

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 13, 1962

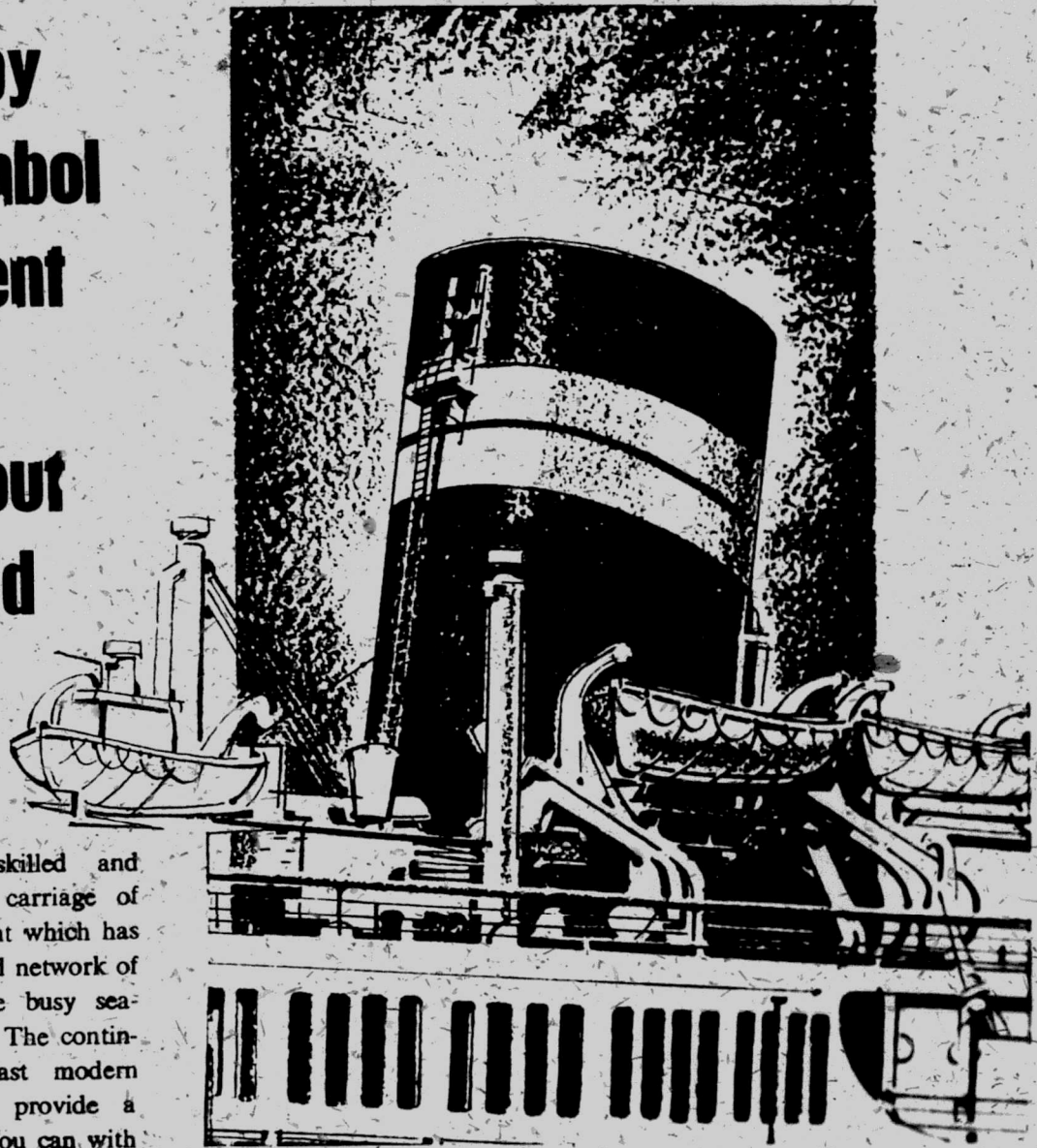
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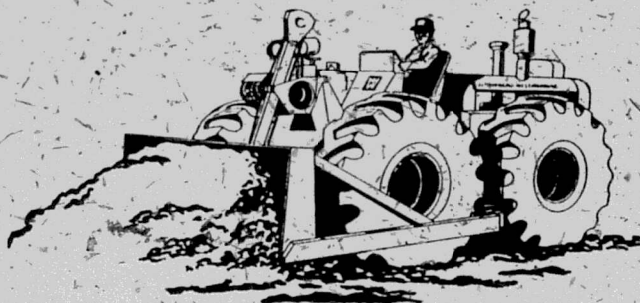
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has frequently called attention to the astonishing complacency of leading United Kingdom publications despite the folly of the Macmillan Government's policy in East and Central Africa throughout almost three years. The mass of the people of this country consequently know little about the destruction of the great civilizing work which Britons had done in the territories for three-quarters of a century, or that the premature abandonment of British trusteeship entails most serious deprivations and real dangers for millions of Africans. If even a few of the daily papers had reported the facts reasonably fully, frequently, and fairly, others would have been constrained to follow suit, and the country would have become aware of the tragic failure of the Macmillan-Macleod policy of appeasing almost any African agitator who made enough noise and had it supported by intimidation and violence. It is deeply discreditable to Parliament and the Press that there was no general and sustained outcry against the deliberate plan to use even the convicted Mau Mau leader Kenyatta for the purposes of a defeatist clique of Ministers in an ostensibly Conservative Government.

Though Mr. Macleod, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, had authorized Sir Patrick Renison, the Governor of Kenya, to denounce Kenyatta publicly as "the African leader to darkness and death", he quickly decided not merely to release that Kikuyu misleader, but to change the law of the Colony to permit his early

entry into the Legislature so that he might become the "national" leader, and later the Queen's Chief Minister. Even that outrage—which has, of course, misfired—was condoned by the Cabinet, which calculated that its followers in the House of Commons, the Opposition, and the United Kingdom Press in general would acquiesce, with scarcely a murmur of dissent. That that disquieting, and indeed degrading, expectation was fulfilled indicates the tragic state of public opinion in a country which sophists pretend to admire as a model democracy.

On another page will be found evidence that *The Times* has at last awakened to the catastrophic state to which Kenya has been reduced by the followers and dupes of Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. (now Sir Michael) Macblundellism, Blundell, and the African demagogues to whose clamour they recklessly yielded. Though it has refrained from the editorial comment on the dispatch which might have been expected, *The Times* gave maximum prominence last week to a report from its roving correspondent in Africa which declared that Kikuyu terrorists are preparing for civil war after independence; that their chosen battleground is to be the Rift Valley, now excellently farmed by Europeans; that homemade guns are again being manufactured on a considerable scale; that there have been scores of convictions in recent months for Land Freedom Army (*alias* Mau Mau) offences; and that the Government of Kenya knows of more than fifty "key figures" who are planning and performing acts of terrorism. Next day Kenya's Defence Minister testified to the reliability of the description. That means that the member of the Government who is especially concerned with the coun-

try's security is so far from satisfied that he deems it his duty to call public attention to the desperately serious consequences of Macblundellism.

A few days earlier a leading article in the *Economist*, a consistent advocate of the Macmillan-Macleod policy, had admitted that "everyone in Kenya, black and white, is in danger of becoming in some way a casualty of the process of historical change", and then blandly asserted that "this could hardly have been foreseen by Mr. Macleod". That excuse is absurd, for the dangers were immediately apparent. They were described week after week in these columns, which emphasized the iniquity and the folly of destroying responsible administration in order to appease extremist African politicians, many of them deeply implicated in Mau Mau, and still so committed to Kikuyu tribalism that the non-Kikuyu peoples must resist their domination. We emphasized also that Kenya's economy would be wrecked by the departure of the large numbers of European non-officials and officials who would decline to live in a country which had Kenyatta in the seat of power. According to the *Economist*, many administrators and white farmers in Kenya, "driven by an almost pathological dislike of the Kikuyu (the Mau Mau tribe), hoped for the political isolation of the Kikuyu". The Kalenjin peoples in particular, who have a deep and deserved dislike of "the Mau Mau tribe", were very wise to form K.A.D.U. in opposition to the Kenyatta-Odinga-Mboya party, K.A.N.U. They sought and obtained European help because they stand for at least some measure of real multi-racialism.

The leading article also asserts that K.A.N.U. is divided between a "nasty" left wing led by Messrs. Odinga and Paul Ngei and a "nice" right wing led by Messrs. Mboya and Gichuru. Anybody anywhere who can consider Mr. Mboya "a nice right-winger" must be devoid of all judgement: when it suits him to talk like a moderate, he does so, but he is equally prepared to voice the most extreme sentiments. He was at one time a foremost apologist for Mau Mau, and he is still one of Kenyatta's closest associates and colleagues. Words lose their meaning if such a man is presented as a "nice right-winger". Mr. Gichuru was detained for years during the Mau Mau rebellion. Towards the end of the long article truth kept breaking in—with references to

"bailing out white servants at £10,000 apiece in compensation and other payments"; to European farmers being "caught in a mess created for them by the British Government"; to the probability that Britain's expensive military base outside Nairobi will have to be evacuated when Kenya has an African Prime Minister; and to the fact that "the way down is long, and there is heavy mist at the bottom". Artificial fog and smoke-screens were freely used by Mr. Macleod throughout his term at the Colonial Office, and they have been used by the Government of Kenya and by K.A.N.U. in order to obscure at least some of their activities. Deliberate deception, not natural obscurity, has done incalculable and irremediable harm to Kenya, which could have been immensely helped by *The Times*, the *Economist*, and other influential publications if they had recognized the realities and criticized the catastrophic follies behind them. The United Kingdom Press carries a grave responsibility for its failure to expose the recklessness and indeed imbecility of the Macmillan-Macleod policy in East and Central Africa.

Statements Worth Noting

"Northern Rhodesia's Development Plan, which I wrote in 1947, calculated to spend £13m. in ten years. Now we have a four year plan to spend £30m."—Sir John Moffat, Minister of Land and Natural Resources.

"In the Federation there are 833 doctors, of whom 421 are in private practice in the large towns. There are some 60 mission doctors and 221 in Government service"—Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Federal Minister of Health.

"The Karamojong are known as arrant cattle thieves. But the Government is an even bigger thief, and has only encouraged further raiding by tribesmen whose cattle it has confiscated"—Mr. J. P. Loruk, M.N.A. for Central Karamoja, Uganda.

"We must learn and we must adapt, but we must not throw away our heritage. There is too great a tendency to ignore African songs and dances as though they were in some way primitive"—Mr. Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

"It will cost as much to run this new secondary school for five terms as it has cost to build it, and expenditure will continue at that rate"—Mr. Lawrence Sagini, Minister of Education in Kenya, at the opening of Amukura School, Elgon Nyanza.

"It goes quite beyond the bounds of common sense to advocate grades up to £5,000 or £6,000 a year for heads of Government departments. No person in a country the size of ours warrants the payment of a salary in excess of that of his own Minister"—Mr. I. F. McLean, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Notes By The Way

Minister in Washington

MR. O. B. BENNETT, Minister designate for Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs in the British Embassy in Washington, passed through London at the week-end to take up his challenging appointment at a period crucial for the Federation. That he is an excellent choice for a task calling for very special qualities is, I believe, the universal opinion in responsible quarters in Central Africa. Of the considerable number of people who have mentioned him to me by word of mouth or in correspondence since he was nominated as the successor to Mr. H. W. Jefferys, almost all have said that the announcement had come as a surprise, but all considered that the Federal Prime Minister—who has known Mr. Bennett intimately for many years—had had a happy inspiration when he thought of transferring him from the mining world of the Copperbelt to the very different atmospheres of Washington and New York, with Canada also to cover.

Quick Promotions

BORN IN INDIA in 1912, Mr. Bennett was educated at Aldenham School and Cambridge University, where he took an engineering degree. He then received a Rhokana Corporation bursary for a post-graduate course in mining at the Royal School of Mines, and while studying there he paid his first visit to Northern Rhodesia. Having qualified A.R.S.M., he joined the corporation as a learner at the end of 1936—when times were tough, for copper was selling at no more than £25 a ton. Starting on night-work, for about six months he did 14 hours or more each night underground, including most Sundays; and none of it counted as overtime! His technical and managerial ability was quickly spotted, and within 15 years, when still only 38, he was made general manager, having become assistant manager in 1945 and manager three years later. Being the largest mine in the country, Rhokana is visited by a constant succession of visitors, many of them eminent in their own calling in their own country. He is therefore known to many people of influence in many parts of the world, including the U.S.A. and Canada, in which he travelled extensively both before and after the last war. He was the first president of the Northern Rhodesian Mine Officials' and Salaried Staff Association, and he was at one time actively interested in 33 associations and clubs, which dealt with matters as varied as athletics and the arts, tuberculosis research and motoring. His active recreations include golf, squash, fishing, shooting, skiing, and sailing.

Need to Gain Time

SO POPULAR was he with the African employees of the mine that when he left Kitwe recently some three thousand of them turned out to shout and wave their good-byes—which scarcely suggests that race relations in the copper mining industry are strained, as the anti-Federation propagandists never tire of asserting. It is because he is convinced of the fundamental need for the multi-racial policy of the Federation to prevail that Mr. Bennett has considered it incumbent upon himself to interrupt his professional career in order to serve the country in the United States (where contact with the United Nations will become one of his responsibilities). Multi-racialism can and must succeed, he insists. He is one of

the many outstanding Rhodesians who believe that the great need is to gain time, so that the world may learn from the excesses of nationalism elsewhere in Africa that it is in the general interest, including that of Africa as a whole, to preserve stability, confidence, and progress in Central Africa. If he can persuade Americans, and especially the politicians in power in the United States, to withdraw their pressure for premature weakening of sound and experienced rule in Central Africa, Mr. Bennett will have rendered a most valuable service—to millions of Africans in particular.

Freedom of the Press

HATRED OF PRESS CRITICISM is common among African political extremists. Indeed, the attitude of individual politicians to responsible newspaper criticism is in almost all cases a test of their moderation or extremism. In Kenya, for instance, the moderate African party, the Kenya African Democratic Union, accepts candid comment with good grace, whereas the extremist party, K.A.N.U., has declared through the voice of leader after leader that it resents adverse judgments and will discipline local publications when Kenya becomes independent. Because of the frequent repetition of threats of that kind, the recently-formed Kenya Union of Journalists asked the presidents of the two parties to declare their policy in the matter in unequivocal terms. As will be seen from this issue, K.A.D.U. has done so with a directness characteristic of its leadership.

"Champion of Human Rights"!

K.A.N.U.'s SPOKESMEN, being extremely vulnerable in this connexion, have, however, been both evasive and contradictory. Kenyatta's reply, which is published in full on another page, begins with the fantastic assertion that "since I entered politics I have always championed human rights", and ends on the note that freedom must not be confused with irresponsible licence. If one thing is certain about the foul Mau Mau cult which the courts convicted Kenyatta of managing, it is that, far from championing human rights, it denied them to all who would not submit to the dictatorship which its agents sought to impose. The most outrageous abuse of freedom and the most irresponsible licence ever experienced by Kenya were wrought by the Mau Mau gangsters. Kenyatta may affect to forget these inconvenient truths and pretend that he has always campaigned for freedom, but he must not expect other people to be so naive as to credit his words—or to overlook the fact that one of his chief colleagues, Mr. John Keen, organizing secretary of K.A.N.U., had said twice within a few days that the party policy was to bring the Press under control when Kenya became independent. Is that not what Nkrumah has done in Ghana?

Surprise for Mr. Tumbo

MR. CHRISTOPHER TUMBO has had more than his share of surprises this year. As leader of the Tanganyika Railway Workers' Union, he was the most vociferous critic of the T.A.N.U.-dominated Govern-

ment in Tanganyika, which silenced him a few months ago by sending him to London as High Commissioner. The move astonished responsible people in Tanganyika, as it did various circles in London. Towards the end of last month Mr. Tumbo was recalled to Dar es Salaam "for consultations". Before his departure he said that he would be back very shortly, and when reporters at Dar es Salaam airport asked whether there was any truth in a rumour that he would not return to the United Kingdom he denied the suggestion indignantly. Nevertheless, it was officially announced on the very next day that he had "resigned for personal reasons". That statement he also denied, saying that the reasons were political. He has since formed a new party, called the Democratic Party.

Mr. Frank Smith

MR. FRANK SMITH, for the past four years London editor of the South African Press Association (which serves the Rhodesias as well as South Africa), is returning to Johannesburg as second-in-command in the headquarters office, of which the head is Mr. David Friedman, his predecessor as London editor. Mr. Smith quickly showed himself an alert and hard-working journalist, whose professional competence and zeal, allied to his modest and friendly personality, soon won him friends in and around Fleet Street, in Whitehall, in the City, and among Rhodesians in England. In all those circles he will be much missed. He has handed over to Mr. Edwin Lington, who has been a Lobby correspondent in South Africa.

Federation A Base Against Extremism in Central Africa

Will Not Deviate from Basic Principles, Says Sir Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, broadcast to the nation just before he left Salisbury late last week to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. He said:—

"I expect to be away from the Federation for about one month, and there are three important matters on which I believe that I should talk to you before I go.

"The main business of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference will be Great Britain's application for membership in the European Common Market. That is a matter of vital significance to us in the Federation, because certain of our exports to-day enjoy valuable preferences in Great Britain, because our future potential export trade enjoys the assurance of an open market in Britain under the present system, but also because of any possible damage to Commonwealth unity which the new concept may imply. So far as I can, without betraying the degree of confidence which the British Government rightly expects on this subject, I shall try to put you in the picture on the issue as it affects us".

Bedeveloped by Pan-Africanism

Turning to the question of a constitutional settlement, a matter which he described as uppermost in people's minds, Sir Roy said that nobody could give a direct answer at present to issues which were immensely complex.

"They have been bedevilled by the forces of pan-Africanism, which has ambitions for a very different sort of unity in Africa—the whole of Africa—to what we have established here. The alternative to negotiation is revolution, and no reasonable person wants to embark upon that. The issues are at last coming to a head, and so far as Mr. Butler is concerned I am aware of the decisive importance which he attaches to the report which his team of advisers will present to him in the near future. Nevertheless I can and shall make it clear to London how unwilling the people of the Federation are to tolerate further unnecessary delays in bringing about a final settlement of our affairs."

