no expectation that they would be. By the right kind of approach something much more effective could and should have been done after the Lancaster House conference to prove to the British public how shabbily Kenya had been treated. If the truth about that gathering and its consequences had been brought home to thoughtful and influential people in the United Kingdom (where the masses are more interested in football pools than politics, whether here or in Africa), some movement might have been caused within the Conservative Party; and only if that had been sufficient to impress the Prime Minister was there any possibility of adjustments to the plan which would adequately protect Kenya's economy.

### Opportunistic Politicians

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT is a period of transition, so that political and economic changes may be well ordered. Guarantees of that kind are the more necessary because the African nationalist leaders have continued to spread the idea of further changes at a very early date. Assurances which would remove the fears of Europeans, Asians, and millions of Africans are needed and were requested, but there has been no indication of any deceleration in the programme; and since Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod are opportunistic politicians, none likely — except in vague phraseology of no practical value. There was also an appeal for support for land values and a guarantee of the security of land titles. As the United Party emphasized at Lancaster House, a land stabilization fund of at least £30m. was necessary to maintain confidence among the European farmers. The idea was brusquely rejected (receiving no support from Mr. Blundell or Mr. Bruce McKenzie, who have since had second thoughts); and there is no evidence that H.M. Government has yet changed its mind. Only the other day, indeed, the Minister of Lands in Kenya said that a British promise to provide funds for such a purpose would merely tempt an African-dominated Government in Kenya to risk undermining the Colony's economy by expropriating European farms without compensation. So in that respect it is not possible to claim success.

### Macblundellism Has Damaged Kenya

IT WAS IMPORTANT to urge upon the Colonial Office that the Government should have done better to select servants in Kenya for years to come. By a

coincidence, Mr. Macleod announced while the Coalition delegation was in London that the Treasury would find between £10m. and £20m. annually for the next 10 years to pay part of the salaries of British civil servants in territories now under Colonial Office jurisdiction; but, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued in some detail, that promise will not guarantee the continuance of a competent civil service because the best officials (who must of course have fair treatment over salaries and pensions) will not remain at their posts merely for money if they are frustrated day by day in the fulfilment of their work. Many of them, though essential to the country, will almost certainly be displaced before their work is anything like done because black politicians will want to put their supporters in the jobs, however incompetent they may be to fill them. The decision of H.M. Government owed nothing in content or timing to the non-official mission from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; and, if my view is right, it will have only partial success at the best. For these and other reasons I cannot regard as accurate the suggestion that the delegation scored "a great success." I wish I could, for I am as convinced as ever that great hurt has been done to Kenya by Macblundellism.

### Warning to Thugs

AFRICAN NATIONALIST LEADERS often incite their followers to breaches of law and order, and very frequently dragoon into illegal activities people who have no interest in their ideas and manoeuvres. The inevitable consequence has been a widespread and increasing fear over vast areas of Africa that the security of the subject, whatever his race, will seriously diminish when Africans dominate the Government. Justification for such anxieties has been revealed to all the world during the past few weeks by the tragic events in the Congo. Though they constitute an object lesson which, please God, will not be repeated elsewhere, there is unhappily cause for apprehension in British territories in East and Central Africa. It is the more heartening therefore that Mr. Nyerere, the undoubted leader of Tanganyika Territory, the State on which Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland all abut, should have begun a forthright campaign to drive thugs to the country, and particularly those African extremists whom he does not hesitate to call thugs and hooligans, that when he becomes Chief Minister he will not tolerate lawlessness of any kind.

### Mr. Nyerere Sets An Example

WHEREAS AFRICAN DEMAGOGUES in the neighbouring territories whip up emotion against non-Africans, including missionaries and officials, the president of the Tanganyika African National Union discountenances such exhibitions of racialism, and emphasizes to all his audiences that Europeans and Asians are entitled to the full enjoyment of their legal and moral rights. So that there may be no misunderstanding of his attitude, he has just made the special point that there must be no discrimination against South African citizens merely because T.A.N.U. abhors the policy of *apartheid* followed by the country of their birth. Almost simultaneously an African trade union leader in Tanganyika (who is also an elected member of the Legislative Council) warned businessmen against stocking South African goods. Perhaps Mr. Nyerere could point out to him and other propagators of that doctrine (who include some adherents of T.A.N.U.) that those who will be most prejudiced by that type of boycott will not be the politicians who have done so much to damage the prestige and well-being of the Union, but ordinary people, white and black, farmers and their African employees, manufacturers, merchants, transport concerns



and their African employees, and in Tanganyika itself, the stockists and consumers of South African goods which have long been acceptable. Because Mr. Nyerere is standing courageously against intimidation and lawlessness by politically-minded Africans, it is to be hoped that he will also dissociate himself from the use of a trade boycott as a political weapon.

### Very Urgent

SIR EDGAR WHITHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told the Parliament of that Colony last week that it was a matter of great urgency to have African members in a House which required a substantial increase in its numbers, because it could not now even man the necessary number of select committees. For years this newspaper has emphasized the anomaly of an all-white Parliament in a multi-racial State, and when the Federal Assembly was created some seven years ago with fair African representation it was suggested that the time had come for Southern Rhodesia to take the same course. The very fact that the African political movement has been so much more moderate in that Colony than in its northern neighbours was an added argument for generous action, and it is the continued procrastination over a period of years which has now made the election of Africans "a matter of great urgency". Because neither of the two main political parties has set itself to persuade Southern Rhodesians of the wisdom of the change, the proposal has now to be voiced by the Prime Minister immediately following riots, bloodshed and heavy destruction of property.

### Unfortunately Belated

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that violence should once again appear to have produced what was denied to equity, but, on balance, that is assuredly preferable to further prolongation of the present position. Some Opposition politicians will doubtless use racist arguments in their criticisms, but the tragedy of the Congo will make sensible folk impatient with that attitude. If Mr. Todd still enjoyed the prestige which he had even a year ago he might have exercised a very beneficial influence at this juncture; but his recent request to H.M. Government to suspend the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia and send in British troops will have alienated a very high proportion of those who would previously have hearkened to his advice. I have met a number of Africans from Southern Rhodesia who seemed to me more sensible, balanced, experienced, and good-tempered than the African political leaders in either Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, and I know that that judgment is shared by many people in the Federation. It is a powerful reason for the admission of Africans to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

### Inadequately Protected

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT still fails to provide adequate protection for Africans who have the courage—and it takes real courage—to resist and denounce the intimidation which the Malawi Congress Party uses as the main instrument of its power. A third member of the delegations recently in London, Chief Chikumbu, narrowly escaped retribution immediately after his return to Africa, as will be seen from another column of this issue. Another chief, who had also condemned Malawi had one of his houses burnt down while he was in the United Kingdom, and every window in the home of a third Nyasalander who had similarly condemned the Banda party was broken by stones one night. Not even the apologists for African violence, almost all of them professed adherents of non-violence, can expect anyone to believe that these incidents are all accidental and without political significance.

### Challenge to Dr. Banda

SUCH RISKS were foreseeable. Why was adequate protection not provided by the Nyasaland Government? Is it being given now? That is the least that the authorities can do in recognition of the public services being rendered by brave men. They and their families should be properly shielded from the malevolence of Malawi thugs—for if the culprits are not acting as Malawi terrorists, on whose behalf can they be busy? Dr. Banda could make his contribution by following Mr. Nyerere's example of explicit condemnation of all forms of lawlessness. Telegrams received from Nyasaland just as this issue goes to press report that the riot act had to be read in Blantyre on Tuesday after some 500 Africans, most of them youths, had tried to mob Mr. Matthews Phiri, vice-chairman of the Nyasaland division of the United Federal Party, who denounced Malawi thuggery while he was in England. Tear-gas had to be used to break up this further attempt at intimidation. Why were only eight people arrested?—when the official estimate is that the crowd was at least fifty times that number.

### Whose Car?

A NAIROBI BUSINESSMAN left his office the other day to drive to a club for lunch. In the street an African unknown to him was busily polishing his car. "What are you doing?" he asked. "Polishing my car, *bwana*," was the reply. Asked to explain himself, the simple fellow replied: "It's your car now, *bwana*, but really it's mine. Here is the receipt. You see, I have paid 15s. for it, and I am to have it as soon as *Uhuru* comes. So I want it to shine nicely." With a flashing smile, he added: "May I come often and polish it, so that it will be like a new one when you go and I have the car". That this is an almost verbatim record of the conversation I have been assured by a friend to whom the story was told that day across the lunch table.

### Political Trickery

MANY SIMILAR cases of simplicity and trickery have occurred in different parts of Kenya. Since the Lancaster House Conference three farmers in the Highlands, each in a different district, have told me in private letters that strange Africans found wandering on their property had said, when challenged, that they had come to look over "my farm". Each explained that he had "bought" it from an African political organization, which, for present payment, had promised occupation as soon as self-government arrived. One of the men produced what purported to be a receipt for £3. "How much more must you pay later?" the farmer enquired. "Nothing more, *bwana*. That is why I paid the £3 now, because it was cheap. If I waited for *Uhuru* I might have to pay much more". And these are the people who will be enfranchised by Maebundellism. It would be comic if it were not so tragic.

### Try This to Music

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH—which now gives a more comprehensive coverage of African affairs than any other daily newspaper in Britain, and often the best editorial comment on current African events has quoted in its diary columns Lord Howick's injunction to H.M. Government not to be "stamped into stagnation". It was given the heading "Try This to Music".

The sorts of purpose in Tanganyika, the purpose of building a country and a nation, is the envy of our countrymen. Mr. A. H. Jamul, Minister for Urban Local Government and Works.

# The Cavendish-Bentinck Mission to London

## Coalition's Statement and Comments on Criticisms

THE KENYA COALITION'S delegation to London ended the first phase of its work last week when Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck and Mr. H. P. W. Macmillan, his personal assistant, flew back to Nairobi. Mr. C. O. Oates, intends to return to Kenya on August 26.

During his six weeks in the United Kingdom Sir Ferdinand did not see the Prime Minister (though several newspapers reported that he had done so), but he met the Secretary of State for the Colonies on several occasions, and members of the delegation talked with more than 200 prominent persons with direct or indirect interests in Kenya, including directors of companies with large investments in that country and M.P.s.

Before the leaders left London the following statement was issued to the Press:

"The delegation is very satisfied with its reception in all quarters in the United Kingdom and with the sympathetic attitude towards Kenya's problems which it has found. It has become obvious that a delegation of this sort with a factual and non-partisan approach to Kenya's problems has been well timed and effective. It is clear that certain of our representations have already produced direct or indirect effects and that there is now some light on a formerly bleak horizon.

"The delegation is confident that the need for an orderly period of transition is now appreciated in the United Kingdom, particularly in view of the tragic events in the Congo.

### Discussions with Colonial Office

"The security situation has been fully discussed. Recent moves in Kenya and the United Kingdom have indicated a growing awareness to the present dangers. Representations have also been made to the Colonial Office on the concern of the European community with regard to education and franchise as concerning minorities. The pressing problem of the future of the civil service has been discussed and has been the subject of a recent ministerial statement.

"The provision of adequate funds to support the land market has been discussed both with the Kenya Ministers in London and with the Colonial Office. On this question the delegation has co-operated closely with the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

"While the financial provisions envisaged for the next three years are a step in the right direction, the delegation feels that the provision of funds over such a limited period may well defeat the object of the scheme by creating an impression that land not sold within three years will ultimately become unsaleable. The delegation has pressed, and will continue to press for a more comprehensive long-term scheme. Further discussions with the Kenya National Farmers' Union will take place in Kenya.

"Arrangements have been made to carry on the secretarial and liaison work of the delegation in London. It is expected that Sir Ferdinand and some members of the delegation will return for further talks, possibly towards the end of October.

"The delegation were particularly appreciative of the recent assurance given by the Prime Minister in reply to Major Patrick Wall, M.P., in the House of Commons on Thursday, July 28, to the effect that the security and rights of European, Asian, and Arab communities in Kenya will be maintained.

"In this connexion, Sir Ferdinand wishes to take this opportunity of correcting any misapprehension which may arise from recent reports that Sir Ferdinand saw Mr. Macmillan on several occasions. In fact, he did not meet the Prime Minister, nor has he ever suggested that he had done so. Furthermore, Sir Ferdinand has at no time given any statement regarding any alleged future pledge from H.M. Government regarding compensation or H.M. Government's attitude to the acquisition or non-acquisition of land before or after independence.

"Sir Ferdinand would therefore wish to make it clear that he does not claim to have personally received any promise or assurance in this regard, and that any such promise properly made would have been the subject of discussion between H.M. Government and the Government of Kenya.

about which are so adversely affecting agricultural development.

In a personal statement made just before his departure Sir Ferdinand said:

"It is all very well talking about the wind of change, but if that wind is allowed to blow too long and too fast it can blow a bankrupt country into the hands of a totally inexperienced and possibly ineptly irresponsible Government.

### Kenya Land Now "Worthless"

"The result so far of the Lancaster House Conference is that European farmers cannot sell their land. It is worthless. Shares in our big companies have fallen. I think they will come back, but now they have dropped to a ridiculously low price.

"The large British tea and coffee growing companies are nervous about their future, especially in regard to title and investment of further money.

"This is partly due to the very irresponsible statements made by a number of African leaders who were at the London conference and agreed to the proposals, but immediately rushed back to make speeches which suggested they did not recognize the sanctity of title.

"The same thing is being repeated in Nyasaland. Dr. Banda said he agreed at the conference which ended last week, but already he is saying something else."

WATCHMAN writes:

One can only hope that events will justify the cautious optimism of the statement by the delegation, and that its members, obviously sincere men, have not mistaken a friendly and sympathetic reception for reliable promises of effective action. The horizon has certainly been bleak, but not many people in close touch with East African affairs in London would, I think, agree that it is noticeably brighter.

It is true that there is a recognition in many quarters that there ought to be an orderly period of transition in Kenya, but that affords no guarantee that H.M. Government will insist on a pace suited to the circumstances. It is unhappily much more likely that, for purely political reasons (motive might be a better word), the Cabinet will give the African agitators, unready though they are for real responsibility, too much too soon, to the grave detriment of Kenya as a whole, and especially the African population.

### Pricelless Opportunities Thrown Away

Kenya's cause has been gravely prejudiced by the happenings of the past seven months, not least by the astonishingly slow and inadequate reactions to the Lancaster House catastrophe by those in the Colony who should have been much more prompt and robust in organizing a counter-campaign of enlightenment. If that had been quickly and ably mounted it would have altered the apathetic public men and Press in Britain, those upon whose unquestioning compliance the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and the Cabinet counted when deciding to inflict what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has called Maebundelism. Pricelless opportunities of explaining to the British public the unfairness and folly of the decisions taken at Lancaster House were thrown away, and could naturally not be fully recovered later.

It was in that situation that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck—who had resigned the Speakership in Kenya in disgust at the *Diktat* imposed upon the country in which he has lived for about 35 years—set himself to create the Kenya Coalition, which would, he hoped, unite men of all parties and bone in a practical endeavour to re-establish confidence by obtaining from H.M. Government guarantees in regard to particular to land titles and values, since that alone could prevent a wholesale exodus of European farmers, on whom rests almost the whole structure of Kenya's economy.

After weeks of patient travelling and consultation with all shades of opinion in Kenya, he left for London accompanied by a delegation which contained nobody who had attended the Lancaster House Conference; it had, however, a strong element of young men who were born in Kenya, had married Kenya girls, and had obtained a school in the country. That was the back of the Kenya "mission" in London, to use a term which has become a phrase in the overworked



The United Party in Kenya, led by Group Captain Briggs and Major Roberts, had refrained from all activities which might prejudice the delegation, but their co-operation was not matched by a similar attitude on the part of the New Kenya Group. Indeed, on the very eve of Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's arrival in London Mr. Blundell reappeared. Though ostensibly in the United Kingdom for medical reasons, he immediately called a Press conference, which was widely interpreted as designed to weaken the impact of the Coalition's representations. Whether his action was taken as a result of cold calculation or impetuous impulse, Mr. Blundell denied the delegation that fair wind which it had the right to expect and which he had promised Sir Ferdinand in Nairobi an hour before he left for the United Kingdom.

Instead of following the customary routine of immediately lobbying the Press and Parliamentarians, the delegation very sensibly started with private discussions in the City with those large financial interests which had inevitably been made anxious by the outcome of the Lancaster House gathering, and which were known to have considered the desirability of making strong representations directly to the Prime Minister. Knowing that the Coalition mission was to concentrate on the non-political aspects of the case, these City groups had postponed their approach to the head of the Government until they could hear what the visitors might have to say. It became immediately evident that they shared the same anxieties, and that there was complete agreement on the need for certain actions by H. M. Government.

Not until the ground had been cleared by a series of talks in the City did the delegation make its first contacts with the Colonial Office and politicians; and in order to reduce emotion in the controversy to the minimum, and to avoid any suggestion of internal newspaper pressure upon Ministers who were bound to be sensitive to such attacks on issues which had been dead for months so far as Fleet Street was concerned, no Press conferences or interviews were given.

### Strange Nairobi Criticisms

It is strange to find the sensible dispositions criticized by the Nairobi *Standard* in an article which demands comment.

It opened with the assertion that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck lacks "the strong personality allied to political acumen" necessary to make "the slightest impression", and later accused him of emotionalism in presenting his case. If Kenyans, who know him so well, judged him to be incapable of making "the slightest impression", would they have financed his visit to the tune of several thousand pounds? And if the former Speaker had in fact lacked political acumen, which is essential to the effective discharge of that office, how did he contrive to fill it so successfully?—and many East Africans would say that the crown of his career was the way in which he controlled the Legislature while assuring fair play to all its members, including the inexperienced, extreme, and unruly. As to emotionalism, that is an outstanding characteristic of Mr. Blundell (whom the article praises, somewhat fulsomely).

Another complaint was that the spokesmen for Kenya were squealing before they were hurt. If Kenya had not been desperately "hurt" months before they came to London, the word has lost all meaning. So badly had the Colony been hurt that land had become absolutely unsaleable, share prices on the Nairobi Stock Exchange had shown falls of 50% and more from the pre-Lancaster House quotations, and confidence among Europeans, Asians, and large numbers of Africans had disappeared. This "squealing before they were hurt" suggestion must be one of the greatest exaggerations of the year in East African comment.

Then came the declaration that "it was quite useless to come with a delegation composed entirely of one race"—promptly followed by the admission that "there is a good answer to that charge". Then why make it? The answer, of course, is that any African who had accompanied the delegation—as some were ready to do—would have done so at the risk of his life, and that he and his associates would have been labelled "stooges" of the white man, thus gravely weakening if not destroying their influence among and for their own people.

The next sentence stated that the overwhelming impression in London was that the delegation represent "only European minority". That is ambiguous. Does it mean a minority of the Europeans, or that the Coalition did represent the majority of the European community, which, however, is a minority among Kenya's population as a whole? Whichever interpretation be read of the words, they seem to me unjustifiable to those who the delegates consistently emphasized the need to protect the interests of the mass of Africans, and the fact that some of those who had counselled the delegation during the Mau Mau rebellion made that point emphatically at every opportunity.

It is hard to see the measure of dislike which the British Government and the Conservative Party to the

Blundell and underestimated the Tories' solid support for Mr. Macleod. Neither statement is credible, for it had been evident to everyone for a long time, and particularly at and since the Lancaster House Conference in January and February, that Mr. Blundell was the blue-eyed boy of the Conservative Party, and all could see that Tory M.P.s, if they did not "solidly support" Mr. Macleod, were not prepared to incur the displeasure of the Prime Minister and the Chief Whip by publicly expressing any anxiety or dissatisfaction which they might feel.

The truth as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has emphasized on other occasions is that a strictly disciplined and docile Conservative Party will accept any departure from declared policy and any abandonment of principle which the Prime Minister and his chief agents, among them the Secretary of State for the Colonies may decide to impose. That truth is obvious to all, and it is silly to suggest that it was not recognized by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, who was in party politics in Kenya for many years before he became Speaker. He can have few illusions about the way in which the party game is played.

Another accusation was that the delegation "created widespread uneasiness". How could it create a sentiment which was general before its arrival?

Sir Ferdinand was also said to have "rubbed M.P.s. up the wrong way by saying that he was not a politician". I have asked a number of M.P.s who heard him speak if they heard him make the alleged statement and if they felt offended by his presentation of his case. All replied that he had made his points in fair and friendly fashion, and that he had emphasized that he had not been a party politician for some years because as Speaker he had to be impartial, but that he had previously been in party politics in Kenya for years.

In my judgment, about the only fair statement in an article which was given much prominence is that "Sir Ferdinand commands considerable personal respect in London and an attentive hearing". Even that belated acknowledgment was followed by four paragraphs which belittled the delegation and praised Mr. Blundell and the Kenya Ministers who have visited London.

As my opening remarks indicate, my view is much less optimistic than that of Sir Ferdinand, but I feel that someone ought to answer a series of misstatements to which he can scarcely reply himself.

### Mission "A Great Success"

At Nairobi Airport last Thursday Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck told journalists that his mission had been "a great success", partly because people in England were at last beginning to worry about the share market in Kenya and the Colony's economic situation.

He denied, emphatically that he had spread alarm and despondency in business circles, saying that he had merely presented the facts, inquired about the factors responsible for lack of confidence, and discussed the need for assurances and a form of underwriting.

Asked whether he thought that his four interviews with the Secretary of State had changed Mr. Macleod's attitude to Kenya, he replied: "That is not for me to say. He is a pretty strong-minded person."

To a question whether he thought that Mr. Blundell and some of his colleagues had tried to sabotage the Coalition mission, Sir Ferdinand replied: "Mr. Blundell addressed almost every group that he could find I was going to address, and he said that I was trying to obtain privileges for a minority group."

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way.]

### Kenyatta Visited

A PARTY OF KENYA MINISTERS, including three Africans, has made a six-hour visit to Jomo Kenyatta and four other Mau Mau in exile at Lodwar, in the northern province. An official statement said that all five seemed to be in good health and well informed on current events, but "although encouraged to do so, they refused to discuss political matters". The African Ministers were Mr. J. G. Kioko, Commerce and Industry, Mr. R. Neale, Labour and Mr. J. Mupfema, Health. Three months ago K.A.N.U. threatened non-cooperation and resignation of the African Ministers unless all Mau Mau members of the Legislature were allowed to sit. Kenyatta's views on Kenyan future

# Security Council to Meet Again on New Congo Crisis

## Mr. Lumumba Orders Martial Law and Search for "Belgian Spies"

THE UNITED NATIONS Security Council which only last week held an emergency session on the Congo has once again had the Congo problem thrown back into its lap. A second special session was requested by Mr. Hammarskjöld because of the crisis which has arisen over his disagreement with Mr. Lumumba about the role of U.N. troops and the Congolese Prime Minister's declaration of "no confidence" in the Secretary-General. On Tuesday Mr. Lumumba imposed martial law for six months and announced special tribunals to deal with trouble-makers. A search for "Belgian spies" was carried out in Leopoldville on his orders and U.N. men were among those held for identification, but were later released. Two Belgians were arrested and are to be expelled.

Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder as accurately as possible in a situation which is still confused.

M. Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister, said on Tuesday of last week that Belgium could not recover financially from the loss of the Congo without reviewing her entire military position with N.A.T.O. She had spent £25m. on bases for N.A.T.O. in the Congo which had now to be abandoned. "I now fully understand that generosity does not pay," he added. An order for 200 planes for the Belgian Air Force had already been cancelled.

Ruanda-Urundi, administered by Belgium under a U.N. trusteeship, had depended on Belgian bases in the Congo, and especially on the Katanga bases in Katanga. Belgium had spent thousands of million of francs on Ruanda-Urundi, and this year's budget envisaged the expenditure of a further 750m. francs. It would be greatly to Belgium's advantage to abandon her task in Ruanda-Urundi, "which has caused plenty of trouble."

### Security Council Resolution

The Security Council's resolution, "recognizing that the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the province of Katanga will be a positive contribution to and essential for the proper implemention of the Security Council resolutions," declared that the council:

- (1) Confirms the authority given to the secretary-general by the Security Council resolutions of July 14 and 22, 1960, and requests him to continue to carry out the responsibility placed on him thereby;
- (2) Calls upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw immediately its troops from the province of Katanga under speedy modalities determined by the secretary-general and to assist in every possible way the implemention of the council's resolution;
- (3) Declares that the entry of the United Nations force into the province of Katanga is necessary for the full implemention of this resolution;
- (4) Reaffirms that the United Nations force in the Congo will not be a party to, or have any intervence in, or be used to influence, the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise;
- (5) Calls upon all member-States, in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council and to afford mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Security Council;
- (6) Requests the secretary-general to implement this resolution and report further to the Security Council as appropriate.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, postponing his departure from New York for the Congo to undertake "urgent negotiations" on the withdrawal of Belgian troops from Katanga, conferred with Messrs. Wigny (Belgium) and Kuznetsov (Russia). General Ghysens, commanding Belgian forces in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, said that 92% of the Europeans planned to leave when the Belgian troops withdrew, since they had "no confidence in the United Nations."

