

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

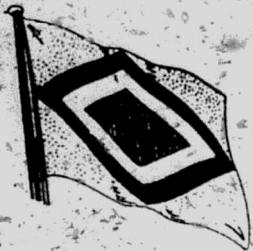
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Wind of Madness, Not Wind of Change, Says Mr. Tshombe

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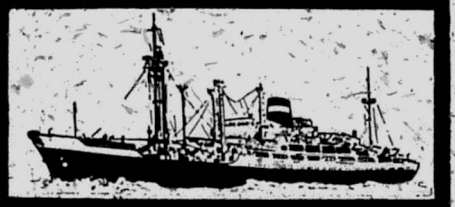
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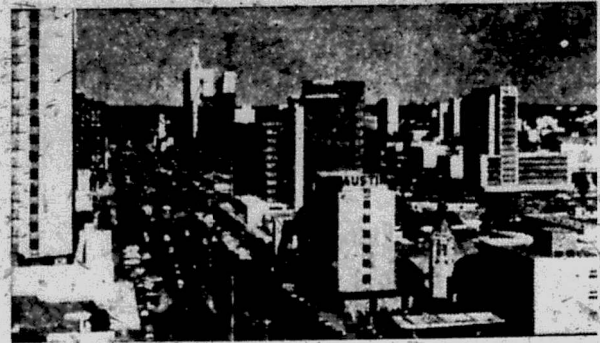
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1962

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. TSHOMBE'S DESCRIPTION of the situation in much of the Congo as the result of a "wind of madness" deserves to be generally noted, not least by the fanners into a hurricane of what had been merely a breeze of change in **Wind of Madness.** Kenya, especially Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell, the creators-in-chief of the chaos which everybody now knows to have been thrust upon Kenya because these men in particular deluded themselves and their colleagues in high places with the abject notion that in a slight change of wind the sound course was to jettison everything of value and nervelessly commit the ship of State to the passengers, none of them trained and tested, and some of them amateurish but nevertheless self-confident sea-lawyers. The inevitable consequences of this craven capitulation to a noisy and unrepresentative clique, though obvious to all who cared to exercise an informed and cool judgment, did not deter the reckless Macblundellites, whose eager concern was to free themselves from responsibility, including in the case of **Ministers** solemn responsibilities to their Sovereign and to those whose votes had placed them in positions of trust.

There has been no sign that they suffer the deep remorse which they should feel for the irremediable tragedies which their pessimism and pusillanimity have inflicted upon Kenya, the shocking condition of which country today starkly reveals their ineptitude. As the months have passed there has been ever increasing evidence of the mutual antagonisms and distrust between those to whom the future was so rashly committed.

They have been blithely unconcerned with the progressive destruction of the economy of a country which was happy, prosperous, and highly promising until the most disastrous Secretary of State for the Colonies in living memory, Mr. Macleod, backed by an equally disastrous Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, made his plans to abandon Kenya, even though that involved the premature, unexpected, and unwanted withdrawal of British trusteeship over millions of Africans and desertion of thousands of Britons who had been induced to settle in the Colony by the persuasion and promises of Ministers of the Crown in the United Kingdom.

* * *

If someone had called the planners and perpetrators of that tragedy a "bunch of clowns"—as the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations recently termed President Tshombe of Katanga and his close associates—he would have described their absurdity accurately enough, but he would have left out of account their disregard of political morality—a laxity so common nowadays that it is accepted without protest by most Parliamentarians and other commentators on public affairs and with indifference or a cynical expletive by all but that tiny minority of citizens who are both well informed and seriously worried by present tendencies in the world. While the Macmillan Government's attitude to Africa—it cannot be called a policy—has been marked

Bunch of Clowns.

This issue begins the
39th Annual Volume
of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

by posturings and prevarications, contempt for established principles, broken pledges, and slithering from one funk-hole to another, President Tshombe has stood steadfast in most trying circumstances. His staunchness in defence of his country and of a real multi-racial policy has naturally incurred the angry enmity of the Afro-Asian and other groups at the United Nations which want above all to see the end of European leadership in Africa. What a contrast between defeatism in Britain and determination in Katanga! To use the word selected by U Thant to indicate his displeasure with Mr. Tshombe, it was clownish of the British misleaders to whitewash Mau Mau at the Lancaster House Conference of 1960 and increasingly thereafter; to discard the established policy of multi-racialism which was the only hope for well-ordered development in Kenya; to release the convicted Mau Mau leader Kenyatta and set him up as leader of the "nation"; to imagine that the other tribes in the country would accept, and even welcome, Kikuyu domination; to affect to believe that thousands of European farmers and hundreds of senior officials and their wives would be content to continue to live in Kenya under these conditions; and not to recognize that these and other grave follies in Africa were opening the door wide to Communism and other destructive forces. All this, we repeat, was clownish.

* * *

Thanks to Lord Home, as admirable as Foreign Secretary as he was in his previous office of Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the United Kingdom

Demands of the United Nations.

Government declined to condone the use of force by United Nations troops in Katanga last September and again in December, when their aggression caused the loss of many lives and much wanton damage, and, again at Lord Home's insistence, the world has just been told that Britain objects to the employment of economic sanctions and military measures in order to compel the Tshombe Government to quick compliance with the latest in a long succession of plans from Washington and New York. The two main demands now are that the Katanga gendarmerie shall be integrated in the so-called "National Army" of the Congo and that half the revenues of the province shall be paid to a Government in Leopoldville which has applied only about one seventh of the money passed through its hands to normal administrative purposes. The balance has been applied to gross overpayment of State

employees and politicians. Indeed, eighty-five per cent of all expenditure latterly has been on the army and the civil service, the pay of a largely rebellious soldiery having been multiplied four and a half times since independence.

* * *

According to the Central Government's budget for 1962, even if Katanga were fully reintegrated and all its revenues surrendered, the deficit would merely be reduced from twelve and a half million francs (or about eighty million pounds). Moreover,

Folly of Force.

United Nations insistence that Katanga shall now pay half her revenue to Leopoldville overlooks the fact that up to the time of independence the contribution of the province to the Congolese budget was only about forty per cent, and that half of that came back to Katanga in local expenditure. The present financial proposition is thus broadly that a pre-independence twenty per cent should suddenly rise to fifty per cent. What leader of any State could be expected to accept so drastic an imposition? As to the subordination of his forces to an "army" which is still far from properly controlled and disciplined, the idea is monstrous until a fair and acceptable plan has been evolved for a federation or confederation covering all the Congo. Mr. Tshombe has repeatedly declared himself agreeable in principle to such a policy, and at the Tananarive conference last year he was probably the most active of all the delegates in pressing for a practical plan of that kind. If he were now to lose control of his gendarmerie, however, he would be at the mercy of his political and personal enemies. It is also highly likely that any order to surrender would be disregarded by men who are intolerant of the idea that their country should submit to dictation by politicians of other tribes who sit and quarrel ceaselessly a thousand miles away. If the United Nations should now resort to force, it may well have on its hands a guerrilla campaign which it would have no hope of winning. Whether or not the Tshombe régime would adopt a scorched earth policy cannot be forecast with certainty, but it is at least a serious possibility. What is beyond doubt is that the Katangese forces, if again attacked, would quit Elisabethville after token resistance, take to the bush, and thereafter harry the enemy columns of an already bankrupt organization. Is it surprising that in these circumstances Mr. Tshombe should have spoken of "the wind of madness"?

Notes By The Way

Misinformation

MISINFORMATION about the Federation has long been a commonplace in United Kingdom newspapers, even those "nationals" which purport to deal seriously with affairs—and which regularly receive from most of their readers a good deal more credence on African topics than they merit. When three of Mr. Butler's advisers flew back to London from the Federation the other day specialist correspondents who should have known better—or should at least have checked their assumption—told their readers, together numbering millions, that they had interrupted their tour in order to report urgently to Mr. Butler on the "crises", one in the Federation and the other in Southern Rhodesia. There was not a word of truth in the story, for before their departure it was arranged that they should come back to this country in mid-August for two or three weeks. The pity is that the Central African Office did not publish that fact at the time, and so forestall a misconception which has been most damaging.

Mr. Vambe's Departure

A LONDON JOURNALIST whose opinions about Central Africa are given much prominence in two papers, one in the United Kingdom and the other in the Federation, and who also broadcasts frequently, assumed, moreover, that the resignation of Mr. Lawrence Vambe from the Information staff at Rhodesia House, which happened to coincide with Mr. Savanhu's withdrawal from the Federal Government, had a similar cause. That again was a complete misrepresentation, one which a telephone call would have prevented. I had known for many months that Mr. Vambe intended to leave when his contract expired, and that has been an open secret in Rhodesia circles in London since the spring of this year at least. Indeed, some of us knew 18 months or more ago that he contemplated a return to Rhodesia, and, to my knowledge, more than one leading commercial enterprise in the Federation was anxious to secure his services. (He is a loss to Rhodesia House in London, where he quickly showed his competence when he arrived three years ago, and promptly won the confidence of his colleagues, with whom he was popular. He took his full share of the work as writer, as supplier of information to Press and other inquirers, and as a speaker on platforms up and down the country. So he will carry to his work for the Anglo-American Corporation valuable experience, gained first as a journalist and then as editor in the African Newspapers organization in Southern Rhodesia and latterly in a responsible position in London. While here he was a member of the council of the Royal African Society, and a regular attendant at African gatherings.)

Proud Record

SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES, who served for many years in the Colonial Office, has told the story of Britain's Colonial administration in a short and splendidly illustrated booklet bearing the title "Proud Record", which is published at 5s. by H.M. Stationery Office; it is on sale in the United Kingdom, and is being widely distributed abroad through the British Information Services. The British achievement overseas has been a many-sided enterprise, one of which the nation can indeed be proud, despite the bad episodes, inevitable in so vast, varied, and difficult an undertaking. Unfortun-

ately, however, because so few of the political, educational, journalistic, and trade union leaders of the United Kingdom have appreciated it at its true worth and propagated the news of a great record, the field has been left free to ignorance, indifference, cynicism, and active antipathy, with the consequence that millions of people have accepted the foul perversions of the truth which for nearly half a century have marked left-wing writings and speeches.

Betrayed by Politicians

IF THIS BOOKLET, and others of the same type, had been published at the end of the 1914-18 war and then been used in the schools and elsewhere, what has since happened in the Colonial Empire might have been prevented or at least mitigated. Now it is too late to hope for a more vigorous discharge of an honourable trusteeship, for none of the political parties cares. The Conservatives, who used to describe themselves as "the party of Empire", have supinely watched that part of their policy being jettisoned by apathetic and defeatist Ministers who were ready to sacrifice anything to American envy and antipathy to the Commonwealth and to noisy demagogues in the Colonies. The situation would be entirely different today if United Kingdom politicians had reminded themselves and the country that, in the words of Sir Charles Jeffries, "there was always present in British Imperialism a genuine sense (as Kipling expressed it) that it was beneath God's awful hand that we held Dominion over palm and pine, and that the Empire was a trust as well as a source of pride and profit". Because Kipling told the uncomfortable truth in that and innumerable other ways, he has been traduced for a whole generation. He, whose chief purposes were to challenge the best in his countrymen and to record their great work throughout the world, would have delighted in the testimony by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria on its Independence Day in 1960, when, expressing deep gratitude to all who had shared in his great country's development, Sir Abubakar Balewa spoke of "the British officers whom we have known, first as masters, then as leaders, finally as partners, but always as friends".

Is Mischief Brewing?

A LONDON DAILY has reported that the Federal Government will be attacked at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference by the Governments of Tanganyika, Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. Their High Commissions in London have no knowledge of any such move, but approaches may, of course, have been made direct to the Governments by Dr. Banda, Mr. Kaunda, Mr. Nkomo, or by some of their backers, for there have been earlier endeavours to concert such pressure upon the United Kingdom Government. But since there will be a general election in Northern Rhodesia in October, quickly followed by a visit to London of Dr. Banda for constitutional discussions, and then by the report of his advisers to the Minister for Central African Affairs and a general election in Southern Rhodesia, the more reasonable Commonwealth representatives at Marlborough House will assuredly seek to dissuade their more volatile colleagues from introducing so contentious and untimely a topic. That, at least, is greatly to be hoped.

K.A.N.U. Councillors Now Openly Critical of Kenyatta

Mboya-Odinga Feud Again Publicly Emphasized

AFTER TWO POSTPONEMENTS last week on the ground that Kenyatta, the president, and Mr. Tom Mboya, the general secretary, could not attend, a meeting of the 60-strong governing council of the Kenya African National Union was finally held at the week-end in Nairobi, and "a vote of confidence" in Kenyatta was passed.

Angry members of the council — which comprises the party executive, its Parliamentary group, and branch representatives — told journalists afterwards, however, that Kenyatta had refused many of them the right to speak and had used a trick to obtain the vote, which was said to have been suddenly proposed by a member and accepted by Kenyatta as chairman of the meeting without being put to the vote of the council. Amendments to the constitution of the party which would permit the president to suspend any council member or national official were likewise said to have been included at the last moment in a list of proposals on which those present had to register a single vote.

Discussion on the formation a week earlier of a Luo Political Movement within K.A.N.U., "as a warning to Kikuyu tribesmen in K.A.N.U. to abandon dreams of domination", was allegedly ruled out of order by Kenyatta.

He also declined to allow discussion of the action of four K.A.N.U. Kamba Legislative Council members who, in defiance of party instructions, told the Regional Boundaries Commission that the Kamba did not wish to be included in a region with either the Kikuyu or the Masai.

Mr. Mboya's Position

Some delegates are believed to have criticized Mr. Mboya, whom they held to be implicated both in the creation of the Luo Political Movement (he is himself a Luo) and in the threat by senior officials of the Kenya Federation of Labour (of which he was recently general secretary) to form a Kenya Labour Party because the trade unions, almost all of which have supported K.A.N.U., were now "fed up with the party's leadership".

Mr. Mboya is stated to have retorted just before the meeting ended: "If any of you can prove that I have undermined K.A.N.U., I shall resign immediately. I give you five minutes to produce the proof".

A few days earlier he had issued a statement dissociating himself from all three dissident groups and reaffirming his loyalty to Kenyatta "as the father of our nation". He said: —

"There are opportunists who hang on to Mr. Kenyatta's coat-tails, hoping that when he comes to power he will drag them along with him, not on their own merits but because they use him as a shield. K.A.N.U.'s problems can be solved only by honest and realistic discussions. It would be sad for Kenya if there were a split in the party.

"Although there have been many rumours that I might lead a split, I want to say categorically that these rumours are entirely false. I have always believed that Kenya needs a movement which can give unity. I also believe, and I have said so many times, that such a movement should be led by Jomo Kenyatta, whom I have accepted all the time as the father of our nation".

He would, he said, submit to Kenyatta a plan to solve the troubles that had arisen in the party's Nairobi branch (which contains his own supporters).

He agreed entirely with Kenyatta's condemnation of the receipt of foreign money for political purposes, adding that it was not enough to condemn, and that the party should be prepared to discipline even its senior officials. That was generally interpreted as directed against the party's vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga, who has admitted receiving Communist money.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* commented on Monday that Mr. Mboya's "personal vendetta against Mr. Odinga remains as violent as ever, and this feud may still prove the ruin not only of both men but of the entire party".

Mr. Odinga last week dismissed the party's internal disputes as "election fever", and blamed the Governor for delaying a general election.

In a leading article which asks if K.A.N.U. is merely an expedient alliance of rivals for power at any price, the current *Kenya Weekly News* says: —

"Kenyatta has failed to emerge as a national leader. The evidence of the last two K.A.N.U. rallies, at Nairobi and at Kericho, is significant. The Nairobi rally was held against the wishes of K.A.N.U.'s Nairobi branch—the 'insects' whom Mr. Kenyatta brushed aside—and it was deemed necessary, albeit the height of political folly, to bring from the Rift Valley and the Central Province more than a thousand members of the K.A.N.U. Youth Wing to act as 'stewards'.

"The Kericho rally was an abysmal flop, and it imposed on the Kenya Police an intolerable burden to ensure law and order. A national leader does not require an Army helicopter, two companies of the General Service Unit, the local Kenya Police, and the Kenya Police Reserve to ensure that he can address a meeting without uproar.

Same Old Kenyatta

"Nevertheless Kenyatta commands the following of the overwhelming majority of the Kikuyu, and without that following K.A.N.U. could not survive. He has a remarkable gift of oratory, and he can sway the Kikuyu to his every beck and call.

"Commonly there is denigration of the Europeans, the blood-suckers, the imperialists, and so on. 'It is the Europeans', he said at Kericho, 'who have taken our land; this is our land everywhere'. It is always the same old dreary stuff, and it contributes nothing to a solution of Kenya's problems.

"The monotonous chant is taken up by Mr. Odinga, who is reported to have said at Nairobi that Mau Mau had defeated the Europeans.

"Nevertheless Mr. Odinga has a great following in Central Nyanza. When a well-known European supporter of K.A.N.U. was asked why he and the party tolerated the extravaganzas of Mr. Odinga he replied that it was absolutely essential for K.A.N.U. to hold Central Nyanza.

"From time to time members of the 'old guard' assert that Britain's loans for the purpose of buying European owned farms for African settlement will not be repaid by an independent Government of Kenya. Apart from other considerations, that does not aid Kenya's credit overseas, or encourage the British Treasury to grant to Kenya the loans and the grants-in-aid which other K.A.N.U. leaders urgently and persistently seek.

"If the image of K.A.N.U. presented by the 'old guard', Mr. Odinga and the Youth Wing be the true image, then it seems very unlikely that there will be a tolerable place for the European community in a Kenya ruled by a K.A.N.U. Government.

"The exceptionally able Mr. Mboya has spoken and written in terms reassuring to the European community and particularly to farmers. Admittedly, there are those who, having worked closely with Mr. Mboya, are convinced that he is determined as anyone in K.A.N.U. to put an edge as soon as possible to existing European enterprise. Indeed, the reports of his speech last week at Makerere could be so interpreted. The leaders of K.A.N.U. make no secret of their conviction that Mr. Mboya is a potential dictator set in the footsteps of Dr. Nkrumah".

Clash With Somalis

A K.A.N.U. meeting of about 1,500 at Isiolo in the Northern Province on Sunday was the scene of a five-hour fracas between party supporters and Somali tribesmen, and extra police squads had to be called on from Nanyuki and Meru before the crowd broke up under warning shots and tear-gas. Several persons were injured. Reinforcements of the police General Service Unit were also rushed from Nakuru, 100 miles away, and some were flown from Nairobi. A curfew was imposed.

Kenyatta told a Nairobi rally the same day that there would be no European or Asian members of the new Lower or Upper Houses except by African votes. "They must be under the black man and call him *bwana*. Otherwise they can go home".

Masai delegates are reported to have told the Regional Boundaries Commission that their tribe expected to be given possession of the whole Rift Valley area northwards to the Ethiopian border.

The Abaluhya want all of north-west Kenya so that they may be separated from Luo "thugs".

The Kisii are said to demand that that they should share with the Kipsigis all the European farms in the Sofik tea-growing area.

No Freedom for the Press

Mr. Masinde Muliro, deputy president of K.A.D.U., suggested on Monday that the grant by K.A.N.U. of full disciplinary powers to Kenyatta served only to endorse what he (Mr. Muliro) had maintained for the past year — that "K.A.N.U. is a party which could turn into a dictatorship at any moment". He added: "The decision to place such power in the hands of one man is merely a shadow of the future which Kenya can expect at the hands of such people".

At a K.A.N.U. rally at Limuru on Sunday, the party's

organizing secretary, Mr. John Keen, said that there would be no freedom of the Press after independence, because newspapers were "trying to lie about the unity we are trying to create in K.A.N.U. and in Kenya. These newspapers must come under the control of the Government after independence".

Kenyatta and Mr. Mboya made similar attacks, the former Mau Mau manager alleging that local newspapers were confusing people in Kenya by not looking for what was right and true. If that was being done to support K.A.D.U., the newspapers would be in "great danger" after *uhuru*, he added.

Mr. Muliro said that those attacks, and others made on Europeans and "imperialists", were prompted by the K.A.N.U. leaders' desire to disguise their own shortcomings. The threat against the Press was contrary to the Bill of Rights which the K.A.N.U. leaders had signed in London at the constitutional conference.

Mr. Keen, however, contended later that it was his party's policy that for the first five years of independence the Press should be strictly controlled by an African Government.

Mr. Adoula and Katanga Approve U Thant's Congo Plan

President Tshombe Outlines Minimum Regional Rights in a Federal Congo

THE CENTRAL CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, stated on Saturday in Leopoldville that his Government accepted the United Nations proposals for reconciliation with Katanga and desired to end the secession of that province by peaceful means. "The team in power in Katanga, and foreign elements, have prolonged a situation which is dangerous to the Congo and world peace", he said. "Katanga is a matter neither of money nor of personalities, but of 14m. human beings hoping for a better life".

The U.N. programme, as submitted by the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, envisages a 50-50 division of all Katanga revenues from taxes and mining royalties between that Government and the Central Government and the complete unification of all military forces. A joint Central Government-Katanga-U.N. commission would be expected to prepare a plan to achieve these objectives within 30 days and to bring them into effect within two months thereafter. Failing success, U Thant would appeal to all U.N. members to boycott trade with Katanga.

"Wind of Madness"

President Tshombe of Katanga told journalists in Elisabethville on the previous Tuesday that his Government was ready to make over to the Leopoldville Government or to an organization nominated by the U.N. "all our foreign currency and State financial resources which are not indispensable for the functioning and administration of our economy". He invited the U.N. and those countries which were making plans for Katanga to send experts to work with a Katanga group to decide how such an offer could be implemented.

"The only rules that the experts will have to respect is to see that the structures we have been able to save from the wind of madness which has blown over the Congo are not destroyed. All our books will be open to them. I will permit them even to contact the Union Minière and ask it for all the explanations they wish.

"It is useless to work out plans of coercion, as is being done in various capitals. Every solution which would involve a slow deterioration of Katanga's economic or social situation, which sooner or later would drag Katanga to the current level of the Congo, will be fought with all possible energy. We fear neither economic sanctions nor war.

"These minimum rights must be included in a federal Constitution: the rights of the constituent States must come first and be inherent; those of the central federal authority would be delegated or derived. Katanga should have a particular status similar to that of the autonomous regions of

Italy or the autonomous republics of the Soviet Union, and the regional power must represent locally the central federal power, which takes account of the Bantu conception of power that accepts no duality.

"Katanga as a region would thus constitute a driving element for the whole Congolese economy and that most certain guarantee of collective economic development which cannot fail to tighten the political links which the new Constitution will establish".

The Katangese Foreign Minister, Mr. Kimba, said on Thursday in a letter to U Thant that his proposals included "numerous positive elements" which the Katanga Government was ready to discuss with Leopoldville and the U.N. in order to obtain the federal Constitution that Katanga had advocated for the past two years.

Britain Objects to Sanctions or Force

The British Foreign Office described the plan as a "fair basis for a settlement which should be acceptable to all parties and should provide a federal structure appropriate to the Congo's needs". The federal Constitution that Mr. Adoula meant to draft with U.N. assistance to present to his Parliament would take account of the views of the provinces and offered the prospect of a reintegration of Katanga in the national life of the country and the co-operation of elements in the Congo in the vital task of re-construction.

It was made clear, however, that H.M. Government objected to sanctions or force against Katanga.

The American State Department called U Thant's plan a reasonable formula for a national settlement under which considerable local autonomy would be provided. There would be an important place for Mr. Tshombe's party in the Central Government itself. Provision was made for expanded aid to the whole country.

The Katangese Government issued full details of the plan at the week-end. The Central Government would have the power to fix taxes; decide on the division of foreign currency; and control foreign affairs, national defence (excluding local police), customs, inter-State and external trade, nationality rights, immigration, and post office and telecommunications operations.