The Prime Minister knew that he could count on people to exercise the greatest possible degree of patience during the critical moments of decision which lay ahead, and he asked that they should not prejudice issues which were not yet determined. He referred specifically to the "rush of mischievous speculation which has recently deluged the Press, mainly overseas" and continued:—

"This speculation has been very largely part and parcel of a propaganda campaign waged against us. It has little or nothing to do with fact. It is the old story of deliberate distortion being built up into what certain people hope will become fact—an example of what I have described as the Goebbels technique.

Don't Be Brain-Washed

"It is of the utmost importance that we should not be taken in, disheartened or scared by the force of this propaganda campaign, so let me remind you that propaganda, however annoying or persistent it may be, is useless if the intended victims refuse to be intimidated or brain-washed. I ask you to wait for an authoritative official announcement on these issues. Until such an official announcement is made, I ask you to treat these speculations and distortions for what they are.

"I assure you the Federal Government is determined to press for an early and lasting settlement on this all-important issue of our Constitution. My Government was given a clear mandate a few months ago to negotiate on a wide field, and we are keeping an open mind on any proposals which may be placed before us; but there are certain basic principles which must be incorporated in any acceptable solution, from which we shall not deviate."

On the European Common Market, Sir Roy said:—

"This subject has been in the forefront of the world's Press for a long time, and it is generally assumed that Britain will go into the Common Market. But, as the British Prime Minister has made clear, Britain is not committed to membership at any price. That is the crux of the matter.

"It has been rightly stressed that the final decision as to British membership is one which Britain alone can take, but, so far as we are aware, the British Government has kept Commonwealth countries in the picture as the negotiations progressed. The coming Prime Ministers' Conference represents a further most important step in these consultations."

Cogeneity of Federal Case Still Greater

The Federal Government saw Britain as part of Europe as well as the Commonwealth centre. It could see no gain for the world as a whole and a tremendous loss for the Commonwealth if closer ties between Britain and Europe were to be achieved only at the cost of a serious weakening of Commonwealth bonds. Britain's possible entry into the Common Market brought economic uncertainty and doubt to a number of countries and added to their already considerable problems. It served to emphasize that the Federation was by no means unique in having serious difficulties to face.

Sir Roy said in conclusion: "Our problems are no worse than those of other countries. Nor are they insuperable. My advice to you is to remember that this country makes even better sense to-day than it did in 1953, not only as a place for a business and industry, but as a base for defence against extremism and a safeguard for what all civilized people stand for. If that were not so, then so many people would not be trying so hard to unnerve us and to break the Federation."

Kenya Fear of Civil War After Independence

Signs of Planned Concentration in Terrorist Activity

THE ABOVE HEADINGS were used by *The Times* on Thursday of last week for a dispatch telegraphed from Nairobi by its Africa correspondent.

His report was made the main news story of the day, with the consequence that large numbers of influential people had the state of insecurity in Kenya today brought home to them in forceful fashion.

By courtesy of *The Times* and of Argus South African Newspapers, which have reproduction rights in Africa, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to reprint in full. It was in the following terms:—

"The Kenya Land Freedom Army, the Kikuyu terrorist organization which succeeded Mau Mau, seems to be preparing for civil war after independence. Their chosen battleground is to be the Rift Valley, an area at present farmed by Europeans.

"Security officials name three factors which add up to a planned and dangerous concentration of terrorist activity—giving greater cause for alarm than the sporadic outbreaks of the past few years.

"In the first place, they believe that the terrorists have now moved out of Central Province, the land of the Kikuyu tribe, and are organizing themselves in those areas which are likely to be the subject of tribal disputes.

"Most people accept that the land west of the Rift Valley will be dominated by the Kalenjin tribes, and that the areas east of the Rift Valley, such as the Kinangop, will go to the Kikuyu. The Rift Valley is still a no-man's-land, and the Kikuyu terrorists are prepared to fight for it.

"The second factor is a sharp increase in arms manufacturing. Last year a total of about half a dozen home-made guns was discovered. At the end of last week, however, 38 guns were found in one small cache.

"The third factor is that the terrorists are beginning to get a better reception from the mass of unemployed Kikuyu in the Rift Valley, many of whom last year were hesitant about having anything to do with terrorism, though they were perfectly prepared to band together for purposes of ordinary robbery.

Terrorist Gains

"In the tribal land of the Kikuyu the terrorists are losing ground to the party organization of the Kenya African National Union (K.A.N.U.). This is partly because the embittering element in land disputes within the reserves, the land consolidation programme, has now been settled to the satisfaction of the majority. Under instructions from K.A.N.U. Kikuyu in the reserve are now broadly co-operating with the Administration.

"The areas in which the terrorists are gaining ground are the sensitive spots on the very edge of the lands that the Kikuyu might conceivably claim as theirs: Thomson's Falls, where there is a dispute between the terrorists and the political factions in K.A.N.U.; Nakuru district, Molo, Elburgon, and Naivasha.

"Security officials have no evidence linking K.A.N.U. leaders with the Land Freedom Army, but it is considered certain that the lower ranks of the party's Rift Valley branches are thoroughly penetrated.

"It is a coincidental but unfortunate aspect of the Government's very necessary emergency plans to help landless Africans that the scheme is putting former terrorists back into the forest.

"In the Rift Valley terrorists are strengthened by the decline in European agriculture. Farms abandoned or allowed to run down are peopled with idle squatters, often former employees whom the owners are reluctant to turn away. These are fruitful ground for the Land Freedom Army officers.

"For the past two years the security forces have checked terrorism by periodic round-ups of the leaders, but it has never been expected that this would be a final solution. There are between 50 and 100 known key figures at large, but the

authorities now claim that the courts, with the magistrates increasingly alive to the problem, are a better instrument than restriction orders.

"Between January 1 and August 31 this year there were 68 convictions for offences in connexion with the Land Freedom Army.

"One ominous aspect of the movement is that its growing self-confidence is leading it to seek a political spearhead. Kenyatta, president of K.A.N.U., has already been dismissed as too moderate, and the terrorists are believed to be seeking an ally among the wilder fringes of the K.A.N.U. leadership.

"There are also signs that the Land Freedom Army is extending its tentacles into Nairobi."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Preparing for Chaos

MR. JOHN A. CARMAN, who lived in Kenya for years, wrote next day to the *Daily Telegraph* from East Studdal, Kent:—

"Having lived almost all my working life in Kenya, I find it quite impossible to understand how experienced Ministers, however much they may be swayed by motives of political expediency, can contemplate the perpetration of even greater nonsense in that unhappy Colony.

"In the light of what has happened in Ghana and the Congo, and more recently in Tanganyika, where the high hopes born of the statesmanlike behaviour of Julius Nyerere have been swept away by irresponsible extremists, surely all but the wilfully blind can see what is in store for Kenya when the great day of 'freedom' dawns.

"The law is openly flouted. Mau Mau under one guise or another is once more rearing its ugly head among the Kikuyu, who are deliberately infiltrating European estates whence no one dare evict them.

"Africans live extravagantly at the expense of Indian tradesmen who are afraid to exact payment of their bills, and luxurious cars are driven on petrol which is not and never will be paid for.

"No political meeting can be held without rigid police supervision, and inter-tribal rivalries, nay, rather hatreds, are held in check only by the British administration. If men have no standards of personal honesty, one cannot but speculate as to their probable integrity in public life.

"One has the deepest sympathy for the thousands of British and other settlers, many of whom were born in Kenya and have no home elsewhere; the professional men and tradespeople who are faced with stark ruin.

"But what of the millions of Africans who have known and enjoyed the real freedom of life under a just and beneficent Government and are about to be abandoned?—abandoned into the hands of men who care nothing for the fate of their fellows in the chaos they are busily preparing in the name of uhuru.

"Is it really possible that any responsible person is so naive as to believe that a handful of self-seeking immature politicians, caring only for personal power can or will form any sort of stable Government? Such of these men as have the wit to realize that the country's economy depends entirely on European agriculture will be swept aside by the extremists who make no secret of their intention to seize all the land in the White Highlands and hand it over to African occupation.

Leopard Will Not Change Its Spots

"Those loyal Africans who resisted the bestial Mau Mau thugs, and who were promised Government protection, will be in a parlous state when left to the mercy of their former enemies.

"Surely here in Africa, its home, the leopard will not change its spots. After a mere 60 years or so of effective colonial rule the Masai and the Kamba still lust after each other's cattle; the Nandi have never forgotten their stock-raiding habits; and those bitter hereditary enemies the Luo and the Kikuyu daily show to the most superficial observer that they are hardly likely to co-operate to maintain peace in the land.

"Anyone who still believes that there will be even a moderately satisfactory future for Kenya under African rule

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Attacks on Press by Leaders of K.A.N.U.

Only those of Evil Intent Need Fear Free Press, Says K.A.D.U. Spokesman

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS has become a matter of public concern in Kenya in consequence of repeated attacks on the Press by leaders of the Kenya African National Union.

The newly-formed Kenya Union of Journalists therefore passed the following resolution and communicated it to the presidents of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. (the Kenya African Democratic Union):—

"The council of the Kenya Union of Journalists views with deep concern the repeated attacks by political leaders upon the ability and integrity of Kenya journalists in the discharge of their professional duties.

"This council feels that these unwarranted attacks may be the forerunner of unjust restrictions on the freedom of expression as defined by the Charter of the United Nations.

"The council therefore feels that the presidents of the two major political parties should re-state in unambiguous terms their respective policies towards the continued freedom of the Press in Kenya after independence.

"Any attempt to curtail the freedom of the Press to report factually day-to-day developments will only earn an independent Kenya Government the censure of millions of people, in the same manner as the rulers of South Africa, Angola and Mozambique.

"At this crucial juncture in the Colony's transition to independence, when the Press has—on the admission of African leaders themselves—a major rôle to play in Kenya's development, members of this union, realizing their own heavy responsibilities, will continue to do all in their power to ensure objective and unbiased reporting and presentation of news."

Multi-Racial Union of Journalists

Though formed as recently as August 25, the K.U.J. has already 80 members, all but seven of whom (Asians) are Europeans or Africans, the former only slightly outnumbering the latter.

Mr. Alastair Matheson (of the Government Information Service) is president; Mr. Joram Amadi (*Taiya Leo*) vice-president; Mr. J. Rodrigues (*Daily Nation*, Nairobi) general secretary; and Mr. David Saxby (*Standard*, Nairobi) hon. treasurer.

The other members of the council are Messrs. C. Akwera (*Nation*), J. Abuoga (of the public relations department of an oil company), D. Barnett (*Nation*), A. J. Hughes (*Standard*), C. Karadia (*Nation*), J. Kinothia (*Baraza*), P. Macdonald (*Standard*), and E. Marsden (*Standard*).

Of the full council six are Europeans, four Africans, and two Asians.

Mr. Masinde Muliro, vice-president of K.A.D.U. replied:—

"K.A.D.U. believes in a free Press upheld by the Bill of Rights which is written into the Constitution. If Kenya is sufficiently mature to embark upon independence, then we are mature enough to enjoy a truly free Press, though at time we may all be subjected to its criticisms.

Press Should Comment Without Fear or Favour

"Any encroachment upon the rights of the individual of the Press is a matter of interpretation by the courts of the Bill of Rights, and it is not for political parties or individuals to dictate in such circumstances or to tolerate only those organs which support their particular view.

"The Press has a duty both now and after independence to report and comment upon events without fear or favour. It has a duty to bring into the open things that are said at public meetings and things that are happening throughout the country. It must not fearfully gloss over statements that are tantamount to incitement.

"Only those of evil intent need fear a free Press.

"K.A.D.U. have no fear whatever of any of their statements being given full publicity. We are completely open. We have no secret oathing, brutal intimidation by youth wings, or any underground movement to hide.

"Neither have K.A.D.U. tried to blame the Press, the Europeans, the 'imperialists', or anyone else for such things as tribalism. We have merely acknowledged its existence and sought to cater for it with a suitable Constitution.

"Do K.A.D.U. believe in the freedom of the Press after independence? The answer is an unequivocal 'Yes'. We do not have reservations about the Bill of Rights."

Kenyatta, president of K.A.N.U., wrote to the K.U.J.:—

"Since I entered politics I have always championed human rights and the freedom of expression for every individual. The concept of freedom of expression includes as an integral part of the definition the freedom of the person.

"At the Lancaster House Conference, I and my party upheld very firmly the Bill of Rights which includes the freedom of expression and the freedom of the Press. This Bill of Rights will be an integral part of the Constitution of self-governing Kenya.

"My party will not approve, endorse or tolerate any tampering with this Bill of Rights and the freedoms contained in its provisions. Additionally, any violation of such freedom will mean a violation of the Constitution itself, and the person affected may resort to the court of law for protection of the freedom affected.

"I must add, however, that every freedom calls for reciprocal responsibility. The Press has the duty to report accurately and fully in order to give a balanced report regarding the affairs of the country. The Press therefore has a very important rôle to play in the nation-building process.

"Giving distorted reports is not an exercise of the freedom but rather it is irresponsible licence. Such licence will not be allowed to be practised in the independent Kenya, because it is a violation of the freedom of expression, and consequently, a violation of the Constitution itself.

"The Press need not have any fears regarding the curtailment of the freedom of the Press, but at the same time the Press must never forget that it is its duty to make use of that freedom in a responsible manner."

Mr. John Keen, organising secretary of K.A.N.U., said, however, that it was the policy of the party that for the first five years after independence the Press in Kenya should be brought under strict control.

No Freedom After Independence

He had previously said at a party rally at Limuru that there would be no freedom of the Press after independence. In his speech appeared this passage:—

"There is a group of newspapers owned by the Aga Khan which is very damaging to African unity in Kenya. If these newspapers continue to promote African disunity we will deal with them very ruthlessly after independence."

Mr. Muliro commented:—

"Statements made at K.A.N.U.'s week-end meeting at Limuru have highlighted for the country once more the confusion, inconsistencies, and lack of policy in K.A.N.U.

"Messrs. Kenyatta, Mboya and Keen, in order to disguise their own shortcomings, have attacked Europeans, settlers, imperialists, and the Press in a way that is reminiscent of African politics in the 1950s, not the 1960s. No national unity will ever be produced by trying to build on purely negative emotions.

"K.A.D.U., on the other hand, having established regionalism, will use it to create true unity built from ground level, in which each individual is secure in the knowledge that his rights will be properly protected.

"At this Limuru meeting Mr. Mboya, in a moment of outdated racialism, referred to Europeans in big cars and said that their money should be used to help the masses. People will observe, however, that Mr. Mboya, Kenyatta, Ngei and others in K.A.N.U. are the owners of the most expensive cars available. This is in contrast to the modest means of transport used by K.A.D.U. leaders.

"All three speakers attacked the Press, and Mr. Keen, uncontradicted by Kenyatta and Mr. Mboya, went so far as to declare that there would be no freedom of the Press after independence—despite the fact that in the Bill of Rights, to which they themselves agreed in London, freedom of the Press is one of the fundamental concepts.

"I ask the people of this country to remember that it is Mr. Kenyatta, and not the Press, who has referred to other Africans as 'insects who must be eliminated'. I suppose it is this type of thing which Mr. Mboya does not wish the Press to report."

Writing as Minister of Labour, Mr. Mboya had sent

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Conference of Commonwealth P.Ms.

Membership of Uganda and Tanganyika

THE COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE opened on Monday morning in Marlborough House, a royal palace given by the Queen as a meeting-place for representatives of the Commonwealth.

The current gathering is expected to last 10 days, of which about a week is likely to be taken up with discussions of the proposal that the United Kingdom should join the European Economic Community.

Half of the *communiqué* issued on Monday was concerned with East Africa, the references being in the following terms:—

"In opening the meeting the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom extended a special welcome to the Prime Ministers of the four Commonwealth countries which have attained independence since the last Commonwealth meeting in 1961—Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica and Trinidad.

"The meeting noted that Uganda would attain independence in October, and agreed to recognize her from that date as a fellow-member of the Commonwealth. They extended to the Government and people of Uganda their warm good wishes for the country's future.

Tanganyika Republic

"The Prime Minister of Tanganyika informed the meeting that it was the intention of his Government to introduce a republican form of Constitution from December 9, 1962.

"Mr. Kawawa said it was his country's desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth and to accept the Queen as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations, and, as such, Head of the Commonwealth.

"The heads of delegations of the other member countries of the Commonwealth assured the Prime Minister of Tanganyika that the present relations between their countries and Tanganyika would remain unaffected by this constitutional change, and they would be happy to recognize Tanganyika's continued membership of the Commonwealth".

Petitions from U.N.I.P. and Z.A.P.U.

Soon after the Prime Ministers had assembled petitions from the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia and the Zimbabwe African People's Union of Southern Rhodesia were handed to officials at Marlborough House.

The U.N.I.P. memorandum, presented by Mr. Sipalo, London representative of the party, referred to the "false position of the Prime Minister of the so-called Central African Federation", asked for "burial" of the Federation, suggested that Sir Roy Welensky should be "dismissed from the conference", and requested the conference to discuss "the unholy alliance" between the Federation, South Africa, and "Dictator Salazar", which it was alleged, threatened the peace of Southern Africa.

Sir Roy Welensky was charged with "intriguing with Tshombe, puppet ruler of Katanga", and with "seeking to undermine the resolution of the United Nations and weaken the authority of that august assembly".

Saying that African leaders from the Federation should have been invited to the Prime Ministers' Conference, the memorandum gave a warning that "the people of Zambia" would not feel bound by any commitments made by the "imposter" Sir Roy Welensky.

The Z.A.P.U. memorandum, presented by Mr. J. Chirimbanji, of the party's London office, questioned Sir Roy's credentials and said that the duty of H.M. Government was either to grant independence to the Central African territories under democratically elected Governments or to assume responsibility for their international interests. The people of the component territories, it was asserted, could not be properly represented by the Federal authorities or by Sir Roy, "who is personally committed to preserving the Federation against the determined opposition of the majority of the people".

The Queen will give a dinner party at Buckingham Palace this evening for the delegates and their wives.

On Tuesday evening they were the guests at Admiralty House of the Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy Macmillan.

Delegates from East and Central Africa

Britain's Surrender of Political Authority

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Welensky arrived on Saturday for the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, which opened on Monday. With the Prime Minister at the conference will be the Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. J. M. Caldicott.

Officials accompanying the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance are Mr. F. H. N. Parry, Secretary to the Office of the Prime Minister and External Affairs; Mr. H. C. Ballingall, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs; Mr. W. S. Parker, principal private secretary to the Prime Minister; and Mr. Malcolm Jones, of the Federal Treasury.