In Leopoldville Mr. Lumumba announced that President Kasavubu had assured him that he supported the unity of the Congo. The Prime Minister, having described the members of Mr. Kasavubu's cabinet as "a bunch of traitors," announced that he was plotting with the Abako leader Yumbo. Press Secretary Francois Cuvier declared that the Congo would be granted "no money" and that the Congo would be promised "peace and liberty" but not money. "No Congo Ministers had received their salaries"

"but we do not need money; we can eat with the people". He accused Roman Catholic bishops and Catholic priests of meddling in the affairs of the country, and Catholic priests of deserting their missions to plot. While the Government would never meddle in Church affairs, it would not tolerate Church meddling in politics.

The Belgian flag over the Belgian Embassy was badly hoisted down as the Ambassador, Baron van den Bosch, departed.

Mr. Tshombe asked for a U.N. delegation to visit Katanga in connexion with the first Security Council resolution. Observers reported that a comment Mr. Tshombe had no doubt that in the long run he would win his principal object—Congo federation.

Mr. Kalonji, an opposition leader in the Congolese Assembly, proclaimed independence in the south of Kasai, about a third of the province in size and containing over half the population and important diamond mines. As Mr. Kalonji is a leader of the Baluba tribe, the largest in Kasai, his action was thought likely to silence Baluba opposition to Mr. Tshombe in Katanga. Mr. Kalonji said that he had appealed for U.N. intervention in Kasai, where 300 people had already died in inter-tribal fighting. Five provincial deputies, one senator, and one deputy of the Central Parliament had, he said, been murdered when they tried to leave Luluabourg, the provincial capital.

Mr. Tshombe stated that his Government hoped to re-establish normal financial relations with foreign concerns "without any restrictions whatsoever," but announced that the new National Bank of Katanga would take the severest measures against businesses which did not pay into the National Bank the product of their exports. The Belgian authorities had obliged Katanga enterprises to make such payments to Belgium.

Mr. Kimba, Minister of Public Works in Katanga, and leader of a Katanga delegation, had talk at the Foreign Office in London with Mr. H. Smith, assistant head of the African Department.

Mr. Hammarskjöld announced on Wednesday that he would fly to Elisabethville two days later at the head of two Swedish companies of U.N. troops, accompanied by his special adviser on African affairs. There was no question of accepting any conditions regarding the entry of U.N. troops. In New York he met a Congolese delegation led by Mr. Gizenga and discussed the provision of officials and technicians by U.N.

### Riot in Leopoldville

From Leopoldville that evening Mr. Lumumba was reported to have been hit in the face by a stone while unsuccessfully trying to quell a riot between his followers and rival Africans who oppose his unitary policy and want a federation. Trouble started when the police and members of Mr. Lumumba's party tried to enter the Abako party headquarters. The Abako men resisted, the police opened fire, the party's vice-president was injured by a bullet, and four of their officials were arrested. Members of the Kalonji party, whose headquarters are nearby, supported the Abako in the fighting. Force Publique men stopped the riot and sealed off the African quarter of the city. A double guard was placed outside Mr. Lumumba's house.

At a Press conference, a little earlier he was nervous in answering questions about Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Kalonji's declaration of independence. He said his Government would act against anyone who tried to set up a separate State; nobody had a right to proclaim independence. He again accused the Belgians of bad faith, of jamming the Congo radio, of cutting cables, and performing "systematic sabotage and sedition against the republic."

Mr. Ileo, President of the Senate, and a supporter of the Kalonji group of the Congo National Movement, declared his support for federation, saying: "The Congo is not a people, but a collection of large ethnic groups. The republic is in imminent danger of total disintegration, and the best chance of its survival lies in its reorganization along federal lines." While he was talking armed Congolese police arrived and searched for "plotters."

Count Lynden, principal representative of Belgium in Katanga, broadcast from Elisabethville to attempt to dispel the fears of approaching troubles among the Belgian population. About 12,000 remained of the 30,000 Belgians in Katanga at the end of June. There was an expectation of disorder among Africans when U.N. troops arrived. Count Lynden stressed that Belgian troops would not be withdrawn until they had been replaced by a progressive substitution of U.N.

Continued on page 1224



# Union-Castle Line's Fine New Flagship

## Entirely New Standards for Voyagers to Africa

THE NEW FLAGSHIP of the Union-Castle fleet, the 38,000-ton WINDSOR CASTLE, which is due to leave Southampton this afternoon on her maiden voyage, has been described with strict accuracy by her master, Captain George H. Mayhew, as "the ship of the year."

The largest British liner launched since the QUEEN ELIZABETH, and about 10,000 tons larger than any other vessel in the African service, she has standards of luxury which testify to the faith of the company's directors in the future of traffic and trade between the United Kingdom and Southern Africa and to their determination to attract business from the air to the sea; for, when knowledge of the WINDSOR CASTLE spreads through the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and the Union, it will indeed be surprising if many people who might otherwise have travelled by Comet, Britannia, or some other fine aircraft do not decide that they must make one journey, if not both, in this splendid ship.

She has accommodation for 241 first class and 591 tourist passengers, but some cabins have been made ingeniously interchangeable, so that the numbers can be varied; the first class can be reduced by up to 48 berths and that of tourist travellers increased by a maximum of 96.

Another innovation is that each class has a complete deck for its public rooms. Forward on the promenade deck is a circular lounge, and which are the smoke-room, drawing-room, card-room, library, gymnasium, veranda, cafe, swimming pool, and exceptionally roomy games deck of the first class. On the bridge deck above are a sun-deck and a children's playroom which is a delight. Its most prominent feature is a large model of a paddle-steamer, with steering-wheel, bell, and even compass. It is certain, therefore, that there will be keen competition among youngsters of both sexes not merely to board but to command the SAUCY SUE.

### Drastic Departures from Precedent

The tourist class public rooms on A deck can be matched in very few liners, if any. They have a spaciousness and quality which were not enjoyed by first class travellers in any ship on the African run not many years ago. The smoke-room, two if not three times as large as passengers are likely to expect, is a triumph for its designers.

A small team of carefully picked interior decorators have clearly been trusted to achieve unusual but most attractive results. A special word of praise must be said for Miss Jean Munro, who was in general control of the decoration. She was faced with thousands of decisions on materials, colour schemes, furnishings, and patterns of all kinds, and when I spent a night aboard with nearly 200 other guests, almost every comment I heard, especially those of the ladies (connoisseurs in these matters), was of admiration.

As an indication of the trouble taken, the first class dining saloon has entirely different aspects by day and night. By day it is a bright, sunny room, dominated by a splendid painting of Windsor Castle. At night soft drapings achieve a transformation.

Adjacent to this room, which is forward on D deck, is a delightful private dining-room with Regency furniture, fittings, and decorations. Few ships afloat, even if built to please American tycoons, can have a room so well proportioned and successfully furnished.

The tourist cabins are roomy and good, the first class larger and excellent, the de luxe accommodation splendid, and there is one super-luxe suite available at £900 for the single voyage, whether occupied by one or two persons. For the sake of the tourist class it is probable that Southern Africa should continue to produce millionaires, or at any rate persons with plutocratic ideas, and the willingness to pay for them.

It is a common criticism of modern interior design that it is not as high as with the use of traditional materials, and there will be no doubt that this criticism is well founded. The modern interior is more expensive, but generally speaking, it is more comfortable. Even the barnacles which thrive on the outside of a ship

when she is stopped or moving at less than two knots are to be denied their prescriptive right by the WINDSOR CASTLE, which is the first British passenger ship to be fitted with a new anti-fouling system, invented by a London company. The product will be effect-spread by the hull with a gaseous aerosol spray. Whenever the ship is in port or moving at under two knots a mist of compressed air, mixed with tiny bubbles of a liquid poisonous to the organisms that cause fouling, will be so discharged that the bubbles rise and break against the hull, coating it with a microscopically thin layer of a substance which is not injurious to fish. This precautionary measure will save thousands of gallons of anti-corrosion paint and the labour of applying it, reduce fuel consumption, and cut by half the frequency of dry-dockings.

Every cabin, including those of the crew, is air-conditioned, as are the lounges, dining saloons, and the most comfortable cinema, which will take all the first class passengers at one sitting and the tourist in two.

Oars have disappeared from the ship's boats, which, propelled by levers which are pulled backwards and forwards, are known to seamen as "barnacle's" boats. A quartermaster confided to me that their one defect is that a slacker, who would be spotted at once if he did not pull fairly on his oar, can go through the motions and not be so easily detected in this novel type of craft.

### Commodores

The master, who is commodore of the fleet, is Captain George H. Mayhew, who was awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours List of 1959. Born in 1901, he joined the Union-Castle as a cadet, and after serving in five other ships, received his first command in 1941, when he took over the LIANGIBBY CASTLE. He was master of the ROXBORGH CASTLE when she was sunk by an enemy submarine off the Azores early in 1943 and commanded the PRETORIA CASTLE when she took part in the Royal Naval Review at Spithead 10 years later.

The chief engineer, who is the commodore engineer of the fleet, is Mr. DUNCAN ABERCROMBY, who joined the line as a junior engineer at the age of 28. He has been chief engineer of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, the ARUNDEL CASTLE, and the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

Lieut.-Commander E. W. Sowden, R.D., R.N.R., the staff captain, also joined as a cadet. He served as an R.N.R. officer throughout the last war and then rejoined the line, his first command being in 1952. He had been master of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE and WARWICK CASTLE before he became staff captain of the PENDENNIS CASTLE early this year.

Captain Mayhew, who sports a monocle and has an exceptional memory for faces and names, is a gifted host, a good speaker, an officer keenly interested in the social activities of his ship, and, it goes without saying, a fine seaman.

## Archbishop's Strong Confidence

### Tributes to East and Central Africa

THE ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, who returned at the week-end from his visits to Tanganyika Territory and Southern Rhodesia, said at London Airport that he did not expect events in the Congo to have a disturbing impact on British East and Central Africa.

"In Kenya, Tanganyika, and Southern Rhodesia, although in different degrees, I found an underlying stability of opinion that these troubles were going to be worked through successfully—in Tanganyika almost certainly, in Kenya with very high hopes, and in Southern Rhodesia with perhaps more trouble and creaking at the joints.

"The impression I gained from talking to people is that the Congo will really have no effect at all if people keep their heads. This is because the situation there is so different.

"In the three territories there has always been good government, a sense of fair play and sympathy, and a determination to work towards self-government as soon as possible."

By appointing African bishops, the Churches were setting an example for the political order.

Asked to comment on the appointment of the Rev. Trevor Huddleston as Bishop of Maseru, Dr. Fisher said: "I feel that East Africa very much wanted him. He wants to be a good bishop and a good man. He has had more than enough of both aspects of the political situation in the four parts of Africa. The political situation in Tanganyika was very different from that in the other parts of Africa."

He also worked the 1700 hours travel time of the 1700 miles

# PERSONALIA

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is to visit Hong Kong in October.

MR. JOHN MILLER, G.C., has been appointed secretary of the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya.

LORD LUTYER, chairman of the London Committee of the Ottoman Bank, has celebrated his 59th birthday.

MR. ERISA KIRONDI has been appointed deputy chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board for the next year.

MR. M. A. BRAMA, commercial counsellor in the Portuguese Embassy in Washington, is visiting East Africa.

MR. F. M. CRAWFORD, son of SIR FREDERICK AND LADY CRAWFORD, is now district officer in Nakuru, Kenya.

MR. L. M. BOYD has arrived in England from Uganda on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

An exhibition and trade fair recently held in Dar es Salaam was organized by MR. VICTOR MICHELSON and MR. K. KING.

MRS. KATHLEEN BLACKWELL, who was with MR. TOM MBOYA at the time of his car crash in Kenya, is an American Negress.

MRS. MARGARET BRETT has been elected the first woman Mayor of Bulawayo. She has been on the City Council since 1953.

MR. J. A. TAYLOR, superintendent in Dar es Salaam of the African Wharves Ltd., and MRS. TAYLOR have arrived on leave.

MR. A. R. MACDONALD, chairman of the Civil Service Commission in Kenya, reached this country by sea at the end of last week.

COMMANDER A. J. E. DUNCAN, former manager of the Land Bank of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in the STIRLING CASTLE on Friday.

MR. R. G. HOSKINS DAVIES, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, is on a six weeks' visit to Canada and the United States.

MR. TOM MBOYA has begun proceedings for alleged libel against another African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, MR. F. J. KHAMISI.

When driving his car on the Cannes-Nice road last week, the AGA KHAN was in collision with a motor scooter, the owner of which was injured.

MR. W. RENWICK, staff controller of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and MRS. RENWICK have returned to the United Kingdom from East Africa.

MR. E. H. WRIGHT, of Njoro, who has been farming in Kenya since 1912, has celebrated his 75th birthday. "SANDY" WRIGHT has spent all the 48 years in the same district.

MR. A. F. BEAKBANE, chairman of Brooke Bond East Africa, Ltd., and MRS. BEAKBANE and their two daughters arrived in London on Friday in the British India liner UGANDA.

MR. S. M. KIINGI, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Uganda, has addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Rhodesians now in London include MR. H. C. BURGALL, of the Federal Treasury, MR. AND MRS. W. A. GODLINGTON, MR. J. W. ENGLAND, MR. AND MRS. E. J. JEFFREYS and MR. AND MRS. J. R. COOKSEY.

The first public engagement of MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, since he assumed office of Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will be to open the Commonwealth Exhibition in Edinburgh next Thursday.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT is due to Rome on behalf of the Christian Council to discuss with the International Dynamics Committee the position of non-white sportsmen in South Africa.

MR. E. J. PAKES, chairman and managing director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and MRS. PAKES were homeward passengers from Gibraltar in the UGANDA, which docked in London on Friday.

While he was in London DR. HASTINGS BANDA told a representative of the *Scotsman* that he intended to establish a university college for Nyasaland at Livingstonia. He hoped it would be affiliated to a Scottish university.

MR. ALEX. MACMILLAN is to become organizing secretary of the Northern Rhodesia European Mine-workers Union. He has been employed at the Banbolt Mine, where he has been chairman of the local branch.

MR. JONATHAN NJENGA, a community development officer in the Kiambu district, represents Kenya at the World Assembly of Youth now being held in Accra, Ghana. He was educated at Tabora High School, Tanganyika.

MR. W. H. L. GORDON, who recently joined the John Holt group of Liverpool as chairman of John Holt (Nigeria), Ltd., has been elected a director of John Holt (Overseas), Ltd. He will leave England for Lagos early in October.

MR. GERALD F. SAYERS will leave London on August 23 to revisit Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda. While he is in Tanganyika Territory he will be joined by SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who owns some of the best grouse moors in Scotland, has let three of them to the DUKE OF ROXBOROUGH, the COMTE DE BOISGUILLEN, and the HON. DAVID HELY-HUTCHINSON.

On their way back from the independence celebrations in Madagascar, SENATOR ESIN ANWANA ESIN, a Minister of State in the Federal Government of Nigeria, and MR. J. N. UKUGBU, a senior official, were the guests of the GOVERNOR OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA and LADY GIBBS.

MR. R. E. COLES, for the past four years assistant to the general secretary of the Institute of Journalists in London, is about to take up an appointment as a hospital secretary in Kenya. For nine years he was in the service of a group of hospitals in Camberwell, London.

CHIEF A. S. FUNDIKIRA, Minister for Lands and Surveys in Tanganyika, represented that Government at the Madagascar independence celebrations. Kenya's representatives were MR. J. N. MUMBI, Minister for Health and Welfare, and MR. C. MADAN, Minister without Portfolio.

MR. J. T. S. MOIR, of Kisema Estate, Thika, who has farmed in Kenya for half his 80 years, was dining one night recently when an African gang attacked and seriously wounded the night watchman and then attempted to enter the house. They were driven off by labourers on the farm.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT and his daughter, MRS. NICHOLAS, flew back to Nairobi from London on Sunday. SIR ALFRED will be back in the United Kingdom for a short stay next month. LADY VINCENT, whose death was reported in our last issue, had just completed 50 years in Kenya.

AIR MARSHAL S. C. ELWORTHY, who has assumed the appointment of Commander-in-Chief, British Forces, Arabian Peninsula, arrived in Nairobi recently on a short visit to Kenya. His predecessor, AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR HUBERT PATCH, was spending a few days in Kenya before returning to the United Kingdom.

MR. R. C. BRIDGMAN-WHITE, Conservative M.P. for the Rochester Division of Lancashire, and one of the lords of the Treasury, arrived in Nyasaland on Monday on a private visit. Before leaving for Southern Rhodesia on Saturday he hopes to see senior officials and the leaders of all political parties.



MR. NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA, editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Salisbury, is on a 14 weeks' study visit to the United States.

THE REV. J. MENDELSON, minister of Arlington Street, Unitarian Church, Boston, U.S.A., has paid a short visit to East Africa.

A recent visitor to Nyasaland was PROFESSOR K. E. ROBINSON, director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in the University of London.

MR. HARMANN ECKER, economic counsellor to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the U.S.A., has just paid a short visit to East Africa.

MR. A. M. LEDERER, president of the International Committee of Scientific Management, accompanied by MR. SHERMAN HOAR, is due in East Africa in a few days.

DR. R. H. KOKERNUT is in Kenya on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, especially to visit the East African veterinary research and medical research laboratories.

After 30 years' teaching in Africa, MISS DORIS E. CARTWRIGHT, senior woman education officer in the Northern Rhodesian Ministry of African Education, has retired to England.

MR. DAVID BARRETT, of the International Federation of Plantation Agricultural and Allied Workers, recently visited Uganda to examine the chances of organizing plantation workers in the Protectorate.

One representative of East Africa, MR. C. G. T. O'HAGAN, of Kenya, is to attend an International Seminar on Bilingualism which will meet in Aberystwyth between August 20 and September 1.

MR. W. P. BOYD, senior veterinary trypanosomiasis officer to the Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is spending about a month in East Africa to study local methods of trypanosomiasis control.

MR. S. MATSSON, a Swedish trade unionist, has arrived in Ndola to help build up African trade unions in Northern Rhodesia. He is on a two-year tour under the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

MR. HOWARD STENT, for the last nine years director of the East African Industrial Research Organization in Nairobi, has retired at the age of 57. He has spent nearly 30 years in East Africa, and after his leave in England will return to settle in Kenya.

PROFESSOR R. J. KELLAR, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Edinburgh, who is also a member of the Panel of Medical Visitors to Colonial Territories, and MRS. KELLAR, who have been in Uganda and Kenya during the past fortnight, will go to Tanganyika next week.

MR. A. K. KIRONDE, a Muganda, who became Minister of Works in the Uganda Government in November 1958 on the retirement of Sir Handley Bird, has resigned in order to devote his full time to the leadership of the recently formed United National Party. His first appointment in the Government was in September 1955, when he was made Assistant Minister of Social Services.

MR. H. A. B. PARKER, formerly principal of Livingstone Memorial Training School, Mbereshi, is principal of the new Malcolm Moffat Teacher Training College at Serenje, Northern Rhodesia. The first year's intake will be 100 students from the London Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Mission, the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, and the Christian Missions in Many Lands.

MR. W. A. WHITSON, who was secretary to the Guillebert committee of inquiry into British Railways, and formerly a senior conciliation officer in the U.K. Minister of Labour has been asked by the Secretary of State to inquire into the ways of industrial relations in the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. He is expected to make his report to the chairman of the East Africa High Commission within two months.

SIR JULIAN and LADY HUXLEY will arrive in East Africa from the Federation in a few days.

Five journalists and publicists from East Africa have just arrived in the United Kingdom at the invitation of the Colonial Office. They are SHEIKH NASSIR SEIF EL-BUALY, of the Public Relations Office in Zanzibar; MR. GEORGE W. B. KAVUMA, of Munno, Uganda; MR. STEPHEN MIANDO, a freelance journalist and broadcaster in Tanganyika; MR. ADAM SALIM, of the United Kingdom Information Office in that Territory; and MR. JAMES A. WHITSON, of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi.

## Obituary

MR. THOROLD FIELD, whose death at his home in the U.S.A. is announced, was a consulting mining engineer whose connexion with the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia went back to 1926, when he began a very close examination of the Roan Antelope property. He reported so enthusiastically that the American Metal Company put up much of the capital for early development, from which start it increased its investments until they now run into many millions of pounds. Field, who maintained his interest in Africa, was to find his predictions fulfilled by Roan Antelope's rise to be one of the world's greatest copper mines. At the time of his death he was adviser on raw materials to the Atomic Energy Commission of the U.S.A.

MAJOR CLIFFORD A. HILL, who has died at his home near Machakos, Kenya, at the age of 84, began ostrich farming in that district 55 years ago, remained in the area for more than half a century, and was for nearly half that time chairman of the district association. He joined the East African Mounted Rifles on the outbreak of the 1914-18 war, commanded the regiment later, and was awarded the D.S.O. and Bar for gallantry in action. Despite his age, he volunteered for active service again in 1939, and served throughout the Ethiopian campaign as a liaison officer, with the South Africans.

PROFESSOR DEAN ABBOTT SMITH, O.B.E., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Physiology in the University of Khartoum, who has died in England at the age of 51, joined the Colonial Medical Service in 1935 and a few years later became acting professor of medicine in the University of Hong Kong. He and his wife were interned by the Japanese for three years during the last war. He went to the Sudan in 1952 as the first professor of physiology.

MRS. LILIAN BISHOP, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 77, arrived in Nyasaland in 1906 as the bride of Mr. Alexander Bishop, then manager in Chinde of the river fleet which provided the only access to Nyasaland, where they settled in 1921. For almost 30 years she remained in Blantyre without once visiting England, where she was born. One of her ten children is now Controller of Customs in Zanzibar.

MR. HERBERT JOHN LOWE, C.B.E., Director of Veterinary Service in Tanganyika Territory from 1938-48, has died in Eire at the age of 67. He spent all his Colonial career in Tanganyika, to which he was first appointed in 1918.

MR. HUGH DAVIDSON, of Lymington, Hampshire, who died suddenly in hospital recently, was for some years in the Colonial Service in Uganda.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BERTRAM ALEXANDER FOWLES, C.M.G., who has died in Dublin at the age of 78, had served in the Sudan.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM BYNE, formerly of the Indian Army, has died in Southern Rhodesia. He had formed part of the

## There Could be Another Congo in Kenya Lesson of the Congo Disaster

### Settlers Will Not Be "Guinea-Pigs"

MR. A. T. CRAWLICK, chairman of the United Party of Kenya has written in a letter to *The Times* : —

"The separatist movement in Katanga, which threatens to break up the new Congo Republic to the benefit of Russia at the expense of the West, has led to belated suggestions of introducing provincial autonomy and a federal type of constitution.

It has been demonstrated dramatically and tragically that unitary government on Western democratic lines does not and cannot work when racial and tribal differences are marked and that to ignore such differences is fatal. Fortunately, the British Government has recognized this in the case of Nigeria and is instituting a federal constitution which has every chance of success.

In Kenya, however, where there are three major races, and where African tribalism is a strong force among a Native population, itself divided into three main ethnic groups, H.M. Government has decreed that there shall be unitary government based on the Westminster model, which in fact means the rule by the backward black majority of the immigrant Europeans and Asians who form the economic and cultural backbone of the country.

"This scheme, which bears no relation to reality, which ignores racial and tribal differences and economics, can never work, if for no other reason than that the Europeans have seen what is happening in the Congo, realize the same would in all probability be their fate in Kenya, and have no intention of being the guinea-pigs in Mr. Macmillan's and Mr. Macleod's ill-conceived experiment.

"Today the talk in every European club and bar is not whether people shall leave, but where they shall go and when, while those who for various reasons cannot leave are organizing their own defence. The ultimate result will be the complete economic collapse of Kenya and in all probability a reversion to barbarism.

"The only way of averting such a disaster is a reappraisal of the situation. Yes! Even at this late hour — and the careful consideration of plans for a federal constitution. Such plans have been put forward time and again, but their serious consideration has always been refused by the Secretary of State.

"In view of recent events in the Congo, it is high time Mr. Macleod reversed his negative attitude, threw overboard impositions based on an ideology unconnected with conditions in the Colony, and thought and acted realistically for a change.

"If he does not, there will be another Congo in Kenya; and it will then be the inescapable obligation of the British people to evacuate their kith and kin in good time with full compensation, to save them from being victims in a tragedy for which H.M. Government alone will be responsible."

### Madness to Do Away With Chiefs

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, referred at the opening of the new council chamber of the Buhaya Native Authority to the "fever for uprooting the chiefs" as both stupid and futile.

As the people had more say in their own affairs, the status of the chiefs must change, he said, but "if an instrument of government is doing its work properly there is no need to do away with it or replace it. It would be madness to do away with the chiefs simply because in Europe they have a different system.