"Accept Within 10 Days"

Allegedly on the specific instructions of the U.N. head of Congo operations, Mr. Robert Gardiner, a U.N. official in Leopoldville on Sunday accused the Katangese Government of confusing the issue over U Thant's proposals, remarking that they had been submitted "not for comment but for acceptance" within 10 days. Mr. Gardiner is reported to have described Katanga's secession as a betrayal of faith by people who cared nothing for the lives of Africans.

Three Rhodesian airmen, who were kept in captivity by U.N. Ethiopian troops in northern Katanga for 25 days after having to crash-land near Manono when their plane carrying food was shot at by Central Government troops, were released last week and have returned to Salisbury. They said that they had been well treated but had never been told why they were under arrest. Two African student passengers arrested with them were also released.

Important Statement on East African Labour Relations

Ministers Want Higher Wages, Pensions, and Rapid Africanization in Industry

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT on labour relations in East Africa was published last week over the signatures of Mr. M. M. Kamaliza, Minister for Health and Labour in Tanganyika, Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Health and Labour in Kenya, and Mr. F. K. Onama, Minister for Works and Labour in Uganda.

After a meeting in Kampala they gave the following account of the conclusions which they had reached:

Wages Policy.—The Ministers noted that in the past East African wages policy had been based on a low wage economy. This had been due to the absence of strong trade unions and to the weak bargaining position of the workers; it had for a long time been believed that a low wage economy was in keeping with the undeveloped status of East Africa. In some cases no effort had been made to move away from this low wage economy, but rather to consolidate it and make it the basis for the future. There had been arguments that increase in wages might lead to contraction in investments and even to greater unemployment.

High Wage Economy

“Having reviewed all the economic arguments and possible implications, the Ministers agreed that the future policy must be based on a high wage economy, and that would provide a worker and his family with a reasonable standard of life.

“Although Governments would have to give a strong lead in this matter, and especially where workers are not yet effectively organized, the Ministers agreed in principle that the matter of determining wages should be achieved through free collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Government would still, however, continue to have overall responsibility to ensure that wages negotiated moved along the lines of Government policy, *i.e.* towards a high wage economy.

“Emphasis was laid on the need for the rate for the job, and that trade unions, while expecting higher wages for their members, must also continuously preach to the workers the need for higher productivity. Such high productivity was a necessary part of the plan for economic growth and expansion, and for creating the means with which to improve the standards of life for the working people.

“It was also felt that as a matter of urgency each country should look into the question of payment of wages in kind, including the issue of rations. The Ministers felt that the time had come for East Africa to move away from payment of wages in kind to real wages. This would help create mature and responsible workers able to rely on themselves.

Weekly Wages to Eliminate Debt

Weekly Wages.—It was unanimously agreed that as a matter of policy the East African Governments should as soon as practicable introduce the payment of wages on a weekly basis. This does not mean that contracts should become weekly contracts. It only affects the method of paying wages, whereas contracts will remain on a monthly basis, including the terms of notice of termination of work.

The Ministers felt that such a step was necessary to remove the great indebtedness which now exists among most workers, to eliminate the illegal exorbitant money-lenders, and to put into circulation at more regular short intervals money for buying consumer goods on the local market.

“It was decided that each Government should be asked to instruct local authorities and other credit agencies to review their credit and rent system to suit the change into weekly payment of wages, and similarly to advise shop owners to follow suit.

Social Security and Old Age Pension.—The Ministers noted the adverse effects which arise from the lack of provision of national old age security schemes. Although there are many workers provided for under provident fund and pension schemes, there was an urgent need today for a social security scheme and especially for old age security. It was noted that Tanganyika had already published their intention to introduce a national health insurance scheme, and that they were considering introducing a national contributory provident fund scheme in the near future.

“In order to have a stable labour force in the urban areas and to create conditions under which workers could become proficient in their various occupations, it was felt that an alternative to land as the only security in old age among Africans must be created as a matter of urgency. Extensive land development and farming programmes are necessary to East Africa's economic development, but East Africa needs secondary industries and general industrial development if she is to become truly economically independent in the modern sense. Old age security for workers enabling them to live permanently in the areas in which they work would not, therefore, be in conflict with any programmes of agrarian change or intensified land usage; it would rather aid and assist in such development.

“Note was taken of the fact that today there were thousands of workers who had spent all of the useful part of their lives in employment, but who would be faced with complete poverty and destitution once they were retired from employment. There were some, in fact, who had no alternative homes to return to and whose insecurity must constitute a danger to the stability and peace of the countries of East Africa.

Unemployment Danger to Security

Registration of Unemployed.—The Ministers discussed at length problems of unemployment and its grave threat to security and order. It was agreed that each Government must be impressed with the need to face the unemployment problem as an emergency question.

“The Ministers noted that in every case there were no proper statistics of unemployment, and agreed that whereas the labour exchanges and employment services were doing a good job in helping to place the work-seekers, there was now need to review Government policy with a view to starting compulsory registration of all unemployed persons—starting with the urban areas.

“Details of such a compulsory registration scheme would have to be worked out, but it would generally mean that every person who is dismissed from a job or resigns of his own accord will immediately report to the labour exchange in his area and receive a work-seeker's card which he must keep until he obtains a new job, when it must be returned to the labour exchange by his new employer. The employer would be required compulsorily to engage only persons who are in possession of the work-seekers' cards.

Social Security Benefits

“In the long term, when national health insurance schemes, or such other social security schemes, are established, it would then be possible to incorporate in the system that only those who are registered as unemployed would be eligible for any social security benefits.

“The system of compulsory registration would not mean that all jobs must be obtained through the labour exchanges, although the Ministers would have to examine whether or not employers should be compulsorily required to report vacancies to the labour exchanges. Any person should still be free to get employment outside the labour exchanges, providing he has in his possession the work-seeker's card. The issue of such work-seekers' cards should be without any conditions, except that one has no job. It is hoped that these proposals will receive the support of trade unions and employers.

Ticket or Daily Contracts.—The Ministers discussed certain aspects of ticket and daily contracts which tended to show wastage in labour resources in that some workers and employers took advantage of the system, and absenteeism was particularly noted where this system was in practice.

“As new countries urgently striving for economic growth East Africa cannot afford such a luxury. The aim must be maximum utilization of all the labour resources available and to ensure maximum production at all times. All the Governments are to study fully this question, and to take appropriate action.

Housing.—As part of the policy to secure a stable and efficient labour force, the Ministers considered that more

effort should be made in the future to provide workers with homes as against just bed-spaces. The emphasis should be on decent standards of housing, inclusive of the facilities necessary for a man and his family, and especially children.

The East African Governments should work together with the local authorities to study the housing problems, and formulate a programme that would gradually replace the old-fashioned slum type housing in most of East Africa's urban areas.

Whereas today many employers provide housing, and whereas this may continue for some time to come, it was felt that as a matter of policy housing should not normally be provided by employers but by local authorities, as far as possible in co-operation with the Government.

Africanization.—No country can be completely independent unless it is able to provide personnel from its own indigenous people for its public services. It is therefore logical that all East African Governments must continue to move rapidly towards Africanization of the public services. Having examined the various programmes of Africanization, the Ministers agreed that there was room for improvement and acceleration in the pace of Africanization.

The Ministers agreed that industry and commerce throughout Africa cannot afford to lag behind Government and must Africanize as fast as possible. This would make it possible for them to harmonize their interests with the new political outlook and climate of opinion throughout East Africa.

The Ministers agreed that there should be a man-power survey in the respective countries of East Africa to establish what was available and how much training should be undertaken immediately in the various fields.

Economic Interest by Trade Unions.—The Ministers noted the trend for trade unions to develop an economic interest other than a wage interest, and urge on the trade unions to be encouraged to form consumer co-operatives, etc. Such a move will assist in ensuring that workers' wages have real value, and that wage increases are not undermined by unreasonable price increases.

Trade Unions and National Interest

Industrial Relations and Labour Legislation.—The Ministers discussed at length the problems of industrial relations in East Africa and reviewed recent waves of strikes and threats of industrial war. It was agreed that:—

(1) Industrial relations and trade union development should be based on the concept of freedom of association and right to collective bargaining.

(2) The East African countries need strong and efficiently organized and responsible trade unions. Such trade unions and employers' organizations must reflect the local character of East Africa and respond positively to the challenge of nation-building. They must not be the mouthpiece or agents of any forces outside East Africa, but become genuine partners in the common task of economic development.

(3) While trade union freedom and the right to strike are recognized, they can also become dangerous tools if not responsibly used or if abused. Whether or not such recognition is preserved in the future does not depend entirely on the Governments, but more so on the trade unions and employers themselves. The East African Governments are in a hurry to develop, and the countries' interests cannot be jeopardized by irresponsible actions or attitudes on the part of trade unions or employers. Any Government worth its name must defend the workers, the employers, and, above all, the national interest if this should at any time be threatened.

It was agreed, therefore, that the ultimate pattern of development in legislation and machinery of negotiation must be practical and related to the experiences within East Africa. Some of these may require legislation, while others may be voluntary, depending always on the response of the parties concerned.

It must be established firmly that strikes or lock-outs must always be regarded as dangerous to the national interest, and should not be used until all established machinery of negotiation and conciliation have been exhausted. With provision for effective arbitration, machinery strikes or lock-outs become unnecessary.

(4) Constant threats to the national economy by either the trade unions or employers—i.e. trade unions which talk of total wars in industry or employers who provoke trade unions—are not conducive to good industrial relations or in harmony with the national interest.

(5) It is in the interest of East Africa that each country should have only one trade union centre. All splinter groups must be discouraged, and Governments should be urged to deal only with one central body.

(6) The unions need financial stability to be efficient and stable. In this regard the Governments of Uganda and Kenya should look into the need or otherwise to institute legislation establishing the check-off system of collecting union dues.

(7) Agreements between employers and trade unions are

meaningless unless they are adhered to. The Ministers noted that to date many agreements entered into were not being respected. It is this aspect of industrial relations which had considerably undermined industrial peace in East Africa.

It is the clear duty of trade unions and employers to ensure their members are conversant with and respect any agreements entered into. Continued failure to do this must make a mockery of any pleas for voluntary collective bargaining.

Government cannot be expected to stand by and watch this trend go on. It must act in defence of the national interest and will not hesitate to legislate the enforcement of agreements.

(8) It must be made clear to all employers that trade unions are the spokesmen of the workers. They must be consulted and treated with respect and fully recognized. The workers are not machines but human beings whose welfare must not be treated casually. The Governments cannot tolerate deliberate provocation of the workers by the employers, and even matters like redundancy must be subject to consultation.

Triumvirate of Labour Ministers

The Ministers discussed problems of industrial relations within the East African Common Services Organizations, and felt that the present set-up left a lot to be desired. The fact that the Organization was East African, while the trade unions and labour legislation were territorial, posed one of the problems in trying to develop sound industrial relations. There did not seem to be competent authority to deal with such industrial problems as they arise, nor was there East African legislation to regulate the relations and especially if there was a breakdown.

The triumvirate of the Ministers for Communication in E.A.C.S.O. was responsible for these services, but was mainly concerned with technical and policy matters regarding communications. There was therefore no ministerial responsibility for labour in E.A.C.S.O., although E.A.C.S.O. has the largest labour force of any single employer in East Africa, and a major breakdown in its industrial relations would jeopardize industrial relations in the whole of East Africa.

Because the trade unions are registered territorially and are affiliated to territorial national trade union centres, their policies and control are territorial. Until East African legislation can be enacted, it is recommended strongly that Ministers responsible for labour in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika form a new triumvirate to deal with labour problems in E.A.C.S.O. The Ministers agreed to make a joint recommendation to this effect to the Organization and the three Governments. Such recommendation would also carry ex-officio membership of the Central Legislative Assembly.

It was agreed that there shall be no further meetings of the East African Labour Commissioners. Instead there will be regular meetings of the Labour Ministers with their technical advisers. It was decided to hold in the near future a tripartite conference of Government, employers, and trade union representatives to discuss labour problems. Zanzibar would be invited to the conference.

Five-Year Plan for Coffee Stabilization

THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE CONFERENCE of 57 nations which has been meeting in New York for seven weeks gave provisional approval at the week-end to a five-year stabilization agreement which for the first time includes consumer countries. They are to undertake to import coffee only from producing countries which join the pact, which will require final approval at a meeting fixed for September 28.

The plan will come into force when promises to ratify have been received from at least 20 exporting countries representing 85% of world coffee exports and 10 importing countries accounting for the same percentage of imports, based on 1961-62 figures.

Each exporting country is to receive a quota, increasable over the next five years by, it is thought, not more than 3%. The only East African territory for which a quota figure has yet been reported is Uganda, said to be authorized to export 1,887,737 bags.

In Nairobi on Sunday Mr. G. B. Shields, acting chairman of the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board, said that the Colony's delegates had been heard unsympathetically when they proposed that Kenya should receive special consideration because its coffee is of such high quality. It is understood that the Kenya quota has been reduced, and that some of its new crop will have to be withheld from the market.

PERSONALIA

MR. E. A. LITTLE, M.L.C., Nyasaland, has arrived in London.

MR. and MRS. H. A. J. HOWARD have arrived from Salisbury.

DR. and MRS. S. G. H. GASSON, of Bulawayo, are now in London.

MR. A. M. F. WEBB has been promoted Attorney-General in Kenya.

MR. JUSTICE MAYERS and MRS. MAYERS are returning to Kenya by sea.

MR. J. HENSON has resigned from the board of Taylor Woodrow, Ltd.

MR. and MRS. J. F. BOWLES are back in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. P. LLOYD, Colonial Secretary of Seychelles, is in the United Kingdom.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR, chairman of Central African Airways, has arrived in London.

MR. D. C. TODD, principal of Bukalasa Farm Institute, is on leave from Uganda.

MR. S. E. R. WYNNE left London Airport on Monday for another short visit to the Federation.

The REV. CHARLES SMITH has left the Diocese of Mashonaland after 26 years in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. S. GICHURU, Finance Minister of Kenya, is to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

DR. MAX YERGAN left London by air on Sunday to visit the Federation, Mozambique, Angola and Katanga.

MR. R. A. BISHOP, manager of Thornwood Tea Estates, Mlanje, is in the United Kingdom from Nyasaland.

MR. W. S. CLAYTON, ranch manager at Kongwa for the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, has arrived in England.

MR. EDWARD BARONGO has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanganyika.

MR. A. J. BOWLER, a director of Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd., and MRS. BOWLER sailed for Mombasa last Friday in the UGANDA.

While ALDERMAN I. SOMEN is absent from Kenya, MR. P. KATZLER is to act in his stead as a member of Nairobi City Council.

MR. MARK LONGMAN, who has visited East and Central Africa, has resigned as prospective Liberal candidate for Salisbury, Wilts.

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, a former Federal Minister of Transport, has been granted by THE QUEEN the title for life of "Honourable."

PRINCESS MARINA, DUCHESS OF KENT, will represent THE QUEEN at a Uganda Independence Day service in Westminster Abbey on October 9.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, flew to Salisbury at the week-end for consultations with SIR ROY WELENSKY.

MR. R. T. GORTON, deputy principal of Goromonzi Secondary School, Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. GORTON have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. B. C. ROBERTS, Q.C., Solicitor-General in Nyasaland, and MRS. ROBERTS are passengers for Beira in the UGANDA, which left London last Friday.

THE REV. K. B. HOBBS, lately area secretary for the U.M.C.A. in South East England, has been appointed Vicar of Christchurch, Milton, Gravesend, Kent.

MR. BERNARD GILBERT, lately assistant controller of the African Service of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, is now in charge of special features. MR. JOHN HOOPER, who had occupied that post for the past three years, now manages the special African service for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. TITO WANGI GATHECHAH is about to go to Iowa State University, U.S.A., on a Ford international fellowship to take a post-graduate course in agronomy.

The first two Africans to be nominated to Kalulushi Management Board, Northern Rhodesia, are MR. J. SILWEMBE, aged 34, and MR. ISIAH KANYENSE, aged 40.

MR. HENRY LEGRAND, the French lepidopterist, who visited Seychelles in 1959-60, has now submitted for publication 83 new species of moths, including one new genus.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY is due to leave the Middlesex Hospital, London, today after 10 days' treatment for a recurrence of illness due to amoebic dysentery some years ago.

DR. LEONARD G. GOODWIN, head of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine, has been appointed the first director of the Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine.

MR. NORMAN BERLIS, High Commissioner for Canada in Tanganyika, has presented to the authorities drugs worth about £1,500 as a gift from the Canadian Red Cross.

DR. K. O. DIKE, principal of Ibadan University, Nigeria, is expected to lead a five-member committee to East Africa in September to advise on higher education priorities.

MR. I. ROBERTSON, of Sisal, Ltd., has been appointed to the Kenya Sisal Research Advisory Committee, following the resignation of MR. J. G. HUNTER, of Teita Sisal Estate, Ltd.

When SIR PATRICK RENISON opened the new premises in Nairobi of the United Kenya Club last week, he said that it could compare for comfort and equipment with any club in East Africa.

MR. ROBERT SIBSON, who recently retired from the post of electrical engineer to the City of Bulawayo, whose service he had joined in 1936, has been succeeded by MR. R. H. REDMAN.

MR. D. K. ROBINSON and MR. R. A. LAMPON will on Saturday join the board of the Uganda Company (London), Ltd., of which MR. H. J. MARTEN-SMITH has been appointed secretary.

SIR RICHARD COSTAIN is to receive £5,425 and MR. A. P. COSTAIN, M.P., £1,475 as compensation for loss of office as directors of the company owning Dolphin Square before it was sold.

MR. R. H. V. BILES, Commissioner of Police in Zanzibar, MR. A. BISHOP, Comptroller of Customs, and MR. A. E. FORSYTH-THOMPSON, a Permanent Secretary, are in this country on leave.

MR. PETER KENYATTA, son of the English wife of the president of the Kenya African National Union, is paying his first visit to Kenya. In the Autumn he will go to King's College, Cambridge, to read economics.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR NIGEL HENDERSON, who is to become Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, in November, at one time commanded the cruiser KENYA. He captained the Royal Navy cricket team at Lords in 1948.

PROFESSOR E. L. YATES, Professor of Physics in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has received an award under the bursary scheme of the Royal Society and the Nuffield Foundation to enable him to discuss problems of solid state physics in Melbourne between now and September.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL, BUDE, England, Boarding School for Girls. A few immediate vacancies for Africans of 15 years and over. G.C.E. taken.

MR. D. T. E. ROBERTS, who will leave Gibraltar this month to become Solicitor-General in Hong Kong, was a Crown counsel in Nyasaland from 1953 until his appointment as Attorney-General in Gibraltar two years ago.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM-POWLETT, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected chairman of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London, in the vacancy created by the death of LORD ROBINS.

PRINCE STEPHEN KARAMAGI, son of the OMUKAMA OF TORO, and MISS MARGARET SEMUGESHI were married in Uganda on Saturday. The bridegroom was at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and the bride trained in England as a nurse.

MR. I. McCULLOCH, who assumed executive responsibility in March for the Kenya Government's Information Services, with the title of public-relations officer, has had the style of the appointment changed to that of Director of Information.

SIR GEORGE BERESFORD-STOOKE, who was for some years in the Colonial Service in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar, and was then Governor of Sierra Leone, has been elected president of the Anglo-Sierra Leone Society in London.

MRS. ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL, who has been on the staff of Dunford Hall & Partners, Ltd., Nairobi, for the past six years, has been appointed manager following the resignation of MR. ALAN HALL, who has come to London to take charge of the publicity of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

CHIEF HARUN LUGUSHA OF NGULU, chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, CHIEF HUMBI ZIOTA, regional commissioner for the Eastern Region of Tanganyika, and five other chiefs in the Tabora district have relinquished their administrative duties and will henceforth perform only traditional functions.

MR. MARK D. BOMANI, a brother of the Minister for Finance in Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Solicitor-General. He is a B.A. of Makerere, where he was president of the Students' Union. He took a course in social administration in Holland in 1957-58, and then read law in England, where he was called to the Bar a year ago.

MR. THOMAS KIWELE, of Tabora, and MR. HUSSEIN SHIKILANGO, of Geita, field officers with the Tanganyika Ministry of Agriculture, will represent their country at an international seminar on agricultural and rural development being held from August to October at Aarhus by the Danish Government in conjunction with the Ford Foundation.

MR. JOHN HATCH, a former secretary of the Commonwealth department of the Labour Party, and latterly director of extra-mural studies at the University College of Sierra Leone, has been refused permission to return to that country after his present leave in consequence of an article which he wrote for a Socialist journal. He has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. LEO MARQUARD, joint author of "The African in Industry", and author of a number of other books, has retired from the post of educational manager for Oxford University Press in Cape Town, where he has been succeeded by MR. DAVID PHILLIP, lately O.U.P. representative in Rhodesia. The appointment in Salisbury has been filled by MR. ALAN CRUTTENDEN, from Oxford.

Clues to "chimpanzee social structure" have been obtained at Kabogo Head, south of Kigoma, by a Japanese expedition from Kyoto University under PROFESSOR IMANISHI, who has been in Tanganyika since October and expects to remain a further two years. MISS JANE GOODALL, of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, has been doing separate preliminary studies in the Gombe Stream chimpanzee reserve north of Kigoma.

MR. W. F. J. HOBBS, Government Printer in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

Three new area commissioners appointed in Tanganyika are, MESSRS. SUMBU ABDULLAH GALLAWA (Mbulu), OSWALD MWANGOMBE MARWA (Musoma), and IDI MOHAMEDI SUNGURA (Ukerewe).

MR. A. M. OROTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, will fly to Nairobi today to attend a meeting of the East African Common Services Organization Authority, and then pay a short visit to Israel on his way to London, where he is due on September 6 to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, at which he will be joined by MR. A. K. SEMPA, Minister of Finance, and MR. J. T. SIMPSON, Minister of Economic Affairs.

Four Uganda Africans have been appointed Permanent Secretaries: MR. F. K. KALIMUZO, to the Prime Minister's Office, with responsibilities under the Minister of State for Africanization; MR. J. B. KABOHA, to the Ministry of Community Development; MR. Z. H. K. BIGIRWENKYA, to the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries; and MR. T. A. K. MAJUMBI, to the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism.

MR. FRANK G. BINSWANGER, chairman of the Binswanger Corporation of Philadelphia, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and vice-president of the local World Affairs Council, is visiting Tanganyika to investigate investment opportunities, including the possibility of establishing up-country hotels for the encouragement of tourism. He is interested in hotels in the U.S.A. and in a wide range of manufactures, including farm implements and sewing machines.

MR. A. Z. MWAMUKA, a Highfield businessman who is building £3,000 premises in that African township, is the first African in Southern Rhodesia to be granted a bottle store licence to sell wines and spirits. After his house had been stoned, he recently withdrew from the delegation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which was chosen to attend the conference in London of the Federation of British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce.

MR. MWINYI-CHANDE OTHMAN, who has succeeded MR. A. B. HODGSON as Principal Secretary (Establishments) in the Office of the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, served in the East African Army Medical Corps in the last war, latterly as a sergeant-major. After several years as an assistant district officer, he became personal secretary to DR. NYERERE when he was Chief Minister. MR. OTHMAN took a three months' local government course in the United Kingdom in 1955, and has recently taken a course in establishment matters.

Recent callers at the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included MR. & MRS. H. T. KIRWAN-TAYLOR, of Mongu; MR. & MRS. W. HAWTHORNE, of Mporokoso; MR. & MRS. R. C. P. ELGOOD, MR. & MRS. H. F. TUNALEY, and MESSRS. B. R. G. LANDLESS, R. T. LUTZ, V. M. GOODMAN, D. B. BARKER, W. D. HURT and V. G. GILHAM, all of Lusaka; MR. A. JOHNSON, of Abercorn; MR. T. G. SCOTT, of Katete; MR. A. R. HOPE, of Mongu; and MR. & MRS. T. H. CLARKE and Messrs. G. N. DUNCAN, R. J. McEVOY and D. J. PHIRI, from the Copperbelt.