The Prime Minister said at London Airport that if Britain joined the Common Market the Federation would accept associate membership. The decision would have to be made by the United Kingdom, of course, but he would hate to see any development which would weaken Commonwealth ties. What had to be considered was whether the inevitable surrender of political authority which Britain would have to make would be justified in terms of the economic benefits to the Commonwealth as a whole.

Sir Roy and Lady Welensky will break their journey from London to pay short unofficial visits to Paris and Rome.

Mr. Kawawa's Statement

Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who arrived last Friday, is accompanied by the Minister for Finance, Mr. Paul Bomani, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. George Kahama, and senior officials, among them Mr. Dunstan Omari, Mr. C. de N. Hill, Mr. Edward Halwenge, and Dr. V. K. Kyaruzi, Permanent Secretaries respectively to the Prime Minister's Office, the Treasury, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Ministry of External Affairs and Defence.

A party of Tanganyika students led by their president, Mr. Frederick Rwegalulira, were at the airport to welcome the Prime Minister.

Replying to a reporter who asked about Tanganyika's attitude to the European Common Market, the Prime Minister said: "Our attitude in East Africa is that first of all we have to maintain our own common market in East Africa. Any line we take must be an East African line. We don't want to have any political links outside East Africa which may jeopardize our trade with any other part of the world". Tanganyika must decide every issue on its own merits and on how it affected Tanganyika.

Friendship in Trade

Tanganyika hoped that the European Common Market issue was not one to break up the Commonwealth. "We would like to maintain the Commonwealth", he added. "That is in fact our concern if the United Kingdom joins: what will be the future of the Commonwealth? But we would like at the same time to be free to trade. We are not living only today. We want future generations to have a better position to develop, and it is we who are laying the foundations. It is from that point that we have to make our decisions".

Tanganyika felt it would be possible to find means to maintain "our Commonwealth". Tanganyika did not want any political alignments. Its policy was one of friendship with all parts of the world, friendship which would be reflected in trade.

Mr. Kawawa lunched that day with Mr. Macmillan. Mr. Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was present.

Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, told reporters at the airport that he wished to say nothing about his Government's attitude to associated status.

Mr. Gichuru, Finance Minister in Kenya, arrived the same day, as one of the advisers to the Colonial Secretary.

PERSONALIA

MR. ERSKINE GRANT-DALTON is now Clerk of the Federal Assembly.

MR. CHARLES E. RUSHING is acting as American Consul in Salisbury.

The autobiography of LORD CHANDOS is to be published in London in October.

M. ROBERT BENSINON has been appointed French vice-consul in the Federation.

MR. DON BATH, deputy principal of Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro, is leaving Kenya.

The REV. JULIUS ADOYO, from Kenya, has been appointed priest-in-charge of a Rugby parish.

MR. E. R. BLOCK, a member of Nairobi City Council, will be out of Kenya until mid-November.

MR. WILFRED BROOKS and MR. THOMAS PEATLING have been appointed to the Federal Grain Marketing Board.

MR. D. R. DAVIS, a Crown counsel in Kenya, is to go to the British Solomon Islands as Assistant Attorney-General.

To mark the silver jubilee in the episcopate of BISHOP MARADAN, a tuberculosis sanatorium is to be built in Seychelles.

MR. G. VAMOS has been co-opted to Nairobi City Council while COUNCILLOR MRS. SCOTT is absent from the Colony.

MR. MAURICE BENOY, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Defence, is on leave. MR. FRANCIS JAMES is acting in his stead.

MR. M. HALCROW, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, will be on leave in the U.K. until early December.

MR. E. H. HALSE has been promoted Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, where he has been Deputy Commissioner.

MR. P. H. A. BROWNRIGG has been appointed an alternate director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., to MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER.

MR. JOHN MWAKANGALE has been appointed secretary to the National Housing Corporation set up in Tanganyika to develop housing schemes.

MR. JAMES L. REID, general manager of Roan Antelope division of the R.S.T. group, has been appointed a local director of Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd.

DR. J. C. LIKIMANI, who left Government service in 1958 to start private practice in Nairobi, has been appointed Assistant Chief Medical Officer in Kenya.

MR. C. H. TARGETT, of Bulawayo, is the new chairman of the Rhodesian Institute of Management. MR. E. V. H. CORBISHLEY, of Salisbury, is vice-chairman.

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Land Settlement in Kenya, has said that about 60 European farms in the Colony are to be purchased on compassionate grounds.

MR. CHARLES JOHNSON has been appointed to the Federal Agricultural Research Council following the resignation of MR. RICHARD KETTLEWELL on his retirement.

MR. HARRIS L. WOFFORD, an American who holds law degrees from Yale and Harvard, has just arrived in Addis Ababa as regional director of the Peace Corps for Africa.

MR. W. B. HAVELICK, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, and MR. R. S. ALEXANDER have been sworn in as members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

The Minister for Communications, Power and Works in Tanganyika, MR. AMIR JAMAL, left Dar es Salaam yesterday for London en route for New York, where he is due next Monday. From October 10 to 12 he will attend a conference in Puerto Rico.

MR. P. A. L. CHUKWUMAH, lately of the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Labour, who is now director of the Inter-African Labour Institute, has visited Kenya and Uganda.

MISS MELDRITA LAURENTE has set a new Kenya record for the women's 100 yards with a time of 11.3 seconds. She was competing in the Coast provincial championships.

While MR. DENNIS O'DONOVAN is on leave, MR. EDWIN MORRIS is acting as Federal Government solicitor. MR. ROBERT THOMSON has assumed duty as secretary to the Ministry of Law.

Commonwealth scholarships have been awarded to the following students from the Federation: MISS PATRICIA DOYLE and MESSRS. N. J. AUSTIN, M. M. HENDERSON, J. O. MEIKLE, and J. TATTERSFIELD.

DR. ARTHUR LEWIS, an economist who has been closely concerned with Colonial affairs for many years, has been appointed Professor of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, U.S.A.

MRS. DOROTHY KASHAJA is attending in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R., a conference convened by the Soviet Women's Organization to discuss adult education for women.

MR. BRENT HUTTON-WILLIAMS has arrived in Salisbury to take up his appointment as head of the Southern Rhodesian Government's public relations and information services, which are to be greatly expanded.

MR. PAUL FORDHAM has taken over as principal of the College of Social Studies at Kikuyu, near Nairobi, on the retirement of MR. H. C. WILTSHIRE. More than 180 students attended the first year's course last year.

For health reasons MR. J. B. COTTAM will retire tomorrow from the managing directorship of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., the store group which has a Rhodesian subsidiary. His successor will be MR. R. T. GWYNN.

MAJOR "DICK" LAWSON, who twice rescued missionaries in northern Katanga from mutinous Congolese troops in January, has been awarded a high Belgian military decoration, the Croix d'Officier de l'Ordre de Leopold.

MR. IDI MTINGWA, secretary of the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions, Ltd. in Tanganyika, has returned from a 10-day visit to Russia, where he attended a Moscow conference on the consumer co-operative movement.

MR. E. COTTINGTON, who for some 30 years has been connected with the coffee growing industry in Kenya, first in the Agricultural Department and then at Jacaranda coffee research station, has retired, but will act as visiting agent to a number of estates.

The Economy Commission appointed to examine the Kenya Government's deficit budgeting has returned to London to prepare its report. The chairman is MR. S. S. MENNER, and Sir GEORGE HANCOCK and MR. K. C. JACOBS completed the team. PROFESSOR R. C. TRAVIS, chairman of the Fiscal Commission, and the other two members, DR. A. H. MARSHALL and DR. PAUL GIBSON, have also left the Colony to await the report of the Regional Boundaries Commission before returning to complete their examination of revenue sources with particular reference to the division of powers between the Central Government and the regions proposed at the Kenya Constitutional Conference.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

St. Catherine's School, Brighton, England, Boarding School for Girls. A few immediate vacancies for Africans of 15 years and over. G.E. 1000.

MR. D. KONKOLA, a Federal M.P., has been dismissed from the office of president of the Central African People's Union of Northern Rhodesia by its general council for alleged "insubordination". MR. D. MAANGO, a former U.F.P. official, is the new president.

MR. MESHACK NDISI is the first Kenya African to be appointed a senior labour officer. The son of an African pastor, he was educated at Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Ruskin College, Oxford. Later he took a special course at I.L.O. headquarters in Geneva.

LIEUT.-COMMISSIONER CLARENCE D. WISEMAN, a former territorial commander of the Salvation Army in East Africa, has been appointed principal at the International Training College in London. His successor is COLONEL F. J. ADLAM, who has been in Kenya for many years.

SIR JOHN MUIR, chairman of the James Finlay group of tea-growing companies, has been appointed chairman of George Payne & Co., Ltd., makers of "Poppets" chocolates. He is a director of National & Grindlays Bank, Royal Insurance Company, Scottish United Investors, and other companies.

MR. L. G. SAGINI, Minister for Education in Kenya, accompanied by MR. W. D. GREGG, his Permanent Secretary, and DR. J. M. HYSEOP, principal of the Royal College, Nairobi, have attended a U.N.E.S.C.O. conference in Tananarive, Madagascar, on the development of higher education in Africa.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN, a lecturer on marketing problems at Oxford University, and MR. REGINALD HAYNS, a food technologist with the British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association who has visited Kenya, are in Zanzibar for F.A.O. to advise the Government on developing the island's fruit industry.

When opening new departments at the Consolata Mission Hospital at Nkubu in the Meru District last week, Kenya's Minister for Health, Mr. F. M. G. MATI, gave a warning that the Government would be very hard pressed to maintain its present standard of medical services, let alone improve them, because of lack of funds.

MR. G. J. E. REIDE, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika, was a schoolmaster before the last war. Later he was called to the Bar, and after serving in a legal branch of H.M. Customs and Excise joined the Control Commission in Germany. Five years later, in 1951, he went to Tanganyika as a resident magistrate.

CHIEF H. M. LUGUSHA, of Tabora, a member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, and previously Deputy Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislature, is to act as mediator in a dispute between the management and staff of East African Railways & Harbours. He adjudicated a dispute between the Tanganyika Mineworkers' Union and Williamson's Diamonds, Ltd.

MR. PAUL BEMANI, Finance Minister, and MR. CYRIL W. HILL, his Permanent Secretary, will leave London for Washington on Saturday to attend the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association. They have accompanied the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, MR. RAHIMU KAWAWA, to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference during the past week.

MR. B. CHUMWANGA, president of the recently formed Convention African National Union in Nyasaland, claims to have drawn up a plan for a new political association in the Federation. The body, the Nyasaland Council, was set up as an independent association which has received the approval of Mr. HARRY MURPHY, leader of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, and numerous African leaders in Southern Rhodesia.

Obituary

Baroness Karen Blixen-Finecke

KAREN, BARONESS BLIXEN-FINECKE, who has died in Copenhagen, aged 77, was a Dane, whose father had been for years a trapper among the Red Indians, and from whom she inherited a gift for writing. She began writing short stories as a girl, and studied painting in Copenhagen, Paris and Rome. In 1914 she married a cousin, and in 1921 they went to live on a coffee estate near Nairobi. She loved the ten years spent in East Africa, and several years after leaving the Colony she wrote "Out of Africa", a straight-forward, charming account of life in Kenya which had a great success in Europe and America.

She had already written "Seven Gothic Tales", which had been very well received, and thereafter she wrote a number of other books, usually under the pen-name Isak Dinesen (her maiden name). A novel of hers published last year under the title "Shadows in the Grass" also had Kenya as its subject. Her short stories, some of them unusually long, had great success critically and commercially.

Colonel William H. Ralston

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY RALSTON, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., of Chomwedzi Farm, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, died last week in Salisbury at the age of 69.

The son of Major-General Ralston, C.B., of Warrickhill, Ayrshire, Scotland, he was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned in the British Army in 1902, he transferred in the following year to the Indian Army. In the 1914-15 war he served in Mesopotamia and Palestine, retiring in 1930.

He settled in Southern Rhodesia two years later, and was M.P. (United Party) for Marandellas from 1939 to 1946. He acted as Rhodesian Liaison Officer in the Middle East in 1942-43 and was Minister of Defence in 1945-46, dealing with marked success with the demobilization problem. He did not stand in the general election of April, 1946.

He is survived by Mrs. Ralston and two stepsons.

DR. G. ARNOLD, O.B.E., D.S.C., A.R.C., a former director of the National Museum of Rhodesia, has died at the age of 81 in Bulawayo.

MR. ROBERT ALLAN, O.B.E., M.C., D.C.M., who has died in Salisbury, aged 74, arrived in Bulawayo in 1914 as an assistant master at Milton School. On the outbreak of war soon afterwards he joined the Rhodesian Forces to serve in South-West Africa. That campaign over, he went to East Africa, where he was transferred to the Loyal (North Lancashire) Regt. Later he received the immediate award of the M.C. for conspicuous gallantry as a captain in the Machine Gun Corps. After demobilization he was successively headmaster of Que Que, Gatooma, and Prince Edward junior schools before becoming education officer in 1942 and then chief inspector of schools.

THE HON. JOHN PARKER, second son of Lord Parker of Waddington, died recently in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 70. He arrived in Rhodesia in 1912, and formed a syndicate for the 30,000-acre Lone Cow estate near Bulawayo, where he bought his own farm after service in the 1914-18 war as an observer with the Royal Flying Corps. He was assistant private secretary to the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Drummond Chaplin, and was afterwards secretary to the Rhodesian Agricultural Union and the Dairy and Pig Control Boards. When the Rhodesian Tobacco Association and the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board were formed in 1938 he was appointed secretary to both.

Arson and Violence in S. Rhodesia

"Zimbabwe Liberation Army" Formed

ONE AFRICAN WAS SHOT DEAD and another wounded last Friday when a small police detachment at Kariba had to open fire with shotguns on a charging mob of some 300 Africans who were chanting Z.A.P.U. slogans and throwing stones. Tear-gas had failed to disperse their advance on the location superintendent's house. Fifty arrests were made, and extra police and two companies of troops have been flown in.

About 800 Africans employed by the Federal Power Board and Impresit, the Kariba Dam contractors, struck work the same day, but returned on Monday. House servants stayed away from work because of intimidation.

Police searched the Salisbury headquarters of Z.A.P.U. and took away documents, a duplicating machine, and a leaflet claiming that the party would be banned next day when the Unlawful Organizations Act was gazetted.

On the previous Wednesday, police had opened fire on African youths in Umtali, injuring two. After a day spent roaming in gangs, throwing stones and practising intimidation, they were demonstrating over the alleged expulsion of 113 students from the teachers' training college. The college authorities have stated that 90 students were sent home after staging a sit-down strike because six pupils had been dismissed as unsuitable to be teachers.

A general store and a butchery at Kariba were set on fire that evening, causing damage estimated at £15,000. Two sticks of gelignite were found nearby. "Z.A.P.U." had been smeared in white paint on the wall. All telephone wires to Kariba township had been cut.

A bush fire covering 12 square miles was started near Gwelo on Friday.

At the week-end attempts were made to blow up a bridge on the Umtali-Fort Victoria main road. Two classrooms at an African school near Sinoia were burnt out, as was the European farmers' clubhouse at Zaka, near Fort Victoria. Road blocks were set up by Africans in some areas. In Umtali policemen's houses and a car were stoned; 10 youths were arrested for trying to prevent people going to a new beer-hall.

More than 100 acts of arson, intimidation and violence have occurred during the past fortnight. In the incidents four people have died and several have been wounded in the African townships.

Police in Bulawayo are investigating the source of leaflets distributed by the "Zimbabwe Liberation Army" which criticize African politicians for their "large rallies, talk and conferences with imperialists", adding: "We do not believe in these ourselves. White people do not understand words. They understand a real fight". The "army" claims to be ready, after four months' planning, to "free" Southern Rhodesia. Z.A.P.U. has denied any connexion with the group, describing its leaflets as the work of reactionary movements which were bound to spring up in a country of discontented people.

"Government in Exile"

The Z.A.P.U. leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, now in London to "observe" the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, flew unexpectedly to Dar es Salaam last week, where, it was conjectured, he might be arranging to form a 'government in exile' should his party be banned. Party funds have already been deposited in the Tanganyika capital. *The Times* correspondent in Salisbury cabled that he had been authoritatively informed that when Mr. Nkomo was in New York in June he was urged by some U.N. members to form a 'government in exile', a plan thought to have the support of Mr. Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

Mr. Nkomo said in Dar es Salaam that police in Southern Rhodesia had received instructions to provoke disturbances at meetings addressed by him so that they might have an excuse to shoot him, and he is reported to have alleged that his vice-president, Dr. T. S. Parerenyatwa—who was killed in a motor accident last month—had been murdered, the driver of the car having stated that eight Europeans had beaten him and Dr. Parerenyatwa and left them for dead.

Mr. Cyril Hatty, who was deputizing for Sir Edgar Whitehead who was visiting Fort Victoria, issued a statement in Salisbury saying "categorically that the Government issued no instructions to the police to go to public meetings and provoke trouble and then to shoot Nkomo. The whole suggestion is quite preposterous. Equally nonsensical is the suggestion concerning the cause of the death of Dr. Parerenyatwa in a road and rail accident on August 14. All available witnesses will be required to give evidence in open court at the inquest in Bulawayo".

Pioneer Day—Without Pioneers

Prime Minister's Statement

OCCUPATION DAY, as October 12 was long known in Southern Rhodesia, is now to be known as Pioneer Day.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of the Colony, said (*inter alia*) in the Legislative Assembly last week, in that connexion:—

"I deprecate the Leader of the Opposition trying to make political capital out of this. Last year discussions began with the Salisbury Municipality, who had always been the hosts on these occasions. Having had a great deal of difficulty over protocol these days, when we have a large diplomatic corps, they felt the occasion was no longer suitable to be a municipal one, and it was arranged that the two Pioneer Societies should take over as the organizers and conveners on this day.

"The Leader of the Opposition is completely incorrect about the Bill which was passed last year. The request for the change of name came from the Pioneer Societies themselves, who requested the Government to alter the name of the day.

"The arrangements for this year are a banquet the night before for the people concerned in the ceremony, and on this occasion I shall definitely attend myself. The hoisting of the flag ceremony with the band will go forward as it has always done. A Minister will be present and a representative of the Governor. The invitation sent to the Governor asked that he or his representative should attend. His Excellency is overseas at present. There will also be a tea party for the representatives of the societies at Governor's Lodge in the afternoon.