"It is our intention to adopt democracy here in Tanganyika, but it will be African democracy, not English or American or Russian. It will be a form of democracy that will be suitable for the Haya, Chagga and Sukuma. But it will not be an African form of democracy if we abandon everything African and start a new system."

### Commando Carrier at Mombasa

H.M.S. *Blackark*, a commando carrier of 22,000 tons, which has 21 helicopters and a Royal Marine Commando of 1,000 men, is expected to arrive in port in Mombasa for about another week before putting to sea for the east coast. She will then probably return to Mombasa, where she is expected to be based.

### Mr. Harry Oppenheimer's Views

THE RHODES POLICY of equal rights for all civilized men was again recommended as the only sound principle for African territories by Mr. Harry F. Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation when he spoke in Kitwe at the annual dinner of the Northern Rhodesia Society of Engineers.

The Congo disaster, he said, attributable to callous, irresponsible, and incompetent African politicians, was a lesson and a warning to the Federation.

"But I should be very sorry if the lesson drawn from these deplorable events was that Africans are not and cannot be fit to govern. What the Congo example does show is that primitive, uncivilized people cannot be trusted with the running of a modern State, and that independent democracy is possible only if the electorate has reasonable standards of education and civilization.

"Central Africa needs investment capital and the skilled men to use it. They cannot be provided from local resources, and they will not be forthcoming from outside — and this probably applies with greater force to the skilled men than the money — unless government in the Central African countries is stable and confident and maintains civilized standards.

"Democracy, in the absence of civilized standards of behaviour and reasonable administrative confidence, is utterly useless, and indeed merely a sham.

"With our sympathy for the European men and women who have devoted their lives to the development of the Congo we should couple deep sympathy for the millions of peaceful Africans in the Congo who found themselves abandoned by the Government on which they had so long relied to the mercies of African politicians who have already shown themselves to be callous, irresponsible, and incompetent.

"It is very much to be hoped that the British Colonial Office, in judging who should be entrusted with political power in the territories for which it is responsible, will have regard to individual merit alone. They have not been doing that always in the recent past.

"The best measure of civilization available is the system of minimum educational or income qualifications, such as has been adopted in the Federation — that is, the Rhodes policy of equal rights for all civilized men."

### Need for Confidence

WE MUST ESTABLISH confidence among commercial and industrial organizations, said Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, when he addressed a conference of African chambers of commerce in Kisumu. He continued: "Only in this way can we create that trust on the part, not only of those who have developed this country so far, but in our neighbours and all our many friends overseas on whom we rely to provide the necessary capital for the further development of our economy. In future Africans must play their full part in all aspects of our economic life in order to increase productivity and speed on the change from a subsistence to a cash economy. There must be no halt in our commercial and industrial development. Rather do I wish to see the tempo increased."

### Creating Confidence

TO STIMULATE THE FLOW OF CAPITAL into productive enterprises in Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor of the Territory, said when he opened an exhibition and trade fair in Dar es Salaam, there must be confidence in the country, in its good government, in the maintenance of law and order, the security of property, and the just and equitable treatment of all the people. "Only if we are seen to have this foundation of efficient, impartial administration shall we be considered creditworthy by leaders and investors, and only if we are creditworthy can we hope to acquire those investments upon which the success of our programmes for economic development will depend."



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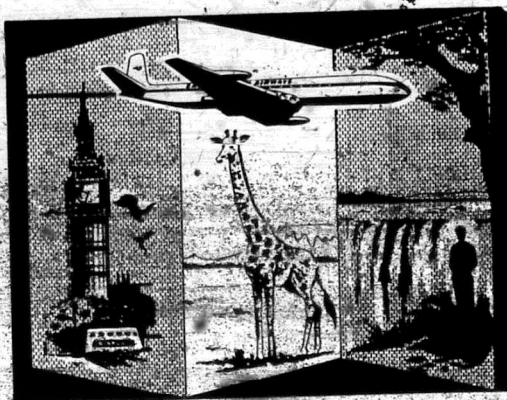
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**Beira agents:** East African Shipping Agency (Easa) P.O.B. 72 & 82

**Mombasa agents:** Mitchell Clegg & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O.B. 141, Mombasa

**Ndola agents:** Leopold Walford (Ca.) Ltd., Collet House, King George Avenue, Ndola (P.O.B. 1567)



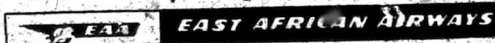
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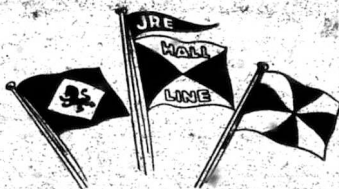


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## T.A.N.U. Pledge to Uphold Law

### "We Shall Maintain Discipline," Says Mr. Nyerere

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, addressing the Convention of Associations of Tanganyika in Moshi last week, promised the people of all races in Tanganyika "the security of law and order."

"I shall not be another Lumumba, a Prime Minister without power, without the backing of the people," he said. "We have the King's African Rifles and the police, and the discipline of a strong party organization and a united people behind us. Do not suppose for one minute that we shall not use all these things. The real future in Tanganyika lies with all its people, all the races in the country. My promise to them all is security of law and order."

Mr. Nyerere was replying to questions by Captain J. E. Wright, who said that some very inflammatory speeches had been made in the Northern Province recently and that there had been an undercurrent of animosity towards the immigrant communities in the area. He asked for specific assurances that action would be taken against members of T.A.N.U. branches who made irresponsible and inflammatory speeches.

In reply Mr. Nyerere said that all branches had been warned that strong measures would be taken against people who made such threatening speeches, and action had been taken against some of them and would continue to be taken.

"Changes are going to take place in this country," he continued, "but there will be no change in T.A.N.U.'s attitude towards law and order. We are pledged to ensure that this is going to continue to be an absolutely peaceful country."

### If Dr. Verwoerd Came

Turning to a reference by Captain Wright to the fears of South African farmers in the Territory, Mr. Nyerere said: "We have a very serious quarrel with the policies which are being carried out in South Africa, but not with South Africans as people. If Dr. Verwoerd himself came to this country as a farmer I would give him the same assurance as an individual that I give to you now."

"Coming from South Africa is no crime. The South African farmer in this country may not always agree with us, but he has the same rights of citizenship as all of us. As a citizen of this country, the security of his person and his property is his right, as it is that of all of us, of all races and colours."

"Tanganyika has become an example to the whole of Africa, not only as a matter of morals or ethics, but also as a matter of political expediency, our reputation is worth more than diamonds or gold or all the wealth of Tanganyika put together. Our reputation for peace and tranquility can bring us millions in foreign investment, money that is needed in our fight against ignorance, poverty, and disease. Do not believe that I or T.A.N.U. will allow ruffians to create disturbances and spoil all this. We will not allow them to spoil it."

Chief A. S. Fundikira, Minister for Lands and Surveys, said in Tunduru that when Tanganyika achieved her independence there would be no racial conflict. If necessary, strict measures would be taken to ensure that there was no breakdown of law and order and that the people of Tanganyika of all races lived in peace and harmony. Tanganyika had earned a good name for racial harmony and co-operation, but what was happening in some neighbouring countries reflected no credit on Africa.

## Intimidation in Nyasaland

ANOTHER TWO MALAWI PARTY AGENTS have been imprisoned in Nyasaland. Billiat Maglass, a former chairman of the Maponde district organization, has been sentenced to nine months' hard labour for intimidation of another African by sending him a threatening letter, and Bamba Ndove, a former party organizer, has been gaol'd with hard labour for six months for seeking to induce two officers of the Special Branch of the Nyasaland Police to resign from fulfilling their duties. Three other Africans, charged with threatening to kill African members of the Forestry Department, and eight who attacked a police patrol, also received sentences of up to 24 months with hard labour.

## Don't Generalize About Africa

MR. A. T. BEWES, managing director in Arusha of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., has written from Tanganyika Territory to the *Daily Telegraph*:-

"To generalize about Africa, as your correspondent Mr. Brian Cleeve has done, is highly misleading, and implies that oppression, rudeness and provocation of Africans by Europeans are the rule rather than the exception. Almost any African has suffered all his life from European arrogance."

"To apply this to East Africa, in which I have lived and worked for 20 years, would be completely untrue. Not only in 20 years have I heard an African addressed as an 'ape' or 'animal'."

"The last two paragraphs of Mr. Cleeve's letter seem to imply that the Force Publique had been trained to practise barbarism and savagery, resulting in the outbreak of these manifestations. They were more probably trained to be soldiers, in the same way that the King's African Rifles are trained in East Africa for the purpose of maintaining internal law and order and external defence."

"There can be few Europeans in East Africa who do not have a love of African children—or of any children for that matter. Only this afternoon it was a joy to see my younger daughter playing delightedly with four African children in our garden—a common sight, but not one conjured up by your correspondent's letter. There were no inhibitions and no colour bar; the question of colour simply doesn't exist between most children."

"There are exceptions, of course, and I do not suggest otherwise, but they are exceptions, and Mr. Cleeve's letter calls for correction of a distorted picture which can only serve to encourage the unfortunately large brigade of 'anti-settlers' in Britain who like to believe that every white man in Africa is a despot."

"The collapse of law and order in the Congo was due to the premature abandonment of the country to a primitive people and to the absence of even the semblance of a Government to take over control."

"It is pertinent to ponder upon the extent to which Belgium's precipitate and irresponsible action was influenced by the almost indecent haste with which Britain now seems anxious to shed her own responsibilities in Africa."

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## Kenya: Land of Danger and Hope

### Lord Howick on the Present Situation

LORD HOWICK, who as Sir Evelyn Baring, was Governor of Kenya from 1952 to 1959, has contributed two long articles on the future of Kenya to *The Times*, by whose courtesy we are able to quote the following passages.

"It is idle to expect success in the last stage of British rule in Africa if the wind of political change there blows with full gale force and is matched in administrative London by no more than a gentle and soothing zephyr.

"Those who frame and execute our African policy should adhere to a programme of action based on reason. We must judge each move and action by the test of the interests of the people of the colonies over a period, rather than by a desire to avoid a clash at all costs with impatient nationalists or a wish to escape temporary unpopularity.

"The Prime Minister's speech in Cape Town marked a shift in policy which affected Kenya profoundly. Historians will judge whether or not the change was unavoidable. Given that change of policy, it is my view that Mr. Macleod conducted the political negotiations at Lancaster House well. This good political result, with elected Africans joining the Government, could however be spoiled by too cautious or too slow an approach to the awkward problems of the administrative and economic follow-up.

"Kenya is a land of danger and hope. The danger is only too evident. There has already been one: Mau Mau revival. There is now a danger of a second. There is the persistence of a cult of persons who use witchcraft and besial oaths as a weapon. There are also some six million Africans, increasing at the rate of about 14% a year, live in a country with no minerals, an unfavourable geological map, and large arid areas with a low water-table. They depend, therefore, on agriculture in a limited area and on a balance of payments which needs invisible exports to correct an adverse balance of visible trade.

"The Government's basic problem is to maintain the fertility of the land and attract capital so as to develop in manufacturing industry, in both European and African farming, and in forestry work for an expanding population. If this is not done unemployment will rise and security will suffer. In the first few months of the year £3m. left the country.

"With the danger there can be hope. Participation of elected African ministers in a mixed Government gives a period for them to learn the work of government, as distinct from the arts of opposition; the main error of the Congo is thus being avoided.

"Secondly, there are signs that individual African elected members are not merely members of a movement dumbly following the cult of some personality. Thirdly, there is a growing understanding and a growing hope of co-operation between at least some Africans and some Europeans and Asians.

### "Most Europeans Should Stay in Kenya"

"Fourthly, there has been a striking spread of the cultivation of cash crops and of farming with good dairy cattle in African areas. The World Bank has departed from its normal rules and lent £1m. to provide capital for the 120,000 farmers of the new compact holdings. Between 1952 and the end of 1959 the number of coffee growers in the Kikuyu land unit rose from 8,000 to well over 53,000. Tea has been grown with success by Kikuyu and Embu smallholders. The emergence of a prosperous group of smallholders in an area of fertile soil and good rainfall will be of immense help to the new Kenya Government.

"Fifthly, East Africa's political leaders are beginning to appreciate the immense advantages to all East African territories of the conduct of matters such as the railways, the posts, the collection of customs and income tax, and a great deal of vitally important fundamental research, on an East African basis.

"Finally, the future of violence has been demonstrably proved to be avoidable. There has been the success of recovery and it can be hoped of reconciliation, after what in a part of the country has been a long and bitter struggle, and for the whole of the area Mau Mau an elected Kikuyu minister sits in the Kenya Government.

"Most Europeans should stay. This shows a way African acceptance of the measures which will induce the European to stay

and reject most of those which might drive them out. This means no Mau Mau relics. It also means acceptance of reasonable arrangements on land titles and compensation.

"Europeans cannot survive as an isolated community. They should become a positive part of a new political scene joining with African and Asian political allies. The prospect of future security for Europeans lies in good relations with at any rate some Africans.

"The problem always comes back to the fact of independence. The African Government of the future will not be able to provide all people with anything like full employment without the help, not only of European investors from abroad but also of Kenya-Europeans, both, notably in agriculture.

"African coffee farming has been built on the experience of earlier European coffee planters. The remarkable results the Kikuyu farmers obtain today from selling the milk and cream of Guernsey cattle depends also on European cattle breeders and on grass management. This vital part in the life of the country can continue to be played by Europeans provided they have a reasonable sense of security.

"The Government should accelerate the training of African civil servants for the more responsible posts. The early appearance of some African district commissioners would be a great step towards sound administration in the future.

### No Time to Lose

"Without good Government officers the conditions will not exist in which the European farmer will continue to cultivate his land or the manufacturer or planter continue to invest in the country. I could name a dozen administrative officers whose loss would almost cripple the Government during the next few vitally important years. One of them has already left. There is therefore no time to lose.

"The best Government officers, devoted to the country they serve, want to continue with their hard, thankless, but usually intensely interesting work. In the same way the young European farmers who have turned the bush of Mau Mau to fertile farms want to continue, as do those long-established farmers of Machakos, who provide most of Mombasa's milk from a notably dry piece of Africa.

"A farmer thinks of his title and a Government servant of his pay and pension. But the Government servant thinks also of his prospect of other work if through no fault of his own he loses his post. When at the age of 30 I left the Indian Civil Service through ill-health I felt lost in England. An administrative officer from East Africa would be immensely encouraged if he felt that, if things go wrong for him, he will get help to get a good job and guidance to avoid getting a bad one. The machinery for helping those who leave the Overseas Service to obtain work should be expanded and be given wide publicity.

"We in Britain have been dangerously slow to adapt ourselves to new needs. The present United Kingdom Government can master the problems of East and Central Africa in transition and show the necessary imagination and flexibility. That is why those who hope may well prove to be right."

### Freedom is Not Paradise

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT Information bulletin and its weekly newspaper *Msimbi* said in leading articles recently that the Nyasaland Government would never abandon its obligations to those who sought its protection from violence, terror, and political mischief. Under the heading: "Freedom Means Hard Work", the article went on: "Freedom is not the golden paradise of money, beer, and idleness. Ghana, Nigeria, and other new States have learned that it means working harder than ever before to buy things they cannot make for themselves. Self-government means that they must look after themselves. Those who shout 'Kwaca' should remember this advice."

### Reprieve Attempt Fails

THERE IS TO BE NO reprieve for 28-year-old Peter Poole who is due to be executed in Nairobi today for the murder of an African houseboy. Mr. Macleod announced yesterday that he had been unable to advise Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's appeal to the Privy Council and the Government of Kenya were unsuccessful.



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## Offer to U.K. Farmer of African Worker

### Two-Year Contract at £5 Monthly

A STRANGE LETTER received by a farmer in Essex from a box-office address in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been given widespread publicity in English newspapers. Signed by Mr. M. J. Mitchley, it offered to provide a robust African for farm work in England for a wage of £5 a month. The letter reads:

"You may be acquiring an inexpensive farm or domestic labourer, and should like to see if you would be interested in my proposition.

"I am prepared to assist you in recruiting an African farm or domestic worker who speaks English fluently, between the ages of 20 and 30, under the following conditions:

"He will be very robust and in good health and to this end he will be certified by a local medical practitioner.

"I shall be responsible for all expenses incurred in bringing him to the nearest railway station to your farm.

"He will be prepared to sign a two-year contract. You may draw this contract up yourself or if you wish I shall send you a prepared contract and you may then amend it to your satisfaction. During the two-year period he will perform whatever duties within reason you may assign to him.

"He is prepared to work for £5 per month during his contract period, but you must provide him with a room, bedding and food. The room can be separate from your own home. You need not provide food off your own table as he will require nothing more elaborate than that to which he is accustomed here.

"To cover my expenses and getting him to your farm in England, I shall require that you pay me the sum of £150 within 30 days of his arrival.

"It is possible that I can arrange for him to arrive approximately six weeks after I receive your approval."

An official of the National Farmers' Union, who made the disclosure, said, "Since the letter was a carbon copy, it seems likely that this is not an isolated case. If we find that many other farmers have had this offer we shall consider circularizing our members to warn them against it".

Mr. Mitchley, a 29-year-old South African, said in Salisbury that he and his friends had thought of providing a labour exchange when they learnt that United Kingdom companies were advertising in the West Indies for unskilled Negro workmen. His scheme being entirely voluntary on both sides, he had considered it unobjectionable. He had sent the circular letter to about 100 farmers in England.

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Federal Minister of Labour, called attention to the fact that recruitment of Africans for work outside Rhodesia was illegal. The Government would not sanction such activities in any circumstances.

In London an N.F.U. spokesman said that the minimum wage for adult males employed by farmers in this country was £8 a week, and that anyone paying less would be liable to prosecution.

## Another U.N.I.P. Threat

MR. MAINZA CHONA, deputy president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, writes in the current issue of the left-wing Socialist weekly *Tribune* that October 1 is "the target date for independence of the people of Northern Rhodesia". He adds: "If the British Government turn a deaf ear to our legitimate and moderate demands, they must not be surprised if we turn a deaf ear to their pronouncements. Several U.N.I.P. leaders have visited independent African States where self-government has become a reality, and this makes foreign rule even more unbearably oppressive."

## Agricultural Conference

Twenty-two British colonial territories have attended a conference in Cambridge on the subject of "Current results of research translated into farming practice." Among their delegates were the East and Central Africa

## Uganda Talks in London

### Kabaka Puts Buganda's Case

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA arrived in London at the beginning of this week at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to discuss "outstanding problems." Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of the Protectorate, had arrived a week earlier. Before his arrival it was stated that the Kabaka had been asked by H.M. Government not to come to London at this juncture.

Accompanying the Kabaka are two personal secretaries and a delegation of eight Baganda, including Mr. Michael Kimu, the Kaitiro (Chief Minister), members of the Lukiko Constitutional Committee, and two other appointees of the Kabaka.

One subject of discussion concerns the terms of reference for the Relationships Committee which is to "make a careful study of the form of government appropriate for a self-governing Uganda" — in which H.M. Government has undertaken to preserve and uphold the status and dignity of the hereditary rulers.

Their relationships with the central Government and with political parties has long been a subject of acute disagreement within the country, which has witnessed bitter struggles between the forces of traditionalism and those of modern political nationalism.

The aim of the Kabaka has been to maintain and if possible strengthen the position of his kingdom and prevent its integration in a unitary State. He wants independence or, at worst, a federal Uganda. Buganda boycotted the last elections left itself unrepresented in the Legislative Council, and has declared that it will boycott next year's election.

On Monday the Uganda People's Congress, led by Mr. Obote, telegraphed to the Secretary of State that it would oppose any agreement reached with the Kabaka so far as it might affect all Uganda; it protested that any discussions about the Constitution should have been attended by delegations fully representative of all Uganda.

## Another Attack on Macleod Constitution

### "Will Fade Away Without Working", Says Mboya

THE BRITISH ELAQ will be lowered in Kenya before March next, and the Macleod Constitution will fade away without working. Those statements were made in Mombasa at the beginning of this week by Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya African National Union, when he addressed a crowd estimated at about 10,000.

If his party had a majority at the general election early next year, it would, he said, immediately fix a date for independence soon after that election, "whether the British Government likes it or not."

Mr. James Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., also referred to Africans forming the Government of Kenya next year.

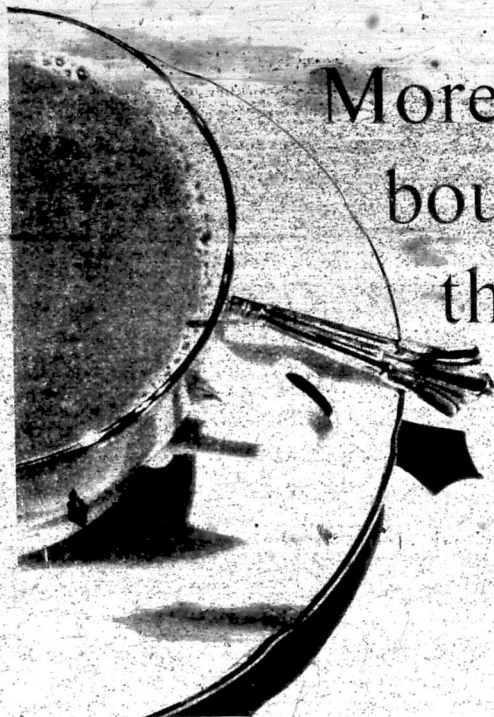
Mr. Mboya demanded 50% Africanization of the civil service.

## Chief Chikumbu Menaced

CHIEF CHIKUMBU, who told journalists in London while he was attending the recent Nyasaland Constitutional Conference that the Malawi Congress Party was intimidating all Nyasaland, and explained in detail the methods of intimidation, narrowly escaped vengeance at the hands of a party of thugs while driving to his home near Mlanje after disembarking from the aircraft. The car in which he was travelling was chased for miles by another which was identified, and which repeatedly tried to intercept the other vehicle, twice almost succeeding. On both occasions men armed with knob-knives and long sticks jumped out of the other car, but by evasive action taken by his driver the chief just escaped assault. After a police station had been reached an enquiry was made. Details of the circumstances have been supplied to the authorities.



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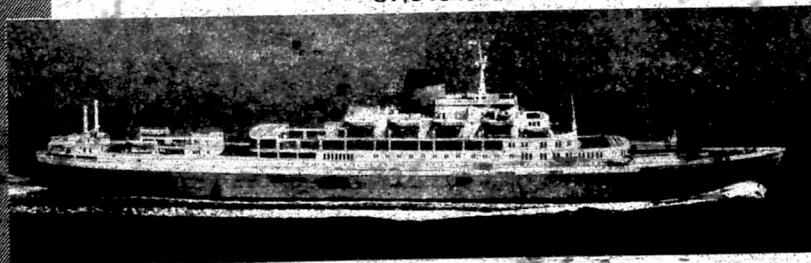
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# UNION-CASTLE

## Developments in the Congo

(Continued from page 1222)

From Paris it was reported that a M. Charles Pollet, a Le Havre cotton importer, was to open a Katanga economic mission there.

The Belgian Radio reported that four Belgian U.N. troops had been killed by Africans in Kasai, where an officer had been decapitated while trying to escape his swimming pool.

The Ghana Parliament by 55 votes to 11 authorized the Government to commit Ghanaian troops to assist military action against Belgian troops now in the Congo, and to mobilize the country's forces if necessary.

On Thursday Mr. Tshombe referred to the Swedish troops who were to accompany Mr. Hammarskjöld as a "bodyguard." They would be received correctly, but Katanga would be vigilant. If their presence favoured the arrival of Lumumba emissaries and consequent disorder, the United Nations would be breaking its pledge of non-interference. Mr. Hammarskjöld arrived in Leopoldville late that day. While his aircraft refuelled at Accra he talked with President Nkrumah.

### Journalists Arrested

In Leopoldville Mr. Lumumba, anxious to stem mounting criticism of his policy, ordered the arrest of two Congolese journalists and announced that the Government was taking over the Belgian news agency, Belga.

The journalists arrested were Mr. Makoso, of the *Courier d'Afrique*, who was alleged to have published a seditious leader criticizing the Government, and Mr. Maligwendo, of *Ma Patrie*, which supports President Kasavubu. Import of the anti-Lumumba Belgian publication *Europe Magazine* was forbidden.

Mr. Lumumba explained that the action against Belga was taken because it had falsely reported that he was injured in the riots of the previous day. He added: "We are, of course, not at all against the liberty of the Press or anti-Belgian. We are only against certain Belgian policy."

Protests against the arrest of Makoso Party officials were made. A message to President Kasavubu, leader of Abako, asked for the release and described Mr. Lumumba as a Communist dictator, and the party's central committee cabled to the Security Council that Communist tendencies were appearing in the Congo, where the security of the people was seriously threatened. They asked the U.N. to organize a referendum to decide the country's internal structure.

Force Publique men patrolled the streets of Leopoldville. A curfew was imposed.