MR. J. F. ECCLES, chairman of Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, Ltd., and a former chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and his four colleagues on the Garden Suburb board are under attack from the Suburb Protection Society for their proposal to sell the property to a subsidiary of the Clore-Cotton property group. At an extraordinary general meeting on September 25 there will be a proposal to dismiss the board and appoint in their stead SIR JOHN BRAITHWAITE, a former chairman of the London Stock Exchange, a chartered surveyor, a chartered civil engineer, a chartered accountant, and a solicitor.

Obituary

Earl Winterton

THE RT. HON. EDWARD TURNOUR, Sixth EARL WINTERTON in the peerage of Ireland and first Baron Turnour in the peerage of the United Kingdom, died on Sunday at the age of 79.

Elected to the House of Commons at 21, he sat continuously for 47 years, for the last eight as "Father of the House", until in 1952 he was translated to the Lords (for his Irish earldom had given him no seat in the Upper House).

One of the most forthright of men, easily explosive when his anger was aroused, he was greatly liked by friend and foe, and in all political parties there were many to whom he was "Eddie" Winterton. He was always ready to attack his own party if he thought it wrong, and during the last war the Socialist Mr. Shinwell and he were so often associated in criticisms in the Commons of the conduct of operations (though Mr. Churchill had long been a close personal friend) that they became known as "arsenic and old lace".

Lord Winterton, who visited Central Africa as a young man and on a number of subsequent occasions, had held land in Northern Rhodesia for half a century or more. He was a great supporter of British settlement, enterprise, and administration in Africa, and had been horrified at the reversal of Conservative policy after the departure from the Colonial Office of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, now Lord Boyd of Merton. Last year, in protest against the present Government's African policy, he resigned the presidency of the Horsham Divisional Conservative Association, an office which he had held for decades.

During the 1914-18 war he went to Gallipoli with the Sussex Yeomanry, and later served in the Imperial Camel Corps in Egypt, Palestine, and Arabia.

Early in 1922 he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, and thereafter he held office in four Governments, but he did not enter the Cabinet until 1938. Mr. Churchill did not invite him to join his war-time Government in 1940, but offered him a Colonial governorship which he declined.

"Orders of the Day", "Pre-War", and "Fifty Tumultuous Years" are characteristically candid pieces of autobiography.

Lord Winterton married the Hon. Cecilia Monica Wilson; only daughter of the second Baron Nunburnholme. As there were no children, the titles pass to a distant kinsman who is a flight sergeant in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

MR. DAVID CHALMERS HUTCHISON, of Nanyuki, Kenya, died in London on Friday, aged 79.

High Commissioner Resigns

MR. CHRISTOPHER TUMBO, who arrived in London on April 8 on appointment as High Commissioner for Tanganyika, left on Tuesday of last week for Dar es Salaam for consultations. A few days later it was announced that he had resigned. Mr. S. Ntiro, who acted as High Commissioner after the departure of Mr. Dunstan Omari, is again Acting High Commissioner.

Warning to Britain

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Labour Minister in Southern Rhodesia, said at a United Federal Party meeting in Bulawayo last week that if the Central African Federation were dissolved, Southern Rhodesia would not accept responsibility for any part of the Federal public debt in an imposed solution.

Governor's Reply to Anti-Colonialists

Farming Co-operation in N. Rhodesia

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said in Lusaka last week when opening the annual conference of the Natural Resources Board and Intensive Conservation Areas Committees:

"The draft legislation to make possible the issue of land titles to African farmers sets the pattern for an important innovation in the concept of African land tenure, and we can look forward to the good African farmer becoming an even better farmer because he will enjoy an individual registered title to the land which he cultivates.

"Let no one think it is our intention to pursue a divided land policy—one in which a high degree of concentrated effort and expenditure is confined to and lavished upon a limited area of the best land exclusively reserved for a privileged racial élite, while the unprivileged masses are left to scratch a bare existence from an unproductive soil.

"Though doubtless this picture would delight our anti-colonialist critics, it is a completely false view of what in fact is being done in Northern Rhodesia. The interests of the Natural Resources Board cover the whole country, and they are working with representatives drawn from the African farming areas. No praise is too high for the unselfish interest shown by the chairman and members of the Intensive Conservation Committee and the time they devote voluntarily to this work.

"It is a great encouragement that leading African farmers are accepting responsibility for Natural Resources matters through the development of local committees run in co-operation with our chiefs and native authorities.

"Whatever the anti-colonialists may say, all of you here this morning know that it would be utterly nonsensical to follow a divided land policy in Northern Rhodesia, because Nature recognizes no man-made boundaries when it comes to such matters as the run-off of storm water within a catchment area or the spread of uncontrolled bush fires. We all know that it is only by the co-operation of all sections of the community who use the country's natural resources that sound development can flourish—development not just for the benefit of those of us who are alive to-day but for our children and our grandchildren."

Training for Development in Africa

THIS YEAR'S SUMMER CONFERENCE at Cambridge is considering "Training for Development in Africa". Six groups, into which the conference is divided, began work on Monday. Dr. R. E. Robinson, a Fellow of St. John's College, is the chairman. Among the participants, numbering about 120, are:

Mr. J. Bikangaga, deputy chairman of the Public Service Commission in Uganda; Mr. A. Bromley, Assistant Director of Education in Kenya; Sir Andrew Cohen, Director-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation; Mr. J. Drysdale, personnel manager of the Nchanga mine, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. E. G. Goddard, Under-Secretary (Training), Northern Rhodesia; Mr. C. A. Hall, Under-Secretary (Africanization), Uganda; Mr. R. Heussler, of Syracuse University, U.S.A.; Mr. S. E. Hodgson, British Council; Mr. R. S. Hudson, head of Administrative Services, D.T.C.; Mr. H. Johnson, head of the East Africa Division of the Peace Corps, U.S.A.; Mr. Y. K. Lule, chairman of the Uganda Public Service Commission.

Mr. W. B. L. Monson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office; Mr. E. I. M. Misi, Chief Establishment Officer, Tanganyika; Mr. R. Nottage, director, Royal Institute of Public Administration; Mr. F. J. Puffer, a director of the United Africa Co., Ltd.; Mr. P. G. Rogers, of the African Section of the Foreign Office; Mr. E. G. Rowe, supervisor of Overseas Service Courses, Oxford; Mr. S. E. Simpson, Lead Tutor, Adviser, D.T.C.; Mr. G. E. Pate Smith, supervisor, Overseas Service Courses, London University; Professor J. Taylor, University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mr. J. K. Thompson, head of one of the recruitment departments of the D.T.C. and Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, Local Government adviser to that department.

"One of the greatest destroyers of confidence is the outrageous blend of arrogant and impudent boasts of certain extremist African leaders, each threats to to destroy industry and to disrupt the copper industry." Captain F. B. Robertson, M.P. speaking in the Federal Parliament.

Greater Protection Provided for Federal Industries

Customs Duties Raised as Stimulus for the Economy

TO STIMULATE LOCAL MANUFACTURING and to promote diversification of secondary industry, the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has decided on an immediate increase in customs duties on a wide range of imports, but excluding essential items of industrial and agricultural equipment.

Announcing this "policy of national incentive" last Friday, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said:—

"We in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have the skills and resources to make this country one of the great industrial nations in Africa. Already we are the world's second largest copper producer and second largest exporter of Virginia tobacco, and, although we still have a long way to go in the development of manufacturing industry, we have made considerable progress towards the vital diversification of our economy. But our constitutional difficulties in recent years, coupled with Africa's general disfavour as a field for investment, have caused a decline in the tremendous economic upsurge which followed the establishment of Federation in 1953.

"I remain confident that we shall achieve an acceptable solution to our constitutional affairs within a reasonable period. However, we should not wait until then to get our economy moving forward again. The problems are pressing, and vigorous action now will not only produce immediate relief but will also serve as a sound base on which to build for the future.

"This is part of our progressive policy. Three years ago we introduced a system of investment allowances into our income tax law. Two years ago the trade agreement was revised with South Africa in such a way to give more scope to domestic purchases. A year ago, in the face of adverse political circumstances, we reduced income tax on private companies and on individuals.

National Incentive

"Now we are determined to give yet another opportunity to industry to revitalize the economy by introducing immediately a policy of national incentive in the form of increased tariff assistance for Federal industry. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has recently completed an exhaustive survey of our industrial needs and potential, and we have decided to increase customs duty on a wide range of imports, excluding those which would bear heavily on the cost structure of our primary industries, such as agriculture and mining.

"Idle factories, unemployment, and empty stomachs

are conditions which play right into the hands of the extremists who seek to gain power by destroying the economy. Our greatest insurance against disruption and chaos lies in increasing economic activity and output to provide higher wages, rising living standards, and more security and prosperity for all races. We must therefore exploit our industrial capacity to the full.

"In some sectors of manufacturing industry in the Federation today existing resources are under-employed. The means of production—plant and machinery, factory capacity, capital resources, talents and techniques—are in only partial use.

"Increased tariff assistance can significantly alter this situation, and I am confident that industrialists will seize the opportunity they have been given to secure the greatest possible share of the Federal market. But I must emphasize that the new tariff structure gazetted today is by no means a free gift to local industrialists.

"Industrialists have been given a new opportunity to get into top gear and stay there, and the benefits which will flow from the introduction of incentive tariffs will be widespread. But they must be worked for by every individual and every firm in the Federation. As one who has had much experience of pulling himself up by his own bootstraps, I am a firm believer in self-help.

"Rather than follow the established procedure whereby protection was given to selected industries only in response to specific applications for assistance, Government has now taken the initiative in this matter. What we seek to achieve is an even greater diversification of industrial production and a greater exploitation of our potential.

Buy Rhodesian


"The Federal Government has given wholehearted backing to the national 'Buy Home Products' campaign launched by the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries, and I now urge all consumers and retailers to contribute to our national prosperity by giving preference to locally manufactured goods. Similarly, industry must support our primary producers by purchasing its raw materials within the Federation wherever possible.

"A switch in buying to the local product allows it to be manufactured in larger quantities and at a lower cost. Therefore my Government in granting tariff assistance expects industry to keep prices down, and where possible to lower them. We will not allow any misuse of protection as a cloak for inefficiency. Government will take immediate and strong action against manufacturers who try to take advantage of tariff increases to raise prices.

"The effect of tariff assistance will be felt throughout the country immediately. Employment will expand both directly and indirectly. The national income will increase. The gross output of the manufacturing industry will improve by £5m. within the next 12 months.

"These things begot confidence and will bring practical benefits to Rhodesians, both black and white. Our concern is to help all sections of our community, and the measure is directed to this end. It must be a national effort, and every individual and firm in the Federation, whether producer or consumer, can help to make it a success."

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commission for Northern Rhodesia
11, MAWSON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: 01-477 1111

Z.A.P.U.—T.U.C. Clashes

MR. KADYAMATAMBA, husband of the chairman of the Z.A.P.U. Women's League in Salisbury, died in hospital last week after being assaulted by alleged supporters of the Southern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress. The T.U.C. leader, Mr. Reuben Jamela, who was expelled from Z.A.P.U. a few months ago as an "imperialist agent" was beaten up a few days previously when attending the funeral of the party's deputy president, Dr. T. S. Patsankwa, who was killed in an accident at a level crossing. Several supporters of both groups have been attacked in Salisbury's African townships during the past fortnight.

Britain's £3½m. Loan to S. Rhodesia

Timely Aid Will Relieve Unemployment

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in the Legislative Assembly last Thursday:

"The British Government has offered the Southern Rhodesian Government a loan of £3½m. towards the solution of our transitional problems over the current year, and this offer has been accepted with grateful thanks. While the amount is not all that we had hoped for, it will enable us to meet the most pressing of our problems. It carries no implication that the British Government will continue to provide financial assistance to Southern Rhodesia in future.

"Advice of this loan assistance has come in time to prevent considerable retrenchment of Government employees which was otherwise imminent and unavoidable. The money will be applied to projects likely to give most relief to the current unemployment situation. A fair share of the work will be placed out on contract to private enterprise. Municipal and other local authorities will be invited to participate in schemes for African housing.

"The whole effect will be allied to the utilization of Rhodesian products, and this will in itself give a boost to the general economy.

"£2m. will be used for buildings and £750,000 each for roads and rural development. The £2m. for building will be used mainly to provide some 4,000 additional houses for married Africans in towns throughout the country. Provision is also being made within this sum for nine new primary schools and nearly 500 much-needed additional quarters for African police, mainly in rural areas.

"This building programme should give direct employment to 90 Europeans and 3,100 Africans, apart from its indirect effect upon employment in the brick-making and other ancillary industries. The programme should consume £985,000 of locally-produced materials.

"The £750,000 allocated for roads will be divided between departmental and contract work, private contractors getting some £450,000. This additional road programme will enable the existing Government units to be kept going at normal

strength and will give relief to private contractors, some of whose men and machines have been idle.

"The present road construction policy of both the territorial and Federal Governments is to spread the work throughout the country, and this policy will be applied in the case of this loan, with a view to giving employment on as widespread a basis as possible. The road works now to be undertaken will in every case cover urgent needs which could not be contemplated in the main estimates.

"The provision of £750,000 for rural development will be devoted to surveys, water supplies, and road development in tribal trust lands and Native purchase areas, with some development of unreserved land areas. In particular, Government will now proceed with the development and settlement of the Wiltshire and Lancashire estates, recently acquired for settlement by purchase area farmers.

"I should like to express my gratitude to the British Government, and in particular to the First Secretary of State for his understanding of our problems and his realization that at a time of constitutional uncertainty the normal facilities of the loan market are not open to the Government, and that special loan facilities should therefore be made available to Southern Rhodesia to tide them over until such time as normal facilities again become available.

"It is devoutly hoped that this expression of confidence in the future of Southern Rhodesia, coupled with the increase in employment and the increased demand for the services of contractors and materials, will encourage private enterprise and lenders of private capital to show greater confidence in the future of this country than they have done recently, and take steps to increase the tempo of development which has been lagging for the last two years."

The Z.A.P.U. leader, Mr. Nkomo, said that the loan proved that Mr. Butler was solidly behind Sir Edgar Whitehead's Government; "instead of vetoing his fresh repressive legislation, he shores up his tottering economy."

Both Sir Edgar and Mr. Nkomo have rejected the joint appeal from the Churches for a private all-party conference. The Prime Minister said that it would not be possible to reach agreement, and that even if it were achieved there would have to be a new referendum. Moreover, he had not the legal power to change the Constitution or the franchise.

Mr. Nkomo, while asserting that he was prepared to talk to anyone, said that the only constitutional conference he would attend would be one called by the British Government at which his party and the Southern Rhodesian Government would appear as equals. Britain should convene such a meeting to arrange for a transition "not from white rule to black, but from minority to majority rule". He continued:

"Rhodesia's whites are a permanent part of the country, and they will form a part of the majority on equal terms. Whitehead cannot ban us, for he cannot ban the spirit of the people. We shall not submit to the ban. The people are simply fed up. They feel that we are holding them back. The petrol bombings are certainly not organized by Z.A.P.U., and if we were not here there would be more bombings, not fewer."

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Southern Rhodesian Schools

SOUTHERN RHODESIA plans to open next year 90 lower primary schools, 71 upper primary classes, and four new secondary schools. About 180 untrained teachers are being replaced by those who have passed through training schools. Last year 750 untrained teachers had their engagements terminated by the education authorities because that number of qualified persons had become available. There are now 560,356 pupils in primary schools, in which about 3,000 teachers are engaged solely on teaching the Sub A class. It is estimated that by 1970 primary school enrolments will reach the million mark.

Domicile of Nyasaland Railways

MR. F. L. BROWN, a director representing the Federal Government, said at the annual meeting in London last Friday of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., that the Federal Government and some other shareholders had agreed to discuss various matters concerning the company, including the possibility of changing the domicile to the Federation; and that the Federal Secretary for Transport would come to London early in September for discussions. The Government had therefore proposed adjournment of the annual general meeting till after the talks, and that had been agreed by the principal parties concerned. The adjourned meeting will be held on September 26.

I.C.F.T.U.'s Political Pronouncement

Questionable Statements About N. Rhodesia

TRADE UNION dissatisfaction with the constitutional position in both Rhodesias has been expressed in a statement by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which demands constitutional changes that will bring to an end "European domination in the two territories", and claims to have for its representations "the full support of the trade union movements of Northern and Southern Rhodesia". The statement continues:—

"To prevent a further deterioration in the political situation in Northern Rhodesia the British Government should give a firm commitment now that Northern Rhodesia will have a Constitution which will clearly bring to an end European domination of the territory.

"All of the difficulties that have arisen in Northern Rhodesia have stemmed from the attitude of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the pressure which it has been able to exercise upon the British Government.

Southern Rhodesia's Constitution

"One of the motives which has determined the attitude of the Federal Government towards the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia has been the desire to preserve European domination in Southern Rhodesia. The present constitutional proposals for Southern Rhodesia, indeed, also call for urgent review. Under these proposals Africans will for the first time have representatives in the Legislature (15 out of 65 seats) but these will be elected by a very limited franchise.

"The fact that the Constitution has been approved in an official referendum in which only a tiny minority of Africans could vote in no way affects I.C.F.T.U. criticism of it, as African opinion has made clear its overwhelming rejection of the new Constitution.

"The lack of constitutional progress in Southern Rhodesia affects the development of the trade union movement, which is still hampered by restrictive legislation, and hinders the economic advancement of the African people. The I.C.F.T.U. therefore calls upon the British Government to agree to hold further talks with the parties concerned with a view to introducing a more liberal Constitution for Southern Rhodesia which will meet the justified aspirations of its people, and the free trade union movement reaffirms its opinion that the only satisfactory solution to this constitutional question will be one which enables the African majority of the population to elect a majority of representatives in the Legislature".

Exaggerations

[There are two manifest misstatements in this I.C.F.T.U. *communiqué*.

The claim to "full support of the trade union movements" in the two Rhodesias for a policy "that will bring to an end European domination in the two territories" must be an exaggeration, for whereas unions dominated by black Africans may have assented, those with a large majority of white Africans cannot have done so—even if only because they would have objected to the term "domination".

There is similar exaggeration in the assertion that "all of the difficulties that have arisen in Northern Rhodesia have stemmed from the attitude of the Federal Government and the pressure which it has been able to exercise upon the British Government". Some difficulties may have arisen from those causes, but some have certainly been the result of the violence of the United National Independence Party (as has been testified by the Government's chief spokesmen) and some of the vacillation and other faults of the British Government.—Ed. E.A. & [R.]

Incompetent U.N. Amateurs

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross "Terrified"

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS has said in a letter in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"The United Nations can do a good job in providing medical, relief and technical services, but it is not equipped to take over the functions of government.

"No Colonial Government would send a force to restore law and order in a disturbed territory without laying down full and precise instructions as to its objectives, without maintaining communications and intelligence services with the troops, and without requiring them to obtain covering authority for any initiative not clearly and expressly authorized by their instructions. The United Nations forces in the Congo were apparently given *carte blanche*, on the basis of the very vague resolutions of the Security Council.

"They interpreted the terms of the Council's resolution for the disbandment of the Katanga 'mercenaries' as justifying them in demanding the dismissal of the Belgian advisers and administrators, with whom they should have been anxious to collaborate.

Abuse of Authority

"They often did not know what was happening in the areas around them, and they did not consult headquarters before launching out on ill-considered adventures such as the attack in Elisabethville in September. Mr. Hammarskjöld could not publicly repudiate his representatives on the spot, but, as Dr. O'Brien admitted, he made it clear to them that they had let him down, and he flew out to Africa to try to stop the operations.

"His tragic end left control in the hands of the local representatives who now pressed for further military action to wipe out the loss of face they had suffered; and there is a risk that they will continue to abuse the authority of the U.N. in order to crush the Katanga Government unless they are controlled.

"The Advisory Council of African representatives is not likely to be of much use for this purpose, and it is clear that the Security Council ought to have retained control in its hands. It must be added that the British Government should not hesitate to use its veto whenever necessary.

"An international organization rarely obtains the services of first-rate men in any but the chief posts. Appointments have to be made from personnel nominated by the member States, and they must be spread to take account of national jealousies and susceptibilities. In the result they collect a miscellaneous staff, many of whom are conscientious and devoted but few of whom have much experience or competence.

"Thus in an operation like that in the Congo the future of the U.N. and of world peace may be left in the hands of well-meaning amateurs who have neither political sense nor political guidance. It is a terrifying thought".

U.N. in Katanga

SIR WILLIAM TEELING, M.P., wrote:—

"When recently in Elisabethville I had more than one talk with President Tshombe. On the day of my arrival the chief of the United Nations operation in the Congo, Mr. Linner, left for Leopoldville. He informed the British Consul and others that he intended to force his way, if necessary, into the four key towns of Southern Katanga. It would seem that he did not tell President Tshombe this, since President Tshombe, speaking to me later in the day, said that Mr. Linner had seemed satisfied with the position and wished he had come to Katanga before.

"We now know what has happened in Northern Katanga since the United Nations have taken over forcibly from President Tshombe. Albertville is almost as completely derelict as Stanleyville.

"The reason for wishing forcibly to occupy the four major towns of Southern Katanga can only be to get control of the Union Minière mines. This will naturally be resisted very bitterly and could end in disastrous guerilla warfare.

"One could not help but get the impression in Southern Katanga that it was not a desire to be constructive that was urging on the United Nations forces, but a desire not unconnected with Swedish-American and international commercial rivalry".

Kenya's African Settlement Schemes

Official Summary of the Situation

SO MANY CHANGES have been made or mooted in the schemes for African resettlement in Kenya that Kenya House in London has supplied the British Press with a useful summary of the present position. The memorandum states:

"The total area of the scheduled areas (including the land previously known as the 'White Highlands') is approximately 7,450,000 acres. Of this it is estimated that only 1,600,000 acres are suitable for high-density African settlement, and 2,700,000 acres are suitable for low-density settlement or large-scale farming. The remainder is regarded as suitable only for pastoral pursuits or sisal.

"Within the scheduled areas there are about 3,600 farms, plantations and ranches. Of the total holdings 550 are plantations—tea, coffee, sisal, sugar and wattle; 370 are cattle or sheep ranches; and 2,680 are mixed farms.

"More than 250,000 acres of land have been purchased or are under negotiation for purchase for African smallholder settlement schemes. This total is almost as much as the original target for mid-1963, and by the end of this year well over 5,000 families should have been settled on this land.

"In addition, the number of assisted owner projects under the yeoman scheme already approved number 114 and involve 45,361 acres.

"Assisted Owner or Yeoman Scheme.—This involves the settlement of about 1,800 families on some 90,000 acres of high potential land on holdings of from about 50 acres to 200 acres. It is primarily for men with farming experience and financial resources of their own. Purchase of the land is being carried out by a loan from the United Kingdom Government, whilst the other costs—administrative and technical and development loans to the settlers—are met to the extent of 75% by loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and

Development and the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the balance in the form of a grant from the U.K.

"High-Density Smallholder Scheme.—A smallholder scheme providing for the settlement of about 6,000 families on approximately 90,000 acres of high potential under-developed land by men with some farming experience and working capital of their own. This scheme aims at an annual income for smallholders of £25 to £40 after allowing for subsistence and annual loan repayment charges. The money to purchase the land under this scheme is provided by the U.K. Government—one-third by grant and two-thirds by loan. Other costs are treated in exactly the same way as under the yeoman scheme.

"The total value of these two schemes is estimated to be £8,755,000.

"Very High-Density Smallholder Scheme.—This provides for the settlement of some 12,000 families on about 170,000 acres by men not necessarily having farming experience or much money of their own. The land will not be by any means of high potential, the target income figure being £10 a year working up to £25 after a few years.