Disorderly Behaviour on Public Occasions

"This change had nothing whatever to do with any disturbances last year. We should never have allowed anything of that nature to affect the arrangements. There are no longer any of the original pioneers still left, and it is now a question of their descendants, not of the pioneers themselves any more.

"It has not been customary on other celebrations of a national character such as this for the Governor to be present in person every year. Hon. members will be aware of the annual service of commemoration at the Rhodes Statue, another of our historical events at which the Governor is always represented but in recent years has not usually attended in person.

"In earlier days Occupation Day used to be a public holiday in Mashopaland only, and not in Matabeleland. Since I have been in this country that was the position.

"We shall have an opportunity of which I intend to take full advantage at the Pioneer banquet of paying tribute once again to those who have made Southern Rhodesia as we know it possible. There is not the slightest doubt in the mind of any member of this House of the debt we all owe to the pioneers.

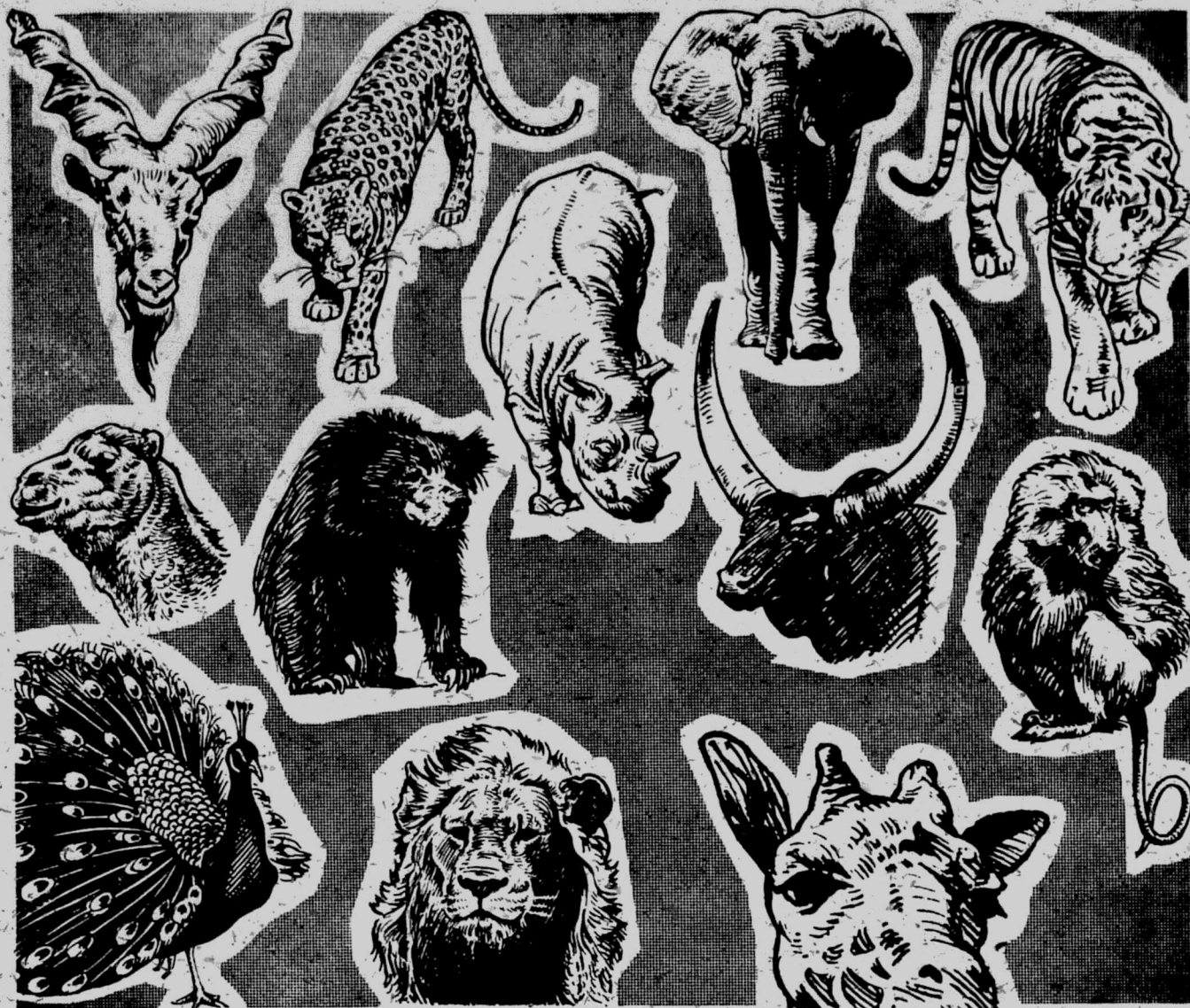
"It is not true that advice was given by Ministers to His Excellency on account of anything whatsoever to do with any disorders. If anyone attempts to interfere with the ceremony this year by creating some disorder, they will be severely dealt with. It is a solemn national occasion which the people of this country have come to treasure and that dignity must be preserved. I intend to see that it is preserved.

"I again express my regret that this has been raised as a political issue. Negotiations have been proceeding for 14 months, and if the Leader of the Opposition had cared to come and ascertain from the Government the true facts he would have been shown the minutes of the discussions that took place with both the municipality and the Pioneer Association.

"If certain people in this country believe the sort of statement he is putting out, it would give them great comfort. We as a Government have no intention that the people to whom I refer should receive any comfort whatsoever. Those who behave in a disorderly manner on great public occasions put themselves quite beyond the reach of decent society".

African Affairs Board

THE AFRICAN AFFAIRS BOARD of the Federal Parliament now consists of Mr. H. E. Davies (chairman), Colonel J. P. Feeny (deputy chairman), and Messrs. J. R. N. Chinyama, F. B. Macrae, S. J. Moyo, and J. J. Simukonda.



Giraffa Capensis

(the Giraffe)

represents Tanganyika
in our gallery of wild life

But it is not only for their fauna that our parts of the world are remarkable. Their contribution to the trade of the world increases yearly—and our own capacity to serve them increases too. In the last ten years, the resources of National and Grindlays Bank Limited, which incorporate the Eastern Branches of Lloyds Bank Limited, have risen from £150 million to £250 million. The number of branches operating in countries overseas has increased from 50 to 150. Unrivalled banking facilities are therefore available for all who trade or travel in the countries served by the Bank.

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Mr. Caldicott Succeeds Sir D. Macintyre

As Finance Minister of the Federation

MR. JOHN MOORE CALDICOTT, C.M.G., M.P., Federal Minister for the Public Service, with, in addition, special responsibility for European Common Market problems, who has become Federal Minister of Finance in succession to Sir Donald Macintyre, was born in 1900 in Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in the English Cotswolds, and was educated at Shrewsbury School.

He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1925 after serving during the 1914-18 war in the Royal Air Force, and has since farmed in the Umvukwes district. Before entering politics he was president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and later vice-president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, of which he was president from 1946 to 1948.

Elected to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament as Member for Mazoe in 1948, he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Lands three years later. In 1953, when the Federation came into being, he was elected to the Federal Parliament as Member for Darwin, and became Federal Minister of Agriculture and Federal Minister of Health. In November, 1956, he was also appointed Federal Minister for the Public Service.

After the 1958 general election Mr. Caldicott left those posts, but retained responsibility for the Public Service while accepting the new Ministry of Economic Affairs. In June, 1959, he relieved the Federal Prime Minister of the Ministry of Defence. When a new Cabinet was formed this year, Sir Malcolm Barrow, the Deputy Prime Minister, took over Defence and Economic Affairs from Mr. Caldicott, for it had then been decided that he should become Finance Minister this month. He received the C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours List of 1955.

Constituencies in Northern Rhodesia

U.N.I.P. Said to Feel Confident

FOUR OF THE 15 UPPER ROLL constituencies in Northern Rhodesia have been demarcated in rural areas for the forthcoming general election. The lower roll has four urban and 11 rural constituencies. In the national seats, five combine urban and rural voters, six have just rural voters, and two urban voters alone.

Mr. Kaunda, leader of U.N.I.P., was reported to regard his chances favourably, feeling that the four rural seats on the upper roll can be won by his party.

He had a secret meeting in Elisabethville with President Tshombe last week. As chairman of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa, Mr. Kaunda warned him of "the futility of backing a dying horse like Sir Roy Welensky, or Nkumbula and the Federation".

Mr. Kaunda claimed in Ndola that his party had been offered money by the World Bank to finance industrial expansion if it wins the elections, and had received similar offers from concerns in Britain and Scandinavia. He said that if his party gained a majority and the national seats were not all filled, he would prefer a coalition which could approach the Colonial Office for a new Constitution. A World Bank spokesman in Washington said that the bank had not discussed plans for the Federation with anyone.

The African National Congress is alleged to have received some £25,000 this week from Katanga for its election campaign, making well over £70,000 to date, which has been used to buy 25 vehicles, six radio transmitters to contact provincial party offices from Lusaka, and a European-style bungalow for the president, Mr. Nkumbula.

Nine prominent officials of African district councils and Municipal councils in Kenya, including the Mayor of Mombasa, the Deputy Mayor of Nairobi, and three A.D.C. chairmen, are on a three-months' visit to the United States at the invitation of the Agency for International Development. On their way back they will attend a five-day programme in Britain on local government administration.

The Truth About the Federation

Mr. S. E. R. Wynne's Broadcast Talk

MR. S. E. R. WYNNE, managing director of Voice & Vision, public relations consultants to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was questioned last week in a "Listeners Answer Back" programme of the B.B.C.

Mr. Percy Cudlipp, a well-known Fleet Street journalist, presided.

Speaking about the work done by his company for the Federal Government, Mr. Wynne said:—

"We have been criticized for organizing parties of Members of Parliament to go to Rhodesia to see for themselves what happens there. When they go we are not so stupid as only to present them to the M.Ps. of the party in power. We are at great pains to make sure that they meet the Opposition, the white extremists on the right, and the black extremists.

"The more we know about everything—including our politicians and their policies—the better for us all. If they would advertise these things openly, in newspapers, on hoardings, in booklets and pamphlets, in speeches, it would be good for every one of us".

B.B.C. Bias

A member of the audience said that among his friends he seemed for a long time to be alone in siding with Sir Roy Welensky, whom he had always regarded as a forthright and jolly good chap who knew what he was talking about. But everyone he had heard on the B.B.C. talking about Sir Roy had had a bias against him.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Wynne said that the expenses of M.Ps. visiting Rhodesia were paid by the Federal Government. He continued:—

"One of the lamentable things in this country is that we don't send our own M.Ps. abroad sufficiently for them to be properly informed on matters on which they have to take very vital decisions in the House of Commons. Many of them don't know what's going on in other parts of the world. If our own country won't send M.Ps. around to see what's happening elsewhere, and if another Government invites them to come and see for themselves, and if the Prime Minister of that Government, in this case Sir Roy Welensky, says that anyone can come here and see what we're doing, I think there's nothing wrong at all in organizing these parties.

"We advise the Federal Government over a broad front—not only the taking of M.Ps. and other people to this country to see for themselves what happens there. We have helped to re-organize their information services here and here. We help them with the production of films and booklets and advertising.

"One result is that a critical American journalist a month or two ago said of the Information Department of the Federal Government that he believed it to be the best in the world. He said that if you ask a straight question you get a straight answer—even if it's an answer unfavourable to the Government. That is what we exist to do—and I'm very proud that we do it".

Federal Exchange Control to Continue

EXCHANGE CONTROL is to be extended indefinitely, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, the new Federal Minister of Finance, announced last week in Salisbury. He said that on reviewing the position the Government considered that circumstances were still such that it would not be possible to remove control next February, when the present legislation was due to expire. "The Government has also come to the conclusion that the extension of control by periods of 12 months itself imports an element of uncertainty into the economy which ought to be eliminated. It is the Government's intention that when legislation is renewed no specific date will be set for its expiry. The Government will keep the situation continually under review and will remove control when it is possible to do so without harm to the economy. The Government's present view is that it will probably be necessary to retain some measure of control over the movement of funds, other than non-residents' funds, for some years to come".



Salisbury, Capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a city of skyscrapers in the middle of Africa.



Nairobi, Capital of Kenya, Gateway to Southern Africa. Five miles from the lion's roar.

Holiday time in East Africa and Rhodesia!



Victoria Falls — twice as high as Niagara and one and a half times as wide.

East African Airways and Central African Airways know Africa well and have provided the traveller and businessman with a comprehensive network of services which cover most of southern Africa. Daily jet services from London by EAA, CAA, BOAC, and SAA get you here in a mere 12 hours.

In these days of cheaper and faster air travel, many more people can afford a holiday that is really different — a visit to East Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Modern cities like Salisbury and Nairobi have all "mod. cons." including plushy air-conditioned hotels and first class shops, restaurants and night clubs. From these hives of 20th century progress, you can step into the Africa that has barely changed in a thousand years — Africa the last stronghold of the animal kingdom, the home of strange tribes and drum-beats in the night; a huge land that boasts such scenic beauties as Mt. Kilimanjaro, the Great Rift Valley, the Victoria Falls and mighty Kariba — largest man-made lake in the world.



The romantic East African coast — palm fringed beaches, skin diving and Big Game fishing.



CAA and EAA
CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

(S101 EAA)

Kenya Threatened With Civil War

(Continued from page 47)

is surely viewing the scene through rose-coloured spectacles. "Which is better, to have the strength to maintain the Government which in two generations has created a prosperous self-supporting Colony, or to risk the introduction of a hotch-potch of United Nations personnel—another alien power already bankrupted by its Congo adventure, and of course totally devoid of local experience? That would surely be the very height of African nonsense."

Asked to comment on *The Times* report, Sir Anthony Swann, Minister of Defence in Kenya, said that it was "substantially correct", and that the Land Freedom Army had a deliberate plan to provoke civil war after independence, with its followers bent on seizing power. They intended to take European-owned land and wanted top jobs in an African Government.

In the Rift Valley Province, where they were concentrating on the fringe areas disputed by various tribes, there were about 100 hard-core fanatics and up to 800 hangers-on, composed of criminals, unemployed, and spivs, Sir Anthony said.

"In many cases their supporters are those who were involved in Mau Mau and who were subsequently restricted. Kikuyu subversion in the Rift Valley is one of the two great threats to Kenya's security. The other is the tension between the Somali secessionists and the anti-secessionists in the Northern Province. There is no indication that the Land Freedom Army is being assisted by politicians of any group."

Nothing Better To Do

The Finance Minister, Mr. James Gichuru, dismissed the report as "very exaggerated" when he reached London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. He said:

"We must be honest and admit that these things do exist, but it is just a few disgruntled people with nothing better to do who go out into the forests and gang together. Most of the members are out-of-work youths. If we could solve our economic problems and find work for young people we would be able to solve the problem." There had been no major incidents involving the Land Freedom Army, which we have had now for a long time, our Minister of Defence has said very often that the Kenya Government is capable of containing it.

At a rally at Githunguri on Saturday Kenyatta said that if newspaper reports that some Kikuyu were going back to the forests, making guns, taking unlawful oaths, and preparing for civil war after independence were true, then they should stop doing such things. He was reported to have condemned "forthrightly" the Land Freedom Army, the Rift Valley Society, and the Society of the Impoverished (which operates near his own home a few miles from Githunguri).

Kenya's independence will be delayed by Britain if there are further troubles. Even after independence, no African Government will tolerate violence and lawlessness. Mau Mau is a danger which has been eradicated and must never be mentioned, the former Mau Mau manager warned.

On Sunday a crowd at a K.A.D.I. meeting in London cheered about the Kikuyu with cries of "L.S. Day". Police had to intervene and the men were being arrested.

In Nairobi the young members of the K.A.N.U. branch, Mr. Christopher Okoth, has been drafted and a photo taken. The group meeting place was the K.A.N.U. group was attacked by a gang armed with bush knives.

Man-Made Police

Police have taken over a unit of 12 former Mau Mau fighters and 27 Mau Mau members, together with 100 rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition. An African unit will be formed from the Mau Mau fighters.

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Government would not tolerate an organization like the Land Freedom Army are merely wishful thinking. This subversive organization has increased during the past year and is still growing in strength under a coalition Government with a majority of African members who have at their disposal the police, Army and Air Force, which, from their own statements, they will not have after independence."

[The strategic reserve in Kenya consists of the 24th Independent Infantry Brigade Group, the major units being the 3rd Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd Scots Guards, 1st Gordons, and 1st Staffordshire Regiments. Transport aircraft are based on Eastleigh, with a squadron of Hunter jet fighters alternating between there and Aden.—Ed.]

On Friday K.A.N.U. began another full delegates' conference in Nairobi to discuss a new constitution for the party, but the meeting was closed suddenly next day by Kenyatta without the expected new election of officers taking place. A statement said that the president had warned youth wingers that they would be expelled for disregarding party rules, and that he had urged "people who in the various districts are already fighting for certain positions in the Government of an independent Kenya" to forget their individual ambitions, as there would be jobs enough for all if they did so.

Masai and Kisii tribesmen fought near Nyamiya, in south Nyanza, last week over allegations of cattle thefts. Police intervened a number of times to disperse the combatants. One Kisii was killed and another wounded, and four Masai were reported wounded.

Two platoons of the General Service Unit (riot police) have been posted to Lodwar in the Northern Province to assist police patrols along the Ethiopian border, where two clashes have been reported with raiding Merille tribesmen who are known to have killed 48 Turkana, mainly women and children, and stolen cattle.

Youth corrective training centres for first offenders are being established in Kenya.

Public hanging for murder committed by armed robbers has been advocated by a Government member in Uganda.

For 60 scholarships in Russia offered to Tanganyikans there were nearly 200 applicants to the Ministry of Education and Information Services.

An attempt to germinate coco-de-mer nuts from the Vallée de Mai, on Praslin Island, Seychelles, is to be made in Cambridge Botanic Gardens.

A Johannesburg travel club is considering a plan to fly 28 passengers a fortnight by amphibious aircraft to Seychelles, with an overnight stop in Madagascar.

Sentence of 15 months' imprisonment on a charge of sedition has been passed on Abdulrehman Mohamed Babu, general secretary of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party.