Mr. Lumumba held a meeting of senior ministers from provincial governments to discuss future policy.

Correspondents reported that there could no longer be any doubt about the strength of the Government. For the first time waiters and taxi-drivers were openly criticizing Mr. Lumumba, saying that he did many wrong things but was a very strong man. That African admiration for the very strong man might, it was thought, still save his Government from downfall.

The British Consul in Elisabethville advised the 200 to 300 British subjects in Katanga to stay at their jobs, for he saw no cause for alarm in the latest political developments.

The Katanga Minister of the Interior, Mr. Munongo, told correspondents that if Mr. Lumumba came to Katanga he would not leave with his head still on his shoulders.

Two United Arab Republic journalists who arrived in Elisabethville were ordered to leave the following day.

### Pan-African Army

It was announced that a military mission from the U.A.R. would fly to Accra at the week-end to discuss a proposal to form a Pan-African Army, to be composed at first of troops from the U.A.R., Ghana, and Guinea, though open to other independent African States also. The idea was that the "army" should be sent to African States which gained independence in the future and could not defend themselves or maintain order after foreign troops had withdrawn.

An Egyptian aviation officer flew to Leopoldville to run the airport. He was to be joined later by an Egyptian wireless expert. A medical mission from the U.A.R. was to fly to Leopoldville on the following Monday.

A Tunisian soldier was reported to have died of wounds received when his patrol was attacked by Lulura tribesmen in Kasai. Another was lost when a canoe overturned.

General Rikhye, the Indian military adviser to Mr. Hammarskjöld, completed a tour of U.N. forces in the Congo and said that the most urgent task was the establishment of a staff headquarters.

With help from the U.S. military mission, U.N. troops left on Monday. U.S. planes had flown in 2,000 troops of various

The Congo Medical Relief Centre, set up in Leopoldville by a group of missionary doctors, appealed through the British Press for doctors to help in the Congo, even if only for a short while, since there were fewer than 200 doctors in the country, compared with about 700 before independence.

In Brussels M. Eyskens announced a special session of Parliament for the following Wednesday to hear a Government report on the Congo, and said there would be Cabinet changes in September. The special session had been requested by the Socialists.

On Friday Mr. Hammarskjöld, with 230 Swedish U.N. troops, flew into Elisabethville and for the first time met Mr. Tshombe. At the airport there were loud cheers for the Katanga leader, mainly from Belgians, who shouted: "Long Live Katanga," "Down with the United Nations," and "Long Live Tshombe." A small group of the opposition *Badukakat* Party holding a poster proclaiming "Long Live a United Congo," were hustled away by Belgian officers.

According to an official spokesman, the talks between Mr. Hammarskjöld and Mr. Tshombe took place in "an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding." The Secretary-General emphasized that the U.N. were not in the Congo to decide political differences. Dr. Bunche had made a similar statement to Mr. Lumumba earlier in the day in Leopoldville.

It became known that a group of international expert consultants, headed by Dr. Sture Linner, a Swede, were to make a survey of the Congo's needs, after which a long-range aid programme would be drawn up.

The French newsagency Agence France Presse, was told in Leopoldville that it must forthwith cease its activities in the Congo. No reason was given.

U.N. Headquarters in New York announced that the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, and Indonesia would each send a battalion to the Congo.

### A Puppet of the Belgians

On Saturday Mr. Lumumba rejected Mr. Hammarskjöld's interpretation of the U.N. role in the Congo. While he thought that the Congo should have been liberated by the U.N., that would now have to be done by African troops, "who understand us better."

Demanding the immediate withdrawal of all white troops, he accused Mr. Hammarskjöld of being a puppet of the Belgians and of "dragging his feet", and said that he (Lumumba) was under pressure from Congolese National Army officers to send Congolese troops, with Ghanaian and Guinean reinforcements, into Katanga. The Thysville garrison were ready to march on Katanga unless he acted speedily.

He announced that no newspapers might appear without Ministry of Information authority, that no association might be formed without express permission and that existing bodies must have authorization to carry on, and that written authority must be obtained six days in advance for all public gatherings.

The Prime Minister accused Belgians of distributing pamphlets, one of which was said to have a photograph of his wife adorned with jewels with the caption: "For her a million jewels; but for your wife a million tears."

Following rumours in the capital that the Congolese Youth Movement intended to "march" against Catholic Churches, U.N. troops were placed on the alert.

In Thysville the Congolese police prevented supporters of the Abako Party from holding a conference, at which they were expected to declare a provisional anti-Lumumba government. The Abako, who dislike a unitary policy for the Congo, mistrust Lumumba's personal ambitions and what they describe as his unreliability, inconsistency, and Communist leanings. In contrast, their leader, Mr. Kasavubu, is idolized.

From Elisabethville it was reported that the Katanga Government had not rid itself of its Trojan horse complex regarding the presence of U.N. troops, still fearing that Lumumba might be close on the heels of any U.N. forces. Though the talks with Mr. Hammarskjöld had eased the situation, it was still described as explosive by correspondents in Katanga.

The correspondent of the *Sunday Times* reported that it was Belgian experts who wrote the constitution for "independent" Katanga, Belgian officers who devised its defence and the blocking of the airfield runways, Belgians who trained the military police, and the head of the Belgian mission who drafted the nine conditions which Mr. Tshombe laid down for the entry of U.N. troops.

Brussels newspapers estimated that if Belgium lost everything in the Congo there would be a reduction of between 3% to 4% of the gross national product, or a drop of about £120m., and that the number of unemployed would increase by about 90,000. The direct cost of the crisis to the Treasury (including the repatriation of Belgian families and the extra cost of the Congo in 1961) would be £27m. Loss of the Congo will force Belgium for the first time since the war to face a balance-of-payments problem.

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Swedish U.N. troops were moved to Jadotville, where three Africans had been shot dead by police during anti-Tshombe demonstrations on Saturday. A Belgian representative also went there to inquire into the situation. A small detachment of Swedish troops was dispatched to Kolwezi, where the situation was said to be tense. About 40 Balubakat members were arrested over the week-end.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Hammarskjöld flew to the Belgian military base at Kamina and thence to Leopoldville to see Mr. Lumumba. General von Horn arrived in Elisabethville to supervise the arrival of U.N. forces and to set as Mr. Hammarskjöld's personal representative in Katanga.

The Belgian Army held a farewell parade in Elisabethville at which they formally handed over military control to the U.N. forces. It was an emotional occasion and there was loud applause from the crowd—mostly Belgians—for General von Horn, commander of Belgian forces in the Congo, and Mr. Tshombe.

### President Kasavubu's Appeal

In an interview with a Katanga newspaper Mr. Tshombe said he was "entirely satisfied" with Saturday's negotiations with the U.N. and stressed that there was no need for Belgian or other Europeans to leave. He had invited President Nkrumah to come to Katanga to see the situation for himself. President Kasavubu appealed to all Congolese to rally behind the authorities.

At a Press conference Mr. Lumumba claimed that Mr. Hammarskjöld had engaged in "manœuvres with Belgium" by entering into negotiations with Mr. Tshombe without conferring with the Central Government.

Suggesting that it was not the time for discussion of the best constitutional form the State should take, he said he favoured anything that was compatible with the best interests of the nation as a whole—and that included the "legitimate aspirations" of the Bakongo people to form their own administrative province. Observers interpreted this as a sign that Mr. Lumumba intended to make concessions to other provinces in order to prevent them from siding with Katanga. He later met five of the six provincial presidents; Katanga was not represented.

A U.N. official who had made a survey of heavy industry in Leopoldville said it would be almost impossible to get things going again unless the Belgians came back to their old jobs.

Katanga protested to Belgium against her instruction that all payments for Katanga copper and other exports should be made into the Belgian National Bank and not into the newly-created Katanga National Bank.

It was revealed that the cost of the U.N. combined military and civilian programme in the Congo would be much higher than at first estimated. The minimum estimate for the first year had risen to £53,500,000.

There was a bitter exchange of letters between Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Hammarskjöld in Leopoldville on Monday. The former wrote that the Congolese Government and people had "lost confidence" in the Secretary-General and asked the Security Council to send out a 14-nation team of observers immediately to ensure "the immediate and integral application" of its resolution; he suggested that the observer group should be composed of nominees of Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Liberia, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, Ceylon, Burma, India, Afghanistan, and the Lebanon.

Mr. Hammarskjöld rejected Mr. Lumumba's charges as unfounded and unjustified. He said that he was not prepared to open a discussion but would submit his case to the Security Council. "I suppose," he added, "that your letters have been approved by the Council of Ministers and that

you have told them of my replies"—implying doubt whether Mr. Lumumba spoke on behalf of his Government, as he claimed to do. Mr. Hammarskjöld flew back to New York in the evening after refusing a request from Mr. Lumumba to postpone his departure for 24 hours so that a Congolese delegation could accompany him to attend another special meeting of the Security Council.

In his letters Mr. Lumumba laid down five points on which he asked for immediate compliance. They were: immediate takeover by the Congolese Army from U.N. forces of all Congo airfields; immediate dispatch of non-white U.N. troops and Congolese troops to Katanga; withdrawal of non-African troops from Katanga; placing of U.N. aircraft at the disposal of the Congolese Government for the transport of Congolese troops and civilians; and immediate seizure by the U.N. of all arms and munitions distributed by the Belgians in Katanga to rebel prisoners.

Mr. Lumumba referred to manœuvres consisting of sending troops from Sweden, whose private alliances with the Belgian royal family are well known. He made the charge that after the vote on the last U.N. resolution Mr. Hammarskjöld had delayed his return to the Congo by 24 hours with the sole aim of negotiating with M. Wigny, the Belgian Foreign Minister, "administrator of the Congolese mining companies and one of the plotters of Katanga's secession". Mr. Hammarskjöld had "entirely acquiesced in the demands of the Belgians as formulated by Mr. Tshombe" and had acted as if my Government, which holds legal authority here, did not exist. The Secretary-General's manner of proceeding had served only to delay the re-establishment of order in the Congo, particularly in Katanga.

U.N. forces in the Congo continued to be strengthened and were expected to number 15,000 during the week. About 1,000 Swedish and Moroccan troops have been flown into Katanga from which Belgian troops are sent back to Europe.

In Elisabethville police used tear-gas to break up a small demonstration against the presence of U.N. troops.

### Attacks on White People

A tense situation was reported at Jadotville, and there were reports of unrest in outlying parts of Katanga. All 21 Europeans in Mulongo, in the north-east, where Balubakat opposition to Mr. Tshombe is strong, left the town after attacks on white people by members of the party youth league and the burning of houses and shops.

In Geneva financial negotiations began under U.N. auspices between Belgium and the Congolese Government. The agenda was kept secret, but it is understood that the main problems to be discussed were the creation of an autonomous national banking institution for the Congo and the division of assets held by the existing Central Bank for the Congo as distinct from Ruanda-Urundi, which remains a Belgian trust territory.

Mr. Kasavubu was a guest at the celebrations in Brazzaville of the independence of the former French Congo, but Mr. Lumumba was not invited to cross the river from Leopoldville to participate in the occasion.

Mr. Mikhail Yakovlev, hitherto Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Russian Republic, the largest in the Soviet Union, having been appointed Russian Ambassador in the Congo, the *Church Times* commented: "Mr. Yakovlev is not a diplomat or experienced in foreign affairs. He is an administrator and an economist. The choice of such a man as ambassador indicates that he will attempt to advise on how to organize the administration and economy of the new Congo State. The speed with which Mr. Yakovlev has been appointed is also an indication that Moscow sees the urgency of getting in its advice before the Congo turns to Western countries to fill the gap left by the departure of the Belgians."

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Swedish U.N. troops were moved to Jadotville, where three Africans had been shot dead by police during anti-Tshombe demonstrations on Saturday. A Belgian representative also went there to inquire into the situation. A small detachment of Swedish troops was dispatched to Kolwezi, where the situation was said to be tense. About 40 Balubakat members were arrested over the week-end.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Hammarskjöld flew to the Belgian military base at Kamina and thence to Leopoldville to see Mr. Lumumba. General von Hurnt arrived in Elisabethville to supervise the arrival of U.N. forces and to act as Mr. Hammarskjöld's personal representative at Katanga.

The Belgian Army held a farewell parade in Elisabethville at which they formally handed over military control to the U.N. forces. It was an emotional occasion and there was loud applause from the crowd, mostly Belgians, for General Cassin, commander of Belgian forces in the Congo, and Mr. Tshombe.

### President Kasavubu's Appeal

In an interview with a Katanga newspaper Mr. Tshombe said he was "entirely satisfied" with Saturday's negotiations with the U.N. and stressed that there was no need for Belgian or other Europeans to leave. He had invited President Nkrumah to come to Katanga to see the situation for himself.

President Kasavubu appealed to all Congolese to rally behind the authorities.

At a Press conference Mr. Lumumba claimed that Mr. Hammarskjöld had engaged in "manœuvres with Belgium" by entering into negotiations with Mr. Tshombe without conferring with the Central Government.

Suggesting that it was not the time for discussion of the best constitutional form the State should take, he said he favoured anything that was compatible with the best interests of the nation as a whole—and that included the "legitimate aspirations" of the Bakongo people to form their own administrative province. Observers interpreted this as a sign that Mr. Lumumba was ready to make concessions to other provinces in order to prevent them from siding with Katanga. He later met five of the six provincial presidents; Katanga was not represented.

A U.N. official who had made a survey of heavy industry in Leopoldville said it would be almost impossible to get things going again unless the Belgians came back to their old jobs.

Katanga protested to Belgium against her instruction that all payments for Katanga copper and other exports should be made into the Belgian National Bank and not into the newly-created Katanga National Bank.

It was revealed that the cost of the U.N. combined military and civilian programme in the Congo would be much higher than at first estimated. The minimum estimate for the first year had risen to £53,500,000.

There was a bitter exchange of letters between Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Hammarskjöld in Leopoldville on Monday. The former wrote that the Congolese Government and people had "lost confidence" in the Secretary-General and asked the Security Council to send out a 14-nation team of observers immediately to ensure "the immediate and integral application" of its resolution; he suggested that the observer group should be composed of nominees of Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Liberia, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, Ceylon, Burma, India, Afghanistan, and the Lebanon.

Mr. Hammarskjöld rejected Mr. Lumumba's charges as unfounded and unjustified. He said that he was not prepared to open a discussion but would submit his case to the Security Council. "I suppose", he added, "that your letters have been approved by the Council of Ministers and that

you have told them of my replies"—implying doubt whether Mr. Lumumba spoke on behalf of his Government, as he claimed to do. Mr. Hammarskjöld flew back to New York in the evening after refusing a request from Mr. Lumumba to postpone his departure for 24 hours so that a Congolese delegation could accompany him to attend another special meeting of the Security Council.

In his letters Mr. Lumumba laid down five points on which he asked for immediate compliance. They were: immediate takeover by the Congolese Army from U.N. forces of all Congo airfields; immediate dispatch of non-white U.N. troops and Congolese troops to Katanga; withdrawal of non-African troops from Katanga; placing of U.N. aircraft at the disposal of the Congolese Government for the transport of Congolese troops and civilians; and immediate seizure by the U.N. of all arms and munitions distributed by the Belgians in Katanga to rebel partisans.

Mr. Lumumba referred to "manœuvres consisting of sending troops from Sweden, whose private affinities with the Belgian royal family are well known". He made the charge that after the vote on the last U.N. resolution Mr. Hammarskjöld had delayed his return to the Congo by 24 hours with the sole aim of negotiating with M. Wigny, the Belgian Foreign Minister, "administrator of the Congolese mining companies and one of the plotters of Katanga's secession". Mr. Hammarskjöld had "entirely acquiesced in the demands of the Belgians as formulated by Mr. Tshombe" and had "acted as if my Government, which holds legal authority here, did not exist". The Secretary-General's manner of proceeding had served only to delay the re-establishment of order in the Congo, particularly in Katanga.

U.N. forces in the Congo continued to be strengthened and were expected to number 15,000 during the week. About 1,000 Swedish and Moroccan troops have been flown into Katanga from which Belgian troops are sent back to Europe.

In Elisabethville police used tear-gas to break up a small demonstration against the presence of U.N. troops.

### Attacks on White People

A tense situation was reported at Jadotville, and there were reports of unrest in outlying parts of Katanga. All 21 Europeans in Mulongo, in the north-east, where Balubakat opposition to Mr. Tshombe is strong, left the town after attacks on white people by members of the party youth league and the burning of houses and shops.

In Geneva financial negotiations began under U.N. auspices between Belgium and the Congolese Government. The agenda was kept secret, but it is understood that the main problems to be discussed were the creation of an autonomous national banking institution for the Congo and the division of assets held by the existing Central Bank for the Congo as distinct from Ruanda-Urundi, which remains a Belgian trust territory.

Mr. Kasavubu was a guest at the celebrations in Brazzaville of the independence of the former French Congo, but Mr. Lumumba was not invited to cross the river from Leopoldville to participate in the occasion.

Mr. Mikhail Yakovlev, hitherto Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Russian Republic, the largest in the Soviet Union, having been appointed Russian Ambassador in the Congo, the *Church Times* commented: "Mr. Yakovlev is not a diplomat or experienced in foreign affairs. He is an administrator and an economist. The choice of such a man as ambassador indicates that he will attempt to advise on how to organize the administration and economy of the new Congo State. The speed with which Mr. Yakovlev has been appointed is also an indication that Moscow sees the urgency of getting in its advice before the Congo turns to Western countries to fill the gap left by the departure of the Belgians."

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Since 1948 the tonnage of ore mined and of copper production have almost doubled. If developments now in progress are completed, the productive capacity of the Copperbelt industry, estimated at 550,000 long tons of the metal for this year, should be 610,000 tons in 1962, 640,000 tons in 1965, and 960,000 tons five years later.

Known and declared reserves of the existing mines are sufficient to maintain output for 20 if not 30 years, and Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Group, has indicated that the reserves will suffice for about 70 years without taking account of the new mineralized bodies which are disclosed each year by further drilling and exploration.

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### Benguela Railway

BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY, of which Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. own all the debentures and 90% of the equity—report net operating receipts for the first six months of this year at 123.3m. escudos against 78.3m. in 1959. Kilometres run totalled 3.7m. (2.8m.); passenger traffic receipts were up from 8.5m. to 9m. escudos; and goods traffic totalled 827,979 tons (553,657), the revenue rising to 264.2m. from 196.3m. There was a sharp increase in transit mineral traffic from 228,101 to 297,411 tons, and local mineral traffic jumped from 34,293 to 238,268 tons.

### Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES, LTD., report a mine profit of £40,527 for the quarter to June 30, in which 11,791 fine oz. gold were produced. There is no liability to taxation for the quarter. Capital expenditure at the Dalny mine totalled £19,353.

### Wanderer Reopening

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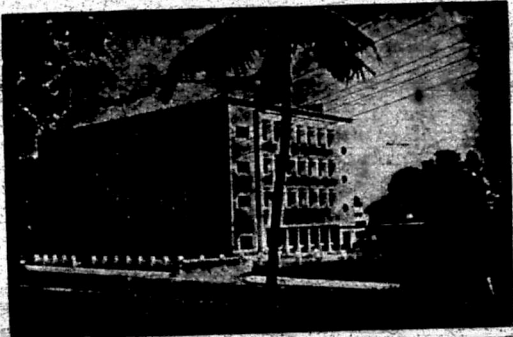
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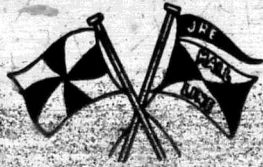
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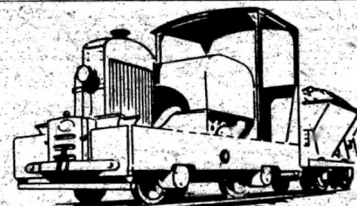
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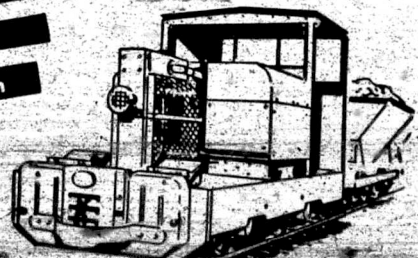


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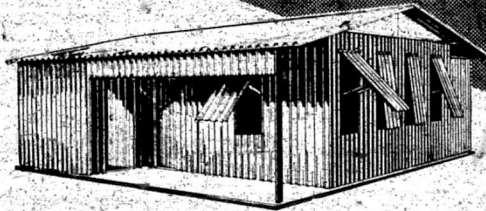
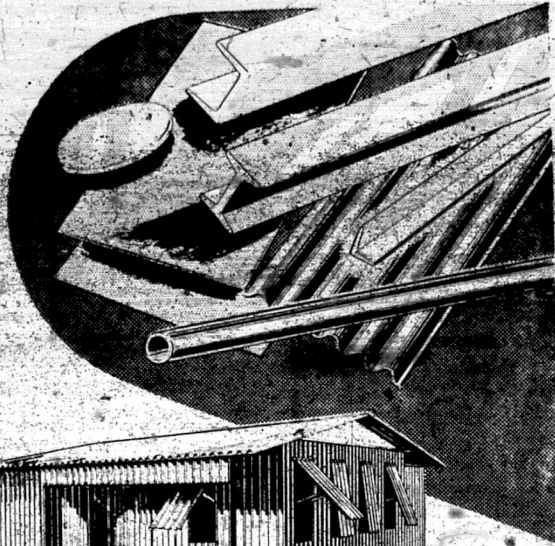
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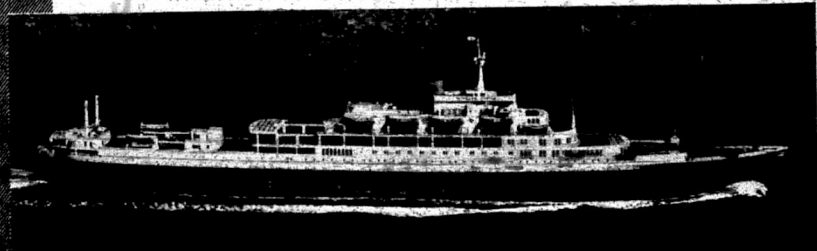
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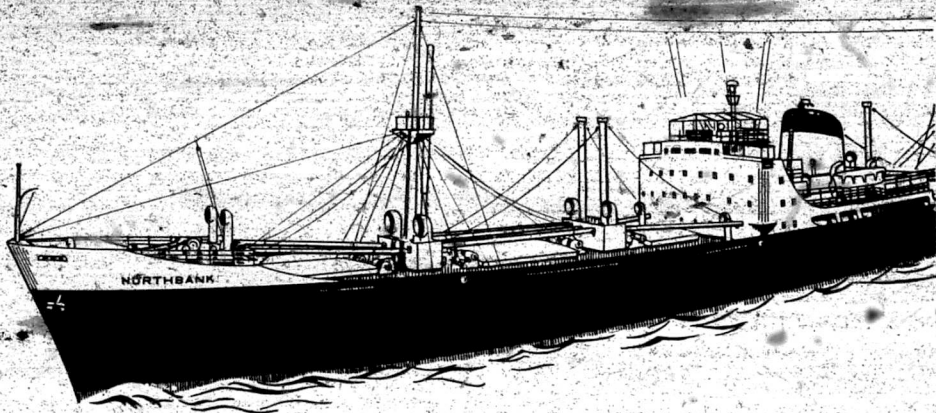
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# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Thuggery in Nyasaland

IN ITS EDITORIAL COMMENT on the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote that the first test which Africans and Europeans must apply to Dr. Banda's promise to co-operate in giving effect to the settlement would be a prompt ending of the intimidation which has been so ugly a feature of life in the Protectorate. Though he clearly demonstrated his ability before and during the conference to control the Malawi Congress Party, of which he is president, its agents have already assaulted or openly attacked three of the African delegates to the Lancaster House gathering who had the courage to express views contrary to those acceptable to Malawi. On the day of his arrival from London several attacks were attempted on Chief Chikumbu by seven men travelling in a motor vehicle which was recognized as belonging to the Malawi Congress; then came an attempted assault in Blantyre market-place on Mr. Kwenje, an African member of the Legislative Council, who had to take refuge in a police station; and last week about 500 young hooligans of the Malawi Youth League stoned Mr. Matthews Phiri, who, scorning to be silenced by this outrage in broad daylight in the middle of Nyasaland's largest town, has addressed to Dr. Banda an open letter which is printed on another page. If Dr. Banda were to condemn publicly and unequivocally the continuance of intimidation, there would be no recurrence of such ugly incidents.