"The purchase of land in this scheme by the U.K. Government is one-third by grant and two-thirds by loan. The development loans to settlers amounting to £1,200,000 are being met by the West German Government; interest is payable at 3½% (this compares with an average of 6½% on all other loans within the settlement schemes). Other costs are being provided in the form of grants by the U.K. Government.

"Whilst the original scheme was estimated to cost £4,949,000, the present proposal is that all money uncommitted for land purchases by June 30, 1962, shall be carried forward and included in the one million acre scheme recently announced by the Colonial Secretary—the details of which are still being worked out."

Union Official's Insolence to Matron

NAIROBI'S MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH recently informed the Maternity Hospital Sub-Committee of the City Council that the acting matron of the maternity hospital had reported that Mr. Ochieno, of the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union, had visited the hospital one morning, and, on being told that the matron was not available, had gone to the nurses' quarters, where the assistant matron found him in the nurses' sewing-room holding the pay packets of the nursing staff.

When asked to explain what he was doing in the nurses' quarters, he said to the assistant matron: "Go away and get on with your work. I do not want to ask you any questions, so remove yourself." He then began to shout, and told the acting matron to leave the premises immediately and mind her own business.

The sub-committee recommended a strong protest to the union in respect of this and other similar occurrences at health establishments, and that the staffs should be instructed to call for police assistance in any case of recurrence.

Teachers Reinstated After Strike

AFTER A STRIKE lasting four days by about 1,500 teachers in the Nyanza area of Kenya, in which 350 schools remained closed, the African District Council agreed to reinstate 440 unqualified teachers whom it had dismissed. At the end of July both categories received notice because the council lacked funds for their salaries. Later, after the Government had offered financial help, the notices to the qualified men were withdrawn, but they declined to return to duty unless untrained teachers were also re-employed. It was agreed last Thursday that they also should be re-engaged, conditional on the people paying their rates in the near future. A warning was given that from next year all pupils attending schools must produce their parents' rate receipts before enrolment. When Mr. Oginga Odinga, M.L.C. for Central Nyanza, tried to address about 1,500 teachers in Kisumu last week, he was shouted down. Among the charges flung at him was "We do not trust you".



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Continental Interest in Tanganyika

Results of Finance Minister's Tour

WEST GERMAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE and the Government of the Federal German Republic are to make financial investments and loans for agricultural and industrial development in Tanganyika. Mr. Paul Bomani, the Minister for Finance, announced in Dar es Salaam. Technical aid in the form of a three-year geological mapping survey and large-scale experiments in the production of gunny bags for world markets from locally-grown kenaf will also start in the near future.

Five European countries will have offered nearly 100 technical scholarships and university courses to Tanganyika students.

Mr. Bomani said: "The main purpose of my visit to Europe was to negotiate loan aid to Tanganyika from the Federal Republic of Germany, whose Government had promised for our three-year development plan approximately £3.2m. of capital aid and £1m. of technical aid."

Agreement was reached for a loan of £650,000 for the railway extension from Mikumi to Kidatu, and for German participation of £500,000 in the Tanganyika Development Company, which will be incorporated shortly.

"In Hamburg I concluded the general lines of an agreement with a prominent West German finance house for credits totalling £2.2m. This money will be used by the Development Corporation to finance the planning, supply, and erection of manufacturing plants, as well as the initial commercial and technical management and scholarships for the training of African personnel."

In Holland Mr. Bomani had discussions with the Agricultural and Industrial Corporation (V.K.C.M.), Ltd., about a project to produce kenaf as the raw material for the manufacture of gunny bags in Tanganyika. The Federal German Government then offered to provide £27,000 to finance wide-scale trials into the cost of production of gunny bags. The estimated overall cost of such a scheme, which would consist of a 5,000-acre estate and a bag factory, is about £2m. Such a factory, if established, would produce 4m. bags a year.

A West German team of geologists will carry out basic geological mapping in Tanganyika for three years at a cost of £154,600 to the Federal German Government. They are to start work immediately.

The Polish, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Governments expressed keenness to negotiate trade agreements with Tanganyika. Czechoslovakia is to send a trade mission to Tanganyika, and Poland will appoint a trade representative in Dar es Salaam.

The West German, Czech and Polish Governments each offered 15 scholarships; the Netherlands Government seven; and Yugoslavia 25 scholarships and 15 university courses.

Italy indicated a willingness to consider the possibility of giving technical aid, and to study means of increasing Italian trade and investment in Tanganyika.

Warning to Tanganyika Coffee Growers

MR. EDWARD BARONGO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanganyika, has broadcast a warning that to expand the area under coffee in the country would not benefit the nation, the industry, or the farmer.

Because it had been necessary to accept quarterly and annual export quotas as part of the world plan to maintain prices at an economic level, the first need was to ensure that Tanganyika growers were not left with unsaleable surpluses, and the second requirement was that the cost of any unexportable stocks bought from producers should be borne by the whole industry, not by just one section of it. The Coffee Board had therefore been made responsible for controlling the marketing of all Tanganyika coffee and for holding any surpluses.

Emphasis must be on improved quality, not on increased production by new planting. In order to improve the quality there would be encouragement for better cultural methods and central pulperies operated by co-operative societies.

New planting of arabica coffee would be permitted only where the larger production was needed to support a central pulpery in an area favourable to the growth of high quality coffee, and then only if no other suitable cash crop could be fostered in the district.

There could be no encouragement at all for increased planting of robusta coffee.

Retaining Capital in Tanganyika

But Exchange Control Not Intended

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, said a few days ago: "Press reports appear likely to give the impression that the imposition of exchange controls is contemplated by the Tanganyika Government. This is incorrect."

"In answer to a question at a Press conference I stated quite clearly that it was not intended to introduce exchange control restrictions, which are not in force at present. It was, however, the intention of the Government to examine what other measures it might be desirable to take to retain capital within Tanganyika and to prevent the unnecessary outflow of capital from the country."

"The Government has given firm and clear assurances in the past regarding the free transfer of earnings and profits and the repatriation of capital invested from overseas in Tanganyika. I confirm that the Tanganyika Government stands by those assurances."

"It remains, however, the duty of the Government to examine what action needs to be taken to retain capital generated within Tanganyika and needed for the development of the economy."

Australian High Commissioner

MR. HUGH GILCHRIST has been appointed Australian High Commissioner in Tanganyika. Born in Sydney, he holds the B.A. and LL.B. degrees of the university in that city.

After practice as a solicitor in New South Wales, he served in the Australian Military Forces from 1941 until 1945, when he was appointed a Second Secretary in the Department of External Affairs. Between 1947 and 1950 he served as Secondary Secretary in London and Paris, and from July 1950 to December 1952 was First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires in Djakarta.

After a spell in Canberra he went to South Africa in 1955 as First Secretary in the Australian High Commission in Pretoria, and acted as High Commissioner from July 1957 to January 1959.

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Police State Allegations "Poppycock" Mischievous and Malicious Reporting

No Compromise with Political Hooligans

"PIOUS POPPYCOCK" about Southern Rhodesia being turned into a police State by the amendments to the Law and Maintenance Act is "ridiculously emotional and meaningless", the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, said in Umtali last Friday.

"It is being turned into a police State only in the sense that the policeman is being given greater authority to safeguard the fundamental liberties of the people — the freedom to hold and express unpopular views.

"Thank God, we are a far cry from that haven of democratic delights where the immigration man gives you five minutes to leave the country because you've written a critical article about it. As long as the shadow of that kind of destiny hangs over our heads we shall have the unpleasant necessity of taking extraordinary measures to deal with the enemies of human freedom.

"There is scope for compromise, but not with tyranny and intolerance. There can be no common ground with political hooligans who brutally assault a fellow-citizen because they disagree with his opinions. One can only hope that what is happening on the other side of this continent today, where a brand of despotism is making a mockery of democracy, will help drive home that lesson.

"Until that happens, the kind of legislation which has just been presented to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament is going to be a necessary bulwark of our liberties. Only the most myopic idealism can pretend otherwise".

M.C.F. Claims for Z.A.P.U.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom has issued a statement drawing attention to "the danger of an immediate racial conflict in Southern Rhodesia". It continued: —

"The legislation just introduced by the Government of Southern Rhodesia involves the suppression of the African democratic movement, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and the arrest of its president, Joshua Nkomo, and its other leading officers.

"Z.A.P.U. now has nearly 200,000 members, and undoubtedly has the support of the African people, as illustrated by the resignation of Mr. Jasper Savanhu from the Federal Government and his decision to work for an African majority in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. The Government will be responsible for any situation which will arise from its repressive measures.

"The British Government, for the sake of a progressive advance to a democratic society in Southern Rhodesia, should respond to the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly calling for a revision of the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia on a democratic multi-racial basis. Unless this be done the gravest crisis that has yet arisen may burst upon the Rhodesias".

Left-Wing Protests

THE DIARIST of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote a few days ago: "Under the proposed new Southern Rhodesian security legislation which has raised such screams of left-wing protest about a 'police state', 'petrol bomb attacks on inhabited houses' will become a statutory offence. The legislation, it is explained, is intended to stop up 'loop-holes in the existing law'. I wonder what some of the people who find it so outrageous would say if they discovered there was nothing in English law which precisely forbade anyone slipping the odd petrol-bomb through the front windows of their homes in peaceful police-protected Hampstead?"

Mr. A. D. Evans's Denunciation

MR. A. D. EVANS, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, and Federal Liaison officer with Mr. Butler's advisers, referred in Salisbury at the week-end to mischievous, malicious reporting. His reference was to a dispatch from London which stated that Mr. Butler had left rumours behind him on his return to continue his holiday in Scotland, and that he had now renounced any hope of a political link-up between the two Rhodesias after Nyasaland left the Federation. Mr. Evans said: —

"It would seem that some of the reporting in English newspapers is designed to be as harmful as possible to the welfare of the Federation without having any regard whatsoever to the true facts of the situation. It is significant that no attempt appears to have been made to check the accuracy of the speculations with Mr. Butler, with his office, or with the advisers."

Harmful Speculation

"A week ago it was alleged in a report in the English Press that the advisers had virtually been recalled to Britain to report to Mr. Butler on the serious situation developing in the Federation, and that Mr. Butler had broken off his holiday in Scotland to return to London to receive the report. There is no foundation for this report. The facts are that on their arrival in Salisbury on July 16 the advisers made it known to the Federal Prime Minister, his Ministers, and me personally that they would return to Britain for the latter part of August to enable two of them (Sir Ralph Hone and Professor Brown) to undertake private engagements to which they were already committed. They had accepted their appointments as advisers on the very clear understanding with Mr. Butler that they could interrupt their work to return to Britain to fulfil their private engagements.

"Now we have in a report which appears in a newspaper today another example of this harmful speculation on the part of mischievous reporters who write, as it seems, of matters as they personally would like them to be. So far as I am aware — and I have been most closely associated with them — the advisers have been concerned only with the possible economic and financial consequences in the event of Nyasaland ceasing to have any association with the two Rhodesias.

Scope of Activity of the Advisers

"It must be made clear that this exercise is purely theoretical in character, and it must not be assumed in any way that any agreement has been reached for that to occur. The Federal Government has made it manifestly clear that in its opinion Nyasaland cannot secede without its agreement, and the Prime Minister has already given an undertaking to the Federal Assembly that he will accord to Members a full debate on the question before any decision is taken. The advisers have not discussed with me or with Federal Ministers as yet the political consequences of the possible breakaway of Nyasaland, and they have certainly not discussed the position of the two Rhodesias. This matter has not been raised at any meeting which I have had with the advisers.

"To date I have submitted 70 written memoranda to the advisers, all dealing purely with the possible economic and financial consequences and implications of the possible secession of Nyasaland. No other memoranda have been submitted on behalf of the Federal Government, nor have the advisers as yet seen Federal Ministers other than a short talk with Sir Donald Macintyre, the Federal Minister of Finance."

[This statement was made in Rhodesia after EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had sent to its printers the comments on this subject which appear under Notes By The Way.]

African Vigilantes

MR. R. M. CLEVELAND, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Native Education, said last Thursday: "There has been evidence of great indignation and resentment against those who would terrorize school communities and against fire-raisers and other criminals. Strong resistance is building up in the nature of vigilante committees in rural communities to protect their investment of time, material, and money put into the schools."

"Cynical" To Hive Off Nyasaland

AN AFRICA BUREAU statement says:—

"Secession of Nyasaland from the Federation provides by itself no answer to the problems of Central Africa. To hive off the poorest of the three territories is as cynical as it is inadequate as a response to the political, social and economic problems of the area.

"Any external attempt to yoke Northern and Southern Rhodesia together politically—especially so long as Southern Rhodesia is dominated by a white minority—is bound to fail, and to cause new bitterness in its failure.

"The Bureau urges H.M. Government (a) to acknowledge forthwith the right of each of the three territories to break its constitutional link with the Federation, and to declare that no one of these territories shall become an independent sovereign State unless it has a representative Constitution and a majority of its inhabitants desires independence; (b) immediately thereafter to appoint a commission to examine the continuing economic problems of the three territories, including in particular the optimum economic association such as fiscal redistribution, central banking and common currency, and the sharing of common services such as power, airways, communications, higher education and banking.

"The Bureau is convinced that no fruitful discussions about future economic co-operation can be initiated except after prior acceptance of the political conditions outlined in paragraph (a)."

News Items in Brief

Dar es Salaam Rowing Club has been disbanded. For the first time for years lions have been seen at Eastleigh, Nairobi.

Uganda's Independence Day, October 9, is to be a public holiday in Tanganyika.

Nairobi County Council has "adopted" the Royal Air Force station at Eastleigh.

The Gezira millet crop in the Sudan is suffering serious damage from a plague of rats.

Tanganyika has 420 doctors—one for every 22,000 people in a population of nine million.

The Government of Tanganyika has decided to limit the size of staffs of Foreign embassies.

Quadruplets have been born to an African woman in Mozambique who was already the mother of twins.

Country Club da Beira is the new name of the old Beira Sports Club and Beira Golf Club, which recently amalgamated.

"Kityibwa kya Buganda" (The Glory of Buganda) has been unanimously adopted by the Lukiko as Buganda's national anthem.

A Rhodesian College of Music, costing about £55,000 and able to take 400 students, is expected to be complete this year in Salisbury.

The first Britons and Americans to reach Tanganyika under the "Teachers for East Africa" scheme arrived in the middle of this month.

Reprieve for Fisheries Research

Four Africans from Uganda who crossed into Rwanda in pursuit of troops of that country who had stolen their cattle were shot dead.

The East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization has been reprieved. It will continue to operate for at least another two years.

More than 16,500 children in Kenya schools entered an essay competition for which the Brooke Bond group have given 565 book prizes.

Hirapole in Somaliland will be the operational base of the new international organization which is to supersede the Desert Locust Survey.

A set of 24 silver goblets has been presented to the 1st Bn. The King's African Rifles in appreciation of its services by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Another 16 Seychellois girls have been accepted for the women's services of the British Regular Army, one for the Q.A.R.N.C. and the others for the W.R.A.C.

Compared with the 1961 figure of 487,200 Southern Rhodesia's African population now numbers almost 2½m. More than 400,000 live and work in the Colony's larger towns.

Kenya and Tanganyika have 822 doctors for a population of 15m., with one medical school producing 60 graduates a year, said a recent article in the *East African Medical Journal*.

An African from Nyasaland is to study architecture in Germany for six years. He is to be financed partly by the White Fathers' Mission and partly by the West German Government.

Six scholarships tenable for three years at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are being offered to men under 25 by the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

Chief Wilfred Ng'honge, of Ussanda, in the Shinyanga district of Tanganyika, has been deposed, and Mr. Hamisi Tayari Simbambuti has been suspended as chief of Kiberege, Ulunga.

For the murder of Mrs. Carr Davies, aged 76, whom they clubbed to death on her farm near Nakuru, Kenya, at the end of May, two Turkana tribesmen were last week sentenced to death.

Some African district councils in Kenya are expressing concern over the lack of interest which Africans evince in registering births and deaths. This is a voluntary matter in most areas.

An African journalist who had been awarded a Haile Selassie scholarship for study at the University College of Addis Ababa has been refused a passport by the Government of South Africa.

Rufiji Basin Settlement

Another African district council in Kenya, that for Taita, has had to discontinue some of its services because of non-payment of rates. By the end of June only 26% of what was due had been paid.

About 100 Kenya officials a year, mainly Africans, are to have agricultural or veterinary training at universities in the U.S.A. Fourteen have just left to study for B.Sc. or M.Sc. degrees in agriculture.

District councils have been established in Tanganyika for Songea, Mpwapwa, Nachingwea, Pare, Tabora, Iringa, South Mara, Buhaya, Kwimba, Morogoro, Ufipa, Ukerewe, Geita, Kigoma, and Iramba.

While underwater fishing for Hawksbill turtle (the shell of which is used for making "tortoiseshell" articles), a man was attacked and fatally wounded by a hammerhead shark off La Digue Island, Seychelles.

Basic minimum wages and housing allowances have been prescribed for Kericho, Naivasha, Thomson's Falls, and Machakos, bringing to 13 the urban areas in Kenya in which such regulations operate.

A further grant of £26,490 has been made by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the Mbarali irrigation scheme in Tanganyika for settling Africans in the Rufiji River basin at a total cost of £412,000.

In the B.B.C. Television's "Adventure" series a half-hour film was shown last week of the balloon trip from Zanzibar to Tanganyika made some months ago by Mr. Anthony Smith and three companions. Further episodes are to follow.

An 11-year-old schoolboy, Peter Wagner, has been presented with a commendation for his bravery and a cheque by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, for helping to rescue two African youths from the Makabusi river.

Technical Teacher-Training

Salisbury City Council has decided unanimously to ask the organizers to hold the 1966 Empire Games in the city. The Federal, Southern Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian Governments would jointly provide £100,000, one-third of the estimated cost.

Tear-gas had to be used by the police in Francistown, Bechuanaland, last week to disperse a crowd of hundreds of Africans who demanded the release of seven men charged with threatening behaviour at political gatherings. All had been found guilty and had received suspended sentences of imprisonment.

Luveve Technical Training College, Bulawayo, is offering teacher-training courses to Africans in electrical engineering and installation, painting and decorating, plumbing, carpentry and joinery, brickworking, plastering, motor engineering, and machine shop engineering, in four-year courses for the City and Guilds examinations, followed by a fifth year for a teacher's diploma.

The Commonwealth Relations Office List for 1962 gives in convenient form information about the 12 overseas members of the Commonwealth and about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and the Maldives Islands, outlines the history and constitutional growth of each country, and giving details of their Governments, offices and diplomatic representatives. There are lists and biographical notes of past and present senior staff of the C.R.O., of British High Commissioners and their staffs in other Commonwealth countries, and of Commonwealth representatives in Britain.

Company Report

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(Issued) £9,100,000
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In his address to the annual general meeting of stockowners held at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, on Friday, 24th August, 1962, SIR EDWARD WILSHAW reported:

	Year to June 30	
	1961	1962
CAPITAL (Issued)	£9,100,000	£9,100,000
EARNINGS (Net)	£832,613	£929,546
DIVIDEND	10%	12½%
RESERVES	£6,548,901	£6,842,437
INVESTMENTS (Book value)	£19,359,627	£19,627,882

FUTURE DIVIDENDS: The payment of a 12½% dividend for the year to June 30, 1963, is anticipated.

Over past years there have been scrip and rights issues.

* The authorized capital is now to be increased to £12,500,000, but it not intended to issue any further shares at the present time.

Commercial Brevities

A deep-water harbour at Kismayu, in the Somali Republic, will cost about £2½m.

Sudan Railways have placed an order in Great Britain for 30 diesel locomotives.

The Managil extension to the Gezira cotton growing area in Sudan is now complete.

Interest in a Kenya Development Company has been indicated by the Government of West Germany.

The Rhodesian Stock Exchange has granted a quotation for the shares of Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd.

A motor distributing group with subsidiaries in the Federation, Car Mart, Ltd., is cutting its interim dividend from 7½% to 5%.

A strike in the Kenya sugar industry ended with an agreement that a board of inquiry should report on wages and terms of service.

Two wagon ferries costing £850,000 are to be bought for service on Lake Victoria in replacement of the old steamers Nyanza and Rusinga.

Caltex Oil (Tanganyika), Ltd., have given the Government an orthopaedic pool for the Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam. It cost £1,000.

Work has begun at the Chambishi copper deposit on which the R.S.T. group is to spend £7½m. It will be the seventh copper mine in Northern Rhodesia.

An inquiry into the sugar industry of Mauritius by Dr. Thomas Balogh and Mr. C. J. M. Bennett, a chartered accountant, is proposed by the Government.

Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., of Salisbury, are spending about £30,000 on developments due to be completed in October. The company is opening a new branch in Livingstone.

South African Breweries, Ltd., a group with large interests in the Federation, report profits after tax of £1,187,000 for the year ended March 31 of £2,128,000 (£2,141,000). Dividends total 25%.

The East and South African Conference shipping lines have drawn the special attention of shippers and their agents to the fact that Polish Ocean Lines, Gdynia, are not members of the conference.

Work ceased last week at the Phoenix Prince gold mine in Southern Rhodesia, which reports a working loss of £11,462 for the first half of 1962. Operations had been sharply reduced in November.

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., report group net profits to March 31 at £523,284 (£492,088) after tax of £458,800 (£403,000). Net assets appear at almost £5.5m. after deducting net current liabilities of £228,290.

Sudan Shipping Line, Ltd., the new national liner company, has been admitted to the shipping conferences to Port Sudan from the U.K. and the Continent. Two ships were recently acquired from Yugoslavia.

Minimum wages for labourers in Dar es Salaam have been raised to £7 a month. For skilled workers the new minimum is £13 15s. Men already receiving more than these rates are to have increases of from 15s. to £1.

All areas of Tanganyika, except six blocks of 15,000 square miles each already allocated to Williamson Diamonds and Interfor, are open to diamond prospecting. In each of the six reserved blocks at least £30,000 annually must be spent.

A £60,000 plastics factory is to be established in Dar es Salaam by Amgat-Tegry Plastic Industry of Israel. The company will provide 60% of the capital, the balance being subscribed by the Tanganyika Government and African shareholders.

International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., of whose Central African subsidiary Sir Thomas Chegwidan is chairman, has a new Salisbury factory of some 10,000 sq. feet, producing the 80m. cards needed annually by I.C.T. equipment users in the Federation.

Zambezi River Transport Service, Ltd., has been registered in Rhodesia with the approval of the Litunga, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika, to develop natural resources in Barotseland, including copper, manganese and bauxite deposits and teak forests. Tobacco will also be grown.

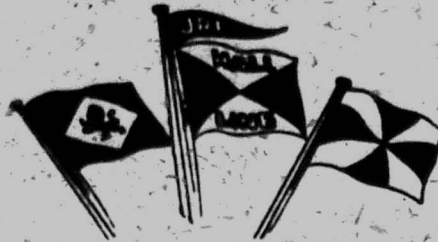
The chairman of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr. A. L. Bickle, said in Bulawayo that the Federation's cattle industry was worth £200m., that exports of beef since 1958 had exceeded a value of £5½m., and that the commission had last year sold 18m. lb. of beef for canning and 22m. lb. in the year just ended, worth more than £1m.

Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, a firm with old-standing East and Central African connexions, have been appointed consulting engineers to the British partners in the international consortium which proposes to build a Channel tunnel by entrenched immersed tubes. Two of the five British members, the Balfour Beatty and Costain groups, have large African interests.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 6, 1962

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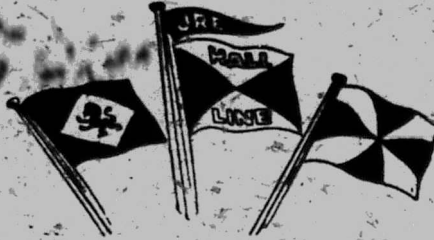
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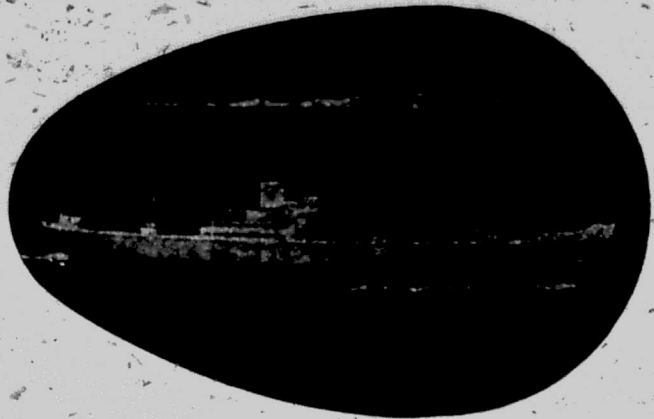
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO CONFERENCE of Commonwealth Prime Ministers since the war has been more important than the eleventh in the series, which will open next Monday at Marlborough House, London, for the assembled Commonwealth leaders have to consider not only the normal problems of inter-Commonwealth and international relations, but the question of United Kingdom entry into the European Economic Community, which step, if taken, must have immensely important repercussions upon some Commonwealth countries and at least some effect on all of them. So grave are the potential consequences that the United Kingdom Government is known to expect that about two-thirds of the conference, or perhaps the first week of a gathering which will probably last ten days, will need to be allocated to discussions of this subject. When September 10 was fixed as the opening date it was thought that negotiations with the six member States of the European Common Market would have progressed sufficiently for British Ministers to tell the representatives of the rest of the Commonwealth the precise terms which the United Kingdom must either accept or reject. That would have enabled the specific advantages and disadvantages of entry or abstention to be debated. Mr. Heath, the Lord Privy Seal, has done all that he could to get the manifold and complicated issues clarified in Brussels, but some major points have still not been decided even in principle, and detailed application of agreed principle in respect of other matters leaves inevitable scope for conflict. Such a situation is, however, not necessarily unprofitable. Indeed, it could be beneficial, for heavy pressure by Commonwealth nations could have the double result of stiffening the attitude of the United Kingdom Government and of persuading the Six that they must be more ac-

commodating if they desire British membership of an extended Community. It is wholly right, of course, that the Overseas Commonwealth should have the amplest opportunities of participating in deliberations about one of the most momentous choices with which this realm has ever been faced.

Because the march to independence has been quickened, each Prime Ministers' Conference is larger than its predecessor. The meeting early last year was attended by eleven full members and Sir Roy Welensky as representative of the Federation of

Quickened March To Independence. Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which, though not independent, has inherited the privilege granted many years ago to Southern Rhodesia. In the past eighteen months Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, and quite lately Trinidad and Tobago have reached independence, and membership of the conference has consequently increased to fifteen. Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, will be one of those attending for the first time. Another significant change is that Mr. Duncan Sandys, now Secretary of State both for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, is to have among his advisers Ministers from territories about to become independent or moving in that direction, among them Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, and Mr. Gichuru, Finance Minister of Kenya. Though no official announcement has been made about their right to speak, it may be assumed that it will not be fettered. Uganda will become independent on October 9, and Great Britain is to sponsor her application to be accepted as a member of the Commonwealth on that day. Tanganyika's National Assembly recently resolved that the country should become a republic on December 9, the first anniversary of its independence, and Mr. Kawawa will and per-

President Tshombe Accepts Plan of United Nations

Blunt Criticisms of U.N. by Leading London Newspapers

KATANGA ACCEPTED ON MONDAY the United Nations proposals for Congo reunification which had been submitted 10 days previously by the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, as constituting the basis of an "acceptable settlement, a basis which we hope will be solid and will lead to a viable Congo".

Though the plan had the character of an ultimatum, the Katangese Government "welcomed with enthusiasm the decision to give the Congo a federal Constitution", said President Tshombe to the U.N. representative in the province, Mr. Eliud Mathu of Kenya. "A new era is now starting in which Katanga, while safeguarding its public order and economy, can contribute to the welfare of all people in the federation".

The Katanga Government agreed to contribute "immediately to the federal budget by division of the revenues indicated in the plan" and accepted the proposal that foreign currency earnings should be placed with an organization yet to be named. Mr. Tshombe repeated his invitation that U.N. experts should visit Elisabethville to work with his advisers on financial questions. Katanga's participation in the Congolese economy could increase progressively, he said, so that the federation could profit from the gain of foreign currency which the restoration of the federation's economy would allow Katanga to achieve.

Interests of Whole Federation

In order to add to the efficiency and the rapidity of elaborating a federal Constitution, the Katanga Government wished to be informed of each step taken and to present its own suggestions. Basic financial rules should be included in the Constitution.

Creation of a military commission to achieve integration of Katanga's forces with those of the Central Government was accepted, but Mr. Tshombe added that it would be necessary to evolve a plan "to end occupation and conflicts between three-armed forces coming from several nationalities and different ethnic groups, a plan which will assure the safeguard of public order in the whole of the federation".

The president described the U.N. plan as a "decisive step towards really federal solutions for the Congo problem". He called on all the Powers which supported it "solemnly and effectively to guarantee its loyal application", and added: "We are convinced that arrangements will be made in all fields so that the indispensable transitions can be carried out in order and prosperity".

The British, Belgian, and American consuls, with West German, Italian and Israeli support, had sent a memorandum to Mr. Tshombe a few days earlier, expressing the hope that he would accept U Thant's plan and promising that their Governments would ensure fair application of the proposals for unity.

On Sunday it was learned—and on Monday the U.N. admitted—that 750 Congolese National Army troops had been flown to Kamina in central Katanga, allegedly as part of the U.N. contingent. The Katangese Government lodged an "indignant protest". A few days earlier the U.N. had complained to the Katanga authorities after Ethiopian U.N. jet fighters on reconnaissance over Kolwezi had been shot at.

Coerced Katanga Unjustly Treated

Though President Tshombe had bowed to the inevitable, said a leading article in *The Times*, there was a danger that the Constitutional provisions, "given shape in the United States", might provide powers at the centre which the Leopoldville Government was too disorganized to wield unless the United Nations continued indefinitely as its factotum.

"To expect Katanga to accept a *Diktat* all down the line will invite new trouble. It is a bitter pill for Mr. Tshombe. He remains resentful at being forced into the maw of a bankrupt Congo to suit international convenience when elsewhere self-determination is an approved formula. The injustice and inconsistency of this have been expressed in letters to *The Times*."

"If Katanga must be coerced into federation with the Congo, why should Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia be allowed—and encouraged—to secede from the Central African Federation? And why should the United Nations condone the divorce of Rwanda and Burundi, which are more akin and even more in need of administrative economies? The short answer is no doubt that the Congo became independent as one state accepted by all Congolese leaders whereas the Central African Federation has not reached independence and has been repudiated by the African leaders in advance.

"But the decisive political fact, in the eyes of many U.N. members, is that a white minority controls the Federation and white business interests have co-operated with Katanga. The explosive issue is not federation but 'colonialism', real or supposed.

"It is principally a matter of international convenience that Katanga should stay in the Congo—and it is humbug to gloss over this fact. Its wealth is vital to underpin a State largely supported by voluntary United Nations contributions. Since for this and other reasons the Central Government is at a pinch ready to call in aid from anywhere to subjugate Katanga the risk has persisted that the Congo would be a cockpit of intervention.

"The future of a reorganized Congo federation is now the prime concern. Can it succeed? Only one federation—Nigeria—has emerged in working order in African-ruled Africa, and that is having its difficulties. The two big French colonial federations were broken up largely because their richer components refused (like Katanga) to play or pay. The successful working by African Ministers of the East African Common Services Organization and common market may perhaps point the way to the larger-scale political entities that Africa needs in place of its mosaic of petty successor States. The Congo could be another example—but only if negotiation now takes the place of force and threats".

More United Nations Folly

There was a shorter but equally blunt comment in the *Daily Telegraph*, which wrote:—

"Coleridge once remarked that he had heard only these two weighty arguments in favour of the Reform Bill: we will blow your brains out if you don't pass it, or we will drag you through a horse pond. These are much the sort of arguments to which, advanced by the pacific U Thant, President Tshombe of Katanga has now yielded. The way in which the United Nations' plan was presented gave it, as Mr. Tshombe ruefully points out, something of the character of an ultimatum. The ultimatum has been accepted. The fact that it has been clearly indicates either that the Katanga mining interests have rather less influence with Mr. Tshombe than is widely supposed, or that their advice—if any—has been of a rather less intransigent character.

"As a result of Mr. Tshombe's surrender, he and the Central Government will at once start sharing all revenues from taxes and mining royalties on a 50-50 basis and Katanga loses up to a half of her foreign currency. A plan to merge the Katanga gendarmerie with the rest of the Congolese troops must be prepared within 30 days and then rapidly implemented. Mr. Tshombe is thus in theory deprived at one stroke of half his revenues and all his forces. In return he will receive a measure of autonomy and a say in the Central Government, these rights presumably to be guaranteed by a federal constitution yet to be drafted. Thus, again in theory, the goods are to be delivered immediately by Mr. Tshombe at a price to be agreed later.

"If the United Nations is wise it will not seek to profit by these opportunities for sharp practice, purely theoretic as in fact they are, and will enforce a like restraint on the Central Government. Any attempt to pull a fast one on Mr. Tshombe will almost certainly result not in some neat diplomatic coup but in further unnecessary misery and bloodshed.

"If the U.N. is wise—if only its latest action gave ground for hope! What folly, at this delicate juncture, to clap blue berets on a lot of Congolese soldiers and drop them in the middle of Katanga under the pretence that they have somehow become members of the United Nations 'peace force'!"

The annual report on the work of the United Nations for the year ended on June 15 was published in New York on Monday. In an analysis of the Congo situation, U Thant writes:—

"It has become increasingly clear that the Katangese provincial authorities and the forces supporting them have felt that time is on their side and must accordingly be gained at all costs. They make gestures of reconciliation leading to no

practical results whenever the pressure builds up, while at the same time seeking to further the aims of secession.

"The core of the Congo problem is that of the secession of Katanga; the problem of the Katanga secession is primarily a problem of finance; the problem of finance in turn is the problem of the major mining companies. This is not an oversimplification of the facts.

"The end of the secession of Katanga would not mean a solution to all the problems of the young Congolese Republic. Far from that. But as long as this secession is not ended, neither can the Congo move forward on the way to recovery, nor can the U.N. effectively fulfil its mandate of effective and massive technical assistance to the republic".

When U Thant was in Russia last week, Moscow Radio refrained from broadcasting part of an interview which he gave it on East-West relationships. According to a U.N. release, the passage omitted stated: "Fear and suspicion, which for so long have characterized international relations, are still in evidence here as in the West. When Soviet foreign policy did concern itself with what was happening in the rest of the world — for instance, in the Congo — it did so out of fear of

losing potential friends and suspicion of what it regarded as imperialist designs.

"The Russian people do not fully understand the true character of the Congo problem, probably due to the absence of presentation of the other side of the coin. If only they have the means of knowing all the facets of the problem I am sure they will revise their opinion of the nature of the U.N. involvement in the Congo and decide to shoulder their share of the heavy responsibilities now being undertaken by the world organization in seeking a peaceful solution of the Congo problem".

Portugal has accused the Leopoldville Government of violating the U.N. Charter, on the ground that it is running a military training camp near Thysville for terrorists preparing another attack on Angola. When asked last week to ascertain the existence of such a centre, the Congolese Foreign Minister, Mr. Bomboko, at first claimed that he could neither deny nor confirm the reports, but next day said that the Congo would support the efforts of "our brother-countries who struggle untiringly to wrench their independence from lingering colonialist hands".

Sir Roy Welensky Not Despondent About the Federation Goebbels Technique and Blatant Lying Is Being Used

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said last Thursday when speaking in Salisbury at the Royal Agricultural Show: —

"I repeatedly hear that the time has come for some definite statement by the Government which will serve to re-establish confidence in this country. Therefore today I want to be blunt, because I believe that Rhodesians can take it, and because I think it is time that I as Federal Prime Minister should say what I have to say with all the vigour and force at my command.

"Quite a number of people in this country have been duped, no less than duped, by the magic of words and the Goebbels technique at which our opponents are experts. It has been a feature of recent years that by repetition and blatant lying they have time and time again succeeded in creating the situation they have wanted. Now this technique is being applied against us.

"We are told that the Federation is doomed; that Mr. Butler has decided against us; that Nyasaland is to all intents and purposes out; that our economy has ground to a standstill; that African nationalism is irresistible. Many words are repeated, but with what foundation in fact?

Tonic for Dismal Jimmies

"We are here, and in strength and growing strength. I ask the dismal Jimmies and the gullible to repeat just that to themselves over and over again as many times as possible each day. Then the truth might sink in. Of course, we face our difficulties and dangers. There is no part of the world which I know—except cemeteries—which has no problems and where people are not worried.

"Britain is deeply concerned about her future and faces the critical test of the Common Market. What will it mean to her farmers, to her trade unions, and to her relationship with the Commonwealth? Many people are worried by the belief that an economic union is but a prelude to a political union which could only mean the surrender of their sovereignty by the island people of Britain, who, for a thousand years have been supreme in their own country.

"America, with all her greatness, has constantly a nagging fear of the disasters of an economic recession. But worse, she has to meet the daily ordeal of the war of nerves with Russia; and today she carries many of the responsibilities which formerly rested on the shoulders of Imperial Britain for the policing of the world. She finds that task neither easy nor congenial.

"Russia herself is troubled and torn by internal struggles for power. She faces the need to hold down a vast area of Europe under an iron rule of her own brand of imperialism.

She ill conceals her desire to make trouble on this continent and elsewhere, but she is beginning to know and feel the cost of trouble-making.

"In Africa the difficulties of nations, especially new ones, are too well known to need recounting. The dimming lights of national freedom and the liberty of the individual, and the readiness of some to revert to the darkness of the past, have already brought their measures of tragedy, and will bring more.

We Must Solve The Problems

"Against this background, and in the knowledge that there is no short cut or easy solution to our problems, I want to say to the people of this country, both white and black, that if you are afraid and have no confidence in our ability to deal with these problems, then there is no one outside our borders to wave some magic wand and solve and settle them for you. We must have confidence in ourselves; and it is we who must find the ultimate solution.

"But I will add that I myself do not share in any despondency, nor do I view the future in a gloomy way, as some do. I am heartened by our economic strength, by the growing recognition of our case abroad, and by a growing sense of the disaster of past policy towards Africa, but especially by the support of so many in this country for the policy of moderation we are following and the wisdom and patience of so many thousands of Africans. The Federation is intact and strong".

Chaos If U.N.I.P. Wins Elections

Federal P.M. Denounces Mr. Kaunda's "Capers"

CHAOS WOULD FOLLOW A U.N.I.P. VICTORY in the forthcoming Northern Rhodesian general election, with a breakdown of law and order and severe tribal troubles, Sir Roy Welensky told a United Federal Party fête in Lusaka on Saturday.

Quoting from past speeches made by U.N.I.P. leaders, Sir Roy commented: "If you are not yet convinced of the utter folly and grave danger of entrusting law and order to these men, despite the sickening protestations so often repeated by the U.N.I.P. leader of his peaceful intentions, let me remind you that under this same so-called man of peace U.N.I.P. was last year responsible for what amounted to a reign of lawlessness and terror in the northern provinces of Northern Rhodesia. Between July and October out of 2,691 persons convicted 2,158 were proved to be U.N.I.P. members.

"I have watched the capers of this particular African

leader in his attempts to win the support of the Europeans. No-one should have the slightest doubt as to what the real intentions of U.N.I.P. are and what would happen if it were to gain control of the Legislature and have its way. Any moderate African or European who does give it his support must do so with his eyes wide open and must understand what the future would then hold — chaos, severe tribal troubles and difficulties, and a breakdown of all aspects of law and order”.

Referring to the Federation as a whole as a battleground of clashing ideologies in which greater endeavours than in the past were being made to stir up trouble, the Prime Minister gave the warning:—

Press Antagonism

“We have amongst the Europeans those who still cling to the belief that it is possible to have European domination. By contrast, we know that there are African leaders who want African domination and nothing less. Then there are those who believe that the only hope for a reasonable settlement of affairs in this part of the world is a form of partnership, one which will recognize the rights of all people.

“But there are greater pressures to come, from many directions. A certain section of the British Press is today pontificating about the destruction of the Federation, the end of Southern Rhodesia, and the end of the white man, and stating that all this is to happen very soon! The same section of the Press is antagonistic towards Katanga, Portugal, and South Africa. They are generally antagonistic towards anything that in terms of fact serves the interests of what Great Britain stands for.

“Like every ordinary man and woman here, I am most anxious to avoid the bloodshed that the Press forecasts. It is the task of all to do everything to keep it from the national scene. We are trying to hurry the African on as fast as possible on the road of achievement.

“The example set recently by the referendum in Southern Rhodesia, when the much-maligned European voted by a two-to-one majority to bring 15 Africans into the Legislature,

does not indicate to me that these Europeans are living in the past. On the contrary, this proves their anxiety to bring the African into our system of government as rapidly as possible.

“But this does not satisfy those particular journalists who resent that the white man will not throw up the sponge immediately and give in to pressure and cede all his achievements to chaos and get out of the country.

“People have been very tolerant in the Federation. We have had to put up with tremendous provocation, suffering views from American bishops and others which seem to have been intended to stir up trouble and nothing more. Yet these good people say very little of what is wrong in their own countries. I ask: is it not time that they began to look at the condition of their own glasshouses?

“Rhodesians have not come to the end of their patience. But if our critics continue this sort of provocation we shall do our best to look after our own interests. If they bring about the trouble and bloodshed they seem to want, let no one be under any illusions as to our reaction”.

Another U.N.I.P. Master Plan

Mr. Kaunda had a few days previously told a Lusaka gathering that all Federal Government employees in the Protectorate, European and African, should resign as part of a new “master plan” to dismantle the Federation. Essential services would be maintained, but Sir Roy Welensky had to be “undermined completely”. Those who resigned could be sure of getting jobs from U.N.I.P. after the October election.

It is reported that the 20,000-strong African Mineworkers' Union on the Copperbelt has instructed its members to vote for U.N.I.P. candidates in the election.

The African National Congress is being allowed to broadcast from Elisabethville in Luena. U.N.I.P. has already made arrangements to use the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation's station.

Kenyatta's Warning to K.A.N.U. Youth Wing Leaders

More Threats to Press by Kenyatta Party Leaders

CENTRAL PROVINCE youth wing leaders and members of the Nairobi branch of K.A.N.U. scuffled at a party meeting on Sunday when Kenyatta, accompanied by Mr. Mboya, arrived at a rally of some 10,000 persons. Kenyatta threatened to use his new power of expulsion against any member who failed to abide by party rules. He attacked the youth wing, alleging that some of those at the meeting had been drinking beer and smoking bhang in preparation for breaking up the meeting.

“But for those insects among ourselves who care only for money we could have independence today”, he continued. “Those who preach tribalism are delaying independence. Some settlers have combined with K.A.D.U. to do this.

“Our main job is to get rid of imperialists who are enjoying our wealth. We build roads in this country, and on these roads only imperialists can drive big cars”. [Kenyatta has a Mercedes.—Ed.]

Riots in Mombasa and Machakos

Police patrols were mounted in Mombasa on Tuesday of last week after K.A.N.U. supporters ringing bells and chanting “Let Kenyatta rule” had gathered outside the K.A.D.U. offices and began stoning the building when a youth emerged to give the K.A.D.U. “open palm” sign and shouted “Regionalism first”. He was assaulted by two men in the crowd, who were later arrested outside the K.A.N.U. office.

A riot squad had to be dispatched to Machakos, 40 miles from Nairobi, to prevent a clash between rival K.A.N.U. groups. Paul Ngei, Kenyatta's close Kamba Mau Mau associate, had closed the party's branch office at the week-end on the ground of unsatisfactory management, but on Tuesday it was reopened by Mr. H. N. Mulli, who is Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, and Mr. Malu, the party treasurer.

In a Kisumu court a 60-year-old African told how six youth wing “police”, including the local K.A.N.U. youth wing chairman, had beaten him with sticks and burned him before

handing him over to the Kenya Police as a thief. The victim had had to be detained in hospital for 22 days.

Four other K.A.N.U. youth wingers who claimed to have been enrolled as “police” were sentenced to six months' imprisonment on pleading guilty to wrongfully confining a tailor in a room after “arresting” him because he had been unable to produce a party membership receipt.

A leading article that day in the Nairobi *Standard* marked a “final loss of patience with K.A.N.U. after several months during which the newspaper has persevered in an uphill struggle to emphasize the K.A.N.U. leaders' more constructive statements”, cabled the Africa correspondent of *The Times*, who quoted this extract dealing with the party's threats to curtail Press freedom after independence:—

“If as Mr. Kenyatta suggests, it looks as though the Press supports K.A.D.U., that is out of no desire, on our part at least, to set African leaders at loggerheads, but because K.A.D.U. seems to know where it is going and, recognizing its internal differences, has built unity out of its own determination and discipline. We are not interested in the feuding between politicians, except in so far as it affects the country's fortunes”.

Mr. Mboya's Threat

Mr. Mboya replied with the allegation that the local Press had published “nothing but speculation and sensationalism” about the meeting of the K.A.N.U. governing council the previous week-end and had ignored party statements on the conference. “I have no hesitation in saying that the Press must beware”, he said. “Freedom does not mean licence and irresponsibility. If the Press is irresponsible it does not deserve freedom. If some people want to write fiction they should stop being reporters or editors”.

The Times correspondent continued:—

“European settlers have constantly tended to favour K.A.D.U. as natural allies in their fear of the Kikuyu old guard, and often European farmers will allow K.A.D.U. representatives on their farms while refusing to admit those of

K.A.N.U. But gradually a sort of confidence was being built up in K.A.N.U., based largely on Mr. Mboya, but on a false basis, deeply embedded as it was in the European's endless, blind search for an African 'moderate'. Mr. Mboya has again and again rejected that rôle—as he must—and when things go wrong in K.A.N.U. he does so all the more violently.

"Now the confidence has been splintered and the Europeans are showing signs of not knowing where to turn. The image of K.A.N.U. is crumbling before their eyes, and hope of reconciliation between Kenya's tribes and races, which is a necessary and generally desired condition of stability, is fading."

Dissension Among Kamba Leaders

After visiting Machakos the correspondent cabled that the town's K.A.N.U. branch, "like half a dozen others, has a record of mismanagement, dissension, and indiscipline; in the past few days the local party office has been closed and reopened by rival national officials; there have been clashes between the disputing factions, backed with allegations of corruption. An attempt by national officials to bring order to the branch and to audit its books was frustrated when the local officials refused to produce the books and then disappeared, to return accompanied by bands of their supporters.

"Each of the rival leaders has some local following—Mr. Ngei in the north of the district and Mr. Malu in the south. But neither Mr. Ngei nor Mr. Malu nor the two Legislative Council members can really claim to have built up a strong position for himself in the district. The Kamba tribesmen who live there continue to scrape some sort of living from the arid land, and the political leaders stay in Nairobi, occasionally visiting Machakos in large German cars. Even when they do come it is nearly always to quarrel; and when they go they leave no trace of their leadership behind. This is the root of the trouble in Machakos, as in other K.A.N.U. branches.

"The Kamba tribe has few political leaders of stature, and they keep only a distant watch on the party's affairs. When they are away the party hardly exists, except as bands of youth who like to bolster their conceit with political labels. The organization is left in charge of a few clerks and untrained teachers, whose salaries are perhaps £10 a month.

"There are no lists of members. There have been no proper elections since 1960. The youth wing, which last year terrorized the township with a wave of intimidation, has no officers, no organization, and no corporate existence. Mr. Ngei alleges that £4,350 which the branch had last year has all been frittered away.