Higher education overseas is being pursued by about 1,100 Tanganyikans. There are 206 Tanganyika students at Makerere, the Royal College, Nairobi, and the new University College in Dar es Salaam.

An Administrative Commission for the services of the East African Common Services Organization and a separate one for the East African Railways and Harbour Administration are to be appointed.

Health services in Nyasaland cost the Federal Government £1,000,000 last year. In-patients numbered 72,714, including 11,000 Africans, and out-patients 6,812,160, including 1,000,000 Africans.

The Government has agreed to award to all grades of the Southern Rhodesian public service, in broad accordance with the Paymaster Report, Police and public service salaries are being raised 11%.

All the Uganda and other administrations in Uganda are now in a hurry to complete this year's budgeting (£11,000,000) and to complete the annual and political estimates of an agreement, the Minister of Regional Administration has reported.

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Attacks on Press by Leaders of K.A.N.U.

(Continued from page 48)

to the inaugural meeting of the K.U.J. a message reading:—

"I regret that I shall be unable to attend your inaugural conference.

"May I congratulate you on being established as a trade union, and express the hope that you will work together with other trade unions for the good of Kenya.

"I note that the National Union of Journalists of Great Britain will no longer have a branch in Kenya, and therefore from now on there rests on you the burden of helping to promote a free and healthy Press in Kenya.

"You are no doubt better aware of your responsibilities in this regard than I; but let me say what by now you must be very used to hearing, namely, that a grave responsibility rests on our Press, and it is the sincere hope of all of us in Kenya that the Press will retain the detached objectivity which it needs in reporting news, and that it will also accept its full responsibilities as one of the many forces that have a part to play in the development of our country.

"My Ministry and myself will always be at your service and ready to help as and when approached to do so".

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way]

Rwanda has no African doctors of its own and Burundi only one, a W.H.O. mission has reported.

How museums contribute to education in Britain is demonstrated by a British Council touring exhibition now in East Africa.

Elimination of the tsetse fly from the currently infested 4m. square miles of mainly fertile land in Africa would allow for the grazing of double the continent's 114m. cattle, a W.H.O. report estimates.

Uganda Police had to use tear-gas and batons last week to disperse a hostile crowd in western Uganda which tried to prevent the arrest of two men who had threatened a local chief in Busongora county. Two chiefs have been assaulted and a council hall burned down in adjoining Bwambo county, where tribes in the Ruwenzori foothills are demanding secession from Toro.

Kenya Sisal, Wage Proposals

Recommendations of Matthews Committee

KENYA'S SISAL INDUSTRY is in no position to face a substantial rise in its wages bill. That is the conclusion of the board of inquiry appointed by the Government to report on a claim by the Sisal Plantation Workers' Union for large wage increases.

Mr. V. G. Matthews was the chairman of the board, whose other members were Mr. K. L. Hunter and Mr. Joash Adamba.

In discussions between the union and the Kenya Sisal Employers' Committee agreement had almost been reached about wage adjustment for workers in five of the seven categories of labour involved, and only in connexion with the remuneration of sisal cutters was there still a wide divergence between the parties. Much of the report consequently deals with that matter.

The union insisted that the standard daily task of cutters should be 100 bundles of 25 leaves each, but later accepted 125 bundles. The employers insisted on a minimum of 130 bundles, which the board describes as by no means unreasonable.

In Kenya conditions 150 bundles can be cut in five hours or less, and 100 bundles (for which the union had stood out) in less than three hours. Quite a number of cutters reach and exceed 200 bundles a day.

The board of inquiry recommends a scale of payment which rises sharply with increased output. Taking 125 bundles as the standard task, it proposes a cash wage of 66s. for 30 working days, with an increase to 88.50s. for 150 bundles; 111s. for 175; 135s. for 200; 159s. for 225; 184.50s. for 250; 211.50s. for 275; and 240s. for 300 bundles. For 100 bundles the rate would be 48s.

These cash wages would be in addition to rations valued at 31.50s. monthly.

All the amounts are divisible by 30 without involving fractions of a cent, because the employers and the union have agreed to the innovation of a daily rate as a fraction of the monthly terms in order that workers may be paid at the end of the month, irrespective of the number of days which they have worked.

Decorticators, whose standard task would be five tons of leaf a day, would receive 63s. a month, plus rations. For those employed in brushing, baling, trolley loading and pushing, rail laying and lifting, the rate would be 61.50s., plus rations.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, now outward-bound *via* the Mediterranean, include:—

Mombasa.—Colonel & Mrs. F. J. Adlam, Major & Mrs. W. F. Barrow, the Rev. & Mrs. B. Beck, the Rev. F. A. Byrne, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Calp, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Cowie, Mr. B. D. Darkin, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Darkin, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Dingwall, Mr. & Mrs. C. I. B. Douthwaite, Major & Mrs. R. Flemington, the Rev. J. Gilmartin, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Gooch, Dr. & Mrs. P. R. Gould, the Rev. P. Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Kynoch, the Rev. E. Lacy, Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Ledger, Mr. & Mrs. I. F. Lund, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. McIntyre, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Matson, Mr. & Mrs. B. Meynell, Mr. & Mrs. A. Middleton-Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Miles, Mr. J. W. H. O'Regan, Mr. T. A. Peake, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Phipps, Mr. & Mrs. A. Reynolds, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. G. Seed, Mr. & Mrs. D. V. G. Sleeve, Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Southworth, Prof. & Mrs. D. H. Spence, Mr. S. D. Tomkins, Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Townsend, Mr. W. H. C. Wells, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Whittle, and Mr. & Mrs. C. Wilton-Steer.

Zanzibar.—Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Baglow and Mr. B. T. Hampton.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. F. Banham, Dr. & Mrs. G. L. Barnard, Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Davey, Dr. & Mrs. I. M. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Griggs, Mr. Justice E. J. E. Law, Mr. C. G. Parkinson, Mr. D. B. Turner, and Mr. & Mrs. D. N. S. Turner.

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Clackworthy, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Downing, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Hardcastle, Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Proctor, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Rice, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Seeley, Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Wilson, and Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. W. J. Winkfield.



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Black List of Dr. Banda's Party

"We Will Fix Them When the Time Comes"

SENIOR OFFICIALS of the Malawi Congress Party have prepared a black list of European, Asian and African "opponents" in Nyasaland, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Blantyre cabled last week, adding that the latest target for Dr. Banda's wrath is the *Nyasaland Times*, which he has accused of supporting and even financing opposition political parties.

The newspaper retorted in a front-page editorial that "opposition to Dr. Banda must be stronger than appears on the surface: it has caused him to use threats". The leading article suggested that the present state of affairs in Nyasaland should be brought to the attention of the British Government. All the European journalists on the newspaper are said to be on the black list.

"While most civil servants confidently expect that they will receive a 'golden handshake' in about 18 months, the business and professional men, mainly of British stock, are fearful for their future", the *Telegraph* correspondent wrote. "Many are ex-Servicemen who invested their gratuities in Nyasaland and have built up businesses which play a large part in the country's economy."

"Dr. Banda has repeatedly emphasized that Europeans and other races are welcome to stay here, but it has always been with the proviso 'Remember, this is a black man's country'. In other words, everything he says and does must be accepted without question by all. European civil servants who have questioned Dr. Banda's decisions in the past have been labelled undesirables."

Undesirables Asked to Leave

"The black list contains at least 50 names, some of them women. Politicians figure prominently, and include Mr. Michael Blackwood, of the United Federal Party Opposition in the Legislative Council, who is a lawyer and a prominent worker for charities in this country, and Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Power, who has a tea estate in Nyasaland. Mr. John Ness, a young farmer who is chairman of the Nyasaland Settlers' and Residents' Association, is named."

"African and Asian names include those known to be supporters of Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party."

"I know of a few people who have been considered 'undesirable' and asked to leave the country. In all cases they have left quietly, with the minimum of fuss."

"'We will fix them when the time comes' is a phrase which has echoed through the chambers of the Legislative Council over the past months. At present immigration and deportation are controlled by the Federal Government. I understand that Dr. Banda expects it to be firmly in his hands once the country attains independence, possibly before the end of next year. At present he has power to remove people with criminal records, but cannot insist on the removal of anyone else."

A leaderette in the paper said:

"Two more straws in the ill wind from Central and East Africa come floating by. In Nyasaland officials of the Malawi Congress party, soon to be the Government of an independent State, have drawn up a list of 'undesirables', with the implication that they will be deported or otherwise 'fixed' when the party has power to do so. The list includes not only Europeans and Asians, but also native Africans who have dared to oppose the Malawi Congress. No doubt Dr. Banda would disclaim responsibility and deny that his Government has any such intentions. But the harm is done—just as it is done in Kenya when equivocal speeches by demagogues lead Africans to believe that European farms will soon be theirs for the taking."

Intolerance Destroys Confidence

"The harm is the destruction of confidence. Every intolerant deed or threat does more damage than the disclaimers of official leaders can hope to repair. Just how rapidly confidence is crumbling in Kenya is shown by the other ominous straw—that nearly 5,000 left the Colony in the first half of this year and that the total for the second quarter was the highest on record."

"Why they forsake their Kenya homes is all too clear. No less sympathy must be felt for the Asian community, who also feel their future threatened. This wind of intolerance, which is driving away all who can go, blows no one any good—not even the Africans, whose responsible leaders realize well enough that productive European enterprise is the mainstay of the country's economy."

Malawi Persecuting Trade Unions

"Incompatibility With Dr. Banda's Policies"

POLITICAL PERSECUTION OF TRADE UNIONS in Nyasaland has been foreshadowed by the expulsion from the Malawi Congress Party of the general secretaries of the Commercial and General Workers' and Transport and Allied Workers' Unions because "their recent activities are incompatible with Dr. Banda's policies", the executive council of the C.G.W.U. has alleged.

The two officials are Mr. Chafukwa Chihana and Mr. Suzgo Msiska. A letter to them from the M.C.P. administrative secretary, Mr. Yatuta Chisiza, stated that "anyone who is not of us and not with us opposes us".

The national president of the C.G.W.U., Mr. M. A. Mtenje, described the Malawi action as "most irresponsible and a mischievous attempt to destroy the authority of trade unions in Nyasaland". He said: "We do not accept that all sense and judgment in shaping those policies which are likely to command the support of the electors reside in the political movement of this country. We have never gone against the policy or programme of our Malawi Party unless that policy means a continuation of economic exploitation by capitalists in this country. The party does not have a labour policy. There should be complete separation between political and industrial movements here."

The union, having been expelled from the Trades Union Congress, has complained to the I.C.F.T.U.

A.N.C. Policy

"THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS of Northern Rhodesia, of which I am secretary-general, believes that we gain nothing by trying to scare away investors, by trying to create trouble, by trying to threaten people who wish to invest in the country and advance us by their know-how. We must encourage investment in all its manifestations. It has been our declared policy that we accept a multi-racial society but not a multi-racial Government. This does not necessarily mean that we will not have the minority represented in our Government. They will be. Indeed, we shall go all the way in seeing to it that they are represented and that their interests are safeguarded".—Mr. Michello, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

"Messiah Banda's" Tax Appeal

"PAY YOUR TAXES and help Messiah Dr. Banda to build you a great nation" was the message carried about Blantyre and Limbe at the week-end as Malawi Congress Party vehicles toured the streets as part of a campaign to urge Nyasaland Africans to pay their 30s. poll tax, due at the end of last month. Last year there was a shortfall of more than £140,000. Government officials are said to estimate that some £250,000 could be brought in by this "friendly persuasion" campaign, although there are 50,000 unemployed in the country. So far the appeal has met with but a slight response.

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Head of British Mission in Uganda

MR. DAVID W. S. HUNT, C.M.G., O.B.E., who has been appointed head of the British Mission to be established in Kampala on the attainment of independence by Uganda, was born in 1913 and educated at St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Wadham College, Oxford.

During the last war he served in the Middle East, Greece, North Africa, and Italy. Afterwards he organized the compilation and wrote part of the official history of the Italian campaign, and he also helped Lord Alexander in the preparation of his war dispatches.

Mr. Hunt joined the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1947, and has served it in South Africa, Pakistan, and Nigeria, being British Deputy High Commissioner in Lagos from October 1960 until August of this year.

He was seconded to the Prime Minister's office as one of his private secretaries between 1950 and 1952, and accompanied Mr. Macmillan on his African tour of January-February, 1960—during which Mr. Macmillan made his ominous "wind of change" speech in Cape Town.

Duke of Devonshire

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, the 42-year-old Joint Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office for the past two years, has been made Minister of State in that Office, the promotion increasing his salary from £2,500 to £3,750. He is a nephew of the Prime Minister. When the announcement was made it was stated that the purpose was to restore the balance of ministerial representation between the C.R.O. and the Colonial Office, both of which are now controlled by Mr. Duncan Sandys. The Minister of State at the Colonial Office is Lord Lansdowne. Each Office now has a Minister of State in the House of Lords and an Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons.

B.S.A.P. Constable Commended

CONSTABLE J. M. SIMPSON, of the B.S.A. Police, the 22-year-old son of Sir Joseph Simpson, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in London, has been specially commended for gallantry and refusal to abandon his duty when confronted some months ago by a hostile and drunken mob at Lundi. He and an African policeman arrived to investigate a stock theft while a beer-drink was taking place. They were attacked for four hours. When eight Africans were later convicted the magistrate commended an African civilian who went to their assistance during the brawl.

Deported from China

STUDENTS FROM ZANZIBAR have for some time been studying in Communist China. According to the *Sunday Telegraph*, 20 of them, including one girl, have been deported because they fought fiercely with the staff of the Peking hotel at which they took their meals. The fracas allegedly started because one of the students was not allowed to buy more than one packet of cigarettes.

Somalis Training in Russia

FIFTY STUDENT PILOTS from the air wing of the National Army of the Somali Republic left Mogadishu a few days ago for Soviet Russia, where they are to complete their training. This is the first occasion on which it has been officially admitted that Somali airmen were to receive advanced instruction behind the Iron Curtain.

Kalonji Escapes to South Kasai

ALBERT KALONJI, the Baluba chief gaoled in April for "crimes against humanity", escaped on Friday from a prison 50 miles outside Leopoldville and returned by air to his home at Bakwanga in South Kasai, where he once set himself up as "emperor". On Sunday, however, he broadcast a pledge of loyalty to the Central Government and promised to work with it for a united Congo federation.

Senior provincial administrative officials in the Leopoldville area have been held for questioning by the police, who suspect that some highly placed official accepted a large bribe to issue documents which Kalonji supporters, disguised as *sûreté* officers, presented at Luzumu Prison in order to obtain his release.

President Tshombe returned to Elisabethville early last week after a triumphal tour through central and western Katanga, mainly by train.

His Government has protested a third time against the "permanent provocation" of the presence of Congolese National Army troops at Kamina with the U.N. contingent. An official statement added that Katanga would nevertheless not rescind its acceptance of the U.N. plan for a federation of the Congo.

Last Thursday Russia called for the withdrawal of United Nations troops from the Congo within a month, during which period, it was said, the country's unification could be achieved by helping the Central Government to establish effective control over foreign monopolies and thus prevent their supporting the Katangese régime.

"It is an open secret that the main culprits of the Congolese tragedy are the Governments of the United States, Britain, France, and Belgium. Their intervention in the Congo has been steadily increasing, and they have protected the interests of the international monopolies that run the Congo and the countries bordering it. Their discussions to end Katangese secession are in fact aimed at strengthening the position of Tshombe, place-man of the international monopolies, and to weaken the Central Government."

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Better Outlook For Sisal

THE SISAL MARKET should maintain a reasonably firm tone over the next few months, says the quarterly review *Hard Fibres*, for although prices are at their best level for 15 months, the reduction of 6% in output in Tanganyika for the first four months of the year, of 16% in Kenya's production for the same period, and of smaller offerings from Brazil suggest a firmer influence in the next month or two. Forward buying has increased.

"On the other hand, there are weakening influences at work. The tow market has not shared in the firmer conditions of the second quarter. Little used for padding in Europe, this fibre is being ousted from the American market by plentiful supplies of low-grade henequen. Prices have weakened by £4 a ton since the beginning of May and could fall further. Then there is the prospect of the sale from the American stockpile, without replacement, of about 4,500 tons of sisal. The bill authorizing this sale has just passed through the Senate. The amount available is not large compared with America's total sisal imports but naturally diverts some purchases away from new supplies."

This year's world production is expected to be about 560,000 tons, which was the estimated total for 1961. Mozambique, Angola and Brazil will, it is suggested, together increase their sisal output by between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, but Tanganyika and Kenya look like having a lower output.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., reports gross receipts for 1961 at £1,356,096 (£1,193,793 in the previous year) and working expenses are just over £1m., leaving a balance of £351,706 (£296,231). Because of a change in taxation by the Government of Mozambique, however, tax charges soared from £67,825 to no less than £167,390, and taxation adjustments relating to earlier years called for a further £56,974.

Traffic totalled 938,224 tons, against 895,785 in the previous year.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Dr. Manuel Da Cruz Alvura and Messrs. F. L. Brown, W. M. Codrington, J. B. Correa da Silva, I. R. Hayward, and J. R. Pike.

Mr. H. W. Stevens, since 1949 general manager in Africa, will retire in a few weeks, when his successor will be Mr. B. M. Strouts, the present deputy general manager. That post will be filled by Mr. J. K. Dougal, now commercial assistant to the general manager. The London secretary is Mr. E. A. Short.

The annual statement of the chairman appeared in full in last week's issue.

A glass bottle factory to be built at Gwelo will be the first in the Federation.

An International Tobacco Trade Congress will be held in Salisbury from March 6 to 16 next.

Charcoal consignments from Lamu, Kenya, are being shipped for the first time to the Middle East.

The Central Province of Kenya earned about £24m. from coffee last year, compared with £50,000 a decade ago.

A £2m. modernization programme over five years is being considered by the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., sold 266,520 tons of coal in August (255,470 in July) and 8,908 tons of coke (11,325 in July).

From September 1 a 10% surcharge was imposed on all goods and mineral traffic carried by road and rail in the Federation.

With about 23,000 acres under coconuts, copra exports from Seychelles last year amounted to 4,900 tons, valued at just under 4m. rupees.

Production will shortly start at the £1m. ferro-chrome smelter at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. The initial annual output is 12,000 tons.

The African-grown harvest of tobacco in Nyasaland, fire-cured and sun/air-cured, is estimated at 24m. lb., compared with 144m. lb. last year.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, had a working profit at the Dalny mine in August of £22,844, the milling of 20,800 tons producing 4,996 oz. gold.