### Promises Quickly Broken

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is personally involved in the matter, for, as this journal made clear in some detail a fortnight ago, the United Federal Party delegation refused to accept any proposals for constitutional changes that were not specifically contingent upon a written statement by Dr. Banda that he and his party would co-operate in giving effect to the settlement. That obviously involved the cessation of violence by Malawi agents, who have nevertheless repeatedly broken their leader's undertaking—without a public word of condemnation from him so far. He must know that the working party which is to arrange the practical preliminaries for a general election next year cannot properly discharge its task if intimidation and thuggery prevail; and it must be obvious to all that if anyone known or thought to be anti-Malawi can be attacked in broad daylight in the main town, chiefs and others in country districts who lack faith in the Banda Congress cannot feel any sense of security.

### Mr. Macleod Should Act

IF PARLIAMENT WERE IN SESSION MR. MACLEOD SHOULD and would be asked at question time to condemn those

outrageous attacks on Africans who have merely testified to the truth as they see it, and to say categorically that such breaches of law and order will not be tolerated by the Nyasaland Government. As the House of Commons is in recess, there is evident need for the Secretary of State to issue a statement in that sense immediately and to ask the Acting Governor to ensure its wide dissemination throughout Nyasaland. It would be well if the statement included the warning that the working party would not operate if any further similar offences were committed. If Mr. Macleod does not take prompt action, and if prominent members of the United Federal Party continue to be subject to aggression, it will surely be driven to withdraw its support from the agreement reached in London early this month—on the ground that its signature had been obtained by false pretences. And what is Mr. Macleod's reply to the charge of the Nyasaland Residents and Settlers Association quoted in another column?

### Case for Candour

ABOUT SIX WEEKS HENCE the Monckton Commission's crucial report on the Federation will be published. Since it is certain to be clear-sighted and generous to legitimate African aspirations, and must also be expected to have great influence upon political and public opinion in Great Britain, it would be wise for Rhodesia's leaders to make without further delay any liberalizing moves which they may have planned for the early future. Governments in East and Central Africa have in the past often taken important decisions many months before they were announced. Occasionally there were good reasons for complete silence, but much more frequently there was no better justification than the habit of secrecy which remains endemic in bureaucracy although it is indisputable that prompt revelation of wise intentions is almost always good policy because it increases confidence, decreases the mischief-making opportunities open to extremists, and minimizes the risk of controversy from genuine misunderstanding.

### Missed Opportunities

THE QUICKENED PACE OF CHANGE in Africa has greatly strengthened the case for candour, and it is both heartening and significant that two of the most impressive indications of drastic breaches with long-established practice should have come this month from Southern Rhodesia, which in recent years has harmed itself and

This issue ends the 36th Annual Volume  
of  
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



the Federation by procrastination in fostering the development of that inter-racial partnership to which the Colony stands committed. Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, said last week that the election of Africans to Parliament must be considered a matter of great urgency. Of course it must. Men with some knowledge of the Government's intentions have been aware for months that this change was to be made, and the delay in making the announcement is regrettable. The price paid for that unnecessary reticence is that the plan now appears to be a sudden concession to African violence. It will be claimed as such by the African political extremists, who will also argue that their activities have led a Select Committee of Parliament to recommend repeal of the Land Apportionment Act in order to reverse the policy of reserving land in particular areas for purchase by members of one race. The pity is that the committee has taken two years to submit its report, which if tabled only a few weeks earlier would have predated the riots and bloodshed in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

### "Action This Day"

SO HERE AGAIN LEISURELINESS has denied the country the full credit for good intentions. The Government has missed another chance by not promptly declaring its acceptance of the advance of the six M.P.s. who had reached unanimity despite the fact that two members of the Select Committee, Mr. S. E. Aitken-Cade and Mr. Peter Grey, were representatives of the Dominion Party (from which, however, both have now resigned). If, as must be assumed, the Whitehead Government contemplates other measures for the improvement of inter-racial relations, everything is to be gained by outlining the plans now. It will then be clear to all that the changes are made by Rhodesians of their own volition, not under the pressure of the findings of the Monckton Commission. Psychologically and politically there is all the difference between voluntary action taken betimes and belated and apparently reluctant concessions to external forces. Sir Edgar Whitehead might well proceed on the war-time practice of Sir Winston Churchill of demanding "Action This Day".

### Rabble-Rousing Demagogue

THE THREE SCORE GOVERNMENTS AND MORE—including those of Great Britain, the United States, and Belgium—which rushed to acknowledge the new Congo Republic as a unitary State under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Lumumba should be reduced by his frenzied antics to a deep sense of shame at their own lack of discretion and judgment. In nearly two months in office he has shown no intention of devoting himself to the grave problems of the vast country of which he was determined to be the political head. He is still the rabble-rousing rebel, delighting in incessant and interminable Press conferences (what other Prime Minister in any capital has summoned five in eight days?), addressing irresponsible and often insulting messages to individuals and nations anxious to help, and denouncing anyone who does not echo his views of the moment (which frequently differ from those of the day before or the day after). His behaviour has been that of an erratic political careerist in the middle of an acrimonious election, not in any way that of a person who has thought out a plan of action and set himself to win allies for his country.

### Referred to United Nations

THE HON. MR. MBOYA has the misfortune of a dictator. He has denounced, and incited his followers to hate, the Belgians, the Roman Catholic missionaries, all the European powers, and during the past week he has engaged

in hysterical malediction of the United Nations and disparagement of non-black units in the United Nations force which is maintaining order in the towns and a few other areas. There seems little doubt that his few days in the United States earlier this month gave him an entirely erroneous impression of what the United Nations would do in the Congo, and that he returned expecting its agents to accept his guidance in all things, employ its troops as he wished, crush the movement for autonomous provinces within a federation, and in fact do the work while he did the talking. Shocked by his discovery that these assumptions were illusory, he behaved outrageously to Mr. Haasmarckjoel, with the consequence that his conduct was referred for judgment to the Security Council. As anyone knowing its record should have foreseen, it talked round the subject and compromised. But independent African States other than Guinea have made it clear to the ludicrous Lumumba that they have had more than enough of his hysteria. That is a tardy but nonetheless welcome development.

### "Adapted" Christianity

CHRISTIANITY, like "democracy", is to be given an African "image" when Kenya and Nyasaland become independent—if Mr. Mboya, Dr. Banda, and their more fanatical followers have their way. Those two exemplars of demagoguery have been interviewed by Mr. John Freeman in a B.B.C. programme which was broadcast last week. It had been recorded while the president of the Malawi Congress Party was recently in London, Mr. Mboya being brought into the discussion by radio from Nairobi. The question about the survival of Christianity after the departure of the Colonial Powers was put first to Dr. Banda, who is an elder of the Church of Scotland (though that fact was mentioned neither by him nor the interviewer). His answer being that Christianity "may be there in a modified form", it was no surprise to hear him proceed to criticize the behaviour of some missionaries and make the allegation that in his part of Africa "Christianity has gone to seed".

### Warned by Banda and Mboya

MR. MBOYA was caustic in contrasting Christian professions with the practices of Christians in Kenya and concluded his catalogue of offences with the assertion that Christianity in independent African States "will be bound to take into account the African background and culture". Neither suggested that he had in mind such changes as the use of African music for religious purposes (an idea which the late Bishop Lucas of Masasi pioneered 30 or more years ago), and the impression left on every hearer must have been that both speakers want to superimpose upon Christianity as it is now understood throughout the civilized world something which, by being distinctively African, would not be universal, which must mean that the result would be something much less than Christianity. Such a warning would have been heeded by the political leaders of the West four or five decades ago. That it will cause them concern today is unlikely. It should, however, occasion anxiety to the churches.

### Exploiting the Kenyatta Myth

OSTENSIBLE OBEISANCE to Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader, is still being made by other African nationalist leaders in Kenya, few of whom, if any, can be genuine in their demands for his release, if only because that folly on the part of the Government would immediately throw them out of the limelight. Hoping and believing, therefore, that their clamour will be disregarded, they have been led to do so because they think it politically expedient to prefer devotion to one who brought death

ter upon his tribe and country and spawned as foul a conspiracy as any part of Africa has ever known. Arguing that Kiambu must be regarded as "Kenyatta's seat", the almost entirely non-Kikuyu Kenya African Democratic Union has decided not to nominate a candidate in that area at next year's general election; and on the same day the general secretary of the Kenya African National Union, which is predominantly Kikuyu and Luo in membership, claimed that Kenyatta, when recently visited by a number of Ministers in the Kenya Government, had refused to discuss political questions with them because they were not representatives of K.A.N.U., of which he is a member. Thus do those who prate of independence for Kenya reveal their unfitness for responsible office.

### To Visit Federation

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will, I have reason to know, visit the Federation as soon as possible. He has not yet been able to make definite plans, but it may be assumed, I think, that he will fly out during the present Parliamentary recess. Since it might be convenient for him not to be placed in the position of discussing or declining to discuss the report of the Monckton Commission, my guess is that he will be back in London before that document is released here and in Africa, probably about mid-October.

### Pride of the Fleet

THE WINDSOR CASTLE, which, by her size, the spaciousness of her decks, public rooms, and corridors, the imaginative new schemes of decoration and use of new materials, has broken so many of the rules of the fleet of which she has become the new flagship—also cast aside tradition in being tugged from her berth ahead of schedule. A wrist-watch with the hands at 4 o'clock has been a feature of Union Castle advertising, but, to defeat any plans for last-minute desertion by members of the crew sympathetic to the unofficial seamen's strike, she slipped away from her Southampton berth 45 minutes early last Thursday. Just as the last gangway was about to be lowered two passengers arrived by car, doubtless thinking that they had not cut things too fine; but as they reached the foot of the gangway the ropes were being made free. She sailed with a full crew, so, although she had been the principal target of the trouble-makers ashore, their score was nil.

### Riding High

EARLIER IN THE DAY the QUEEN ELIZABETH had also set off some 45 minutes before time. As she passed the WINDSOR CASTLE she gave three friendly hoots, which Captain Mayhew returned as he waved congratulations and good-wishes to the giant Cunarder. A few hours later he was to toot his greetings to the QUEEN MARY, probably not then knowing that as his fine new ship steamed down Southampton Water, riding high, watchers ashore with a view from the stern might have thought that she was one of the QUEENS. At nearly 38,000 tons, she is the largest passenger liner built in a British yard since the QUEEN ELIZABETH was commissioned not long before the outbreak of war in 1939; and for the luxury of her accommodation she need not fear comparison with any ship afloat. Some items of her equipment do not exist in any other vessel.

### Looking Ahead

SHE WILL BE one of the largest and finest ships in the fleet. For as conditions change new considerations will necessarily guide the decisions of her owners. Her new name was announced in a report in the *Times* of 1957, which was on a date in January 1962 which is already decided will be a one-class ship—of, to use a term which was

new to me when I heard it from Sir Nicholas Cayzer, the chairman of the company, a hotel-class ship. As accommodation in a hotel caters for different requirements and purses though the occupants all use the same public rooms, so will it be with this next vessel, and perhaps with her successors. At 34,000 tons she will be somewhat smaller than the WINDSOR, but, because there will be less need for differentiation in various respects, she will carry almost the same number of passengers and but little less cargo. It is quite evident that Sir Nicholas and his colleagues have firm faith in the development of sea travel to and from South and East Africa and an equal conviction that trade between that continent and Europe will continue to grow. He must have felt proud as he watched the WINDSOR CASTLE, which had cost about £10½m., start on her maiden voyage.

### Proud Commander

CAPTAIN GEORGE MAYHEW, her master, who is also commodore of the line, was undisguisedly proud, as well he might be. For so long as his new command could be heard by those on the quayside, she hooted her way to sea, returning the greetings of other craft, great and small. Dressed overall, she was a gay and grand sight, which will not easily fade from the memory. In an article published that morning the captain, a lover of Kipling, had quoted eight of his favourite lines from that poet of action. They ran:

"It ain't the guns nor armaments,  
Nor the sums that you can pay;  
It's close co-operation  
That makes 'em win the day.

"It ain't the individual,  
Nor the army as a whole;  
It's the everlasting team-work  
Of every blooming soul".

### Embodiment of Virtues

WHEN I MENTIONED that quotation to him and talked a little about Kipling, I found that he is an equally warm admirer of Robert Service, who has been called the Canadian Kipling. There was then not time to check whether Kipling, Service, and similar singers of the story of the Empire are adequately represented in the ship's libraries; and have they the volumes of Cullen Gollsbury, the Rhodesian disciple of Kipling? If there is not on the ship's well-filled bookshelves adequate representation of the works of these servants of the spirit which created what pigmy politicians are now destroying because they lack the faith of their forebears and the indomitable determination to solve seemingly insoluble problems, it must be about the only short-coming in a liner which is the triumphant embodiment of faith, foresight, courage, craftsmanship, and the spirit of service. As Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother said when she launched the WINDSOR CASTLE, "May God bless her and all who sail in her".

"We should not treat lightly the problem that arises when white people living in a country they have made their home and developed are dogged by the fear that they might be overwhelmed. The policy of separatism is unrealistic but not necessarily immoral. *Apartheid* has evoked condemnation because the South African Government uses it to ensure that the black Africans, Asians, and Coloureds will for ever be condemned to subservience. This talkative policy of oppression has ended the moral and religious responsibilities of the world. The Bishop of Chester, addressing the York Convocation of the Church of England,



# Mr. Matthews Phiri's Open Letter to Dr. Banda

## "You Promote Hatred by Not Condemning These 'Freedom Fighters'"

MR. B. W. MATTHEWS PHIRI, the African deputy chairman of the Nyasaland Division of the United Federal Party, who was stoned and injured by a Malawi Youth League gang in the main street of Blantyre last week, has addressed to Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party, an open letter in the following terms:

"The news that members of your party attacked me today is not strange to you. It was today during lunch hour that I was looking for transport at the taxi rank in Blantyre when a gang of your youngsters attacked me. They called me a 'stooge'—the language which you often use at your meetings.

### "Standing in Your Way"

"You must realize that these youngsters are being taught to use a language which they do not understand. In your issue of *Malawi News* dated June 14, 1960, you made false allegations against me in that you said if you fail to get self-government in this country it was due to me. You must know that this is a serious matter. Also at your meeting in Necheu on June 15 you told the people there that I was standing in your way and that I will make things difficult for you in London.

"You will recall that during the time we were in London, at Lancaster House, one morning you said this: 'Mr. Phiri, you have let me down. You have been bought by Welensky. You will see what will happen; but I have no personal grudge against you. We shall settle the matter at home'.

"When you came back home you told a gathering of about 40,000 on August 14 that I had been in your way to stop you from getting what you wanted at the London Conference. You must understand, as I hope you do, that your failure at that conference cannot be attributed to a different person other than yourself.

"If you will not condemn these youngsters who call themselves 'Freedom Fighters' for attacking people, then you cannot complain if I believe that these men attacked me today, if not on your instructions, then with your blessing; and they might have killed me.

"You seem to forget that you are dealing with people who do not understand what democracy is. It is your duty to lead your people from the front and not from the back. I used this phrase at the conference in London—that you are leading the people from the back and not from the front, and I hope you will make use of this phrase.

### Responsible for Intimidation

"You must understand that under British rule every person is entitled to his own opinion, in the same way as you are entitled to yours. You must remember that Nyasaland is not under the 'iron curtain', where people cannot express themselves freely without being intimidated. You are responsible for intimidation in this country if you do not prevent your followers from behaving in this way and condemn it publicly.

"Unfortunately you are not brave enough to stop your youngsters from doing evil things which will bring disaster to the country. In fact, you are not ashamed to deny intimidation to the country by you. You must understand that as long as you promote hatred and disharmony I shall resist you to the best of my knowledge until you have completely failed. It is time now that you tell your people that you failed to get what you promised your people. Do not deceive them."

A correspondent in Nyasaland writes:

A gang of Malawi youths today set upon Mr. Matthews Phiri in the main street of Blantyre, shouting that he was a "stooge" and a "Welenskyite". Soon the crowd had gathered to about 500. As he tried to enter a taxi an African shouted that he was a stooge and should expect transport from his fellow Euro-

pean and "Kwacha" (Freedom). A European schoolteacher, who passed in his car was asked by Mr. Phiri to give him a lift. As the driver opened a door

he was told that his vehicle would be smashed up if he did not drive on, which he did. A Coloured man then came out of the crowd and offered Mr. Phiri a lift; he put him into a car, from which, however, he was promptly ejected.

Mr. Phiri then walked towards an Indian shop. Stones, some of them large, were thrown; he was twice hit in the back, which was afterwards found to be badly bruised. He asked in two adjacent Indian shops if he could use the telephone to call for police protection. Both said that they had no telephone, and the second told him to leave because he wanted no trouble with the crowd.

### Riot Act Read

Then Mr. Phiri walked to a tobacconist shop owned by Europeans. As he talked in the doorway to several Europeans stones were still being thrown. Two African constables then arrived and tried to keep back the attackers. About this time Mr. Phiri fainted. When he regained consciousness he was at the back of the shop, and said that he had no recollection of how he got there.

All persuasions by the police and the district commissioner having failed to make the crowd disperse, the riot act was read and tear-gas bombs were used. Then Mr. Phiri was driven off in a police van to make a statement. He had suffered injuries to his face and back. Eight arrests were made.

Mr. Phiri is the third United Federal Party delegate to the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London to be attacked since the party's return, the other two being Chief Chikumbu and Mr. Kwenje, M.L.B.

SIX AFRICANS were sentenced in Blantyre on Monday to a year's imprisonment each with hard labour on charges arising from the attack on Mr. Phiri, and two others, both juveniles, were bound over for two years.

### Travesty of Democracy

Mr. Alan Dixon, the U.F.P. leader in Nyasaland, said a few days ago that the Malawi Congress Party had obviously torn up the Lancaster House Agreement, and that there could be no question of elections so long as those differing from Malawi were to be threatened and openly attacked. The working party should suspend its work until there was complete assurance that nobody would fear to come before it.

The Nyasaland Residents and Settlers Association has condemned the Lancaster House Agreement as a flagrant violation of the spirit of an assurance given to its delegation in Zomba on March 31 by Mr. Macleod, who then said that the London conference would be clearly exploratory and that constitutional proposals would not be finalized until after the review of the Federal Constitution.

The committee of the association holds that no constitutional changes should be envisaged, let alone implemented, until intimidation is suppressed. Its statement declares: "To hold elections while thugs deny the right of free speech will be a travesty of democracy."

"The Church in Africa is crippled through shortage of staff"—The Rev. Dr. G. W. Broomfield.

"We are giving about 11% of our national income to help the less developed countries of the world. No country has a better record"—The Prime Minister.

I am beginning to be almost frightened that outside countries may attempt to exploit our needs by involving us in the politics of power blocs.—Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, speaking at a meeting of the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

Perhaps the Christian has an object lesson to learn from the Muhammadan, for whom religion and politics are often commingled, and never completely dissociated.—From the annual review of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

# Mali Troops Clash With Congolese in Katanga

## Katanga Government Alleges "Mutiny" by U.N. Soldiers

**MALI TROOPS** at Albertville had mutinied and killed two Congolese in brawls while making arbitrary arrests, announced the Katanga Government on Tuesday. But Mali troops said they had fired in self-defence and the U.N. political adviser to Eastern Command said he treated the mutiny suggestion with the "utmost reserve".

A Brussels statement said that Belgian troops were called to restore order when Mali soldiers, who appeared to be siding with Baluba opposition tribesmen, attacked Albertville railway station.

The struggle between Mr. Hammarskjöld and Mr. Lumumba ended at the United Nations in favour of the Secretary-General and a "climb-down" by the Congolese Prime Minister. But concessions were made by both sides. Mr. Hammarskjöld agreed to appoint an advisory committee which goes some way towards meeting Mr. Lumumba's demand for Afro-Asian supervisors, whilst Mr. Lumumba no longer insists that all white U.N. troops should be withdrawn or that U.N. aircraft should transport his troops to Katanga.

The Security Council strongly backed Mr. Hammarskjöld but did not give him the clarification he sought; so he remains unhampered and uninstructed. Mr. Lumumba seems incapable still of steering a coherent and steady course and his "spy" scares and the clashes between Congolese soldiers and U.N. troops and officials have made the U.N. task more difficult. Mr. Tshombe, who had been content to keep out of the big quarrel, came into the limelight again by an appeal to Congolese troops to oust Mr. Lumumba.

Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder as accurately as possible in a situation which remains confused.

### Search for "Belgian Spies"

Mr. Lumumba in addition to imposing martial law and ordering a search for "Belgian spies", also threatened on Tuesday of last week to seize Belgian assets unless the Congo's gold deposits, "stolen" before independence, were returned within two weeks. He demanded the immediate withdrawal of Swedish U.N. troops, who had "done a very bad job", opposed the authority of his Government, and defended Belgian Army officers. He again accused Mr. Hammarskjöld of ignoring his Government.

Congolese police said that the "identity check" had been necessary because Belgian soldiers were circulating in the capital, posing as U.N. troops, and engaging in spying. One such spy, they claimed, had been arrested at the airport and would appear in court. M. Gaston Dieu, deputy president of the Belgian airline Sabena, and M. Pierre Marchal, named as Belgian Consul-General in Luluabourg, were arrested and told they would be expelled next day. Mr. Lumumba ordered 300 Congolese troops from Thysville into Leopoldville.

Leopoldville airport was occupied by 200 Congolese soldiers, led by General Victor Lundula. Thirty-three Belgian paratroops based there were forced to leave by plane, together with 13 members of the Belgian Embassy staff.

A Press conference called by Mr. Lumumba was unanimously boycotted by international journalists and photographers after a Congolese guard had menaced a photographer with a bayonet. The ban on the French press agency was lifted, and Mr. G. Makoso, editor of *Courier d'Afrique*, was released.

It was reported from Elisabethville that Leopoldville police had seized a Belgian diplomatic bag containing secret documents on its way by plane from Brussels to the Katanga Government. A Belgian official said: "The bags could be most harmful to us."

Russia informed the U.N. that she no longer had any confidence in Mr. Hammarskjöld. Mr. Hammarskjöld's interpretation of the Security Council's decision to the effect that the resolutions of the General Assembly was "in clear contradiction" to the Charter.

On Wednesday armed Congolese soldiers surrounded a plane carrying 16 Norwegian U.N. troops which landed at Leopoldville airport and would not at first allow them to

disembark after General Lundula had satisfied himself that they really were Norwegians they were permitted to leave the aircraft.

Apart from identity checks in Leopoldville, there were then few signs in the city that martial law had been imposed. Mr. Lumumba said the police had arrested three Belgian officers who had been sheltered by a minister of a church, and announced that he would send Congolese troops into Katanga unless the Security Council produced an "entirely satisfactory" resolution and agreed to send neutral observers. The Congolese Army would, he said, have the aid of a "friendly African Power".

Irish troops began moving into Katanga. A United Arab contingent was on its way to the Congo.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail Yakovlev, presented his credentials to President Kasavubu, and the first 10 Communist advisers arrived, out of 30 or more due within a few days. Observers at U.N. headquarters in New York suggested that the division between Mr. Hammarskjöld and Mr. Lumumba had been aggravated by strong Soviet official support for the latter.

The Belgian Parliament's three-day special session on the Congo opened in Brussels and Government speakers blamed Mr. Lumumba for the collapse of Belgian's Congo policy. The Minister of African Affairs said: "The miseries of the Congo were not caused by us, but by the Congolese themselves." He admitted that Belgium should have introduced measures for advancing Africans to higher positions, and that the preparation of the Congo for independence should have been begun years ago. But it was incredible that the work that Belgium had accomplished in the Congo during 50 years should be presented as a work of hatred and destruction.

M. Wigny said that although Belgium had an undoubted "debt of honour" to Katanga, she had refused to recognize its secession because that would have discredited Mr. Tshombe by making him appear a collaborator.

M. Lorock, who led the Socialist attack, said the Government had been playing a double game in Katanga. They had been carrying out the U.N. resolution and at the same time trying to meet the requirements of big business. Reviewing the proceedings of the Security Council he said the Afro-Asian block's attitude had been "detestable" and that of the Western Powers seemed, to him at least, based more on their own interests than on Belgian needs.

A further substantial fall in Belgium's gold reserves was announced. In four days in the previous week nearly £81m. in gold and foreign currency had left the country. Since the Congo crisis began Belgium's gold reserves had fallen by £58m.

President Eisenhower referred at a Press conference in Washington to "deplorable and impetuous" actions in the Congo. The American Under-Secretary of State appealed for an immediate 100m. dollars (£35m.) increase in the President's emergency fund to help the Congo find its feet and to help meet other world crises. President Ayub Khan disclosed that the U.N. had asked Pakistan to send an ordnance company for service in the Congo.

### "Shoot if Necessary"

U.N. troops guarding Leopoldville airport (Ghanaian and Sudanese) were on Thursday given orders to shoot if necessary. That followed an incident in the morning when Congolese troops rushed into the airport, held up a U.N. plane containing Canadian Army signallers about to leave for Kasai, knocked unconscious their captain, hit and humiliated the soldiers, and threatened with bayonets the Indian aircrew.