"In Machakos township each of the rival leaders can muster a band of perhaps 300 supporters. Their quarrels are confined to personal abuse. The strongly nationalist and left-wing ideas which Mr. Ngei propounds in Nairobi are seldom heard in Machakos. He accuses his opponents of corruption and they in turn accuse him of seeking personal power. The quarrel began last year when Mr. Ngei failed to persuade either of the Legislative Council members to stand down in his favour after his release from restriction. It has continued ferociously whenever the rival leaders visit Machakos."

Mr. Wako Happi, president of the Northern Province People's Progressive Party, has appealed to the Kenya Government not to allow the Regional and Constituency Boundaries Commissions to visit Isiolo, where police patrols had been active following a clash at a political rally between Somali secessionists and K.A.N.U. members.

Kenya's Paper Windbreaks

In a leading article headed "Kenya Disorders", the *Daily Telegraph* has said:—

"The freedom of the Press is being furiously assailed by leaders of Kenyatta's Kenya African National Union. Kenyatta himself has described Europeans and Asians as 'blood-suckers'. In Mombasa his followers and their opponents have battled with fists and stones. The other day a K.A.N.U. rally was violently dispersed by Somali tribesmen. In Kisumu yesterday four K.A.N.U. 'youth police' were imprisoned for 'arresting' a tailor who failed to produce a K.A.N.U. membership card, and six others were charged with beating and burning an elderly African. All these are straws in a wind which, as it rises, may blow away all law, order, and freedom from Kenya.

"Against this mounting gale of disorder and racial fanaticism, which could end equally in tyranny or anarchy, or in both hideously combined, we have erected a number of frail paper windbreaks. One of these is Kenya's Bill of

Rights, accepted by all parties attending the London constitutional conference. It must be emphasized that such documents derive their authority not, as is often supposed, from their own intrinsic merits but from the veneration they inspire among those bound by them and from the resolution with which they are defended and applied.

"Kenyatta's own attachment to the Bill of Rights which he himself signed may be judged by the fact that he sat smugly by while his organizing secretary declared that, in flat defiance of the Bill, there would be no free Press in an independent Kenya. His lieutenant, Mr. Mboya, has since repeated this threat in somewhat more statesmanlike form.

"In Africa there is no lack of precedents for the attitude of the K.A.N.U. leaders. South Africa and Ghana, have set shocking examples; indeed, the concept of freedom under the law, nowhere indigenous, to Africa, seems to wither the moment it is transplanted there.

"In these circumstances it is certainly notable that there are men in Kenya prepared for various reasons to cherish the constitutional forms which we have bequeathed to them. Among these must be honoured Mr. Muliro, deputy leader of the rival Kenya African Democratic Union, who has vigorously defended the freedom of the Press. His courage in doing so will certainly be remembered to his disadvantage by his dictatorial opponents should they ever gain power."

Regionalism

MR. MASINDE MULIRO, vice-president of K.A.D.U., has written in a letter to the *Economist*:—

"Discussions in the Council of Ministers to finalize the details of the regional constitution have progressed well, with both parties showing a spirit of co-operation, and K.A.N.U. tribes, other than the Kikuyu, who hitherto rejected regionalism, are now starting to become its champions. In fact, all four Kamba leaders have declared wholehearted support for the region as it appeared in K.A.D.U.'s map six months ago. The Luo also, who form nearly half of K.A.N.U., are publicly declaring their dissatisfaction with Mr. Kenyatta's constant denial of regionalism.

"Both he and your correspondent seem to have missed the point over the troubles in the Congo. These arose simply because different peoples within the Congo wished a certain measure of autonomy in their own affairs and were not allowed it. The attempted imposition of policies from the centre failed and caused the chaos that could have been averted through the acceptance of a federal type of constitution. This has at last been seen, and United Nations experts have just started work on such a constitution for the Congo. It is fortunate for Kenya that we are set upon the right constitutional road before gaining independence."

Kenya Settlement Schemes

FURTHER DETAILS of the Kenya Land Development and Settlement Board's objectives (of which we published a summary last week) show that each major tribal group needing land is to be provided with at least one low density and one high density smallholder scheme. Low density schemes are already in operation for the Kipsigis, Kisii, Nandi, Elgeyo-Tugen, and Kikuyu, and high density schemes for the Kikuyu, Elgeyo-Tugen, Maragoli-Bunyori, Nandi, Kipsigis, and Kamba. Schemes will be planned for the Marakwet, Pokot and Luo tribes. Co-operative ranching schemes covering 75,000 acres are in hand for the Kamba in the Machakos district, and a grazing scheme for 50 Tugen families is planned at Kilombe.

Kenyatta's Two Voices

KENYATTA has been reported on several occasions this year as suggesting at public meetings that land now owned by Europeans would be given to Africans when Kenya became independent. When he spoke recently at Kaimosi Agricultural Training College he said that no land would be given free to anyone; it would be given to the landless only on payment of a deposit and by instalments over a number of years. He also told the farmers: "You should be teachers to others on the importance of improving the soil and farming. The country will need people like you when independence comes."

Britain Asked to Intervene in Rhodesia Political Expediency or Common Sense?

Miss Perham Suggests "Vigorous Initiative"

A VIGOROUS INITIATIVE by H.M. Government in Southern Rhodesia has been urged by Miss Margery Perham in a letter to *The Times* reading:—

"May I suggest the lines of a possible expedient for handling the grave impasse in the Rhodesias, especially in Southern Rhodesia? The British Government should call a representative conference of Rhodesian leaders, especially elected ones, with representatives, perhaps, from the mining and business worlds and the trade unions. This would be asked to draw up an agreement for a phased transfer of power within three to five years to the majority leaders, elected on a wide, if not universal, franchise.

Expensive Training Plan

"The interval should be used, as the only way to win African confidence and co-operation, for a vigorous and—to Britain—expensive and inclusive campaign for the education and training of Africans as junior Ministers, city councillors, police and army officers, engine-drivers, works foremen, and the rest. During this period Britain, represented by a commissioner of the very highest status and ability, would be responsible for main order through the local forces; perhaps with some imported reinforcement.

"What are the alternatives? The highly developed and sensitive industrial economics of the Rhodesias and the fate of the European minorities which conduct them cannot be handed over in a day to inexperienced African Ministries. Yet a fighting month-to-month retreat by the Southern Rhodesian Europeans before the African political advance must be destructive to all interests in the Rhodesias, impair the economic links between the States, and might lead in the end to a large-scale European exodus.

"The conflict might merge with the whole dangerous complex situation in Southern Africa and it would certainly weaken Britain's own position in the rest of the continent and in the world. We must therefore hope that Mr. Butler will make an urgent call upon Britain for a vigorous and skilful initiative".

Sir Archibald James's Reply

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES replied:—

"It is at least an advance from her old Fabian Colonial Bureau days that in her letter Miss Perham recognizes that Rhodesian affairs 'cannot be handed over in a day to inexperienced African Ministries'. That lesson at least, from every recent handover to an African 'State', has sunk in.

"But, still clinging to Fabian nostrums, she proposes the medicine diluted, 'a representative conference' with time-tables and so forth. There have in recent years been innumerable conferences, inquiries, and ministerial visits (including the Falls conference of 1951 called by the Labour Government, which I watched as a delegate). The results hardly call for more.

"Miss Perham's basic error is to postulate 'a grave impasse—especially in Southern Rhodesia'. From 1948 I lived for six years in Southern Rhodesia, and have since spent many months annually there. There is no impasse in Miss Perham's meaning. This surprises all the unprejudiced visitors that I meet in the territory after what they have read before coming out.

"What there is is corroding uncertainty inducing economic stagnation amid vast barely scratched resources, with consequent unrest and political manoeuvrings among black and white alike. The fault lies with H.M. Government's shilly-shallying, probably due to preoccupation elsewhere.

"For once I can agree with Miss Perham in her concluding hope—that Mr. Butler will make an urgent call upon Britain for a vigorous and skilful initiative".

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley on Kenya's Straits

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY has written in a letter to the *Economist*:—

"Europeans in Kenya did not invent tribalism, and the idea that they are nefariously encouraging it is simply a myth, cultivated—and no doubt sincerely credited—by many African nationalists. It is even less in the interests of the Europeans than of anyone else that Kenya should again erupt into civil war.

"Aside from foreign rule—colonialism—there are only two ways by which tribal war can perhaps be averted. One, the way of Ghana, Guinea, and most of the other independent African States, is that of the one-party State and dictatorial rule. The people who will do the dictating are those who get control of the army and possibly police—the majority party. That is why the group of tribes supporting K.A.D.U. fear the K.A.N.U. majority. They believe that their rights would be swept away and their land taken; and they are almost certainly right.

"The other way is federalism. In a country as weak and poor as Kenya, a true federal structure is probably impossible, and everyone can see the disadvantages. But as much federalism as possible is the only alternative to the oppression of all minority groups by a strong unitary party on Nkrumah lines.

Monkey-Skin and Mau Mau Mentality

"The situation is immensely complicated by the split within K.A.N.U., basically a Luo-Kikuyu split, but also one between two types of African leader, the men of the past exemplified by Kenyatta and Odinga, and those who think in modern terms like Mboya. Obviously Kenya will have a better chance of stability if it is governed by men like Mboya than if its armed forces fall under the control of people stuck in the groove of a monkey-skin-and-Mau-Mau mentality.

"Meanwhile Kenya's economy is shrivelling, and unemployment, resulting from the closing and retraction of European and Asian business and the suspension of all development by farmers, is getting out of hand. To attempt to counteract this by creating Government jobs financed by overseas grants or loans is to plug holes in the ship's bows while water pours in through holes in the stern.

"The sad fact is that the various schemes now proposed, to cost up to £15m., to settle African smallholders on farms hitherto owned by Europeans, add up economically to a big leap backwards. Such African settlement is designed to marry the Government's obligation to help white farmers, to whom they made promises they cannot now keep, to pull out of Kenya, with the land-hunger of the Africans.

"As a result, many farms hitherto efficiently run as economic units, producing those export surpluses on which Kenya's economy is based, will be split into subsistence holdings of a kind being liquidated in every other country in the world in a position to do so. This will not create more employment but less, and may well reduce rather than expand Kenya's production of tea, coffee, pyrethrum, dairy produce and other products. In this case even the present standards of administration and social services will topple, and *uhuru* will indeed prove to be a god that failed.

"The conflict is between political expediency and economic common sense. Before plumping for the first oughtn't we at least to take the blinkers off and see where it is leading Kenya's people—and ourselves, if we have got to go on indefinitely baling out a ship whose seaworthiness is deteriorating fast.

"Nothing (as de Maupassant remarked) is ever either as bad or as good as you think it is going to be. So perhaps the ship may after all stay afloat; but only if far more attention is paid, and paid now, to the economic consequences of political action. And if leaders who at least begin to understand what economics are about come out on top".

Maasai on the March

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, said while touring the Northern Region of the country that he had been greatly impressed with the evidence that the Maasai wanted to settle, adopt modern methods of animal husbandry, and engage in farming. Maasai *morani* (men of warrior age) were participating in self-help schemes, and it was evident that the Maasai "are in the march with the rest of Tanganyika".

PERSONALIA

MR. R. GRAHAME BELL is leaving Kenya.

BRIGADIER R. A. AITKEN-HOLT is on long leave from Kenya.

SIR ROY and LADY WELENSKY are due in London on Saturday.

THE REV. E. C. JENNINGS of Bulawayo is at present in London.

MRS. MARGUERITE MALLET recently celebrated her 103rd birthday in Nairobi.

MR. ROY LEWIS, of the staff of *The Times*, is about to revisit East and Central Africa.

MR. DIONYSIOS KALLINIKOS has been appointed Greek vice-consul in the Federation.

MR. J. COPPOCK, senior labour officer in the Northern Region of Tanganyika, will retire shortly.

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, has visited the Somali Republic.

MR. S. D. REES, a tea planter in the Cholo district, and MRS. REES are on leave from Nyasaland.

SIR JOHN CLAYDEN is deputizing for the Governor-General of the Federation until his return to Salisbury.

MR. H. R. H. ROWLAND, a provincial commissioner in Nyasaland, is on leave in this country until December.

MR. J. K. KOINANGE is chairman of the executive committee of a Kenya Students' Scholarship Fund started in London.

On Monday MR. JOHN CALDICOTT took over as Federal Minister of Finance on the retirement of SIR DONALD MACINTYRE.

MR. G. M. LEVACK has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of African Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. E. C. JACQUES has been elected first chairman of the recently formed Arusha and Northern Tanganyika Tourist Association.

MR. A. MWANGI, previously with Kenya Shell, Ltd., has been appointed Clerk of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

MISS DORIS UNWIN has won the Kenya women's singles tennis title. MR. SAEED COCKAR won the men's title for the fourth time.

MR. T. M. CHOKWE, Kenya's Minister for Works and Communications, has visited Germany at the invitation of the Ministry for Traffic.

SIR ALAN WILSON has joined the board of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a group with a subsidiary in the Federation.

MR. J. D. FINLAY has been appointed deputy chairman of Mosenthals, Ltd., a South African company with large Rhodesian interests.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, who on Monday became chairman of the Bowater Paper Corporation, Ltd., has visited East and Central Africa.

The librarian of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, MR. GORDON HAZELDINE, will shortly visit the United States on a Carnegie fellowship.

MR. D. V. R. KATENGEZA, M.L.C. for Lilongwe North, has been appointed assistant general manager of the Nyasaland Farmers' Marketing Board.

Manchester University has conferred the honorary degree of B.Sc. on SIR WILFRID LE GROS CLARK, F.R.S., who has visited East and Central Africa.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, returned at the beginning of the week from his short visit to Salisbury for consultations.

MR. D. W. HUNT, British High Commissioner designate in Uganda, and Mrs. HUNT will sail from London today for Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

MR. RONALD NGALA, Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs and Administration in Kenya, has led a K.A.D.U. delegation to the Somali Republic.

The Southern Highlands Region of Tanganyika has a new commissioner, MR. SELEMANI KITUNDU.

MR. F. B. CANNING-COOPER, manager of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, has arrived in London.

MR. JOHN MABULA, vice-principal of the re-named Manoleo training centre for the blind in Tanganyika, is attending a three-months' course in this country.

MR. W. E. OGLE, who has been re-elected mayor of Que Qué, has forecast a "brilliant and prosperous industrial future" for that Southern Rhodesian town.

MR. M. S. BAKER and MR. E. L. G. MEDCALF have been appointed directors of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., a group with a subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR JOHN PHILLIPS, who was chairman of the advisory committee on Southern Rhodesia's economic development, has returned to Salisbury from London.

MR. JOHN K. BARLOW, eldest son of SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.P., has been admitted into partnership with Thomas Barlow and Bro., export and import merchants.

MR. F. S. OWEN, Federal Minister of Transport, and AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, Federal Chief of Air Staff, attended the Farnborough Air Show on Tuesday.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF SWINTON yesterday celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. LORD SWINTON visited East Africa while Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. JOHN MWANGI, management accountant to a Kenya oil company, has been appointed to the Council of State. DR. S. D. KARVE and MR. J. L. RIDDOCH have been re-appointed.

MAJOR and MRS. R. T. HUNGERFORD, MR. and MRS. G. M. BEAL, MAJOR A. P. BATHURST BROWN, MR. J. G. DOUBLEDAY, and MR. R. S. BURLES, all of Lusaka, are at present in London.

MR. ALFRED MAKWECHA, a Nyasaland agricultural instructor, is to study agricultural information techniques for eight months on an A.I.D. bursary at Oklahoma University, U.S.A.

MISS M. H. CLARK, inspector of domestic arts in the South Australian Education Department, is visiting Kenya for two months to advise on technical and vocational training for women and girls.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister for Common Market Affairs, has arrived in London from Salisbury to attend the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference with SIR ROY WELENSKY.

CHIEF PATRICK KUNAMBI of Uluguru has relinquished his administrative functions as a chief in accordance with the Tanganyika Government's new policy, but he will remain traditional head of the Luguru.

LORD HEYWORTH, an honorary fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, who has visited East and Central Africa, is to supervise an inquiry into the scope and organization of university appointments boards.

Owing to advancing years, MR. P. J. WARNER has resigned the chairmanship of Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Co., Ltd. MR. ARTHUR E. BRYANT has succeeded him. MR. WARNER remains on the board.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, chairman of the four-member team of advisers sent to the Federation by MR. R. A. BUTLER, is the author of a book about Persia, "The Land of the Great Sophy", just published in London.

MR. E. W. SENIOR, director of the British Iron and Steel Federation, who has been visiting Central Africa, has suggested that the Rhodesia steel industry should concentrate on exporting pig iron, particularly to Japan.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL, BUDE, England, Boarding School for Girls. A few immediate vacancies for Africans of 15 years and over. G.C.E. taken.

MR. JONAH R. KINOTHIA, headmaster of Othaya Boys' School, Nyeri, has been awarded the Creech Jones scholarship for social science studies at Swansea University. He is the first Kenyan to gain the award.

MR. Y. W. MANGASHA, vice-governor of the Ethiopian State Bank, who has been leading an African Development Bank mission to Kenya, said last week that the bank should be operative next year, possibly by February.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR HUGH CONSTANTINE led a party of 16 officers from the Imperial Defence College on a four-day visit to Kenya last week. BRIGADIER P. B. GILLET, who served in the Colony from 1953 to 1955, was in the party.

MR. PIETER LESSING's book entitled "Africa's Red Harvest" has been published in London. It deals with Communism in Africa. MR. LESSING, who recently spent about a year travelling in Africa, now lives temporarily in Vienna.

SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, Drapers Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge, and previously director of the Namulonge Cotton Research Institute in Uganda, has addressed a meeting of the British Association on "The work of the botanist".

MR. NORMAN HYDE-JONES, deputy chairman of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa, Ltd., and MR. RALPH MURELL RICH, chairman and managing director of Lusaka Hotels, Ltd., have joined the board of Rhodesia Oxygen (Pvt.), Ltd.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, leader of the team of advisors appointed by MR. BUTLER, Minister for Central African Affairs, and SIR RALPH HONE and PROFESSOR ARTHUR BROWN flew back to the Federation on Tuesday evening to continue their inquiry.

MR. G. C. M. ONYIUKU, Q.C., Director of Public Prosecutions in Eastern Nigeria, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to serve on a two-member commission which is to report on public opinion in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya.

MR. ZUBERI MTEMVU, leader of the Tanganyika African National Congress, was nominated on Monday as a candidate for the Presidential election, against DR. JULIUS NYERERE, who as the candidate of the Tanganyika African National Union is assured of a sweeping victory.

MR. HOWARD ROBINSON, an American Negro member of the I.C.F.T.U. secretariat, has been visiting Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia, and is now in the Federation to discuss the maintenance of closer contacts between African field representatives and I.C.F.T.U. headquarters.

SIR EBOO PIRBHAI has been appointed president of the Ismaili Supreme Council for Africa by the AGA KHAN. COUNT FATEHALI DHALA has been appointed president of the executive council for Africa. MR. AKBERALI G. NANJI is president of the Ismaili Council in Kenya, of which MR. SADRUDIN S. ALLIBHAI is secretary.

SIR ERIC ASHBY, master of Clare College, Cambridge, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been elected president for 1963 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. From 1950 until 1959 he was vice-chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast.

MR. G. F. VAN EEDEN, Federal M.P. for Lusaka Rural, is chairman of a committee appointed jointly by the Federal and Northern Rhodesian Governments to make recommendations about the site of the Copperbelt Technical College. His colleagues are Messrs. G. H. Brydon, Federal M.P. for Zomba; S. F. Turner, Federal M.P., Mazabuka; C. E. Cousins, Minister of Labour and Mines, Northern Rhodesia; L. H. Ngandu, M.L.C., Northern, and M. G. Rabb, M.L.C., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. TRAVIS, last year's Mayor of Nairobi, who is now in Europe, is due back in Kenya early in October. During his absence MR. E. C. JESSOP is serving as a co-opted member of Nairobi City Council.

MR. G. E. ADDICOURT, LIEUT.-COMMANDER & MRS. R. C. DRAKE, DR. (MISS) U. G. MASTBAUM, MR. & MRS. D. R. FORBES, MR. J. C. M. MCCALLUM, MR. & MRS. N. C. MAYLOR, MR. I. N. MILLER, and MR. W. D. PATERSON are recent arrivals in the United Kingdom from Southern Rhodesia.

BRIGADIER BERNARD FERGUSSON, Governor-General designate of New Zealand, who was knighted by THE QUEEN at Balmoral Castle on Monday, has been a stout champion of the Federation in discussions in Scotland in the past two or three years, not least in the assemblies of the Church of Scotland.

AIR COMMODORE E. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, Independent M.L.C. for Nairobi West, has made a "final" appeal for large-scale piped water irrigation in Kenya based on the Israeli pattern, claiming that such a scheme would provide grazing for 10 animals on every acre, "while now one head of stock just managed to feed off 20 acres".

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to lead the U.K. delegation to the annual meetings in Washington between September 17 and 21 of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association.

MESSRS. DAVID HLAZO and CHRISTOPHER HWATA, assistant editorial officers with the Southern Rhodesia African Literature Bureau, and MR. PAUL CHIDYUSIKU, editor of a Gwelo mission paper and author of three novels in Shona, have been awarded U.N.E.S.C.O. fellowships so that they might spend three weeks in Kenya and Uganda to study the production of reading material for new literates.

MR. J. K. CHANDE, president of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, said at its annual dinner—which the PRIME MINISTER attended—that industrial and agricultural wages had risen 65% in the past three years, that the recently imposed corporation tax had increased company taxation by 36%, and that East Africa "lags far behind other developing territories in respect of inducements to developing industry".

SIR ERNEST VASEY, who will leave Dar es Salaam at the beginning of October on resignation of the post of Economic and Financial Adviser to the Tanganyika Government, will have about a month's holiday and then go to the School of Industrial Management in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to act as a discussion leader in a seminar on techniques of planning development. He is to join the staff of the World Bank at the end of the year.

Spending four months in the United States to study livestock management and game conservation, with especial reference to arid areas, are five Kenya Africans from Kajiado, Narok, and Baringo. They are MR. J. K. OLE SEIN, vice-chairman of Kajiado African district council; CHIEF J. K. KIRINKAI, of Purko Mellili, Narok; MR. J. M. KIROREI, Narok district assistant; CHIEF PAUL PULEI, of Ngong; and CHIEF W. K. ROTICH, of Baringo.

CAPTAIN PETER CUNNINGHAM, chief pilot of East African Airways' D.C.3 fleet, was one of only nine out of 1,500 candidates to obtain honours in the latest associate membership examinations of the Institute of Transport. He came second, and has been invited by the president to attend the next meeting. CAPTAIN CUNNINGHAM has to his credit some 12,000 flying hours in 40 different types of aircraft. Last year he received the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air.

Obituary

Mr. Dunduzu Chisiza Key Man in Malawi Party

MR. DUNDUZU CHISIZA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Nyasaland, and general secretary of the Malawi Congress Party, was killed on Sunday night when his car, in which he was driving alone, ran off the road between Blantyre and Zomba. He was found dead in a stream.

This was the third car accident within a year in which a leading African politician in the Federation lost his life, the other two being Mr. Lawrence Katilungu in Northern Rhodesia, and Dr. Parerenyatwa only last month in Southern Rhodesia.

Dunduzu Chisiza, and his elder brother Yatuta, have been two of Dr. Banda's chief colleagues. "Du", as he was known to his friends, was generally considered the best intellect in the party, and he was one of its hardest workers. But for his untimely death he would almost certainly have become Nyasaland's first African Finance Minister.