A chain of motels from the coast of Kenya to the Congo may be built by an oil company. The first four are likely to be at Mombasa, Mtito Andei, Nairobi, and Eldoret.

Russia and Ethiopia have signed a contract for the erection of an oil refinery near the port of Assab with a capacity of 500,000 tons yearly. Work will begin early next year.

In order to treble its barytes exports and exploit its vast limestone deposits to supply all local agricultural needs, Dodge Mine, Ltd., at Shamva, Southern Rhodesia, is buying additional plant.

A doubling of the present output of twine will result from expansion planned by the Twine and Cordage Manufacturing Co. Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd. Some £50,000 will be spent on new plants and machinery.

Nairobi City Council's loan debts amount to £10m. Plans to spend another £11m. on essential capital works between now and 1966 are under revision because of the difficulty of raising money overseas.

Small public houses are increasing so fast on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia that they are said to have affected the takings of the African beer-halls quite seriously. In Kitwe there are more than a dozen public houses.

The British South Africa Company is maintaining its interim dividend of 2s. per 15s. unit in respect of the year ending on September 30, 1962. Last year there was a final of 5s. 6d., making a total of 50% for the year.

When television starts in Kenya on October 1 there are expected to be about 2,500 sets in use, and a spokesman for the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation has estimated that the number will rise to 8,000 by the end of this year.

The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will on October 1 issue two new loans in Salisbury, a long-term issue at a par of £54m. bearing 6½% interest and running to 1982-87, and a short-term loan of £4m. at par bearing 5% interest.

A B.O.A.C. application to prohibit Caledonian Airways from continuing to operate a charter service for Trans-African Aircoach, Ltd., between Lourenço Marques and Luxembourg has been rejected by the Air Transport Licensing Board in London.

Strikes and stoppages of work in Tanganyika during the first three months of this year numbered 62, compared with 30 in the first quarter of 1961, when 5,132 workers lost 28,348 man-days. This year 18,814 workers were involved, and the loss was 244,054 man-days.

East African Sisal Outputs: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,862 tons in August, making 3,576 tons for two months; Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 327 tons, making 696 for two months (666 in 1961); Dwa Plantations, Ltd., 150 tons, making 1,168 for the first eight months (1,159 in the same period of 1961).

Ethiopian Livestock

Work at the Ndola copper refinery was brought almost to a standstill on Monday by a strike of some 480 men because the management had refused to discuss an African Mine-workers' Union demand for the dismissal of a European senior personnel officer, a former policeman, who was alleged "always to try to bring in police tactics when dealing with Africans".

Merely by developing its water resources, the Federation could support millions more people, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a recent public meeting, adding that if some form of association between the territories were not maintained Northern Rhodesia would have to spend at least £5m. a year on defence because of the possibility of tribal wars spreading from the Congo.

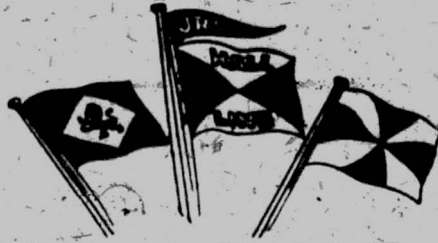
A livestock marketing expert of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr. Konrad Banziger, who has spent three years in Ethiopia, has said that that country may become a major exporter of livestock and meat. Last year Ethiopia exported about 6,000 tons of canned-meat. It also sells large numbers of cattle and sheep to the Persian Gulf area, especially to Kuwait. Ethiopia is believed to have at least 20m. cattle, 19m. sheep, 17m. goats, and 1m. camels.

Associated Breweries (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in the Federation with an authorized capital of £200,000, to be increased shortly to £750,000. The Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Canadian and United Breweries groups, and Rhodesian and South African hotel and bottle-store interests are financing the development. A new brewery is to be built, probably in Salisbury, and Sir Donald Macintyre, former Federal Finance Minister, will join the board.

London County Freehold & Leasehold Properties, Ltd., which has three subsidiaries in the Federation, reports net revenue after tax for the year to March 31 at £735,567 (£664,266). Shareholders receive 1s. 4d. per 10s. share, against 1s. 2½d. Group issued capital is just under £12.7m. Fixed assets stand in the books at almost £30m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £200,753. Mr. T. J. Cullen is chairman and managing director, Viscount Buckmaster vice-chairman, Mr. C. W. Shelford deputy vice-chairman, and Mr. R. G. Dashwood assistant managing director. Sir John Mellor, Mr. J. Douglas Parsons, and Mr. E. J. Roney are also members of the board.

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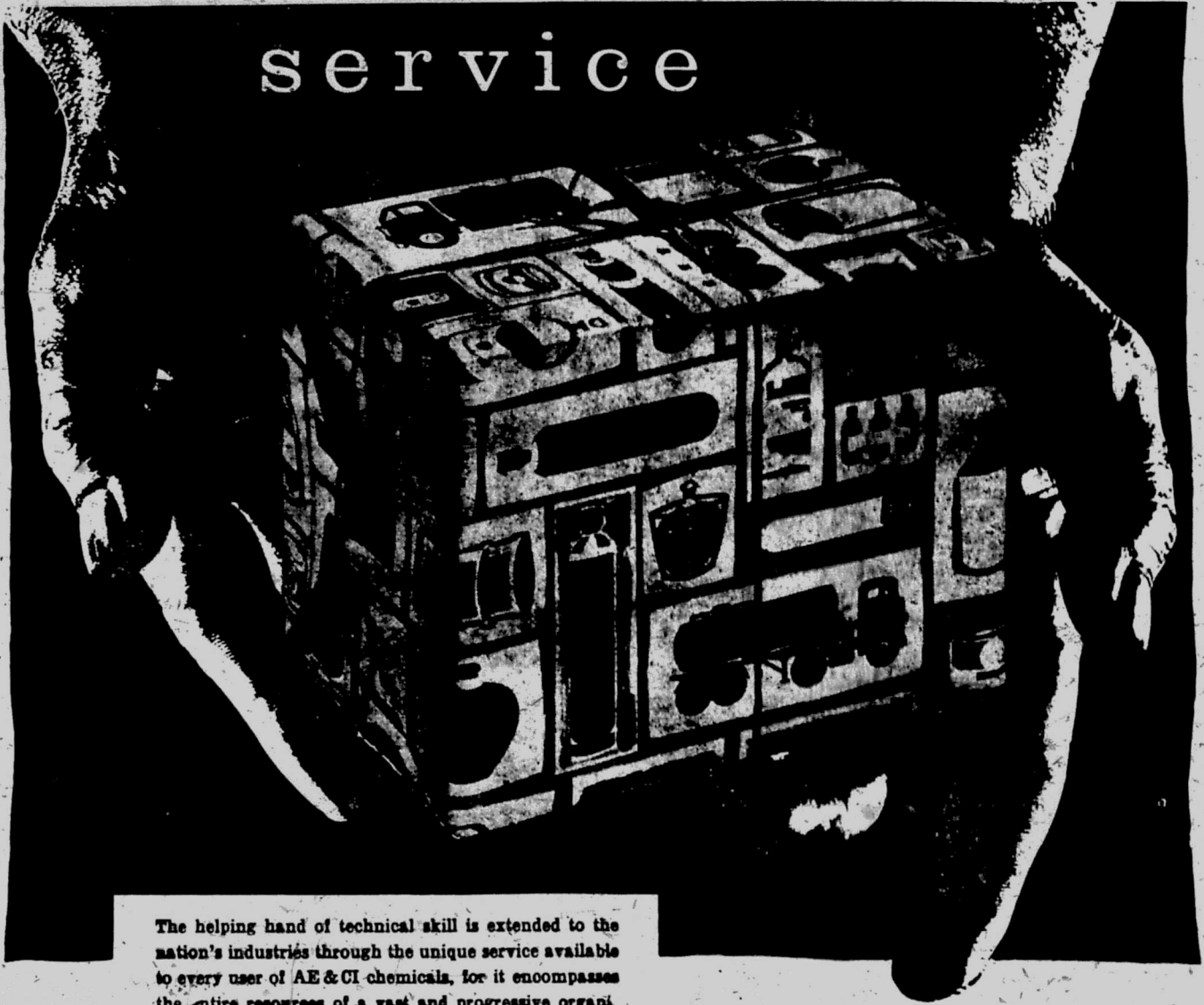
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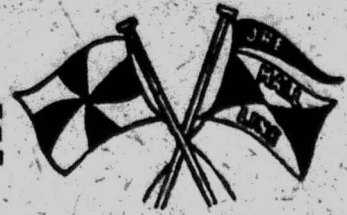


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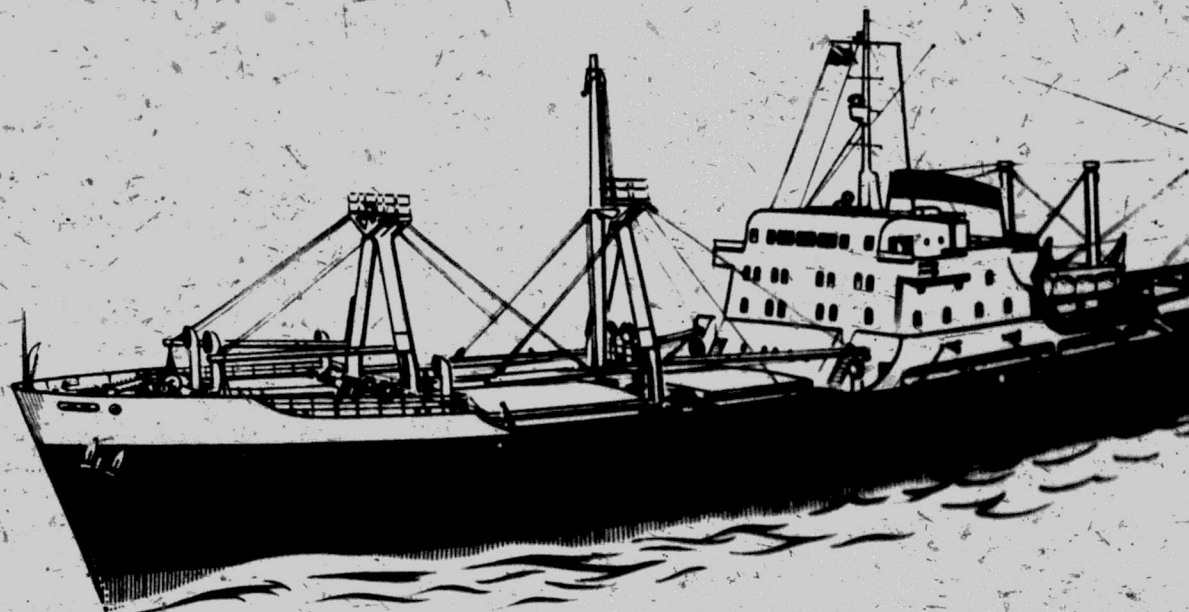
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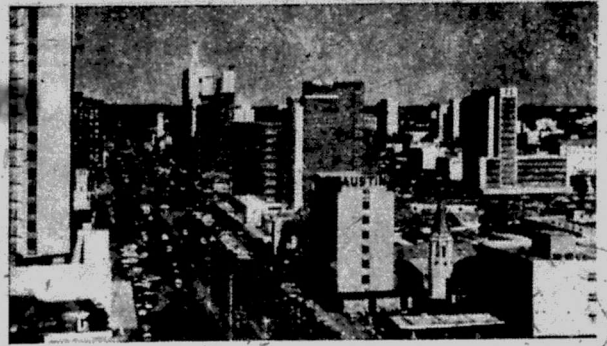
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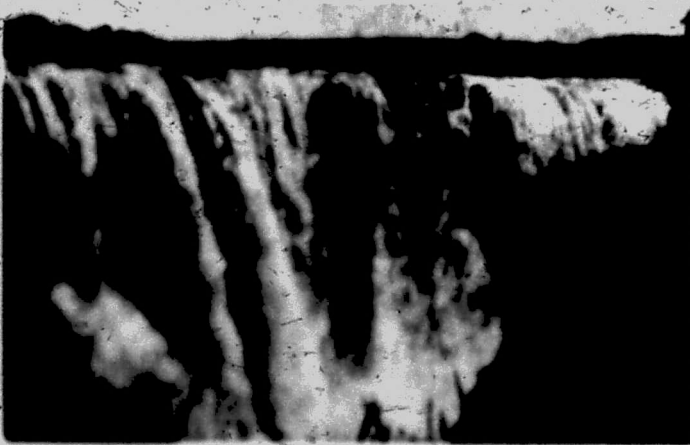


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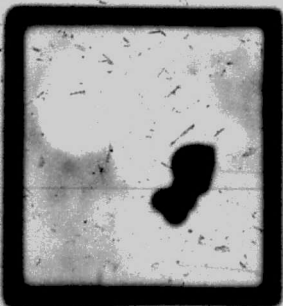
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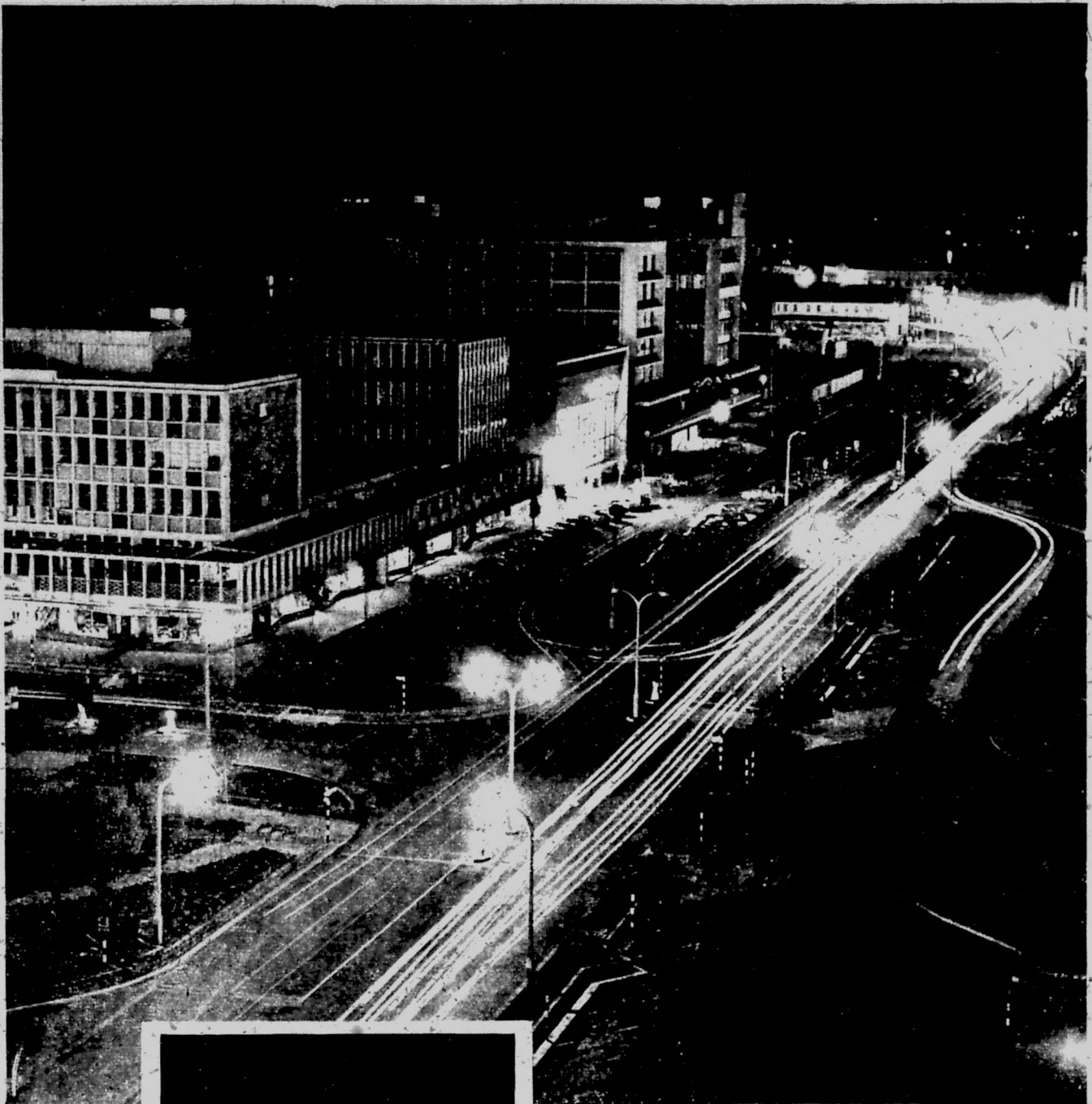
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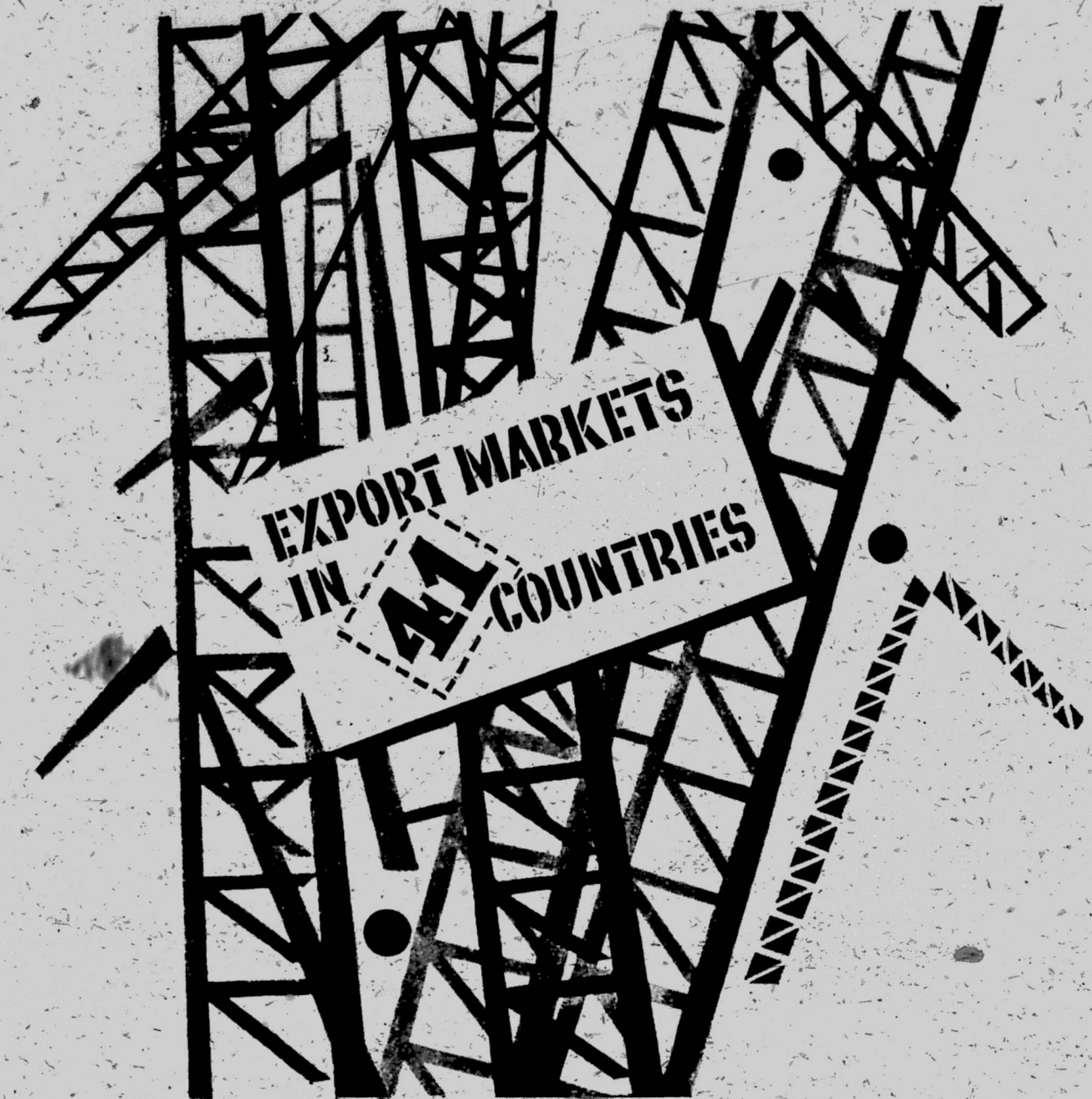
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN UNACCUSTOMED WAYS, as well as by frontal attack, the representatives of the Commonwealth who have sat together in Marlborough House since the beginning of last week, primarily to consider the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Common Market, have demonstrated their lack of trust in the present Government of this country. Vigorous protests had been expected from some Commonwealth countries which had made no secret of their sense of betrayal, but it had been assumed in the highest official circles in London that the proceedings would nevertheless be treated as essentially confidential, and that the Press, as representatives of the public, would receive no more information than the host Government elected to supply through a public relations officer at daily briefings which would discreetly supplement such official *communiqués* as the Prime Ministers might approve for publication. At every previous Commonwealth Conference that had been the pattern of communication.