The signallers, with five other Canadians waiting to board another plane, were forced to lie flat on the tarmac, where they were kicked and hit with rifle butts and stripped of their weapons, identity cards, and some of their clothes. One man was left in his underpants. The incident lasted about 12 minutes, by which time Ghanaian troops came to the rescue. Belgian employees of Sabena and three Press photographers were also manhandled by Congolese troops. It was reported that the Canadians were from French Canada, and the Congolese, hearing them talk, thought they were Belgians.

Immediate steps were taken by the U.N. to strengthen its presence at the airport, trenches being dug and barbed wire erected. By the afternoon U.N. troops there numbered 1,200. The U.N. demanded that General Lundula should withdraw his troops and by the afternoon only about 40 remained at the airport, although fully armed. Mr. Lumumba had agreed several days earlier that any U.N. Congolese platoon, without ammunition, should be stationed



at the airport, that agreement was broken almost as soon as it was made when a company of fully-armed Congolese set up camp at the airport.

Mr. Diefenbaker, Canadian Prime Minister, said in Ottawa that a strong protest would be sent to the Congo Government over "the totally unwarranted and unjustifiable attack on Canadian soldiers." Mr. Hammarskjöld protested to Mr. Lumumba over the incident, which U.N. officials in Leopoldville described as an affront to the U.N. and the countries concerned. In Leopoldville Mr. Lumumba refused to see Dr. Bunche to discuss recent incidents but suggested he should see an adviser. Dr. Bunche refused. He had been trying in vain for three days to see the Prime Minister.

Mr. Hammarskjöld warned the Security Council that if conditions in the Congo did not improve further activities by the U.N. force there might become "impossible." The situation was one of "extreme gravity." He called together the representatives of the United States, Russia, Britain, and France to appeal for unified support in advance of the Security Council session.

The Secretary-General also conferred with representatives from Tunisia and Ghana, who had taken a leading part in efforts to draw up a compromise settlement between Mr. Hammarskjöld and Mr. Lumumba. The feeling among most African members of the U.N. was that they should put off a final decision on their attitude towards the dispute until they had conferred with the Congolese delegation which was on its way to New York.

### Belgian Vote of Confidence

M. Eyskens secured a vote of confidence from the Belgian Parliament on his Government's Congo policy after a lively debate. The voting was 115 to 82, with six abstentions. The Prime Minister said that Belgium must raise more in taxes and make big cuts in her administrative services and subsidies to pay the bill for her heavy losses in the Congo. A Liberal M.P. said: "We have lost the African gamble. No one understood that Africans mistake generosity for feebleness, and mix up the meaning of democracy and the authority of a leader."

In the morning the whole of the Government and most of the M.P.s. walked out of the Chamber in protest against an accusation by a Communist deputy that the Katanga copper companies controlled the Government. He accused M. Wigny of influencing Belgian policy in the Congo because he has brewery interests there.

On Friday Mr. Hammarskjöld protested to the Congolese Government, saying that incidents like the manhandling of Canadian troops might make it necessary to reconsider all U.N. activities in the Congo. Mr. Lumumba rejected the protest as "blackmail which does not impress us", accused Mr. Hammarskjöld of deliberately exaggerating the incident to serve his own purposes, blamed "insolent" white troops, and demanded the withdrawal of all white troops. He said that his Government was ready to renounce the services of the U.N. and "re-establish order" in the Congo with the help of "certain other countries" which had already pledged their help.

Mr. Lumumba made no reference to an incident on Thursday night when two U.N. soldiers, a Jamaican and a Brazilian, delivering a personal message to him from Dr. Bunche, were seized by Congolese guards and narrowly escaped being shot. A Ghanaian soldier summoned help and stood between the messengers and the Congolese until U.N. officials came to the rescue. Dr. Bunche wrote to Mr. Lumumba protesting against the treatment of his messengers. After numerous vain attempts to see the Prime Minister, he had decided that there could be further meetings only if Mr. Lumumba visited him.

The Congolese daily paper *Courier d'Afrique* was closed and its editor, Mr. G. Makoso, arrested for the second time.

More Russian advisers to the Congolese Government arrived in Leopoldville, bringing the total to 40.

The Belgian Senate accepted a motion of confidence in M. Eyskens' Government by 105 votes to 49, with two abstentions.

Mr. Kimba, leader of a Katanga delegation in Paris, endorsed President Tubman's criticisms of Mr. Lumumba's recent speeches and reaffirmed Katanga's decision not to join any Congo federation until its independence had been formally recognized.

Sabena airline announced that flights from Johannesburg to Europe would until further notice call at Brazzaville instead of Leopoldville.

A contingent of 230 Irish troops left Dublin for the Congo. The beginning of a new attitude of moderation on the part of the Government was reported on Saturday. It was reported that he believed he might have gone too far in his attack on Mr. Hammarskjöld and the U.N. At a press conference he apologized for having bullied some journalists and asked others.

Both President Tubman of Liberia and President Bourguiba

of Tunisia had issued strong criticism of Mr. Lumumba's attitude to the Secretary-General and the U.N. In Leopoldville there was reported to be growing discontent among the 4,000 men of the Force Publique who were short of pay and rations.

Major-General Alexander, British chief of Ghana's defence staff, said that U.N. commanders, "unprepared to exercise any military authority at all," had put Ghanaian and other U.N. troops in the Congo in an impossible position. With full support Ghana forces could make the situation in Leopoldville normal within a week. His statement was published by the U.N. as part of an exchange between Mr. Hammarskjöld and President Nkrumah.

Mr. Hammarskjöld told Ghana's representative to the U.N. that the "whole U.N. activity" was being jeopardized by unruly incidents in Leopoldville, in which Ghana officers and men were involved. There were serious complaints regarding the behaviour of Ghana officers at the airport. President Nkrumah replied that he gave full support to General Alexander's view that no soldier could carry out orders if they were not given and that no clear concise orders had ever been given to the Ghanaian troops in Leopoldville.

M. Gaston Diez, assistant manager of the Sabena Airline, who had appeared in court on a charge of interfering with the running of the State, a charge which was dismissed, took refuge in the French Embassy and U.N. troops were twice rushed to guard the Embassy when Congolese troops appeared to re-arrest him. He was expected to leave for Belgium the following day.

Irish troops were stated to have restored order in Kivu province. Though the capital, Bukavu, was still a ghost town with fully-stocked shops deserted and well-furnished houses abandoned, the road around Lake Kivu was no longer ambushed.

In Kasai the Lulua-Baluba war continued. Luluabourg, deserted by all Baluba and most Europeans, was said to resemble a city under siege.

It was reported from Ruanda-Urundi that Belgian refugees were leaving there in large numbers and returning to the Congo.

The Security Council met on Sunday to consider the Congo crisis.

### "Unprecedented Charges"

Mr. Hammarskjöld refused to consider the "unprecedented charges" made against him by the Congolese and the Russians, or to take any new action about the dispatch of the U.N. force into Katanga. He stated that he had taken no action in that connexion without first consulting or informing the Congo Government, which had not disagreed.

He proposed that an advisory committee composed of representatives of Powers with troops now in the Congo should be formed to work with him in directing Congo military affairs. Mr. Lumumba had wanted a committee of "supervisors" consisting only of Africans and Asians. Mr. Hammarskjöld did not favour a group of observers being sent; he wanted an advisory committee at headquarters or "in some cases in the Congo." Though the Congo no longer threatened international peace, he thought the threat could re-emerge swiftly if "foreign troops" were to be invited into the Congo "outside the U.N. operation".

Mr. Gizenga, Congolese Deputy Prime Minister, demanded a neutral group of African and Asian representatives, but did not repeat his Prime Minister's declaration of no confidence in Mr. Hammarskjöld. He spoke of an "unhappy coincidence" between the conditions set by Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Hammarskjöld's decisions and of "confusion" in the interpretation of the Security Council's resolutions.

Congolese troops should, he said, police the airports and seaports; the U.N. should at once disarm all Belgian troops under Tshombe; and there should be total and unconditional evacuation of Belgian troops from the Katanga and Kamina bases.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said he had been assured by Belgium of the completion of the withdrawal of all her combat troops within eight days, and reiterated his statement that if attacks by Congolese troops against U.N. officials continued he would have to ask the Council to "reconsider" operations in the Congo. The attacks "gave an impression of deep distrust and hostility fomented for political ends," and had created for the U.N. "a most delicate position in which the very dignity of the organization and the Governments which it represents has sometimes been put in question".

Mr. Caba Sory (Guinea) delivered a scathing attack on the U.N. saying that its present attitude was "leading to the ruin and destruction of U.N. authority in Africa".

Mr. Mongi Sima (Tunisia) supported Mr. Hammarskjöld's

The Russian delegate, Mr. Khabrov, supported the Congo

(Continued on page 1256)

## Masai Cannot Remain Aloof

### Sir Richard Turnbull's Statement to Baraza

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, has told a gathering of Masai that it is impossible to accept the proposal of Masai leaders in Tanganyika and Kenya that they should form a joint State under the British Crown when Tanganyika and Kenya are granted independence. Chief Edward Mbatia and other chiefs were at the baraza.

In the course of his address the Governor said: "Africa is changing and you must change with it. I do not ask you to give up the life that the Masai have always led but I tell you that from now on you must think of your grazing ranges and your forests and your water and the game which lives in your country."

Having explained that by September 1 the Legislative Council of Tanganyika would comprise 71 elected members, and that 10 of the 12 Ministers in the Council of Ministers would be elected representatives of the people, only two being members of the civil service, the Governor continued:—

"These developments, together with similar developments in Kenya, are causing the Masai in both territories concern. They are afraid, lest Africans who have not enough land, should try to settle on their grazing grounds." Chief Edward made representations to the United Nations Visiting Mission about this matter earlier in the year.

"You also have been discussing with your brothers across the Kenya border the possibility of seceding from Kenya and Tanganyika and forming a joint State of Masai under the British Crown when the two territories themselves gain independence. It would be wrong of me if I did not tell you at once that the idea of an independent State is unlikely to be a practical possibility. Neither the Masai here nor in Kenya can separate themselves and remain aloof and insulated from the rest of East Africa."

"Although your chief told the United Nations mission that he saw little difficulty in the Masai being able to run and finance an independent State of their own, I do not think you have fully understood how difficult it would be or the enormous amount of money you would need to make it work."

### No Separation from Tanganyika

"I advise you therefore at present to think rather in terms of playing your full part in the politics and economy of Tanganyika, rather than in terms of seeking to separate from Tanganyika. British officers of all departments will continue to help you now and after independence if you ask for their continued help."

"It may be that the time will come when the Tanganyika and Kenya Masai can be joined together, but such a unified Masailand will have to be within the framework of a united East Africa, and there is no possibility of the Masai of both countries forming a separate State of their own."

"Your fear is that in the new Government of this Territory the interests of the Masai will be insufficiently represented and political pressure will lead to their land being taken from them. In the new Legislative Council your interests will be represented by an elected member for New Arusha the Masai Constituency, and you must keep in close touch with him and brief him on your problems."

"I have no doubt that your request for separate representation in the Legislature will receive sympathetic and careful consideration by the next Government when the next revision of constituencies is being made."

The Governor told the Masai that it was natural neighbours who lived in thickly congested areas should cast covetous eyes upon the open spaces of their country, but before Tanganyika was granted independence he or his successor would do all that they reasonably and properly could to help the Masai to reach agreement about their lands with the successor Government of the Territory.

He ended: "The Tanganyika Government will no doubt recognize that it is in its own interests to stop any invasion of Masai lands by agriculturalists, since that would reduce the value of this area as a tourist attraction."

Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, had previously said in an address to Narok African District Council:—

"You are of the courteous, cattle-loving, warrior tribe of the Masai, ask that the agreement of 1911 between the Masai and the British Government shall be observed."

This is a solemn promise in Masai history. There is the great promise and the great promise is the Masai. The British people who made a treaty with you in the year in which I was born, and who have honoured that

treaty and will honour it while they hold power in Kenya—their protection will not remain for ever.

The Masai here and in Tanganyika cannot separate themselves and remain aloof and insulated from the rest of East Africa. Your leaders must decide quickly how you will modify your way of life to enable you to play your part in this changing Africa. With our help, when the time comes for us to hand over power, you will need new treaties or agreements and understandings with the Kenya Government of the future, in which I hope you will play your part."

A cause of anxiety is that neighbours in whose areas there is land shortage cast covetous eyes on your land. This cannot be altered until your land becomes so well developed and intensely ranchised that it becomes obvious to all that there is no room for others to enter and farm it—that it is yielding its full productivity to the economy of Kenya.

It is for you to decide your future. I and my officers will help you. But I am sure that your best way ahead lies in the intensive development of your land, for what Government would want to disturb those who occupy land beneficially and contribute their full share to the economy of the country?

The British will honour the Masai treaty so long as they hold power in Kenya. When the British think that the time has come to hand over power to a Kenya Government, before handing over they will help the Masai to reach satisfactory understandings and agreements about the Masai land with the new Government.

You have accepted large numbers of aliens of other tribes into your country. I am glad that it is so; but it is not realistic to request more land for the Masai.

You have asked that there should be four Masai elected members in the Legislative Council. The allocation of two seats, one to each of the Masai districts, has been decided and is very fair treatment having regard to your numbers. The Government cannot agree to more."

## Federal Conference

SIR ROY WELNSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, told the Assembly a few days ago that he still hoped that the Federal Constitutional Review Conference in London might open early in December. Lord Home had doubted whether the intention to make the review this year could be fulfilled because there would be inadequate time to consider the recommendations of the Monckton Commission. Sir Roy, however, still considers it important to convene the conference this year, and hopes that the five Governments concerned will agree.

## Uganda's New Legislature

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to address the Legislative Council of Uganda after he has opened the new Parliament Building on September 19. Sir Alistair McMullen of Australia, chairman of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, will make a presentation to the Council on its behalf. A delegation of about 30 members of the C.P.A. will be present, as will the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika and the British Resident in Zanzibar, the Speakers of Kenya, Tanganyika, and the East African Central Legislative Assembly, and representatives of the other East African Legislatures. Sir Frederick Crawford, the Governor, and three members of the Uganda Legislature are expected to speak briefly.

## Dinner Party for Kabaka

A DINNER PARTY in honour of the Kabaka of Buganda, His Highness Mutesa II, was given one evening last week at Lancaster House. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, was to have been host, but as he was not able to be present his place was taken at very short notice by the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys. Others guests at the dinner included Mr. M. Kintu, Mr. A. K. Sempa, Mr. I. N. Basudde, Mr. A. D. Lubowa, Mr. A. K. Mpanza, Dr. E. S. Lumu, Mr. H. J. Luyva, and Mr. E. W. Kirunda, Ministers and advisers of the Kabaka. Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, and Messrs. V. B. J. Munsu, J. C. McPhee, A. K. Buhoro, J. W. Stavropoulos, and K. A. F. Woodhouse.



# PERSONALIA

MR. C. D. GEE has returned to Kenya. LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR BAERLEIN (Uganda) has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.

MR. L. FARRLE BROWN, director of the Naffield Foundation, is visiting Seychelles.

MR. J. W. HOWARD is now D.C. Nakuru, from which MR. A. SUTER has been transferred to Tambich.

MR. JAMES LAUGHLAND, a director of Nyali Ltd., has left London for Kenya. He will be away about six weeks.

MR. G. D. EWING, African personnel manager of Mufulla Copper Mines, is to retire at the end of next month.

MR. B. H. BAKER, a Government geologist from Kenya, is making a geological survey of islands in the Seychelles group.

MR. & MRS. R. K. DUFF and MR. P. A. J. ROBERTS-FAVELL are passengers for Dar es Salaam in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

MR. W. V. BRELSFORD, Director of Information in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is in London on a brief business visit.

LADY ROSEMARY BENNETT has resigned from Kampala Municipal Council, to which she was first appointed in 1957.

MR. IAN WOODROFFE, Colonial Secretary in Seychelles, is administering the Colony. SIR JOHN THORP, the Governor, having left.

MR. B. C. ROBERTS, Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Rhodesia and MRS. ROBERTS have sailed for the Cape in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. ITANI, a Japanese scientist, has returned to Uganda to continue his study of the gorilla and to make a preliminary survey of chimpanzees.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY, M.P., is to make the commentary for a 30-minute colour film of Kenya's efforts at the Olympic Games in Rome.

MR. BERNARD G. S. CAYZER, a deputy chairman of the Union-Castle Line, represents the board on the maiden voyage of the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. B. WHEELER, of Northern Rhodesia, won the men's singles title in the Scottish hard courts lawn tennis championship at St. Andrew's on Saturday.

MR. R. W. T. SUFFERN, a director of the company owning the *Daily Mirror* who has visited East Africa has joined the board of Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd.

MR. J. B. KABOHA, Assistant District Commissioner, Ankole, Uganda, is to go to the United States next month for a year's study in development economics.

SIR WALTER HARRAGIN has been asked by the Northern Rhodesia Government to review the salaries and allowances paid to Ministers in that Protectorate.

THE REV. J. KENNEDY-GRANT, a former moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Central Africa, and MRS. KENNEDY-GRANT have arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

A clerk to the table of the House of Commons, MR. DAVID PRING, is spending part of the Parliamentary recess as a visiting lecturer at Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. W. A. W. CLARK, sometime Chief Secretary of the Central African Council, has taken up his duty as United Kingdom Representative in the Republic of Cyprus.

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH, who commanded the Fifth Army on the Western Front in the 1914-18 war was 90 on August 12. He has been interested in East Africa for many years.

DR. H. K. BANDA, president of the Malawi Congress Party, visited the University of Rhodesia and Mr. E. S. James last week for mutual discussions on a number of subjects.

MR. T. R. WADE, now of Southern Rhodesia, who had previously served in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. WADE are on their way back to Salisbury in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

COLONEL R. N. GREENWOOD, chairman of Nyali, Ltd., and MRS. GREENWOOD are about to revisit Kenya. After a few days in Switzerland they will fly to Nairobi. They are due back early in October.

Paintings by MR. ELIMO NIAU, fine arts master at Makerere Demonstration School, have been shown in Kampala in what is said to have been the first one-man exhibition in the town by an African artist.

PRINCESS CAROL KIMERA, estranged wife of PRINCE HENRY OF BUGANDA, brother of the KABAKA, has told newspaper reporters in London that she is penniless. Her husband returned to Buganda last year.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA and BISHOP CHAMBERS, formerly of Central Tanganyika, were among those who attended the installation of DR. BEECHER as the first Archbishop of East Africa.

THE EARL OF VERULAM, who has large Rhodesian interests, has been appointed by the Minister of Labour in the United Kingdom to be chairman of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled.

MR. J. R. BRADEN, a puisne judge in Trinidad and Tobago, will go to Northern Rhodesia next month in the same capacity. He joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1950 as a magistrate, and served for six years in Sarawak.

The Federal Postmaster-General, MR. W. DAVIDSON, is on a two months' visit to Britain and the Continent to study methods of making postal services pay their way on a commercial basis and see the latest developments in automation.

MR. H. M. BARBOUR, who is returning to Southern Rhodesia in the WINDSOR CASTLE on her maiden voyage is a past president of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, and Salisbury Rotary Club. He was for some years a member of Salisbury City Council.

MR. R. F. C. DAVIS, for several years manager of the East African department of the United Africa Co., Ltd., at London headquarters, has moved to Manchester on appointment to the board of G. B. Ollivant, Ltd. His successor at United Africa House is MR. R. H. COLEMAN, previously in charge of the produce department.

A Kenya athlete competing at the Olympic Games, S. ANTAO, is one of six people in the world officially recorded as having run 200 metres in 20.6 seconds, which is at present the Olympic record. One British runner, P. F. RADFORD, comes top of the list, with 20.4 seconds, followed by two Americans, each with 20.5 seconds.

MR. R. L. L. GALLIAS, a senior resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia since February 1958, and previously a resident magistrate in Kenya, is to be the new Chief Justice of Aden. He was born in Jersey in 1916, was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1939, and was then in the Army until 1947. He went to Kenya two years later.

MR. STANLAKE SAMKANGE, vice-president of the multi-racial Central Africa Party, who was alleged to have taken part in the riots in Salisbury on July 21, has been acquitted of violence and contravention of the Subversive Activities Act. His defence was that he was observing the disturbances in his professional capacity as a journalist and had not addressed the crowd.

Two African members of the Council of Ministers of Kenya, DR. I. G. KIANO and MR. RONALD NGALA, have visited Israel to attend an international conference on Science in the Advancement of New States. DR. Kiano said in the course of an address on East Africa that Kenya Africans who wanted independence as soon as possible would uphold the principles of non-violence and racial non-discrimination.

MR. H. G. GAFFNEY is the first chairman of a new political party called the Rhodesia Party, formed on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. T. W. BAXTER, director of the National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is spending about a month in Great Britain, Sweden, and Portugal.

Tanganyika's new Game Warden, MAJOR BRECI GRANT KINDECH, formerly Game Warden in Uganda, has taken up his duties in the Territory.

MR. MUNGA NIROGGA, a Kikuyu, has been elected president of the newly formed Kenya Medical Association, of which Dr. J. NISHET is secretary.

MR. C. R. ANDERSON has been appointed an alternate director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. for MR. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS.

SIR JOHN MOFFAT has accepted the Federal leadership of the Central Africa Party, following the resignation of MR. GARFIELD TODD. He had been leader in Northern Rhodesia since the party was established.

Recent visitors to London from the Federation include MR. M. F. CHANCE, MR. M. A. HAWKES, MR. and MRS. F. S. OLIVER, COLONEL and MRS. B. J. PRICE, MAJOR LAMBERT PORTER, MR. and MRS. S. D. REES, MR. C. B. SAVORY, MR. and MRS. R. TREVIS, and MR. and MRS. M. G. WIDDAS.

MR. H. J. ROBERTS has been re-elected leader of the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party. The deputy leaders are Mr. W. G. DUNLOP and MR. S. R. MALCOMSON. MR. G. B. BECKITT having resigned the office of chairman, MR. J. W. MILLS has been elected to the vacancy. MR. BECKITT has accepted the deputy chairmanship.

Passengers for Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE include MAJOR & MRS. S. BIRCH, MR. & MRS. C. BLOCK, MR. & MRS. A. BROUGH, MR. R. J. BROWN, MR. & MRS. K. T. CARTER, MR. & MRS. J. S. CLARK, MR. & MRS. R. C. COLLINS, MR. & MRS. L. E. FORDHAM, MR. & MRS. R. J. GALWAY, MR. & MRS. B. D. MCCLEARY, MR. & MRS. R. T. ROGERS, MR. & MRS. F. W. ROWE, MR. & MRS. W. F. SCOTT, MR. & MRS. F. E. SLATER, and MR. H. F. SWAN.

MR. SOLOMON NKYA ELIUFOO, Minister for Health in the Government of Tanganyika, has been elected the first President of the Chagga tribe, polling 23,552 votes against 3,448 cast for MR. PAUL LEMAMA. MR. ELIUFOO, now aged 40, was elected M.L.C. for the Northern Province in the 1958 general election. He was educated at Makerere College, where he taught for two years from 1944, and then at Bethany College, Kansas, U.S.A., and Bristol University.

## Obituary

MR. JOHN K. KALE, who has been killed in an aircraft crash while flying from Cairo to Moscow, was a young Uganda nationalist who had lived in Cairo for some years and conducted anti-British propaganda from a so-called Uganda Office. He styled himself secretary for foreign affairs of the Uganda National Congress. The burden of his story was that Uganda must have full independence in 1960.

MR. RICHARD JUDGE, a leading Rhodesian rally driver, was killed when his car skidded on a road near Salisbury. He was 38, and leaves a widow.

SIR ANGLUS W. FLETCHER, who has died in the United States at the age of 77, was a former Senior partner of a Birmingham firm of accountants. He was a brother of the late R. A. Fletcher, and an uncle of Sir Patrick Fletcher, the late K. A. Fletcher, and an uncle of Sir Patrick Fletcher, who has died in London, aged 55, was a well-known hotelier and a man.

## U.N.I.P. Parody Lord's Prayer Blasphemous Mockery of Creed

THE UNITED NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY of Northern Rhodesia has been circulating a blasphemous parody of the Lord's Prayer.

The document, found by the police during a search of premises occupied by an official of U.N.I.P., was read in court in Kimberley in the course of the trial of 11 Africans charged with attending an illegal meeting of the party, which has been proscribed on the Copperbelt. The parody reads:

"Oh Imperialism, which art in Northern Rhodesia, disgrace is thy name; thy kingdom go. Our will be done in Northern Rhodesia, as it is done in you in Great Britain.

"Give us this day our free self-independence and forget about infringement of charges against our leaders, as it was done to you when you advocated for independence from the Romans.

"Let us not live in fear, but deliver us from evil, for Northern Rhodesia is a glorious land for ever and ever."

A so-called "U.N.I.P. Creed" has also been discovered. It is in the following terms:—

"I believe in U.N.I.P. and in Kenneth Kaunda, its founder-leader, who is endowed with the Northern Rhodesian spirit, born a true Northern Rhodesian, for Northern Rhodesia, suffering under victimization, was vilified, threatened with deportation, and has disentangled himself.