He was born in the Northern Province in 1930 and educated at Livingstonia Mission and Makerere College, Uganda. He then went to Southern Rhodesia, from which he was deported in 1956 for his political extremism in connexion with the Southern Rhodesian African National Youth League, forerunner of the African National Congress. On returning home he joined the Nyasaland African Congress and became its chief organizer. Soon afterwards he came to England for a year, studying at the London School of Economics and Fircroft College, Birmingham, returning to Nyasaland in 1958 at Dr. Banda's request.

Fervent Nationalist

He was one of the organizers of the Congress conference in January 1959 which was followed by outbreaks of such violence as to necessitate the declaration of a state of emergency and the arrest of Dr. Banda, the Chisizas, and many other leaders. Chisiza was imprisoned in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, until September two years ago. He used the time to study economics, the theory and practice of co-operative societies, and community development in general, and he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Africa: What Lies Ahead?" which dealt clearly with some of the problems of nationalism.

Though polemical in public, he was genial in private, a fact which caused some people to underestimate the fervour of his nationalism. It found expression, however, in his speeches in the Legislative Council, in which he showed a deference to his party leader which was little short of obsequiousness.

He was largely responsible for the party's long-term planning, was the author of a three-year development plan which the Malawi-dominated Government adopted, and had inspired the "economic symposium" in Nyasaland which was recently attended by experts from Britain, America, India, and other countries. On that occasion he gave a warning against dictatorship which was resented by many of his colleagues.

His transition from political agitator to a responsible office-holder had been quick, but when he came to London recently with Mr. Phillips, the Finance Minister, for discussions at the Colonial Office and the Treasury, he left the impression of a man devoted to his task and anxious that his country should be fairly and soundly governed. To replace him in the Government and in the party hierarchy will be extremely difficult.

Governor Praises Kenya's Sportsmen Worthy Match for Overseas Teams

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, said at a dinner in Nairobi to mark the 50th anniversary of the Kenya Asian Sports Association.

"In England, Ceylon, India, and the Caribbean I have played many games with Asian sportsmen—cricket, hockey, lawn tennis, golf, football, and indoor pastimes like table tennis, billiards and snooker. Now that my playing days at most of these games are over, I still make friendships as a keen spectator and patron of all types of sport.

"Being a Governor has some attractions, not the least of which, so far as I am concerned, is attending sporting functions and getting to know the sporting personalities in the country and meeting famous sportsmen who are visitors. Since my childhood I have had admiration for the giants of the sporting arenas. To this day my first inclination when seizing hold of a newspaper is to look at the back page to see how the Olympians have fared.

"For a comparatively young country to have attracted the All-India, Pakistan, and British hockey teams, the Cavaliers—that illustrious bunch of Test cricketers—Freddie Brown's M.C.C. side, the Lions and Springbok Rugger players, to name a few of our recent distinguished visitors, is indeed a tremendous achievement. What perhaps is even more noteworthy is the fact that Kenya sportsmen have so often proved such an excellent match for these visitors.

Naughty Observation

"This association has stimulated many of these tours, and I congratulate most warmly all those persons who have given so much of their time and money to this and in so doing have raised our standards and made the name of Kenya exceedingly popular to the sporting fraternity all over the world. I look forward in the years ahead to reading the results of the Lancaster House *Majimbo* Cup—for regional supremacy in the field of Soccer and athletics, as opposed to stock theft!

"That somewhat naughty observation leads me to the serious matter raised by your president of crowd manners. I too deplored some of the behaviour evident at the first of the recent hockey Test matches against Pakistan. I know how easy it is on such tense occasions for people to be carried away by righteous partisan feeling, but it would be very tragic if sport and all it stood for were to be polluted to the extent of encouraging demonstrations which reflect anything but sportsmanship. Heaven knows, Kenya has more than its fair share of demonstrations at its public political meetings.

"Mr. President, you also refer to the lack of pioneering spirit among the younger generation and imply that they expect to be looked after and spoon-fed, and are therefore disinclined to indulge in sport unless everything is provided for them. Perhaps there is some truth in this—although the number of young Asian boys that one sees practising cricket and hockey on the club grounds and on any open space does not suggest any real lack of enthusiasm.

Tanganyika's Delegation

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who will attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference for the first time when it assembles on September 10, is to bring a 10-member delegation, consisting of Mr. Paul Bomani, Finance Minister; Mr. George Kahama, Minister for Commerce and Industry; Mr. D. A. Omari, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office; Mr. C. de N. Hill, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. E. Halwenge, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Dr. V. K. Kyaruzi, Permanent Secretary for External Affairs; Mr. J. M. Yinza, Director of Information Services; and Mr. A. Z. N. Swai, Tanganyika's Ambassador to the United Nations; Mr. P. Bwimbo, the Prime Minister's A.D.C. Dr. Kyaruzi and Mr. Yinza arrived early this week, and the other delegates are due tomorrow.

Minister's Reply to Mr. Savanhu

Africans in Federal Civil Service

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister for the Public Service, said a few days ago in reply to statements made in the Press by Mr. Jasper Savanhu, who recently resigned the office of Parliamentary Secretary in the Federal Government:

"Mr. Savanhu is well aware that the Federal Government has led the way in introducing non-racial services. A radical change in any public service cannot be made overnight or by the stroke of a pen.

"The Federal Government has worked to a well-defined pattern of evolution over the last nine years in producing a non-racial public service. With a wide disparity in the conditions of service pertaining in the three territorial services, very little could be done in introducing a new structure in the Federal Service until all officers in that service were on uniform conditions. That was no easy task.

"Uniform conditions were introduced for the European officers in 1955. The next year Lord Malvern introduced a structure which made possible the fusion of the European and non-European branches of the service. At that time Africans were still serving on their territorial conditions of service, and the next step was to introduce uniform conditions of service for Africans serving in the three territories. Care had to be taken not to embarrass the territorial Governments by introducing conditions of service quite incompatible with those pertaining in the territories. That was completed and introduced in January, 1961.

Federal Conditions More Attractive

"As some 99% of Federal African civil servants have elected to transfer to the new conditions, these were evidently far more attractive than the conditions existing at that time.

"The transfer of officers and the ironing out of anomalies in uniform conditions took well over a year. Not until uniformity had been attained for the African civil servant could the Federal Government go forward to the next step of reviewing the whole service structure. In that review an attempt is being made to introduce a rationalized structure which will stand the test of time. The review is now at an advanced stage, where consultation with the territorial Governments and staff associations may be undertaken with a view to early completion.

"Mr. Savanhu states that the branch structure carried the non-European nowhere. Its immediate effect was to place 41 nurses and 205 Coloured and Asian teachers in Branch II, with salaries increased up to £300 per year, and new recruits taken in at more than double the previous salaries.

"He says that the promotion of non-Europeans in the Federal Service has taken place more in departments where they do not work side by side with Europeans as equals. He is well aware that many European teachers work side by side with non-European teachers and of 10 under the direction of a

non-European headmaster. In hospitals European and non-European nurses work side by side. Why Mr. Savanhu regards professional officers—teachers, nurses and journalists—in Government employment as not civil servants in the strict sense of the term is not clear.

"He makes great play of the fact that only nine Africans are employed in the administrative and executive grade. It has been explained to him on many occasions that the administrative and executive grade is a very small sector, in which the annual intake is in the region of 20 to 30 officers a year. Wherever possible graduates are recruited to this grade.

"Mr. Savanhu deliberately omits to mention that over 6,000 Africans are employed in the executive grades of the Service; and the whole object of the review is to produce a salary structure which will not be discriminatory on grounds of colour.

"The Federal Government is acutely conscious of the necessity of training, and has established a central training school which is non-racial to supplement in-service training in individual Ministries. Mr. Savanhu himself on many occasions has subscribed to the view that the standards in the Service should not be lowered. For the administrative and executive grade more than a mere academic qualification is required, and appointment is naturally more selective, regardless of race.

Generous Aid for Students

"Of over 200 Federal Africans currently studying at universities, the Federal Government is supporting 170 African students with bursaries, grants or loans; and these are not tied to future service with the Government.

"Mr. Savanhu mentions that on an official tour of Nyasaland he was told that African nurses had been recommended for promotion to Branch I but that someone in Salisbury had refused to recommend them. He asks why. Surely Mr. Savanhu, in his then position as Parliamentary Secretary, should have ascertained the facts at that time—two and a half years ago.

"He complains of rudeness and arrogance on the part of European post office counter hands and persons in similar occupations which bring them into contact with Africans. These are not traits peculiar to Europeans, as will appear from recent allegations by Africans against the rudeness of African nurses. A circular has been issued drawing attention to the fact that rudeness will not be tolerated, and every complaint should be investigated.

"At the inception of the Federation, the Federal Government took over 12,800 African employees from the territorial services. The number now exceeds 20,000, this number including the replacement of a substantial number of Africans who took abolition at the end of their secondment period, and normal wastage.

"Mr. Savanhu must surely know that it is Government policy to replace temporary officers with permanent officers immediately they become available. It is an accepted service practice that when new conditions are introduced, serving officers are given the right to retain their existing conditions or accept new ones. This has been done on every occasion that conditions of service have been changed, and it was done when uniform conditions for Branch III were introduced in 1961.

"It is difficult to accept that Mr. Savanhu, after long service in the Ministry of Home Affairs, was unaware of these facts".

Higher Pay for Specialists

Speaking recently in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Caldicott said that better pay was needed to attract teachers, medical and scientific officers, and other specialists.

The 305 non-Europeans appointed to Branch I since 1956 on conditions of parity with their European colleagues included seven doctors, 185 teachers, 93 nurses, and 10 administrative and executive officers. The present distribution was 209 in Southern Rhodesia, 45 in Northern Rhodesia, 47 in Nyasaland, and four on external missions. The Federal Public Service Commission was now considering the further transfer of almost 100 non-Europeans to Branch I posts in the Federal Service.

Replying to criticism of the Government's training of officers, he said: "There is and always has been quite substantial in-service training. Figures taken out this month show that some 1,145 non-Europeans and 1,518 Europeans are undergoing in-service training".

The Federal Government had provided £50,000 yearly for bursaries exclusively for Africans. These were not competitive, and virtually every African with the requisite entrance qualifications could obtain one to attend a university. In addition, 200 Africans were studying at universities throughout the world almost entirely at the expense of the Federal Government.

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Letters to the Editor**Mr. Rolf Gardiner on Nyasaland
Journalist Grave-Diggers of Empire**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,— You quoted a letter written by me six months ago to *Time and Tide* which not surprisingly aroused indignation on the part of Dr. Hastings Banda. More recently I spent four weeks in Nyasaland, and should like to correct my first impressions of his régime.

Like other nationalist saviours, Kamuzu has felt it necessary to repudiate the works and policies of former administrations. Time and again he refers his followers, with sorrow and anger, to the "iniquities" of former Governments; and without scrupulous regard for accuracy. To the Nazis all that existed prior to March 1933 was anathema and darkness. So to Malawi with its demand for one-party Government and the adulation of its Fuehrer. But this is, of course, the pathology of immaturity, as Dr. Banda might be prepared to admit.

Only trust and friendliness can melt down so much absurd arrogance. One should continually be saying: "What are you afraid of? Nobody is oppressing you; nobody is threatening you. You have only your own weakness and insecurity to fear and overcome".

I think Dr. Banda's lieutenants are now much more aware of the need for economic effort and self-help, as is Dr. Nyerere in Tanganyika. It was enterprising of them to sponsor an "economic symposium" by foreign experts in Blantyre. But it is hard to say how far they listened to the advice of experienced "liberation-fighters", such as Professor Rao of India, who warned them of the novel circumstances likely to follow independence.

The reduction of experienced European technical and administrative staff is a serious weakness of the new régime. Valuable helpers have been dismissed or forced to resign. The refusal of Federal aid as "dirty money" is pathetic in its obstinacy. So is the boycotting of the University at Salisbury, of which the Queen Mother is Chancellor. Meanwhile the Federal Government is injecting between £3m. and £6m. a year into Nyasaland's fragile economy. To hope for recurrent payments by British and other Governments in order to balance annual budgets is childish. But it is very difficult for uneducated Africans to think far ahead; happy-go-lucky fecklessness is inbred: the rains will always sometime follow the dry season.

Nevertheless, agriculture, and to a slowly attained degree forestry, are now claiming the attention of Dr. Banda and some of his lieutenants. It remains to be seen if a policy of "persuading" African peasants to adopt sound methods can succeed without strict supervision and penalties. Nyasaland cannot afford reckless waste with its ever-growing population.

The folly of attempting autarchy when all Central Africa could be the wider homeland of both African and European opportunity may have to be proved before it is regretted. If only suspicion and fear could be overcome and patience and trust sway the hearts of men, what rewards would be attainable!

If there is a villain in the tragedy of Central Africa, it is the British Press, with its irresponsible and negative spot-lighting of situations which it is incapable of understanding. Journalists have become the grave-diggers of Empire and the *agents provocateurs* of premature nationalism.

Shaftesbury,

Yours faithfully,

Dorset.

ROLF GARDINER.

[The original letter referred to conditions some months ago, since when there has been considerable co-operation by Malawi district officials with the Agricultural and Forestry Departments for the furtherance of economic improvement in the rural areas. Some of the Malawi Party members of the Legislative Council are also making it their business to persuade constituents to carry out good agricultural practices.—Ed.]

**Africanization of Uganda Police**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Would you allow me the opportunity to comment on extracts from the 1961 Report of the Uganda Police Service Commission published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA?

Since publication of the report four further direct appointments of Africans to the Uganda Police as cadet assistant superintendents of police have been made. Overseas recruitment for such officers ended in 1958.

There are now 113 local gazetted officers in the Force, of whom 21 are Asians. The African gazetted officers consist of three assistant commissioners of police, four senior superintendents, eight superintendents, and 77 deputy assistant superintendents. By September two out of the four regions and 15 out of the 18 districts in the country will be under the command of African officers.

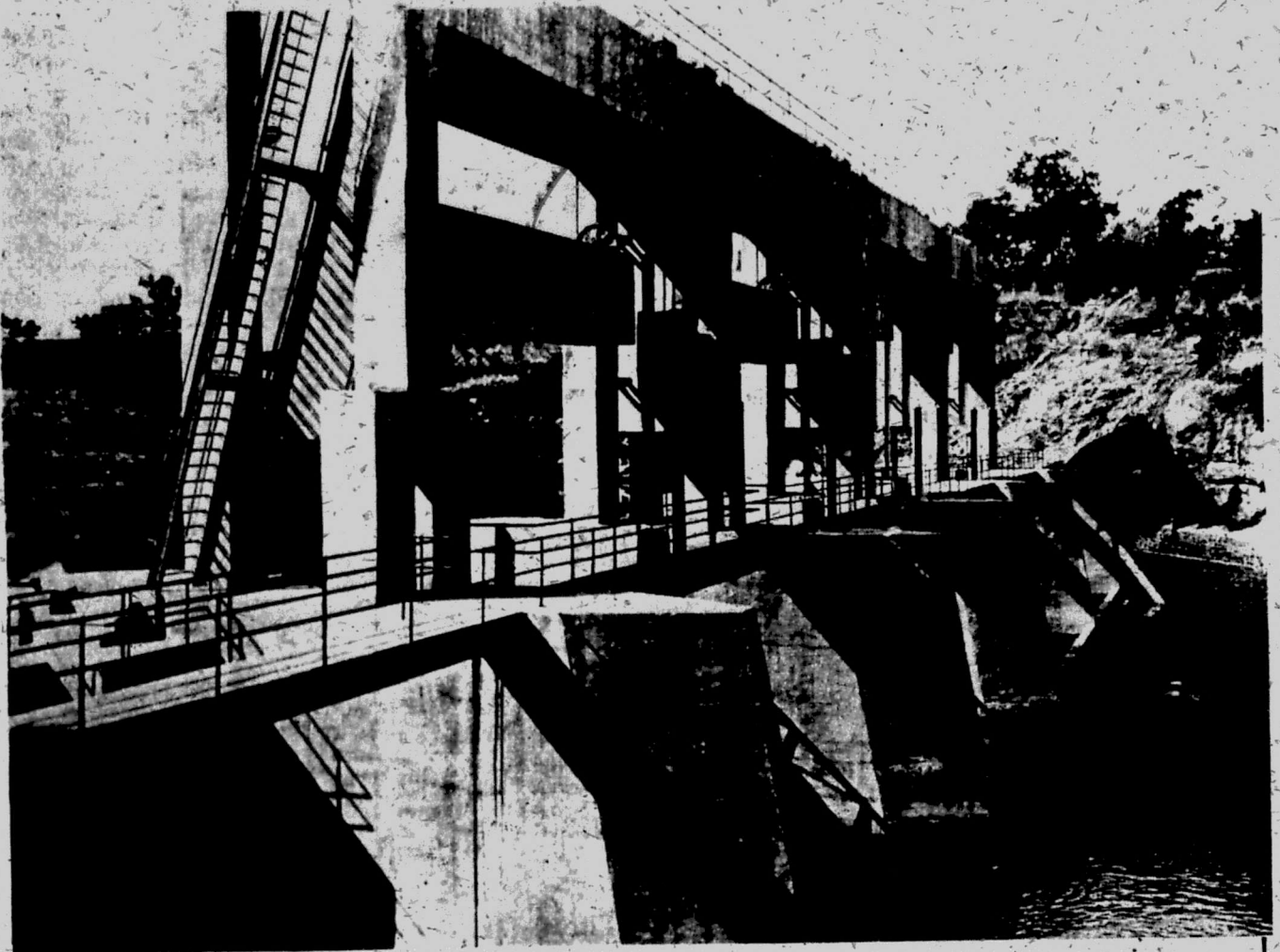
Of the 109 European officers remaining in the Force, 78 have signified their intention to remain and 31 will leave on retirement or transfer in the next six months.

Yours faithfully,

Kampala,
Uganda

M. J. MURPHY,
Inspector-General of Police

Two Murtha children have been killed in a running battle with Kenyan Police near Uasin Gishu in the Northern Province following a raid by Murtha from Ethiopia on a Turkana settlement in which 24 people were killed, including six women and nine children. In a second raid on the same Murtha killed 12 Turkans.



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Outrages in Southern Rhodesia

Two Z.A.P.U. Periodicals Banned

CLASHES BETWEEN Z.A.P.U. and the T.U.C. in Southern Rhodesia continue, with petrol bomb outrages and many assaults. T.U.C. leaders are being guarded by their followers every night. Youth members of the T.U.C. have forced Z.A.P.U. officials to close two branch offices in Harare African township, Salisbury. In Gwelo masked men, believed to be T.U.C. zealots, beat up a Z.A.P.U. member for failing to produce a trade union card.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Z.A.P.U. leader, is purported to have told his followers to ignore the T.U.C. leader, Mr. Reuben Jamela, as an uninfluential puppet of the Europeans, and not to be sidetracked from their main struggle against white rule.

Evidence of this struggle during the past few weeks includes the attempted dynamiting of an oil company's storage tanks in Umtali and a bridge near the town, the cutting of telephone wires in the Sipolilo district, and attempted sabotage of railway track near Bulawayo.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has banned two Z.A.P.U. periodicals, *The Spear*, published in London, and *Zimbabwe News*, published in Cairo.

Police shot one African dead over the week-end in a riot in Fort Victoria, where youths demanded to see Z.A.P.U. membership cards in a bar and told the patrons to remove their ties because it was un-African to wear them. The police were called and were stoned.

In Sukubva township, Umtali, gangs ordered people to produce party cards and stoned police vehicles while Mr. Nkomo was addressing a meeting on Monday in a church hall. Four arrests were made. Next day, 100 students at the African teachers' training college staged a sit-down strike and were sent home. In Sinoia, a church and two huts were burned down on Monday night.

Red Cross and Dr. Banda's Wrath

DEEMING THEM A "cloak under which Federation is preached", Dr. Banda intends to replace such social organizations in Nyasaland as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigade, Red Cross, Society for the Blind, and Save the Children Fund, with youth groups similar to the Ghanaian Young Pioneers, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent cabled from Blantyre on Sunday. Government grants to the above bodies, totalling some £15,000 a year, are to be withdrawn.

"The Red Cross has already come under fire from Dr. Banda", said the report. "This organization has done much voluntary work over many years, assisting with clothing and tinned milk for needy cases, mostly Africans. Dedicated women have covered thousands of miles to remote African villages to give help when needed.

"A farcical situation has been reached where European civil servants' wives who are actively connected with charitable organizations are careful not to mention their connexions. Their voluntary work is done discreetly, often at night.

"A cabaret supper is being organized at Government Lodge in Blantyre at which it is hoped to raise £750 for handicapped children. Normally this would have been organized by the Red Cross. In this instance the Red Cross was advised that it was desirable for it to stay in the background for fear of an outburst from Dr. Banda. The money will be quietly handed over to it for distribution after the event."

Foreign Interference

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, told the Rhodesian National Affairs Association during his recent visit to Salisbury that money from Russia, Egypt, Ghana, the U.S.A., and the U.K. was being used in endeavours to influence the future of the Federation, which was also threatened by foreign agents, temporary residents without roots or responsibilities, and left-wing newspapers in Britain which wanted to see an end to the whole concept of racial partnership. In some respects the policies of the United States were also gravely embarrassing.

More Ministries for S. Rhodesia

New Grades in Public Service

MORE MINISTRIES are to be created by the Southern Rhodesian Government, in accordance with the recommendations of the Paterson Commission's report on the civil service. It called for 12 Ministries, compared with the present nine. These would comprise the Ministries of the Prime Minister; Treasury; Mines and Industrial Development; Justice; Law and Order, including the British South Africa Police; Local Government and Internal Affairs, the two divisions to be fully integrated within three years; Agriculture; Lands and Natural Resources; Roads; Water Development; Labour and Welfare; and Education. Each Ministry, except that of the Prime Minister, will be headed by a Permanent Secretary and two senior officers, directly and exclusively responsible for administering policy. Decentralization to provinces will be introduced as soon as practicable.

The Prime Minister's Office issued the following explanatory statement on Saturday:—

"The correct position regarding the new Ministries is that there will be the Ministry of the Prime Minister plus 11 Ministries. This does not mean, however, that there will be 11 Ministers plus the Prime Minister in a future Cabinet. It will certainly be the case that one Minister may have to look after two Ministries in any future Government. Where this occurs the two Ministries will not be combined, but will remain separate; it is the intention that in this case the Minister should be provided with the services of a Parliamentary Secretary to help him with two Ministries.

"Although the Packard Report was borne in mind in deciding the salary scales for the public service, no final conclusions have been made either in respect of the recommendations of the Packard Report or for the new grades and scales for the B.S.A. Police. However, when final decisions are made on these matters the effective date for the implementation thereof will be July 1, 1962.

"One further aspect of the new grades for the public service should be noted. There are to be 11 grades in the new structure, whereas under the old system there were only eight."

Thomson Television

THOMSON TELEVISION (INTERNATIONAL), LTD., has been registered with a nominal capital of £100 to take over the overseas television interests of the Thomson Organization. Mr. Roy Thomson commented last week that his world tour had convinced him of the pressing need for television in many countries, and that he was convinced of its importance as an instrument for social and economic development, especially where there was a high rate of illiteracy. His group already participates in the provision of television services in Kenya, Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, the Ivory Coast, and Trinidad. Mr. Thomson is chairman of the new company, whose other directors are Mr. James Coltart, deputy-chairman, Mr. A. Becker, managing director, and Messrs. L. Daghli and A. H. Begg.

Crocodile Man's Murder Fee

AN AFRICAN "CROCODILE MAN" in Nyasaland has successfully claimed settlement in a Native Authority court for his "fee" for killing an African girl in 1959 at the request of another man who suspected the girl of witchcraft. The claimant said that he had been offered 90s., but had been paid only 10s. The court awarded him 50s. He described how he had donned a crocodile skin, seized the girl when she was drawing water from the Shire River, stabbed her, and left the body mutilated as if by a real crocodile. Both men have since been arrested and charged with murder. [The Native Authority court has no jurisdiction in such major offences as murder. It was within its rights to decide what was a civil case of non-payment of debt.—Ed.]