* * *

This gathering, however, was quickly marked by a drastic departure from tradition, one which surprised and angered United Kingdom Ministers. Far from finding themselves in effective control of the news channels, they were brought on the second day of the conference to realize that some of the most influential of the overseas participants, determined that their objections to the Common Market terms should be generally known, had decided to "leak" to newspaper and radio reporters much more of the content of their speeches than anyone on the staff of a United Kingdom public office would have thought fit to

release. Prime Ministers from overseas having tacitly agreed to provide for publication partial texts of their speeches, it was but a short step from that calculated by-passing of the machinery designed by Westminster and Whitehall to the distribution of longer records of what had been said. That development, though most unwelcome to the United Kingdom team, is not to be regretted, for on an issue vital to the Commonwealth it was obviously desirable that the world should have a reasonably comprehensive account of the debates concerning a plan in favour of which the United Kingdom Government had already decided in principle.

* * *

For two days in plenary session the Prime Minister and his associates had to listen to forcefully phrased condemnations of their failure to secure adequate protection for the Commonwealth interests which they had promised to safeguard. They had to listen to extended quotation of explicit pledges made by Mr. Macmillan himself, Mr. Sandys and Mr. Maudling in particular, and to blunt accusations that those undertakings could not be squared with what had afterwards been agreed by the British negotiators in Brussels. Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, who is regarded by many people as the most influential and trustworthy political leader in the whole Commonwealth, also reminded Mr. Macmillan that he had broken his promise to send him a statement of the advantages and disadvantages from the United Kingdom standpoint of entering the E.E.C., and then emphasized his opinion that the conference should be given such an outline of debits and credits. That reasonable request was again ignored, as were suggestions that the conference should receive an analysis of the differences between the terms rejected by Britain

Broken Pledges.

several years ago and those which she was now ready to accept. There was a widespread feeling that this year's conditions are decidedly less favourable, and that it is for that reason that the Government remains so secretive.

* * *

At the end of discussions lasting from one Monday to the next the apprehensions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand were unabated, those of India and Pakistan had

Apprehensions Unabated.

been but little reduced, and all the African countries except Rhodesia and Nyasaland remained obstinately opposed to association with Europe. In short, Britain was shown to be more isolated than before the conference opened. None disputed her right to decide, but not one overseas spokesman expressed satisfaction with the terms provisionally agreed or in prospect. Such severe and sustained denunciation had certainly not been expected by the Prime Minister, who had done a great deal of lobbying among delegates before the conference opened and persistently throughout its first week, even to the extent of suddenly deciding to absent himself from an emergency Cabinet meeting which he had called. His pleas and persuasions were to prove of no avail.

* * *

An equal surprise was the unanimity and vehemence with which the African spokesmen resisted the idea that their countries should accept associated status with the European Economic Community, for

Obdurate Africans.

if there was one point for which the British team in Brussels, ably led by Mr. Heath, could claim great credit, it was for its success after months of insistence in obtaining agreement that if the United Kingdom did accede to the Treaty of Rome its dependent and recently dependent territories in Africa should enjoy all the rights which had already been granted to the ex-French Colonies. To have won that concession against the rigid reluctance of the French was a real achievement. Yet, to the astonishment of the conference in general and the consternation of United Kingdom Ministers, the substantial material benefits thus offered were rejected, sometimes in passionate language, by African leaders. That was expected to be the attitude of Ghana, but not of Nigeria and East Africa. All, however, took the same line—that they did not want to rank as associated overseas territories because they preferred to avoid any relations with Europe except those involved in trade agreements which they could themselves

negotiate. A newly-independent British African State which rejects what is now offered by the Six can scarcely hope to derive equivalent advantages from its own exertions, especially as the French associated territories would naturally object to reduction of the gains they now enjoy by their extension to other African countries which, though late arrivals, ask for preferential treatment.

* * *

The Prime Minister of Tanganyika told the conference that he spoke also for Kenya and Uganda when he categorically refused association with the European Common Market,

East Africa's Two Voices.

but representatives of those two countries were prompt to inform Press representatives that in their view Mr. Kawawa had gone too far. His firm stand had, however, been taken after days in Nairobi for thorough discussion of the question by the three Governments; and shortly before this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA went to press he told a large assembly of journalists that the three territories were unanimous. That presumably meant that the men from Kenya and Uganda who had voiced opinions contrary to his own had been brought back into line over the week-end. He could, however, give no satisfactory answer to an inquiry why association should be wrong for the East African territories and right for the eighteen former French Colonies in Africa which have thankfully accepted that status. President Nkrumah of Ghana has described such a relation with Europe as a new form of neo-colonialism, and that absurdity has apparently been accepted. The phrase "Africa is not an extension of Europe" and the words "neo-colonialism" and "non-alignment" have been so much used by African delegates throughout the conference that other people have talked impatiently of "this neo-colonialist neurosis with which rational argument is impossible". That surprise is understandable, for two of the chief needs of East and Central Africa are wider markets for their produce and a largely increased flow of money for public and business purposes. A.O.T. status would confer both benefits, which are being risked for merely emotional reasons. They will prove a poor substitute for guaranteed markets and preferential access to capital, loans and grants, and that fact cannot be disregarded for long.

* * *

Indeed, since the above words were written it has become known that Mr. Masinde Muliro, vice-president of K.A.D.U. and Mini-

ster of Commerce in Kenya, said in Nakuru on Monday that "rejection of association could in the long run be very damaging" He continued: "Instead of staying clear of the politics of Europe and avoiding siding with the West, it could be that eventually sheer poverty would drive us into the opposite camp; and that would be the worst thing that could happen". He must have been expressing the view of his party, which evidently refuses to be bound to the policy declared by Mr. Kawawa. How passionately the East African representatives at the conference felt on the subject became evident in the middle of last week when they prepared to boycott the committee which was to examine in detail the whole question of A.O.T. status. In order to avoid so unwelcome a split, the plans for such a committee had to be changed, and it was decided that one study group should consider both tropical products and association. Because they were deeply concerned with the marketing of tropical produce in Europe, the Africans had perforce to listen to further exposition of the advantages of association; but their attitude did not change then or later. Nobody in Britain can view with anything but distaste the prospect of this country having to discriminate against raw material imports from former Colonies, but that would be the position in respect of any which finally rejected association and failed to negotiate for themselves terms equivalent to those granted to associated overseas territories.

Sir Roy Welensky, though emphatic that the responsibility of decision lay with the United Kingdom Government, said unequivocally that if Britain did enter the Common

Market, the Federation would wish to become associated. It is ironical that the one British African country whose leader appreciates and supports that part of Mr. Heath's work should be the sole British State not yet fully independent to which the Continental negotiators have so far declined to extend such a privilege. That concession ought, of course, to have been made weeks ago, for there can be no valid argument for an exception to the detriment of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, whose case was presumably left for later consideration because Afro-Asian critics at the United Nations were engaged at the time in hate campaigns against the Federation and Southern Rhodesia—for no better reason than their wish to help African nationalist extremists and impede genuine endeavours to make multi-racialism work. Sir Roy, an ardent ad-

vocate of that policy, stressed several points which there had been a general tendency to overlook, among them the likelihood that for some years at least the need for United Kingdom investment on the Continent would reduce the sums available for capital-hungry Africa, and that a Britain in the Common Market without full Commonwealth support would be a weaker partner than she could and should be by carrying into Europe the confidence of the Commonwealth. That British Ministers have failed to win that confidence has been the lesson of this conference, which has left no room for doubt that the overseas territories which recognize the Queen as their Head are far from satisfied that their interests have been properly protected by her Ministers in the United Kingdom.

Statements Worth Noting

"I and the Malawi Congress Party alone can save Nyasaland".—Dr. Hastings Banda.

"The only real similarity between Marxism and African nationalism is the utter disregard for the truth".—Mr. S. A. Kock, of Southern Rhodesia.

"Given political stability and personal security, tourist traffic in Kenya will by 1970 bring in £65m. a year at least".—Mr. A. Jamidar, Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life.

"In future the curriculum in the primary schools must be centred upon agriculture without forcing children to be farmers".—Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Minister of Education in Nyasaland.

"The Danes, who love their coffee and drink it at all times, have the biggest consumption of coffee per person in the world".—Mr. Claus Toksvig, addressing Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

"We are living in a sort of a purgatory as a stage in our onward march to eventual independence".—Mr. Justice Rudd, Acting Chief Justice of Kenya, at the opening of a new court-house in Nakuru.

"The balance of nature problem is with human beings in Africa from the moment the pioneer shoots leopards, which kill his cattle, and so allows baboons, which steal his crops, to increase in number".—Lord Howick.

"Northern Rhodesia's new Development Plan could with wise handling produce development in the four years ahead greater than in the 40 years that have passed".—Sir John Moffat, Minister of Land and Natural Resources.

"I am sure you all are becoming very irritated with what appears to be the jockeying for position amongst the politicians of this country".—Mr. W. B. Havolock, Minister for Agriculture, addressing a luncheon of the Kenya Indian Chamber of Commerce.

"The African population of Southern Rhodesia desperately needs the Europeans if the country is to prosper industrially and economically".—Mr. J. O. Muzumbo, secretary of the African branch of the United Federal Party, speaking in Gwelo.

"Whatever opportunities survive in the world, they will not be white—and for a generation to come it could even be a disadvantage to have a white die".—The P. Rev. Cecil Alderson, Bishop of Madagaskar, speaking at Parkhouse School, Maropitala.

Notes By The Way

Organized Outrages

THERE WAS SOME RESENTMENT in Southern Rhodesia when I suggested some time ago that it was foolish for people in that Colony to assume that African extremists could not and would not organize widespread violence in their midst. The phrase which I disputed was the then common saying that "It can't happen here". Unhappily, what was at that time merely an obvious possibility has now become harsh reality. The sentimentalists in Europe and America who expect other people—including incautious newspapers—to believe that the many recent cases of intimidation, assault, arson, and violence in numerous other forms constitute the spontaneous protest of ordinary Africans who have grown impatient with the moderate pace of political progress will not thank the African representatives in New York of the Zimbabwe African People's Union who late last week blurted out the damning confession that the outrages of the previous days in Southern Rhodesia had been arranged to coincide with the opening of the new session of the General Assembly of the United Nations—and, although it was not mentioned, doubtless also with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

Liberation Army

TAKING A LEAF out of the book of Mau Mau, the foulest conspiracy and rebellion in British African history, whose gang-leaders called themselves generals, and even field marshals, a so-called Zimbabwe Liberation Army has just issued two public notices, the first signed by a "General Chedu" [*Chedu* meaning "belonging to us" in Shona] and the second by "General Bayawabaya, Chief of Staff". Grandiosity of that kind does not of course imply that there exists in Southern Rhodesia an organization comparable to that which brought disaster upon Kenya. That Colony had an apathetic and negligent Government, which, despite repeated warnings from its own officials, missionaries, and European settlers of what was brewing among the Kikuyu, allowed them staggering licence for their activities, which included many murders. Whatever criticisms there may be of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, it is neither apathetic nor negligent of its duty to preserve law and order, as this "Liberation Army" will assuredly discover.

Zimbabwe Revolution

ONE OF ITS LEAFLETS bears the heading "Zimbabwe Revolution". Even that admission of its treasonable aims is unlikely to deprive it of sympathy and active support among the Afro-Asian bloc at the United Nations, whose General Assembly will, it is safe to predict, be asked to pass another resolution strongly critical of the Government of Southern Rhodesia: If the United Nations, ostensibly an organization for the maintenance of peace and high standards in the world, had any intention of fulfilling its responsibilities, it would condemn the disruptors, not the protectors, of Rhodesia's peace and freedom. Those disruptors, be it recalled, throw petrol bombs into the homes of Africans (and others) who will not do their bidding, set fire to the shops and motor-cars of Africans who dare resist them, engage in all kinds of sabotage including attempts to derail trains, and use arson almost daily in order to

compel compliance with their orders. Denunciation of such outrages has not come, so far as I know, from even one African nationalist leader outside the Federation, from anyone prominent in Afro-Asian circles at the United Nations, or from any representative of the United States—which is mentioned in this connexion because so many Africans are convinced of American sympathy in what they are pleased to call their "struggle against colonialism".

Ironical

WHEN MR. THORNEYCROFT, Minister of Defence, visited Washington last week, the United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. McNamara, asked that Britain should not weaken her garrisons between Suez and Singapore, that long distance being a weak stretch in America's defence line. Did it not occur to Mr. McNamara that the grave weakening of Europe's links with Australia, and, indeed, of Europe's whole position in Asia, is largely the responsibility of his own country, which has worked for many years to destroy the French, Dutch, and British bastions in the East, the British hold on the Middle East, and now what is left of British influence in Africa?

American Responsibility

IF THE NEWS messages were accurate, the American Defence Secretary mentioned Suez—presumably by a slip of the tongue rather than by design. But it was the deliberate design of the U.S.A. to wreck the Eden Government's Suez venture, as it had been its earlier design to deprive British oil interests of the fruits of their enterprise at Abadan, so that Americans could step into their place. Some American politicians, including President Kennedy himself, have set themselves to encourage African nationalists in East and Central Africa, especially in Kenya, and in consequence of the actions of those extremists Britain will soon lose her military and air bases at and near Nairobi and the naval facilities now available at the coast. With this record to its discredit, the United States Government now wants British forces to be deployed for its convenience. Yet, so far as I can discover, not one newspaper in the United Kingdom has pointed out the irony of the request, or mentioned United States liability for the weakened defences which it now deplures.

Four G's

FEW VISITORS to East Africa can have rivalled Field Marshal Viscount Slim of Yarralumba and Bishopston in the matter of decorations. He is a Knight of the Garter, has been made G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., and G.B.E., and has been awarded the D.S.O. and M.C., and the highest rank of the Legion of Merit of the U.S.A. Joining the Army as a private in August 1914, he served during the next four years in the Warwickshire Regiment in Gallipoli, France, and Mesopotamia, and then transferred to the 6th Gurkha Rifles of the Indian Army. In the last war he commanded the 10th Infantry Brigade in the Sudan, the 10th Indian Division in Syria, Persia, and Iraq, and then in Burma the 1st Burma Corps, the 5th Indian Corps, and afterwards the 14th Army. The war over, he became successively Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Land Forces

in South-East Asia, Commandant of the Imperial Defence College, and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. On retiring from the Army in 1953 he went to Australia as Governor-General. Now he is a director of Dalgety and New Zealand Loan, Ltd., a company with great interests in Australia, New Zealand and East Africa, and of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the London Assurance, and other companies. What a career!

Not Short of Liquor

ONE MONTH'S SUPPLY of liquor for the United Nations troops in Katanga, sent in by one route only—that through Angola—amounted in July to 999 cases of whisky, 306 of champagne, and 120 of liqueurs. That news became known last week—not from a spokesman of the Katanga Government, but from an official Portuguese source. The figures are therefore scarcely controvertible. Though they do not necessarily represent the normal monthly consumption of the troops, even if that were half or a third of the above figures it would take some explaining. That is not likely to be demanded

when the General Assembly next discusses the United Nations operation in the Congo.

Blood-Sucking Parasites

PETER SIMPLE, the diarist of the *Daily Telegraph*, wrote a satirical little piece a few days ago reading: "According to Kenyatta the whites and Asians in Kenya are 'blood-sucking parasites'. Quite a number of people in Britain would agree with him enthusiastically about the whites. But he will forfeit the good will which his genial nature has won for him if he attacks the Asians as well. The Asians are coloured and therefore not to be criticized. By definition they are the exploited, not the exploiters."