"The same day he rose victorious with the United National Independence Party, ascended the political heights and to the supreme head of U.N.I.P., from whence he shall demand full self-government for Northern Rhodesia.

"I believe in freedom for all peoples, especially those in Northern Rhodesia, the abolition of slavery, the liquidation of imperialism, the victorious end to our struggle, its glory and its pride, and the flourish of Northern Rhodesia for ever and ever."

A burial ground containing eight skeletons estimated at between 400 and 500 years old, pottery, copper crosses, iron and copper wire bangles, and a large collection of gold ornaments and beads has been found in the Usitu Valley of Northern Rhodesia.

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Letter to the Editor**Minister's Statements Criticized****Dr. Kiano's Over-Simplification**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, has said publicly that there are only two types of people in our country—those in favour of democracy and those against it, those in favour of hastening our independence and those who would rather unduly delay it, those in favour of creating one nation and those who prefer tribalism and racialism.

For the sake of this colony it is to be hoped that his official actions will be more trustworthy than such words, used on an official occasion, for not one of his assertions is, I suggest, dependable.

It is not true that there are only two types of opposing people in Kenya. As in any other country, there are dozens of groups.

Nor is it true that people are either in favour of democracy or against it. The vast proportion of Africans have no conception of what democracy is, and many Europeans and Asians who favour its introduction and expansion are strongly opposed to haste in the matter, simply because they are convinced that the process must take time if it is to give anything like reasonable results. So that disposes of the second point, the suggestion that there must either be haste or undue delay.

It is misleading also to reduce the idea of building one nation with a preference for tribalism and racialism. At this stage millions of our Africans still think in tribal terms. One of the follies of politicians is to assume that that fact can be disregarded. It cannot. When a wide-

spread sense of belonging to the general community is created the one-nation idea will follow automatically. To pretend that talk about one nation now will destroy tribalism is like putting on the roof for a house which has no foundations and no accommodation at ground level.

Nairobi,  
Kenya

Yours faithfully,

OLD-TIMER

Points from Letters**Detachment**

IT IS IMMENSELY IMPORTANT to the territories which your paper serves that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA should be published in London, for, apart from giving you such valuable access to authoritative quarters, including influential visitors from all the East and Central African territories, it enables you to take a detached yet friendly view of our problems. The friendliness is comforting to us, but the quality of detachment based on real understanding must be more valuable because it so often produces informed criticism which has not been voiced in Africa but ought to be taken into account. You so often put your finger on a point which has been missed by those involved in the hurlyburly of local controversy. No paper that I know has so sound a record; and I have been reading it for some 30 years. In all that time I do not recall one major issue on which events have not proved you right, though there have been times when your attitude has been temporarily unpopular, especially with the politicians. But, of course, scarcely any of them can take a detached view. Your great service is that you can and do.

**Merit**

THE PRIME MINISTER ought not to be allowed to forget his own much publicized assurance that the 'merit' of Africans would be the criterion for political advancement; but, most unfortunately, he has not been held to that undertaking by the political leaders in East Africa. Those in the Federation have given much clearer evidence that they will not overlook this pledge, of which several, and Sir Roy Welensky in particular, publicly remind Mr. Macmillan once or twice a month. Here in Kenya, where it was absolutely essential to make merit the test, confidence has been destroyed because it is so obvious that what you call Macblundellism is concerned with expediency, not principle, with appeasement, not merit.

**Angry Men**

YOU HAVE QUOTED Mr. Macdona, who presided when the Prime Minister addressed the Joint Commonwealth Societies in London, as saying that in his recent visits to South, Central, and East Africa he had found many angry, worried men. I too have just come back from East Africa, where I had never previously found such widespread anger and distrust with what you have rightly called Macblundellism. Not much of the criticism can fairly be called selfish. While European farmers are of course worried at the prospect that their properties may be unsaleable at anything like a fair price if and when they wish or have to leave, there were far more occasions on which the essence of complaint is that Africans in general will be tragically prejudiced by the foolish rush to place political power in the hands of Africans of little or no competence and little regard for the true welfare of the people of their own race. If that were their first consideration they would be determined that the changes should be gradual and that the race should be led by the supply of men able to bear major responsibility.

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## Precipitate Recognition by U.K.

### Support for "E.A. & R's" Criticisms

**THE PRECIPITATE RECOGNITION** by Great Britain of the Congo Republic—which has, so far as we are aware, been criticized by no newspaper in the United Kingdom except *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*—has now been condemned by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross in a letter to *The Times*, reading:

"It may be premature to accord diplomatic recognition to the Government established in Katanga. Surely, however, some better reason can be found for delaying a decision than the purely legalistic one that we have accorded recognition to the Government of Mr. Lumumba.

"This Government was recognized by us—and by other countries—before even it had been inaugurated. Normally, a new Government is not recognized unless and until it has proved itself in effective control over the country it claims to govern, able to maintain law and order, and ready to fulfil the obligations of its predecessor.

### Utterly Irresponsible

"In none of these respects can Mr. Lumumba's Government be said to fulfil the conditions of recognition. Moreover, he himself has behaved in an utterly irresponsible manner—declaring war on the Belgian Government despite treaty engagements and without consulting his Foreign Minister, who was requesting their intervention. Now it is reported that three of his Ministers have resigned, while all parties in Katanga are supporting the demand for secession.

"Is it not desirable for us and the other United Nations to reconsider the precipitate recognition given to Mr. Lumumba and to accord a mandate to the United Nations Organization to take over responsibility for the government of the Congo pending a settlement of the internal differences among the Congolese?"

A short leading article in the same issue said:

"Of all the misfortunes which could befall the Congo the worst would be civil war between those parts of it which support Mr. Lumumba and those which support Mr. Tshombe. It could lead to the contending parties being backed, the one by the Communist bloc and the other by the Western allies. So the cold war would have been brought to Africa, and in not so cold a form either. The threat is real: the prospect is hideous.

"What ought the attitude of outsiders to be towards Mr. Tshombe and his Katanga Government? Manifestly he is the majority leader in the Katanga province. Plainly he is in revolt against a Central Government which is the designated successor of the Belgian Colonial Power.

"African nationalists outside the Congo are overtly backing Mr. Lumumba. Europeans are alleged to be covertly backing Mr. Tshombe. Recognition of the Katanga Government by Belgium or military assistance from Rhodesia would be the kiss of death to Mr. Tshombe.

"In the long term the Congo should ideally hold together as one territory. It has been organized as a single economic unit by the Belgians, and if the richer areas such as Katanga are lopped off the rest will develop into a rural slum. Human rights, however, have to be respected. Mr. Tshombe has succeeded in establishing some kind of organized government, which Mr. Lumumba has so far failed to do. Third parties ought to withhold judgment for the time being.

"Mr. Tshombe has to demonstrate more clearly the strength of the support he can command, his ability to administer the province effectively, and the extent to which other provinces may follow his lead. He might then establish a claim for a referendum to be held under United Nations supervision. It may still be possible to hold the Congo, including Katanga, together, provided the Constitution is amended to afford greater devolution of powers to the provinces.

### East and Central Africa Could Collapse

Professor W. M. Macmillan wrote:

"The line of events, confirming Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's view, which is to support the United Nations Organization to take responsibility for the government

of the Congo, at any rate pending settlement of local Congolese differences.

"The very first days of U.N. intervention have conclusively shown that in such lands even law and order are hardly established and the administrative machinery still feeble. It is to the good only that this experience may enlighten world opinion on the real nature of the questions to which (abhorred!) colonialism furnished answers of a sort.

"In neighbouring territories, notably the Federation and Kenya, very young economies are or have been functioning quite strongly, but the danger that life that of the Congo, these could be easily brought to collapse, cannot be lightly disregarded.

"Their prosperity has been considerable only since the second war, till then the white builders of these countries were struggling too hard to keep their own heads above water to consider as much as they should have done the needs of the African population. They had to contend after all with the same natural conditions which had so long defeated the indigenous peoples and left them politically marionette.

"Yet, built up as they were with much difficulty, the existing economies in Kenya and the Federation are a wholly original and positive contribution to Africa, and their builders of European stock, are in the first place Rhodesians and Kenyans, and by no means European or British.

"In the world of politics these new societies, small as they are, have self-conscious power sufficient to make them a force which must be taken into account in any general African settlement. Yet African leaders, with the uncritical backing of world sympathizers, are mistakenly taking these new forces as expendable.

"The restraining power of the British Government, perhaps even that of the U.N., cannot prevent politics thus conducted leading to a straight, calamitous, and most unnecessary clash between black and white, to the ruinous detriment of real African interests.

### Multi-Racial States Could Lead Africa

"A smooth transition to the more broadly based political structure called for in modern Africa—desirable and quite possible as it is—demands above all that African leaders lay aside appeals to this or that foreign authority and enter rather into dialogue with those who, though their skins are white, are their own fellow citizens, at least equally concerned with them for the welfare of their common country. These white Africans are, moreover, in a better position than any one to contribute to the new order what the Congo so conspicuously lacks, a reserve of administrative talent.

"Relatively few may have the 'good honours degree' called for in recruits to the old Colonial Service—these are still wanted, and nothing must distract from the appeal you, sir, have made, and many of your correspondents, that those still in this service be firmly secured in the positions they hold.

"In these days of rapidly expanding departmental activities, however, the call is rather for numbers—such as the Africans even of the more advanced territories cannot yet adequately supply. In these conditions the 'mixed' colonies are fortunate in having a great body of young white Africans ready and eager to fill the gap. These youths and maidens, more over—and I testify on behalf of many ex-pupils and undergraduate acquaintances—are eager, above all, to give form-based service to their own countries, and to themselves, black, brown, and white. In the light of this, the vast 'mixed' communities are, in a rightly viewed world, well placed to lead the rush of Africa towards modernity.

### New Somali Government

DR. ABDI RASHID ALI SHEHARKE, Prime Minister of the new Somali Republic, gained a vote of confidence in the National Assembly last week by 97 votes to three; 21 deputies were absent. The majority is divided in Mogadishu as unexpectedly large. Dr. Abdi Rashid had said during a long debate that his foreign policy would be based on friendship with all countries, especially Italy, Britain, the United States, and the United Arab Republic. He hoped for speedy unification between the two former Somali territories in all respects, and promised concentrated attention to economic and social development.

East African Airways carried 68,111 passengers in the first six months of the year, against 67,111 in the same period last year, and 287 tons of mail, against 281 tons of mail in the same period last year. The airline is now operating 10 aircraft, of which 7 are DC-3's, and 3 are DC-4's. The airline is now operating 10 aircraft, of which 7 are DC-3's, and 3 are DC-4's.

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## Nyasaland Africans Stop T.B. Survey Villagers "Got At", Says D.M.S.

DR. P. R. STEPHENS, director of Medical Services in Nyasaland, announced last week that a tuberculosis survey team of the World Health Organization of the United Nations was to be withdrawn from Nyasaland because of non-co-operation by Africans in that Province. In which the team arrived four months ago after making successful surveys in Kenya, Tanganyika, Somalia, the Sudan, Ghana, and Nigeria.

Full co-operation by the people examined was necessary if an accurate picture of the extent of the tuberculosis problem in Nyasaland was to be obtained, primarily with a view to discovering the areas of high incidence. In all but two localities, however, the members of the team have encountered opposition.

The pattern was for the villagers to co-operate at the outset, but then resist and even become actively hostile. In every case, said Dr. Stephens, there had been indications that the people in the villages had been "got at".

Because it had become impossible to continue the work, the team is being recalled halfway through the period allotted for its work. The stay in Nyasaland is considered a waste of the time of highly skilled specialists whose services are urgently needed by other countries. Nyasaland is the only country in which the work has failed as a result of local opposition.

For the Africans of Nyasaland, Dr. Stephens has said, the result is that the prospects of removing tuberculosis have been postponed for years, perhaps for many years. It had taken two years of negotiation to obtain the promise of a W.H.O. survey.

From Nyasaland the team moves to Southern Rhodesia to make a mass examination of Asians and Coloureds in the Salisbury area, whence it will go to Mozambique.

A spokesman for the Malawi Congress Party is stated to have said first, whereas a tuberculosis survey was wanted, Malawi did not wish it to be sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Health because it would have nothing whatever to do with Salisbury.

## Without Comment

LORD ALFRINCHAM has written in the course of correspondence in the *Daily Telegraph*: "My contention is that the Congo tragedies are more justly attributable to the Belgians than to the Congolese, and that other European minorities in Africa which seek to maintain an artificial supremacy through repressive and discriminatory measures and the denial of elementary fair shares may expect to suffer a similar fate. Those of us who abhor racialism in all its forms, who regard it as a disease of the mind, are concerned lest the 'white Africans' will provoke further acts of racial vengeance through their own failure to conquer in time the bad habits and mental attitudes of white domination. Is it fair to accuse us of being one-sided in our sympathies?"

## Shortage of Nurses

NURSING SISTERS are not showing the readiness to go to Kenya from the U.K. which was normal until last year. Miss A. M. Jeffrey, matron of Nairobi European Hospital, said last week that recruitment had become noticeably more difficult since the Lancaster House Conference. Whereas last year she had brought out 89 nurses from the United Kingdom, this year she had been able to engage only 28, and might be 21 short within a couple of months.

## Aim of Kenya Somalis

A DECLARATION of 12 Somalis from the Northern Province of Kenya, arrived in Nairobi at the weekend to place before the Government the proposition that the Province be allowed to secede from Kenya and join the Somali Republic. The declaration was taken place in Kenya next February under the Lancaster House Agreement. It is stated that the Government might be made to the United Kingdom.

## Seychelles Legislature

THE NEW SEYCHELLES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL consists of the Governor as president, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, and Administrative Secretary as official members; four nominated members, namely, Dr. K. Edmundson, director of Medical Services, Mr. G. J. Michael, Director of Education, and Mr. T. Ah-Mane, a non-official member; and five elected members, Dr. M. H. Stevenson-Delhomme, Major E. de Coulhae Mazzeux, and Messrs. C. H. Gontier, F. W. Parsons, and L. M. H. Savy. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Administrative Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Dr. M. H. Stevenson-Delhomme, Major E. de Coulhae Mazzeux, and Messrs. T. Ah-Mane and L. M. H. Savy.

## Chiefs Intimidated

BECAUSE OF INTIMIDATION by their own people, many chiefs in Northern Rhodesia have "become weak", said Mr. E. Mwamba, Minister of African Agriculture, when recently speaking in the Legislative Council. He continued: "People are going around telling the chiefs that if they do not behave in a certain way they will be done away with when independence comes. I have heard it myself; I know the people who say it. As a son of a chief, I feel bewildered. What is my future position as a member of the royal family? It is when the chiefs are seen to be co-operating with the Government that they are intimidated. Very bad letters have been sent to chiefs, some containing abuse and threats."

## Teachers and Politics

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has issued revised rules for African school teachers which no longer preclude membership of political parties; however, teachers must not by word or deed do anything which might bring the service into disrepute. A teacher will be guilty of serious misconduct if he uses his position to further the ends of a political party or encourages or condones disobedience or disrespect of authority. Those found guilty may be suspended and have their salaries withheld or may be dismissed.

## More Arson in Nyasaland

A CATHOLIC junior primary school in the Fort Manning district of Nyasaland has been badly damaged by fire. Arson is suspected. A mission spokesman said that if the police found the burning was deliberate, the school would remain closed until the villagers had rebuilt the roof. The fire occurred three days after a man and his three sons had been convicted of intimidation at a nearby mission, where hospital patients were stated to have been turned out into the bush.

## Blows Killed Mrs. Burton

MRS. LILIAN BURTON died of a beating received after she had struggled in flames from her car, which had been set on fire by Africans, the prosecution alleged when the trial opened in Ndola of four Africans charged with murdering her. Previously it had been believed that Mrs. Burton, the 39-year-old mother of four children, had died of burns.

## Poole Executed

PETER POOLE, a 38-year-old British engineer, convicted of the murder of an African house-boy, was hanged last Thursday in Nairobi. The night before his father had cabled a personal appeal for clemency to the Governor of Kenya. A psychiatric certificate that his son suffered from schizophrenia was being sent to London.

## Rights of Non-African Farmers

### African Minister's Tribute to Europeans

CHIEF A. S. FUNDIKIRA, Minister for Lands and Surveys in Tanganyika, said a few days ago in Arusha when addressing members of the Meru Tribal Council that "as the rights of tenure of non-African farmers, granted long ago by the German Government, had been respected by the British Government, so the Tanganyika Government (which will have an African as Chief Minister and an African majority in the Council of Ministers) will in turn respect the existing rights of tenure in exactly the same way."

Later the Chief Fundikira said that he had been very pleased with the steady confidence in the future of Tanganyika which he had found among the European farmers whom he had visited in the Northern Province. Much of their earlier business had, he thought, disappeared as a result of the statements made by Mr. Nyerere during a recent visit.

The Minister said that he had been greatly impressed by many of the European farms he had visited, particularly in the Babati area, where Europeans were rapidly clearing the bush, extending their acreage under the plough, and using their own machinery to help the Public Works Department accelerate road building. In that way they were showing "a fine example of enterprise, confidence, and self-help to people of all races". Chief Fundikira concluded: "The European farmers are a valuable asset to the country."

## East African Teachers to Train in U.K.

### First Awards Under Bursary Scheme

SIXTEEN OF THE first 60 awards under the new Commonwealth Teacher-Training Bursary Scheme go to East and Central Africa.

At last year's Commonwealth Education Conference in Oxford H.M. Government offered an annual sum of £250,000 for five years (since increased to £285,000), for bursaries for students from other Commonwealth territories to attend teacher-training institutions in Great Britain.

The plan will take effect this autumn, when about 350 students will begin their studies, most of them on one-year courses at university institutes of education or at training colleges.

Successful candidates from East and Central Africa whose names appear in the first list, and their places of training are:—

**KENYA.**—Miss E. M. Godley (Manchester University School of Education); J. R. Cadwell (Worcester Training College); C. C. G. Reed (St. Luke's Training College).

**TANGANYIKA.**—Miss M. A. Chitenje and Miss D. Jannel (Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft); D. K. Anant (Hull University Institute of Education); S. Andrew (Reading University Institute of Education).

**UGANDA.**—S. M. Amd (Hull University Institute of Education); W. L. D'Souza (Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh); P. Enaku (Portsmouth Training College).

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**—C. H. Chellahs (Nottingham University Institute of Education); C. J. Pata and Z. M. Sikabaha (Huddersfield Training College).

**NYASALAND.**—A. K. Chihinda, A. Dicki, and D. Dulha (Reading University Institute of Education).

## Kenyatta Again

MR. J. MBOYA has called on the Kenya Government to bring to trial all people arrested in the recent security operation against administrators of illegal oaths, and has again demanded the immediate release of Kenyatta and all other restricted persons. In a statement to the Press he has said that Mr. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., and other party leaders should be allowed to visit Kenyatta. It became known in Nairobi last week that when Mr. Gichuru visited Lodwar earlier in the month they were handed a petition by Kenyatta and his supporters, in which they demanded that the right to meet African political leaders to discuss other civil servants of the Government should be given to the non-Gue representatives of African national organisations.

## Africans "Dominant" Next Year

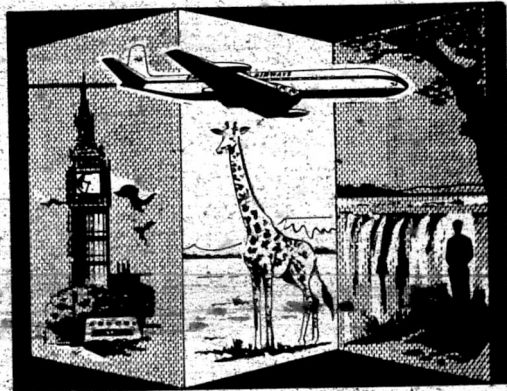
DURING THE VERY EARLY DAYS OF 1961 the African people of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would be the dominant voice and power, said Dr. J. G. Kiaño, Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry, when he addressed Nakuru and District African Chamber of Commerce.

But, he added, they must be constantly watchful to ensure that the freedom of each citizen was the only cause, definition of true independence for a democratic country. True greatness meant love and sympathy for every person on earth despite their racial, tribal, or religious affiliations, and that included Kenya's immigrant communities, and there must be "full and unfeigned appreciation of what true and dedicated servants of the public do or have already done for Kenya to make it a country that we can all be proud of."

Dr. Kiaño appealed to Africans to buy shares in Kenya's companies, for not only could that form of investment be profitable, but it was also the basis in every developing country of confidence and expansion. If the citizens of a country showed their confidence in their country's industries by putting their money into them, their success would be assured.

## U.S. Offer Rejected

MR. TOM MBOYA, who is director of the African-American Students Foundation, as well as general secretary of the Kenya African National Union, said in Nairobi at the week-end that he had never approached the State Department of the U.S. for help or sponsorship for scholarships for residents in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, because he considered that the foundation with which he was associated should maintain its programme at the level of private organizations and individuals. So far he had been concerned with 250 scholarships. The foundation would not accept £35,000 offered by the State Department for the air transport of East African students to the U.S.A. in September, but he would welcome an expansion of the State Department's own scholarship programme.



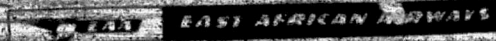
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## Developments in the Congo

(Continued from page 1246)

lese Government's demands, specifically that U.N. forces should be used to return Katanga to the authority of the central Government. He accused the Secretary-General of recruiting too many specialists from the United States and her allies, and rejected the whole U.N. plan for economic assistance to the Congo.

European U.N. troops had, he alleged, misbehaved towards the Congolese and some U.N. officials were going openly against the Council's resolutions and aiding "the traitor Tshombe". He tabled a motion to set up a group from member states contributing to the U.N. forces, which should consult daily with Mr. Lumumba's Government and safeguard the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo.

A Soviet statement issued before the meeting had said that if "aggressors" did not withdraw from the Congo and abandon their plan to break it up, "peace-loving countries will be confronted with the necessity of taking other steps for curbing aggression".

At Elisabethville airport 100 African supporters of the Balubakat (opposition) Party were arrested while waiting for their leader, Mr. K. Sendwe, Communist leader of Katanga in Mr. Lumumba's Government, to arrive from Leopoldville. He failed to appear. A Katanga Government official stated that an African taken off a plane at Katanga was Mr. Mwamba, Minister of Justice in the central Government, but there was doubt about his identity. He was held in the airport as a hostage because Mr. Lumumba was holding the passport of an African, Albert Kalonji, self-styled president of the Kasai Mining State, recently declared independent.

The Congo ferry-boat service between Leopoldville and Brazzaville was stopped for several hours while Congolese police searched for "armed spies". A Canadian journalist was detained for two hours because his passport did not contain a Congolese visa, and an American attached to the U.S. Embassy was searched.

The Roman Catholic Bishop Malula, a Congolese, denounced in a pastoral letter a Force Publique raid on the home of the Belgian Roman Catholic Archbishop Seelye for "Belgian spies".

U.N. forces were reinforced by the arrival of United Arab Republic troops, who flew direct to Libenge, in Equator Province. The commander of the Mali battalion in the Albertville area in northern Katanga asked for his men to be withdrawn, following the news that the Mali Federation had broken up.

### Tunisian Troops Criticized

Ghanaian troops were withdrawn from Leopoldville airport and replaced by Sudanese. Tunisian U.N. troops were criticized by Congolese Opposition politicians for failing to suppress tribal war in the Kasai and for offering inadequate protection to local politicians.

Dr. Bunche replied to General Alexander's criticisms of U.N. military commanders, saying his remarks were neither valid nor fair. The general had denounced the command of the force for policies for which they were not responsible. It was "a peace force, not a fighting force". Dr. Bunche readily accepted that there was "much room for valid criticism". The force had had to be quickly assembled from nothing; the military personnel had been recruited from 26 different countries; and it had been dropped into the midst of a country and people who "are totally unprepared by experience and psychology to understand it and appreciate its function and real worth".

He had tried to avoid getting elements of the force into the extreme position of having to shoot Congolese, but had not always succeeded. For example, the Tunisian contingent in Kasai had been involved in severe inter-tribal fighting and had had to fire in self-defence when under attack while escorting unarmed refugees; it had suffered some casualties. Apparently General Alexander considered as weakness a policy of shooting only in self-defence.

Katanga Government leaflets addressed to Baluba (opposition) tribesmen, which were dropped by Belgian aircraft in the region of the mining town of Manono, explained that Mr. Lumumba was the worst person to preside over the future of the Congo.

In Brussels it was announced that Belgian "technicians", including those engaged in military duties, would remain in the country. The King of Belgium, after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, Mr. Evens confirmed that Mwanuzi was Mr. Tshombe's military adviser, now attacked as the Katanga Prime Minister, and he would continue to remain in the country to help the Congo central Government if it called for them.