General Strike of Kenya Teachers Minister's Reply to Demands

A GENERAL STRIKE OF TEACHERS on September 11 having been threatened by the Kenya National Union of Teachers, Mr. L. G. Sagini, Minister for Education, said a few days ago in the course of a long statement:—

"In a letter dated June 6 addressed to the Labour Commissioner, the general secretary of the union stated: 'We place before you one issue only, viz. 400s. as a minimum salary for our T3/T4 teachers'."

"The T3 teacher is the teacher who has satisfactorily completed a full primary school education, followed by two years in a teacher training college. The estimated cost of making a minimum award of this nature is approximately £2m., but obviously this could not be implemented unless additional payments were given to those with higher qualifications or long experience who are well below this minimum. It is estimated that to preserve these differentials would require another £1m., making £3m. in all.

"The union has set its demands considerably higher than the initial salary at present received by a Government servant entering the service with a full secondary education and possessing a Cambridge School Certificate.

"It has been told on more than one occasion that the Government is in no doubt about the great importance of the work of the teachers to the country and that it has most sincere sympathy with the union's desire to improve conditions of service. Nevertheless, it has been necessary to make it abundantly clear that the country is in no position to come anywhere near this demand.

"In considering its budget for the coming year the Government has been forced, in the face of falling revenues, to make the most drastic economies in many sectors, and even so is only able to balance its budget by obtaining a substantial grant from the British Government. In order to secure such a grant the Government is required to submit its estimates for the most rigorous scrutiny by the British Government.

Extortionate Demands

"As a result, my own Ministry (which has fared a good deal better than most) has been allowed an additional £144,000 only with which to provide for normal increments of existing staff and any development which may be possible. The teacher's demand is for 26 times the additional sum which Government can make available for all educational purposes; and it represents nearly half the proposed total net expenditure of the Ministry.

"At the last joint meeting we held with the teachers, the Minister for Labour made a most moving appeal to the union to consider its present claim, however just it might be, against the background of the financial position of the country, of the many thousands of unemployed in Nairobi and elsewhere, the desperate plight in which their families find themselves, and the additional tragic misery and hardship which a complete closure of schools will inevitably bring about. This is not an ordinary industrial dispute', Mr. Mboya said, 'in which the workers are bidding for a greater share of a company's profits'.

"Notwithstanding the present critical stage of the country's finances, the Government felt that it must give some concrete evidence of its genuine sympathy with the teachers' case. It therefore made an offer, which contained two parts:—

"(1) It undertook to introduce special legislation which would guarantee all teachers a free Government pension based on the whole of the teachers' past services without requiring any further contributions from the teachers. This would have the effect of increasing the cash salaries of all teachers by 7½%.

"(2) In view of the special importance which both the union and the Government attached to improving the terms of service of the T3 teacher, Government offered to increase the annual salary of all T3 teachers by 7½%, so that their monthly take-home pay would be 15% higher than at present.

"The Government's offer, which has been described as cheap and totally unacceptable, would at least have given a certain degree of benefit to all teachers, and to the T3 teacher in particular a higher salary than his counterpart in either Tanganyika or Uganda, and, in fact, higher also than the salary recommended by the Lawrence Commission.

"It is now for the teachers to decide whether at this 12th hour they will respond to our appeal and accept this offer,

or whether they will choose to plunge the country into yet another disastrous crisis, which will affect not only themselves but many hundreds of thousands of parents and children.

"Such a step cannot but hinder the return to prosperity, stability, and happiness which we are all so desperately trying to achieve not only for ourselves but for the future generations of our people."

Africanization of School Syllabuses

A MADAGASCAR MEETING organized by U.N.E.S.C.O. on the adaptation of African countries' secondary school curricula has decided that there should be greater "Africanization" of the teaching programmes.

"The attainment of independence in Africa now makes it necessary to re-examine a type of education which in many African countries was formerly designed to 'assimilate' young Africans to the culture of the metropolitan countries. Curriculum reform is thus a corollary of political emancipation—cultural emancipation being the means by which the 'African personality' can be asserted. This calls for the rediscovery of the African cultural heritage and the transmission of that culture to African adolescents in secondary schools, particularly so far as the teaching of history, geography, and African as well as non-African language is concerned.

"Co-operation among Africans and the essential reinforcement of African unity can be achieved only if there is mutual understanding and knowledge among the countries of Africa. At present, however, each of these countries knows more of the ex-colonizing countries than it does of its African neighbours. International co-operation between countries tends only to 'gain by the cultural contribution of Africa'."

It was agreed that international aid should be sought to offset the general inability of African States to budget for large numbers of secondary school pupils in their efforts to widen the existing tight bottleneck from primary schools. A possible revision of entrance qualifications was considered, it being felt that only the shortage of teachers, schools and classroom space presented genuine reasons for restraining the promotion of all primary pupils into secondary schools.

On higher education the meeting felt that there was no point in attempting to make university entrance qualifications and terminal examinations for secondary schools in Africa identical with those in Europe. The problem should be adjudged rather by a mutual acceptance of African and European qualifications.

A seven-member African committee under U.N.E.S.C.O. auspices is to be set up to attain these reforms by correlating regional research on them. Among the countries represented were the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, the Somali Republic, Ethiopia, and the Congo.

East Africa and the Common Market

THE EAST AFRICAN Common Services Authority—which consists of the political heads of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika—has framed guiding principles for deciding the attitude of the East African territories to the European Economic Community. That was announced at the week-end by the Common Services Organization after discussions in Nairobi between Mr. Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, and Kenyatta, Kenya's Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs and Economic Development. A statement issued after their meeting said:

"The authority considered that in deciding on their attitude towards the E.E.C. the East African Governments should be guided above all by the need to preserve the East African Common Market, the market for East African exports to the United Kingdom and the present European Common Market area, and the ability of the East African countries to trade advantageously with countries outside the European Common Market.

"It was also considered important that any arrangements entered into with the European Common Market, if and when the United Kingdom joins it, should not involve the East African countries in any political alignment with Europe."

Avoid Tribalism As the Plague

Mr. Mboya's Address to Trade Unionists

UNEMPLOYMENT was described as one of East Africa's "most prodigious problems" by Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Labour in Kenya, when he addressed a meeting in Nairobi of the Kenya Federation of Labour. He said:

"More distress, crime, filth, prostitution, and other evils are brought about by unemployment than by any other cause, and we must eradicate it. I have every reason to believe that money will be forthcoming from Great Britain, and perhaps other sources, to assist us relieving the immediate problem of unemployment and to help us tackle the long-term issue. It is our duty to show that we are worthy of this assistance, and that with it we shall be better able to design a future which will be clear of major unemployment.

"It is utterly ridiculous and totally irresponsible for anyone to treat generous financial assistance, offered to us with good will, whatever the sources, with any other approach than one of gratitude. To suggest that the repayment of loans, for example, will not be honoured is not likely to induce further assistance, or even secure assistance already promised but still in the balance.

Industry Must Africanize

"Industry must Africanize at the same pace that Government is endeavouring to do.

"Yours is a Government with the workers' interests at heart, and you must support it whole-heartedly. An African Government must of necessity be a workers' Government.

"Tanganyika and Uganda share with Kenya a belief in the importance of the independence and freedom of the trade union movement. We trust also that you will develop consumer co-operatives, and other forms of economic development additional to your paramount wage interest.

"Trade unions must positively respond to the challenge of nation-building and they must be able to resist overtures from outside interests who may want and hope to exploit us.

"It is generally accepted, for example, that the check-off system of collecting union dues is the best method for giving financial stability and security to the trade union movement. The whole aim must be to increase the ability of industry to settle and negotiate its own problems and to enter into collective agreements. Having reached this position, it is imperative that agreements so reached are honoured.

"I expect employers to approach the problems of labour relations with a sense of responsibility and positive reality, and I shall not hesitate to blame them if they deliberately aggravate industrial peace into a state of industrial unrest. It is not sufficient to preach piously about the immaturity of the trade union movement when it is clearly discernible that so far as labour relations are concerned there is still much to be learnt by the employer side of industry. There is still not a sufficient understanding of the human element in industry.

Industrial Court for Kenya

"In Kenya we have a definite proposal to establish an industrial court to which the whole of industry will have ready access. We aim to create a situation where, provided justice and fair play are accepted, the right to strike action will remain recognized but there should be no need to use it.

"The Labour Ministers of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will meet again in Dar es Salaam on November 2—co-incident with an International Labour Organization seminar for trade unions to be held there about that time. We hope that at this meeting Zanzibar will be an active participant, and that before long other neighbouring African territories will join in our meetings.

"We intend that our future meetings shall be tri-partite—that Ministers and their advisers shall be joined by representatives invited from the trade unions and from organized employers. Our recent meetings between the K.F.L., the F.K.E., and myself have had a sobering effect on industrial relations.

"We are the nation-builders so far as Kenya and East Africa are concerned. History will judge whether we made the most of our opportunities or frittered them away. This is now our country. The future is yours and mine, and nobody else's. We cannot afford the luxury of personal

squabbles or the indulgence of personal ambitions. We cannot afford political splits or industrial strife.

"Even though the immediate future does not endow you with vast material riches, the future will be rich with freedom to fashion it your own way and my way, the African way.

"There are suggestions that trade unionists should form their own political party. This does not seem to me the best way to face our problems. New political parties merely extend the area of divisions and splits. Our task is to work for unity. It may at times appear hopeless, but we must all resolve to try to put right what is wrong from within our various parties rather than split away.

"Above all, do not permit your trade unions to be divided on political grounds. Let each member be loyal to his trade union and his country. Avoid tribalism as you would the plague. Of course, you will always defend the workers' dignity, status, rights and interests. Our new country expects you all to become effective partners and participants in the task of nation-building.

"Never forget—because I never shall—that I have trodden and continue to tread the path of trade unionism. It is a hard road and often frustrating. How well I know it! My heart and sympathies are with you even while I am facing the most harsh of realities. I speak to you most sincerely as Mboya the trade unionist and I hope nation-builder,—in other words, as one of you."

Use of Fertilizers

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE in Kenya has appointed a committee to investigate the use and marketing of fertilizers. The members are Mr. W. H. Dyson, of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., nominated by the Minister; Mr. A. W. Henry, of Baumann's, Ltd., nominated by Nairobi Chamber of Commerce; Mr. W. A. Wright, senior research officer of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. R. J. Kempton, a soil chemist; Mr. G. R. Henderson, Assistant Director of Agriculture; Mr. A. Brough, economist and statistician to the Ministry; and Mr. F. J. Parnell, Assistant Secretary for Agriculture.

Tanganyika's Co-operative Bank

MR. HERO MSEFYA has been elected the first president of the new Co-operative Bank of Tanganyika, which has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam and intends to open branches in Moshi, Mwanza, and Bukoba shortly. The vice-president is Mr. Reuben Mwakalundwa, manager of Rungwe African Co-operative Union. Mr. Msefya, who has been general manager of Ngoni Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union, was educated at the Government secondary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tabora, attended Kabete School of Co-operation, and then came to England for a course at Loughborough College.

Study Conference

A STUDY CONFERENCE on Tropical Africa was held under the auspices of Oversea Services at St. Andrew's University from August 27 to 31. Among the speakers were Sir Duncan Cumming, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, and now African Adviser to B.O.A.C.; Mr. B. F. Macdonald, a general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O.; the Rev. Neil C. Bernard, Africa secretary of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland; Mr. David Newsom, of the U.S. Embassy in London; and Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P.

Lost Coffee Markets

MR. G. D. SHIELDS, acting chairman of the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board, has said that the higher prices recently reached have lost the country several new markets, including Holland and Sweden, and that ground had also been lost in the U.K. because Kenya coffee has become too dear. Western Germany took nearly half the last crop at an average of £441 per ton. The next two markets were Britain, paying an average of £330 and the U.S.A. paying £250.

Company Report

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Heavy Increase in Taxation in Mocambique

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held yesterday, Wednesday, September 5, 1962, at City Wall House, 129-139, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MR. VIVIAN OURY, chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman's statement, circulated to the shareholders with the annual report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1961, said:—

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to report the death in January of this year of Mr. F. A. Pope, C.I.E. Mr. Pope joined the board in 1958 as one of the representatives of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His loss will be keenly felt by the company.

"In February of this year Mr. J. R. Pike was appointed a director of the company in succession to Mr. Pope, and we are glad to welcome him to the board.

"I also regret to have to tell you that General J. A. Monteiro do Amaral resigned from the board last April. General Amaral was one of the representatives of the Portuguese Government, and had been a director of the company since the year 1943. To succeed General Amaral the Portuguese Government has appointed Doctor Manuel da Cruz Alvura to be a director of the company; and we extend to him a warm welcome.

Higher Operating Receipts

"The total operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1961, amounted to £1,356,096, compared with £1,193,793 in the previous year—an increase of 13.6 per cent. Expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £1,004,390 (74.06 per cent. of the gross receipts), compared with £897,562 (75.19 per cent.) for the previous year—an increase of £106,828, or 11.9 per cent. Net receipts, therefore, amounted to £351,706, compared with £296,231 in 1960—an increase of £55,475, or 18.73 per cent.

"This improvement in our operating results was very welcome. It is, therefore, all the more unfortunate that it should have coincided with the considerable increase in the rate of taxation in the Province of Mocambique which was announced last December. This increase is applicable, not only to the earnings of the year under review, but also, retrospectively, to those of 1960. Consequently our accounts for 1961 have had to carry the burden, not only of the higher tax on the earnings for the year, but also the shortfall of £56,974, in the amount provided in the 1960 accounts. You will see from the revenue account that the total provision we have had to make for Mocambique income and defence taxes amounted to no less than £224,364, compared with £67,825 in 1960.

"As a result, it has not been possible for us to make any payment on the 5 per cent. Income Debenture Stock—for the first time since this stock was issued.

"For the same reason, the amount available for interest on the Income Bonds which is payable only out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach was £11,784,

as compared with £21,695 in 1960. You will see from Note 4 on the balance-sheet that the accrued liability under the trust deed securing the Income Bonds was £358,115 at December 31, 1961, representing an increase of £12,179 as compared with the previous year.

"The amount provided for the renewal of fixed assets was £90,248, compared with £86,526 in 1960; and the sum of £1,700 has been transferred to provision for accidents in order to maintain this provision at £50,000.

"We have also transferred the sum of £35,755 to the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets.

"General reserve has been increased to £227,211 as a result of transferring from the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets the sum of £22,431; which represents the element of increased cost in the expenditure incurred during the year in replacing certain of our fixed assets.

Diesel Electric Locomotives Ordered

"The increased tonnages which we have been called upon to handle have imposed a heavy demand on our available motive power, and it has again not been possible to keep to our programme of major overhauls to our locomotives. Consequently we have had to increase our provision for deferred locomotive repairs by £10,000.

"It has still not been possible for us to raise fresh capital for development purposes, but our need for additional motive power has become imperative, and we have therefore recently placed an order for three diesel electric locomotives on deferred payment terms in order to cope with the traffic demands. Our associated company, the Nyasaland Railways, has placed an order for five similar locomotives, which are of the latest Sulzer-A.E.I. type, with a tractive effort much greater than those of our latest steam locomotives. Their cost, of course, is much higher, but their superior performance and greater availability should result in economies in operating costs. Delivery is expected in the first half of next year.

Traffic Reaches Record Figures

"The tonnage of goods traffic carried in 1961 was a new record of 938,224 tons, compared with 895,785 tons in the previous year, an increase of 42,439 tons, or 4.74 per cent. Tonnages of the principal traffics carried during the year are detailed in paragraph 5 of the directors' report.

"Goods revenue increased from £1,056,976 to £1,211,268, an increase of £154,292, or 14.6 per cent.

"The disparity between the increase in goods tonnage and revenue is accounted for by the fact that, as I reported to you last year, a general increase in rates was applied on January 1, 1961. Later, on November 1, 1961, a further general increase was applied in order to offset, to some extent, our ever-rising costs.

"The number of passengers carried during the year increased by 12,070 to 193,170, and the revenue from this source was £8,687 higher, at £116,755.

"As I reported to you last year, an investigation was

carried out by a rating expert into the rates and fares structures of the Nyasaland Railways, the Central Africa Railways, and our own railway. His recommendations have been considered, and our officials in Africa are now working out the appropriate measures necessary to implement the decisions of the respective boards.

"Regarding the results of working for the current year, our gross receipts during the early months are comparable with those of the previous year. Working expenditure, on the other hand, has increased. Consequently the full year's results may well compare unfavourably with those of 1961.

General Manager to Retire

"In November of this year Mr. H. W. Steyens, C.B.E., who has been joint general manager of this company and of Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway Company since 1949, will be retiring.

"During his period of service the volume of traffic handled by our own railway has increased fourfold, and it is a tribute to the energy and efficiency which he has devoted to the many operational problems arising—problems aggravated by the limited capital which the board has been able to place at his disposal—that the expanded demand has been met so smoothly. His personal qualities have earned the esteem of all with whom his duties have brought him into contact, both inside and outside the company, and we wish him a long and happy retirement.

"He will be succeeded by Mr. B. M. Strouts, M.B.E., E.R.D., the present deputy general manager, who has held that post since the year 1953.

"Mr. J. K. Dougal, the present commercial assistant to the general manager, will succeed Mr. Strouts as deputy general manager. We wish them both every success in their new posts.

"Our relations with Government and the officers of Government continue to be most cordial, and it gives me great pleasure each year to record our appreciation of the courtesy and consideration we always receive from the fiscal of the Government.

"Finally, our thanks are due to the general manager and his staff in Africa for their untiring efforts in achieving the record operational results for the year 1961, and to Mr. Short, our secretary, and the other members of the London office staff, for the unfailing efficiency with which they have responded to the many demands made upon them".

Tobacco sales have reached £32½m. for the season at an average price for 220m. lbs. of 2s. 11.4d., with 9.2m. lbs. sold in the week ending August 23 at the Salisbury auctions for £1m., an average of 2s. 3.3d. per lb.

R.S.T. Group's Lower Profits

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP reports estimated profit before tax for the year to June 30 at £9,167,000, or £555,000 less than in the year to June 1961.

Mufulira, in which R.S.T. holds 64.67% of the issued capital, contributed £5,144,000, a substantial increase over the £4,399,000 of the previous year, but Roan Antelope, with £2,933,000, against £3,820,000, and Chibuluma, £405,000, against £678,000, fared less well.

Mufulira produced 113,605 ton of copper (101,036), of which 109,794 (100,721) were sold. Roan Antelope's output was 78,878 tons (81,805), of which 75,464 (81,122) were sold. Chibuluma produced 16,693 tons (19,200), and sales were slightly above the production, totalling 16,773 (18,949) tons.

The average received by Mufulira per ton of copper sold was £228.8 and the cost £160.6, giving a profit before tax of £68.2. In the case of Roan Antelope, however, the margin was only £37.1 (as against £46.1 in the previous year), costs reaching £194.5 per ton (£185.2); but the selling price of £231.6 was marginally higher than the previous year (£231.3).

Chibuluma's margin was £33 (£54.4 in the previous year), sales averaging £220.4 but costs rising to £187.4 from £168.6.

Group sales for the year at 202,031 tons were slightly above the 1960-61 total of 200,792 tons.

Alex Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

ALEX. LAWRIE & CO., LTD., report profits of the parent company after tax for the year ended June 30 at £107,463, against £105,088, but total group profits after tax at £31,346 represent a sharp fall from the £89,638 of the previous year. Dividends to the ordinary shareholders in the parent company are nevertheless maintained at 12½%. Kettles-Roy & Tysons, Ltd., the East African subsidiary, met with further substantial difficulties, due in the opinion of the chairman to "the continued lack of confidence and uncertain political future". Then trading operations broke about even, but it has been considered prudent to reserve another £75,000 in respect of doubtful debts and slow-moving stocks.

The U.N. Special Committee on Colonialism is to discuss Kenya this month.

A "floating" Federal tobacco exhibition will visit West European ports this month and next.

Kenya Kangonis won five, lost three, and drew two of their cricket matches on their recent English tour.

The 1966 Congress of the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce is to be held in Salisbury.

The Tropical Pesticides Institute at Arusha, Tanganyika, is now part of the East African Common Services Organization.

"The Fight against Colonialism" is one item on the agenda of an international seminar being organized in Germany during the next fortnight by the International Centre of Free Trade Unionists in Exile.

Société Anonyme Somerfin, of Geneva, are considering the establishment in Seychelles of a tuna fishing industry, operated by ten boats each of about 100 tons, and the construction of a 1,000-ton capacity cold storage.

Garlic, coriander, geraniums, chillies, and asparagus are suggested as cash crops with a ready market, in addition to coffee and pyrethrum, in a guide for African farmers published by the Kenya fortnightly magazine Reporter.



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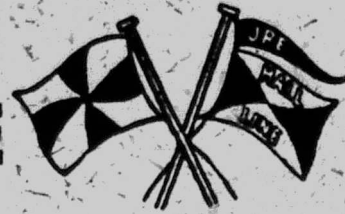
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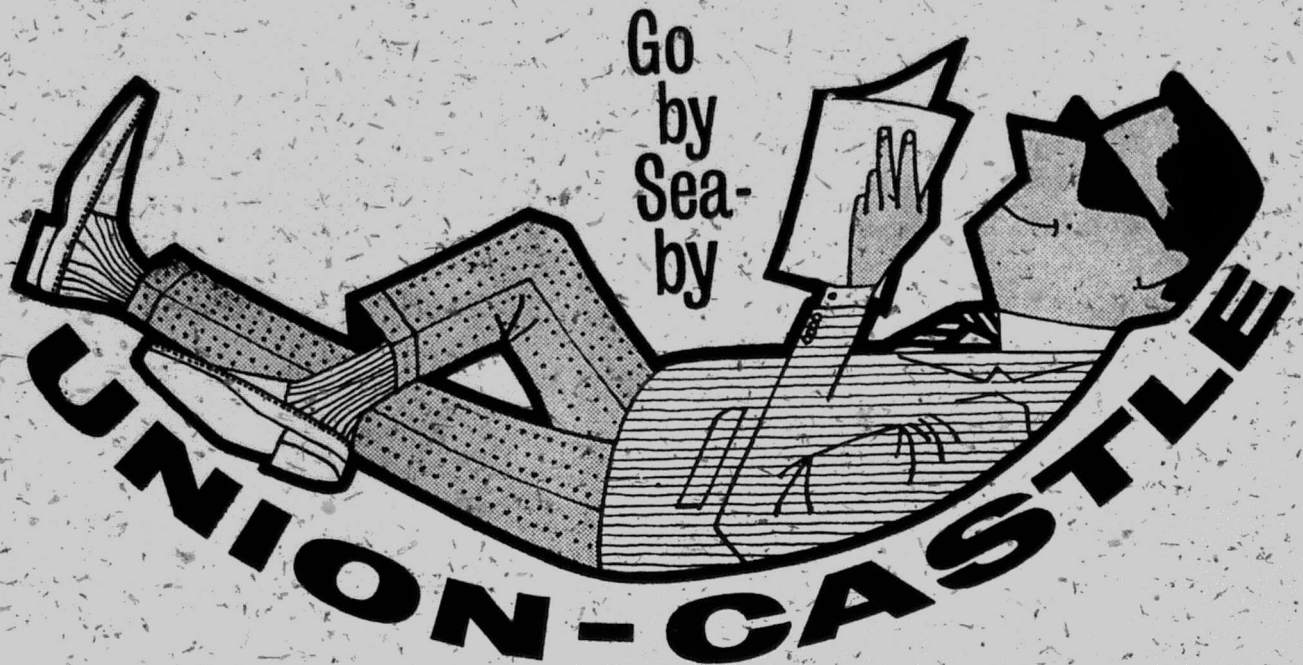
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