In New York it was announced that Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, had been appointed Mr. Hammarskjöld's personal representative in the Congo to succeed Dr. Bunche.

In a debate which lasted until the early hours of Monday morning the Security Council gave overwhelming approval to Mr. Hammarskjöld's actions. Western spokesmen strongly backed him and so did the council's only African member, Mr. Slim of Tunisia. The Russians withdrew a motion to create a U.N. observer group in the Congo when it became clear that Poland alone would support them. Mr. Kuznetsov had spent several hours before the session with the representatives of eight African States. Through the council did not pass a formal resolution, it declined to interfere with Mr. Hammarskjöld's administration of the Congo programme and refrained from instructing him to use U.N. troops to "subdue" Katanga. Every African member State except Guinea had warned the Congolese delegation not to press its quarrel with the Secretary-General.

After meeting the Soviet Ambassador in Leopoldville and a Guinea delegation, Mr. Lumumba expressed through a spokesman his "definite satisfaction" with the results of the Security Council meeting, and said that the question of calling for the special help of friendly nations no longer arose. Reporters in the Congo interpreted this as a belated "climb-down".

### Set Back for Mr. Lumumba

Mr. Lumumba had another setback that day, when the Congolese Senate passed by a large majority a resolution condemning the arrest of one of their members, Senator Fele, who had been taken into custody after telegraphing to the U.N. that Mr. Lumumba was setting up a dictatorship.

At the Leopoldville ferry, which was again closed for several hours, there was another brush between Ghanaian and Congolese soldiers—the fourth in five days. A Ghana section under a British officer was accused of making trouble. Colonel Aferi, of Ghana, explained to the Congolese commander that while his men would not interfere with Congolese troops, they would certainly intervene if they saw anyone being roughly handled or if U.N. personnel were molested in any way. The suggestion was current locally that half of the British officers with the Ghana brigade would be returned to Ghana.

Men of the Force Publique were flown to Luluabourg to "stop the tribal fighting" in Kasai; but only 100 men were sent "in the present phase". The operation was interpreted in the capital as a gesture by Mr. Lumumba to frighten Mr. Kalonji, who recently declared the southern half of Kasai independent.

A proclamation issued by Mr. Tshombe and others called on Congolese troops to demand the departure of "the traitor Lumumba" and the expulsion of his Government, and informed the Security Council and the National Assembly in Leopoldville that Mr. Lumumba no longer held the people's confidence, and that there was a danger of Communist infiltration.

It was announced that Katanga would send delegates to Leopoldville to appeal to political parties to support a Congo federation; plans for a federation had been discussed in Elisabethville with delegates from President Kasavubu's party, the Puna Party from Equator Province, and the Mouvement National Congolais of Mr. Kalonji. The Katanga Government denied that it had arrested Mr. Mwamba, the Congolese Minister of Justice; another man of the same name had been held in error.

At U.N. headquarters, Sir Alexander Macfarquhar, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed special adviser for civilian operations in the Congo.

## TASMA

### Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

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## Folly and Worse in the Congo

### Lawlessness Produced by Irresolution

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, lately Minister for Education and Social Services in Northern Rhodesia, who was in the Congo about a month before Independence Day, has written in the course of an interesting article in the *Spectator*

Mr. Lumumba assured me that he had the complete support of all Congolese people — but that the other political parties, King Baudouin, the Belgian Government, the financiers, the Catholic Church in Belgium, the Congo missionaries, and the local civil service were plotting against him. He said that all political parties in Belgium supported him, including the Communists.

He asserted his absolute belief in non-violence — and added that if he were not made head of the new republic he would smash it within three months. He proclaimed his complete honesty — and admitted that his imprisonment for embezzling post office funds some years ago was just. The prospect of lawlessness and bloodshed in a new Congo with himself at its head, he said, did not exist.

The Belgian Government knew that it would be handing over to a hundred or two little men, mostly unprincipled opportunists and failures in their previous occupations, whose chief talent was the ability to raise a localized following by mass hysteria.

By Brussels reckoning, however, this did not matter, because the Africans would love the Europeans for their 'liberation', and would, on recent precedent, only cut up each other, not the white men. They would also love Belgium, thus enabling the Belgian Government and its financier backers to make highly profitable economic agreements with the new Congo.

The Congo Republic would in fact remain a Belgian preserve, with Brussels saving one third of the pay bill, cutting down on expenditure for the development of unprofitable social services (for which the Congolese must look to their new Government), and retaining industrial profits.

It has not worked out that way, as any experienced colonial official in the Congo could have told the Belgian Government, and as some did. Lawlessness, initially leading to murder of Africans by Africans of different tribes and political groupings, inevitably brought looters and criminals and mutineers to the fore; and the glazed eyes of drunken savage mobs could see neither white nor black but only red.

On the eve of Independence Day the Congo was already near chaos. Within a week the state of the new republic was one of complete anarchy. Months of corrupt intrigues amongst hundreds of political gang-leaders, white *colons* trying to climb on the most likely-looking band-wagons, even civil servants carrying favour with probable (and improbable) winners of the approaching rat-race, created a confusion which Communist agents were delighted to exploit.

The common soldiers promptly went on a jag — a terrible jag of machine-guns and grenades, booze and women. Despite the urgings of some brave men among them, many European army and police officers led by the nose of half the civilian population. The other half stayed and protected them. At every centre of white population a handful of restless, properly armed men could have prevented the destruction, looting, and murder. A handful of Belgian paratroopers soon stopped it.

Now tragedy gives way to farce. The Government of the new republic, led by a man who will call on the devil himself (to use his own words) for the maintenance of his regime, is protected by the United Nations and recognized by the world. Any impartial investigation would show the regime to be unconstitutionally created. The independent Republic of Katanga, even if equally unconstitutionally created, receives no support — though its leader, if not without faults, is at least a sane, humane man of reason and middle-class solidarity who has the audacity to say that he actually likes white men as well as black.

## News Items in Brief

**Fort Jews, Mombasa**, is now open to the public as a museum. Southern Rhodesia spends 12% of her budget on African education.

**Uganda's first woman dentist**, Mrs. M. Kawalya Kagwa, has graduated from an American university.

**An African houseboy in Kenya** has been sentenced to death for the murder by bush-knife wounds of Mr. E. T. Sima.

**A company of the 5th K.A.R.** has been sent to north-western Turkana, where tribesmen are in illegal possession of firearms.

**The kingdom of Toro, Uganda**, is to claim the restoration of parts of the eastern Congo which at one time belonged to Toro.

**Transfer of freehold land** between parties of different races is to be allowed in Kenya, subject to certain measures of control.

**Plans for a seven-storey hotel in Nairobi**, to cost about £150,000, have been approved in principle by Nairobi City Council.

**Old girls from Limuru Girls' School, Kenya**, are to hold a reunion in London at the end of August or early in September.

**Work on Nairobi City Council's plan** for another 3,000 houses for Africans at a cost of £13m. will start in about two months.

**Four officials of the U.N.I.F. Youth League** have been sent to prison in Northern Rhodesia for burning down two scelters at a beerhall and smashing a butchery window.

**The Bill to prohibit racial discrimination** in hotels, cinemas, restaurants, and similar establishments has had its third reading in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

**Registration rolls for people of all races** who wish to vote in the forthcoming general election in Kenya will be open until September 30 in all constituencies.

**In consequence of the violence and looting** by Africans in Salisbury and Bulawayo, riot insurance rates for new policies in both Salisbury and Northern Rhodesia have been doubled.

**Mr. Hugh Gaskell has declined an invitation** to attend the anniversary celebrations of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress on September 15. He wrote that he could not manage to visit Lusaka now.

**Grants of nearly £300,000 in the next three years** for the development of education and of just over £100,000 for nine livestock artificial insemination centres in the African areas in Kenya are to be made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

**The Nyamaland police have arrested two men** in the Fort Manning district in connexion with an incident on June 26 when a European missionary, the Rev. Hans Brock of the Dikoni Reformed Church, was alleged to have been intimidated by a gang and driven from his church during a service. In Lilongwe a member of the Malawi Party has been sentenced to two years' hard labour for threatening to kill an agricultural instructor if he did not leave a village.

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### Sugar Refinery for Kenya

MWANI SUGAR MILLS (KENYA), LTD., are to spend £700,000 on a sugar refinery, the first anywhere in East Africa, and a methylated spirits plant. This will bring the company's total capital investment to £2m. The area under cane, which was about 5,000 acres when the company acquired the property in 1947, has been more than doubled, and the annual production of sugar has risen from 3,000 to 20,000 tons. More than 2,000 acres are under irrigation. The estate, which are managed by Mr. D. K. Hindle and his four sons, formerly employ an African labour force of about 4,000. Recent estimates will quickly increase this figure by 400 or more. Machinery for the refinery has been bought in the United Kingdom.

### Rapid Growth

SIR CHARLES WESTYCKE, who became chairman of Metal Industries, Ltd., after leaving Uganda, reports that in the year to March 31 the group of which he is now the driving force has been doubled in size. The issued capital is over £10m, and the trading profit was about £13m, not counting £863,273 from Lancashire Dynamo Holdings, Ltd., which was recently acquired. The group now consists of 38 subsidiary and associated companies in the U.K. and overseas and employs more than 12,000, and the market value of the shares exceeds £26m. Mr. Willfred Padley, formerly Financial Secretary in Uganda, has been appointed a director.

### Buying Locally

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA has decided that its requirements for stores shall be open to tender by local suppliers, to whom a margin of preference will be given, though quotations will continue to be obtained from the Crown Agents. In addition to purchasing a maximum quantity of stores locally, the Government will examine the feasibility of increasing day-to-day purchases from local shops in the provinces, partly as a means of encouraging the holding of larger stocks in provincial towns.

### Sugar Growing in S. Rhodesia

TO FINANCE increased sugar production on Triangle Estates, Southern Rhodesia, Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., are to issue debentures up to £33m. Private promises of adequate support for the issue have already been obtained.

### Trans-Zambesia Railway Company

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., reports results for 1959 which differ but slightly from those of the previous year, gross receipts being £1,107,990 and £1,107,571 and net receipts £283,679 and £278,344. Working expenses were 74.4% of the gross receipts, as against 74.87%. The traffic carried was slightly lower at 789,194 tons. The issued capital is £600,000 in £1 ordinary shares. Loan capital in debenture stock and income bonds amounts to £2.9m. Fixed assets appear at £3.7m and current assets less current liabilities at £298,459. Mr. Vivian I. Orr is the chairman, and the other directors are General J. A. Mungiro Do Amaral and Messrs. F. L. Brown, W. M. Codrington, J. B. Corry, Da Silva, F. R. Hayward and F. A. Pope.

### Rhodesia-Katanga Co. Ltd.

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., reports profit for 1959 after taxation of £18,097 (£1,813). No dividend is proposed. The issued capital is £1,281,414. Unsecured loans total £280,240. Investments at cost in Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., and loans to that company stand at £1,000,000 and coal and mineral rights at cost at £369,383. Current assets less current liabilities are £282,253. The Kansanshi mine was on a care-and-maintenance basis throughout the year. Test work on treatment of the three types of ore was disappointing. Exploration continues in the coal areas. The directors are Mr. M. T. W. Easby (chairman and managing director), Sir Udwick Alexander, Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Follett, Mr. N. C. Selway, and Captain Charles Waterhouse.

### Snia Viscosa Withdraws

SNIA VISCOSA, a leading Italian enterprise, has withdrawn its promise of participation in the Rhodesian Cellulose Development Company, which, with Government backing, is investigating the establishment of a £4m. paper-making industry in the eastern districts of Southern Rhodesia. No reason has been given.

### Caltex Oil (Kenya) Ltd.

CALTEX OIL (KENYA), LTD., is in process of formation by Caltex (Africa), Ltd., which is also to register a similar subsidiary in Tanganyika. The Kenya company, which will have its head office in Nairobi, will control the Mombasa ocean terminal and all other Caltex installations in the Colony.

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,800,000
1959	20	97,649	397,919,000

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## Commercial Brevities

**South African Breweries Ltd.**, state in their annual report to March 31 that about 25% of their net current and fixed assets are in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland operations in which provide about one-third of the annual trading profits. At the end of the year Rhodesian Breweries Ltd. had a loan of 44m from the parent company, whose assets totalled 10m, then 100m. Fixed assets are nearly £21m, and current assets less current liabilities £11m. After providing for 1959 there was a gross profit of £10m. Distribution of 14% to the ordinary shareholders requires £14,979,000.

The tea industry of Tanganyika will pay about £260,000 a year more in wages as a result of an agreement between the Tea Growers Association and the Tanganyika Plantation Workers Union. A 47-hour week is to be introduced. Some wages will be doubled. Field tasks are to be increased. In general the agreement follows the pattern recently negotiated with the sisal industry.

The Southern Rhodesian Minister of the Treasury, Mr. C. J. Hatty, said in Salisbury a few days ago that the Federation would require investment of about £450m. in the next decade if decent living standards were to be established for all. He thought that factories might be given tax incentives to work two or three shifts instead of one each day, thus encouraging local industry.

The Kenya Broadcasting Service expected licence revenue in the eight months to June 30 to total about £28,500. That estimate will be exceeded by about £9,000. In the ensuing 12 months, in which it is intended to intensify the campaign against unlicensed listening, it is hoped to bring the licence revenue up to £80,000.

An aluminium alloy twin-screw motor launch 40 ft. long for service on Lake Tanganyika, has been shipped from the U.K. via the port of Lobito, whence it was railed to Bukama (1,450 miles). Being too wide to cross by the railway bridge there, it went 404 miles by barge to the lake, and then on by rail to Albertville.

A fantastic response was the description given by the underwriters, Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd., to Rhodesia Television's offer of £40,000 of 2s. shares. Applications exceeded £500,000, the last received being for £50,000. Some of the applicants were Africans. The offer was restricted to residents of the Federation.

Caltex (Africa), Etd., has announced in Nairobi that the number of Africans placed in business by the company as service station operators or dealers in East Africa has risen from eight in 1957 to 216 at present. Those holding staff positions have increased from 11 to 70 in the past two years.

A new air organization in the Federation has been created by the amalgamation of four air charter companies—Hunting Clan, Air Carriers, Victoria Falls Airways, and Commercial Air Services of Rhodesia. The company is called United Air Carriers. The managing director is Mr. C. Myers.

Choto Highlands Tea Estates, Ltd., announcing that no interim dividend will be paid, state that crops and sales have been satisfactory and that a good profit for the current year is expected if the demand for Nyasaland tea is not significantly reduced in the next few months.

The Assurance Corporation of Rhodesia, Ltd., has purchased the Salisbury building of Greatman's Stores Ltd., for £500,000 and their Lusaka site for £25,000. Both have been leased for long periods to the vendor company.

The South African Mutual Life Assurance Society has registered a £2m. wholly-owned subsidiary in Salisbury, the Old Mutual Investment Corporation of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.

Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd., have been awarded a £410,000 contract to lay 30 miles of water piping from the Shire River to Walker's Ferry to Blantyre. The whole scheme, including the pumping station, will cost about £2.3m.

Para Machinery (Distributors) Ltd., Nairobi, have been appointed main distributors in East Africa for agricultural and horticultural machinery manufactured by Landmaster, Ltd., of the Fifth Cleveland group of companies.

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Group have now ordered eight dry cargo vessels and a 35,000-ton passenger vessel for the mail service to the Cape. All will be completed within the next two years.

A. A. Clay and Steel (Rhodesia), Ltd., a steel merchanting company in Rhodesia entirely owned by the Union of South Africa, has been bought by a British group, the identity of which has not been disclosed.

The Uganda Electricity Board generated 191.6m. units in the first six months of this year, of which 73.7m. were exported to Kenya. The total showed an increase of 15.1% on the corresponding 1959 figure.

The Mercantile Bank of Central Africa, Ltd., reports a net profit for the year to March 31 of £25,415 (£21,526) after providing for tax liabilities and contingencies. Total assets are valued at £5.9m. (£5.7m.).

The First African Friendly Society has been registered in both Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its board of trustees consists of Mr. Shamuyarira, Mr. Stanlake Samkange, and Dr. E. M. Pswarayi, all Africans.

Plans to increase American investment in the Federation are being made by the newly formed African Research & Development Company of New York, whose chairman recently visited Rhodesia.

One of the most modern tobacco-handling plants in the world has been opened in Salisbury. It was built and equipped at a cost of more than £750,000 by the Export Leaf Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Kakuzi Bheleland Co., Ltd., a sisal growing company incorporated in Kenya, reports profit before tax for the year to February 29 of £65,108 (£67,771). The dividend remains at 35%.

Importers in Tanganyika Territory have been urged by the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has a membership of about 20,000, to boycott all goods from South Africa.

A Special Loans Committee has been appointed to administer loans to African industrialists, artisans, and businessmen in the Nairobi city and county council areas.

The Federal Power Board has awarded a contract to the Cementation Company (Rhodesia), Ltd., for exploratory work for the second stage of the Kariba project.

African and Asian businessmen in Machakos, Kenya, have formed a new bus company. With capital of £75,000 and 42 shareholders, it owns 38 passenger-buses.

Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., reports group profit after taxation of £127,404 (£133,930), of which £93,917 is taken by dividends totalling 23% (the same).

A Federal Government loan for £2½m. will be issued today at 99%. It will carry 5½% interest and mature in 1964.

Southern Rhodesia's first record-pressing factory should be in production by the beginning of October.

The East African Currency Board moved its headquarters from London to Nairobi on Monday.

All fresh and green vegetables now entering the Federation pay an import duty of 1d. per lb.

The Government of the Sudan has decided to forbid the export of South African goods.

National and Grindlays Bank has declared an interim dividend of 96% of 6d. last year.

On attaining independence Somaliland is to be a member of the Sterling area.



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# METAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

The 37th Annual General Meeting of Metal Industries Limited will be held at the Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1 on Tuesday, 6th September. Following is the Statement by the Chairman, Charles Westlake, C.B.E., which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts.

The acquisition of Lancashire Dynamo Holdings Limited and the consequent change in size of the Metal Industries Group have made this a momentous year in your Company's history.

At the time of our last annual meeting our Group was made up of 16 active subsidiaries with a total of 6,000 employees. Today we have 36 subsidiaries and associated companies at home and overseas and the number of our employees exceeds 12,000. The market value of our issued share capital has increased from about £10 million to a figure in excess of £26 million. The number of our ordinary stockholders has risen from a little over 7,000 a year ago to approaching 10,000 and I am happy to take this opportunity of welcoming these new stockholders.

## FINANCE

You will note from the accounts that separate balance sheets have been produced for those companies which were already in the Metal Industries Group in 1959 and those formerly under the banner of Lancashire Dynamo. It is felt that this method of presentation will commend itself to stockholders as being the most appropriate and informative for this year of transition.

Trading profit for the year of the older Metal Industries companies amounts to £1,722,715 compared with £1,503,963 in the previous year. Trading profit of the Lancashire Dynamo companies is £263,273 for the year to 31st December, 1959 compared with the previous year's total of £836,466. I think you will agree that these profits are satisfactory. The order book is in a strong position, giving every hope that the level of profits will be maintained in the current year.

The cost of acquiring Lancashire Dynamo Holdings Limited was met by the issue of £1,852,585 ordinary and £672,000 5% preference stock and by the payment of £5,341,428 in cash. Stamp Duty and other expenses connected with the acquisition amounted to a further £233,000.

In May of this year the Company's authorized capital was increased from £10 million to £15 million as a preliminary to a rights issue of 1,479,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at a price of 54 p per share. The net proceeds of this offer, estimated at £3,893,000 after expenses, do not, of course, appear in the accounts now before you but will provide sufficient funds in hand for current needs.

Following these transactions the issued capital of your Company now stands as follows:

5% Cumulative preference stock	£1,212,000
3½% Cumulative preference stock	£1,560,000
Ordinary stock	£7,475,121
	£10,247,121

## THE CONSTITUENT COMPANIES

In my statement last year I referred to the acquisition of Towler Brothers (Patents) Limited, specialists in the control of power by high pressure oil hydraulics, and of Avo Limited with its subsidiary Taylor Electrical Instruments Limited, both specializing in instrumentation. I am glad to say that these acquisitions have been fully justified not only as profitable investments but also as growth prospects with expanding turnover and with new lines of development in hand. The French acquisition Olier France, which is also engaged in high pressure hydraulics, has likewise come up to all our expectations.

The integration of our old established electrical companies, Brookhirst Switchgear Limited and Igranite Electric Company Limited, into Brookhirst Igranite Limited has proceeded smoothly with a reduction in overhead expenses and the emergence of a vigorous combined sales force which is bringing an increased volume of business. Even so, present competitive conditions with Towler Brothers and Taylor Electrical Instruments Limited have led to the development of new products and the expansion of

Holdings Limited for many years the activities of Metal Industries and Lancashire Dynamo have been largely complementary. The merger provides a powerful and well-balanced combination, able to take full advantage of the growing market for industrial automation and offering complete and advanced techniques of power usage and control, whether in the form of rotating machinery, engines and systems, transmission, regulation and rectification, or in the installation of switch gear and control gear, electronics and instrumentation. The industries already served by the older companies of the Metal Industries Group are also customers of potential customers for the Lancashire Dynamo companies who have joined the Group and vice versa.

The integration of the two groups will take some time but the problems are being resolutely tackled.

In earlier years I have given stockholders a brief review of each of our subsidiaries to attempt this with 38 companies would, I think, be tedious. I have already indicated our progress in the electrical and hydraulic fields. I would only add that our general engineering, metal processing and ship-breaking activities, which lend diversity and strength to the Group, continue to give us the useful financial support we have come to expect of them.

A substantial programme of capital expenditure is now under way, not only in replacements to increase efficiency in production but also in the expansion of our activities, particularly in newer fields of development.

In May last a new factory for the International Rectifier Company (Great Britain) Limited, which is owned jointly by the International Rectifier Corporation of California and ourselves, was opened by Sir John Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., formerly Minister of State at the Board of Trade. The factory manufactures semiconductor devices having particular application to industrial uses.

To meet the increasing demands for control engineering schemes, substantial extensions are being carried out at the Rugeley factory of Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products Limited. Since their respective main products of transformers and rectifiers are complementary, plans are in hand for increased co-ordination between Foster Transformers Limited at Wimbledon and Leatherhead and Lancashire Dynamo Newlin Limited at Oxted. Cable Joiners Limited and Malcolm & Allan (London) Limited, who both specialize in industrial electrical installation work, are being brought under a single management.

Further co-ordination will be encouraged and directed to take advantage of the potentialities of technical development and joint sales outlets which are now possible to the enlarged Group. Our companies serve many industries which are keenly conscious of the need to cut costs in this competitive world. It is our purpose to be ourselves efficient producers of equipment which will give our customers better service and higher output at less operating cost.

## THE BOARD

I have to report two appointments to our Board of Directors. Mr. Wilfred Padley, C.B.E., was previously the managing director of Brookhirst Igranite Limited. Mr. F. H. Schroeder, M.C., M.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., has for many years been a director of Lancashire Dynamo Holdings Limited. Their wide experience in many fields is proving of the greatest value to us.

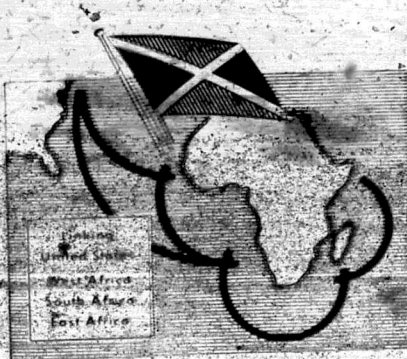
## EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Throughout the Group employee relations have been maintained at their usual excellent level.

For the splendid spirit in our factories, not a little credit belongs to our lively newspaper *M.I. News* which this year won an Award of Excellence in the National House Journal Competition promoted by the British Association of Industrial Editors.

I began this review by saying that this had been a momentous year. It has also been a fascinating year. I have been particularly encouraged by the welcome and the assurances of support I have received from the directors, management staffs and workpeople of the constituent companies, new and old. The new working methods and new products

being planned to be introduced in the coming year will be a further source of interest and excitement. I am sure that the success of the company will be a reflection of the success of the industry.



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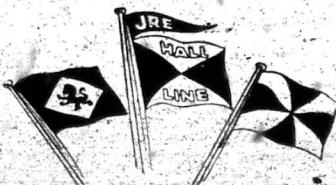
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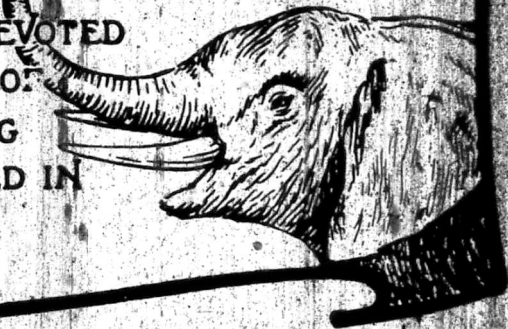
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