Dr. Livingstone, I Presume

IN SOME PARTS of London there are now so many Africans that it is not at all unusual to see a considerable number of them together. Finding only one white man on the top deck of a bus among about a dozen Africans, the conductor, approaching for his fare, said: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume."

Federation Would Accept Association with Common Market

But Sir Roy Welensky Emphasizes Political and Economic Implications

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, addressed the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London on Wednesday of last week.

If Britain joined the European Economic Community, he said, the only course satisfactory for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be to become associated with the Community on lines similar to those by which some African countries were now so associated.

When the British Minister of Labour was in the Federation 14 months ago all aspects of the problem of safeguarding the interests of the Federation if Britain joined the Common Market had been examined, and it had been concluded that, as a developing country the pattern of whose ultimate economic structure was not yet fixed, the Federation must have open markets for her exports, which were growing in quantity and range and would become more sophisticated, proceeding from raw materials to products in various stages of manufacture.

Three Requirements

On the other hand, and again as a developing country, the Federation needed to retain power to fix her customs tariffs at the levels necessary to protect new and potential industries as well as for fiscal purposes.

A substantial new flow of external capital with which to finance development would also be required for a considerable period.

Those three requirements could all be met by association with the Six on terms compatible with Part Four of the Treaty of Rome.

Arrangements for territories associated in that way were now being re-negotiated, and it was not yet known what the final terms would be. Perhaps there would be no significant changes. It would be most disturbing if they were to be undermined by arrangements for specific commodities which would substantially alter the present type of association.

That sort of arrangement, deemed beneficial to the Federation, could also be of advantage to other countries in Africa.

The Federation had already lifted a quarter of its African population out of the subsistence economy. Other countries in Africa were in similar or worse case, and the standard of living of some 250 million people on that continent was woefully low.

There were those who argued that the political kingdom should come first in any circumstances, and at that conference it had been said that an economic tie with the richer countries of the world amounted to neo-colonialism. That was not necessarily or usually the case, as was proved by the former French territories which were now independent.

By economic ties, wisely made, the countries of Africa could obtain what they desperately needed for their development—and obtain it without surrendering a scrap of their integrity, their dignity, or their political independence. Indeed, the type of agreement which he had in mind represented much less of a surrender of freedom than some of the deals recently made.

Concern With Neo-Colonialism A Luxury

Under-developed though most of Africa still was, it had nevertheless a tremendous potential. Yet little real hope had been held out to the countries of Africa of being able to develop as widely or as rapidly as all present would like to see happen. There had been more and more talk of closer ties between the States of Africa and of African unity. Those terms were meaningless until Africa recognized that there was nothing shameful or harmful to its prospects, but rather the exact opposite, in looking to the wealthier countries abroad for its markets and in expanding its industries with their aid. Africa could not hope to pick itself up by its own boot strings, and such countries as Great Britain must not expect miracles of Africa in her present under-developed state.

So far as the West was concerned, there must be a growing inter-dependence of nations if they were to survive. That made preoccupation with such things as neo-colonialism somewhat of a luxury. In Africa the same inter-dependence was necessary if the living standards of all people were to be raised.

Against that background, from the point of view of the developing countries of Africa, association in terms of Part Four of the Rome Treaty was an important concept. With the possibility of Britain joining the E.E.C. it took on a new and considerably greater significance.

Sir Roy had especially in mind the declared objective of promoting a close association of the associated overseas territories themselves by means of economic progress. Looking at

the vast under-developed continent of Africa, one should consider the large areas which the existing associated overseas countries covered and the great additional area which could be contained if a number of British countries in Africa were to join. That could be the beginning of a new force for unification which could have the greatest significance to the world. He foresaw not only closer economic association between the ex-French territories and their British counterparts in Africa, but also a breaking down of the division between them which existed by virtue of their different heritages. Advance of those two groups must lead to a new structure in Africa; and economic strength was the greatest enemy of Communism.

The wider problems facing the under-developed countries inside and outside the Commonwealth were obvious. Indeed, out of the establishment of the European Economic Community and the negotiations between that Community and Britain something very important was developing, namely, the whole concept of world-wide agreements to stabilize the prices of primary products.

Need for World Commodity Agreements

Like many other countries, the Federation had begun its economic growth on the strength of its natural resources, its mineral and agricultural products. But with that strength had come a weakness arising from the instability of world commodity prices, and out of the present negotiations there had arisen a fresh awareness of the need for world commodity agreements. That awareness should now be turned to account.

The well-being of the people of most of Africa and of Asia depended upon their being able to continue to export at prices which did not fluctuate from season to season, which were sufficient to allow stimulus to development, and which enabled them to expand their exports of processed raw materials and manufactures.

Therefore, in terms of easing world tensions, the industrialized countries of Europe had a further duty of turning that awareness into something real in the shape of effective trade arrangements relating especially to primary products. No representative of a younger under-developed country could afford to ignore any move on the part of Britain which could assist the development.

Sir Roy then turned to the wider aspect of the interdependence of the Commonwealth countries and the way in which Britain's entry into the Common Market could affect that valuable asset, saying again that associated overseas territory status would be satisfactory to the Federation and, he believed, to other developing African countries, which could not afford to be anything but realistic about what constituted a surrender of rights.

The political implications of the move which Britain contemplated should be clearly understood. Strong as the economic justification of Britain's membership of the Common Market might be, there were overriding political reasons for her entry, and certainly far-reaching political implications.

Third Voice in World Affairs

A strong and united European group, with its balancing rôle in the East/West struggle, was to be welcomed. There had long been a need for a third voice in world affairs, and many of those present had been gravely disquieted that such a voice, speaking with reason, experience and authority, had not emerged since the last war.

The arguments for the greater political strength which would flow from the association of Great Britain with the Western European countries were impressive. But experience of what had happened since the war and of the special circumstances of the Common Market counselled caution, for if such an association were to be brought about with material damage to the integrity of at least most of the Commonwealth, Britain's influence and authority within the Common Market could be considerably less than many in this country now contemplated.

It was for Britain to determine whether the measure of control she could exercise if she were alone and unsupported by the Commonwealth in the European Community would be effective enough to enable her to play a full part in influencing the policy of the Community. Closer political control and central direction would certainly be necessary if the Common Market was to last as an economic entity, and that need would soon become clear not only in the minds of men in Government but in the minds of the people of Britain. It was therefore worth considering how much political strength Britain would be able to exercise within the Common Market if she was not also in close association with the Commonwealth.

The power and influence of Britain and the Commonwealth

standing together had been proved in peace and war. By contrast, unity of thought and purpose in Europe was still an untried quantity. The type of economic association being developed in Europe would depend increasingly for its success on strong central direction, almost certainly cutting right across national boundaries and national sensitivities.

Importance of Strong Commonwealth

Britain would have one voice in the decisions of the Community. Perhaps that would suffice, and perhaps it was true that while Britain would surrender part of her sovereignty, she would gain a portion of sovereignty from her partners. But she would also become increasingly subject to the influence of those partners; and hers would be one voice in seven. She would, Sir Roy suggested, be infinitely stronger if she were backed by and associated with a strong Commonwealth structure.

It was not impossible to reconcile the Commonwealth structure with the new developments in Europe. The Commonwealth had never been a political unit, though it had always had strong mutual political influences.

Nevertheless, the development of closer political and economic links between Britain and the Six must in his view not be undertaken if the Commonwealth links would be seriously weakened—not only for the sake of the Commonwealth, but for the sake of the size of Britain's influence within the European Community.

Many people did not regard the progress made in Europe since the end of the Second World War as due mainly to the existence of the Common Market. Indeed, much of the recovery had taken place before the Common Market was formed. It was also true that Japan, with a considerably smaller population than the E.E.C., had made faster economic progress in recent years, and that the United States, with a slightly larger population, had made considerably slower progress. Clearly, therefore, factors other than size had a vital bearing on economic development.

The European Economic Community had, of course, made a great impact on economic events in recent years and was likely to continue doing so as the full provisions of the Rome Treaty were brought into effect.

Diversión of Capital from the Commonwealth

A prosperous United Kingdom as part of the large and expanding European Community would undoubtedly be in a strong position to continue to play a leading rôle in the economic evolution of the Commonwealth as a whole, particularly to those parts of the Commonwealth which had still some way to go to catch up with the older members.

But with this rider—that for Britain to play her full part in achieving the prosperity she sought in Europe she might find it necessary for very considerable capital investment to be made in the industries of Britain herself in order to enable her to compete effectively with the factories and machinery of Continental Europe, which had largely been built since the war. There might, therefore, be some lapse of time before that prosperity arose, and during that period there was a danger of a considerable diminution in the flow of the capital which was so essential to the under-developed countries of the Commonwealth.

In the last resort the decision about entering the Common Market was one for Britain and Britain alone to make, but he (the Prime Minister) had accepted in full the assurances given in the past by British Ministers that H.M. Government would not join the E.E.C. until it could secure adequate safeguards for the Commonwealth. That was the real issue before the conference. While Britain might take a calculated risk on her own behalf, she could not avoid the grave responsibility of seeing that that calculated risk was not too great for the rest of the Commonwealth.

A number of the points on which agreement had so far been reached in the Brussels negotiations involved assurances by the Six in such very general terms that in some cases they were perhaps hopes rather than assurances. The British negotiators must have a great deal of faith in those who have been sitting round the table with them during the past months.

A number of Prime Ministers had expressed the concern that he felt that there was a very real threat to Commonwealth links. Canada, Pakistan, New Zealand, and Australia had given examples of their special difficulties. Could the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom not indicate how far Britain could go to remove those doubts?

The objective at the committee stage of the deliberations of the conference might be to provide the answer to that question, so that by its end all would know without any doubt what remained to be done to take Britain into the Common Market without dislocating Commonwealth interests and what steps would be necessary to safeguard those interests.

Mr. Kawawa's Speech to Commonwealth Prime Ministers*

Association with European Common Market Rejected

TANGANYIKA is participating for the first time in the deliberations of a meeting of Commonwealth Presidents and Prime Ministers as an independent sovereign African state.

The Commonwealth of Nations is greatly valued by us in East Africa. We regard it as a great symbol of the peace and prosperity of the people of the world. It is a vital association of diverse nations which exists for the aim of doing something positive for its members and the world at large. We regard it as an association of Powers without malice to anyone. We believe that the strength of this great human association will increase its positive rôle in world affairs.

In a world where there are conflicts between nation and nation, between peoples of one part of the world and another, an organization like our own Commonwealth of Nations can do a great deal. In fact, it has done a great deal—and a great deal to resolve and minimize such conflicts. Therefore I hope and pray that those of us who are already members and those who are about to become members will do all in our power to make this great organization grow in strength and effectiveness.

East African 'Common Market'

Tanganyika, though an independent and sovereign State, is a member of the East African Common Services Organization. This means a sacrifice of her sovereignty in the interest of East Africa. That Common Services Organization consists of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Zanzibar participates on an agency basis. The Organization embraces an area of about 700,000 square miles and a population of about 22 million.

Railways and harbours, research, currency, income tax, customs, higher education and telecommunications are among the services jointly operated. There is freedom of movement of goods and labour within the East African Common Market.

The running of the Organization is entrusted to the Authority, which consists of Prime Ministers of Tanganyika and Uganda and a principal elected Minister of the Government of Kenya. We have a predominantly elected Central Legislative Assembly which legislates for the common services.

The East African Common Services Organization, which replaced the East African High Commission when Tanganyika became independent, attempts to maintain a common market and to accommodate the independent sovereign status of Tanganyika. The future of the Common Market will be worked out. I hope fairly soon. The stumbling-block is the attainment by Kenya of independence.

African Unity

Our Common Market has been in existence for about 40 years. We believe that this offers us a very good basis for closer association. Our experience during these 40 years confirms the thesis that economic union can operate effectively only if it is supported by a political union.

Of late some of our independent neighbours have indicated an interest in our Organization. We welcome the gesture, for we strongly believe in African unity. Even our non-self-governing neighbours have expressed a wish through their popular political movements to join an African Common Market when they achieve independence. We believe further that the independence, stability and prosperity of Africa can be fully realized only within the context of African unity.

African unity is essential for world peace and prosperity, and we believe that the reasons for unity in Europe apply *mutatis mutandis* in our case. We therefore appreciate in principle the U.K. Government's attempt to explore the possibility of joining the E.E.C. However, should the U.K. decide to join the E.E.C. the concern of Commonwealth members should be seriously considered.

May I express in passing the hope that the Community will work for the betterment of mankind the world over. The meeting of more or less the same Powers in Berlin in 1884

**This speech by the Prime Minister of Tanganyika was made to the Commonwealth Conference in London on September 12. The report has been slightly abbreviated. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially.*

resulted in the partition of Africa. We hope there will never be a second partition of Africa.

East African trade with the U.K. and the Commonwealth is fairly substantial. Tanganyika sells to the U.K. 36% of her total exports, and 20% to the other countries of the Commonwealth, while her imports from the U.K. total 37% and those from the Commonwealth 51%. Uganda sells 16% of her total exports to the U.K. and 25% to the Commonwealth countries, and imports 38% and 10% from the U.K. and Commonwealth countries respectively. Kenya sells to the U.K. 24%, and 16% to the Commonwealth countries, and her imports are 34% from the U.K. and 13% from the Commonwealth countries.

We are therefore anxious that any steps taken should not undermine the trade relationship of East Africa with Britain or the rest of the Commonwealth. Whatever trading arrangements may be worked out, it is vital to us that these arrangements should not reduce the opportunities for the future expansion of our trade.

Serious Political Implications

We are laying special emphasis on the utilization and development of our resources; and that development will acquire momentum only if we find increasing opportunities for trade with the rest of the world. Our development plans will be greatly affected unless we can find markets overseas to earn the foreign exchange which is essential for capital goods needed for the building of the infrastructure of our economies. If the United Kingdom joins the European Economic Community undoubtedly some adjustments will have to be made.

We strongly feel that if any member of the East African Common Services Organization joins the Community as an associate member that will be the end of our Common Market.

The implications of joining are not only economic; they are also political. We regard the political implication as very serious. Tanganyika's foreign policy is based on independence of judgment; that is, we try to study and judge each issue on its own merits, and we refuse to align ourselves in a committal way with any power bloc. It is obvious that if we join the Community we should commit ourselves to the Western bloc. Further, we believe that our association with the Community will be against the possibility of the promotion of African unity, which we highly value.

While we reject the political implication of association, we welcome trade opportunities available within the Community. Therefore, rather than becoming associate members, we would like to negotiate trade arrangements with the Community.

E.A.C.S.O. Mandate

I have a mandate from the Authority of the East African Common Services Organization to state the approach of that Organization to the European Economic Community. The Prime Ministers of Tanganyika and Uganda and the principal Minister of the Government of Kenya met recently in Nairobi and agreed to recommend to their Governments the following:

(1) The East African Common Market should be preserved at all costs, and that, consequently, on the vital issue of the approach of the East African Governments to the implication of Britain joining the European Economic Community it is most important that the Governments should act together.

(2) It is necessary and important for the economic health of East Africa that the market for East African export commodities in Britain and the present European Common Market area should be preserved.

(3) It is important also that any arrangements with the European Economic Community, when and if Britain joins, should not involve the East African territories in any political alignment or association with Europe; nor should the ability of the East African Governments to pursue independent policies in their international relations be compromised in any way.

(4) The ability of the East African countries to trade with countries outside the European Common Market area on an advantageous basis should be safeguarded.

(5) That, as a result, the East African Governments should seek to negotiate a trade agreement between the East African Common Market and the European Economic Community with a view to obtaining advantageous terms for the sale of commodities in the European Common Market.

Our seeking trade agreement with the E.E.C. does not depend on entry or non-entry of the United Kingdom into the Community. Our need for economic, social and industrial development is very great, and we are trying to find resources to help us accelerate the tempo of development. We are also trying to promote trade, and are seeking assistance from other countries outside the Community and the Commonwealth.

We reject the offer to become an overseas associate member of the Community.

PERSONALIA

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE has left London for the United States.

MAJOR and MRS. P. V. NEPEAN have arrived in London from Salisbury.

SIR JOHN SHAW RENNIE was sworn in as Governor of Mauritius on Monday.

MR. D. J. A. DOWDALL has been promoted Registrar-General in Tanganyika.

MR. F. R. WILSON, a provincial commissioner in Kenya, is on long leave.

MR. VINCENT WHITEHEAD has joined the board of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

LORD NELSON OF STAFFORD left £60,060, on which duty of £27,073 has been paid.

DR. A. PALLEY, M.P., of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. R. J. HILLARD, president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, has returned to Kenya.

MR. JOHN SLAVEN has been re-appointed to the Federal Public Service Commission.

MR. H. F. EAGLETON has returned to London from another visit to Kenya and Tanganyika.

DR. A. J. P. ANTAO, a medical practitioner in Blantyre, Nyasaland, has arrived in London.

MR. F. A. LOYD, lately a provincial commissioner in Kenya, is now a Permanent Secretary.

MR. H. T. KIRWAN-TAYLOR, district officer in Northern Rhodesia, is now in this country.

LORD INCHYRA has joined the board of the main Shell company, which has large African interests.

MR. CLINTON WHITEHEAD, who ranches in the Fort Victoria area, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. COLIN J. COWAN, for the past six years editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, has retired owing to ill-health.

MR. J. ATHOL RICHARDSON, Federal Director of Works, has arrived in the United Kingdom from Salisbury.

DR. D. P. HINTON, a lecturer at Chibero Agricultural College, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. HINTON are in London.

MR. P. H. A. BOWMAN has resigned his executive directorship of Lombard Banking, Ltd., and its subsidiaries.

DR. SANTIAGO RINZIFO, of Colombia, has been appointed W.H.O. regional adviser for education and training in Africa.

MR. ROGER DELPACH, who has been made M.B.E., is the first bicyclist planner to be honoured for services to agriculture.

MR. CLAES THORVAL, of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Danish Press Attaché for Africa, has visited Kenya.

MR. B. B. M. BRADY, general manager designate of Mombasa Harbour, and Mrs. Brady are in the United Kingdom.

MISS G. M. BRADY, who has an African career and deputy secretary, has also in Africa. She has been awarded an honour's degree.

MR. GUYARD, who left Kenya last year for Mauritius after many years' residence, and Mrs. Guyard are in London.

On Monday evening Mr. Kenyon spoke to about 200 people at the meeting of the East Africa Club, which was held in London.

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BRIGADIER G. W. R. MONCKTON, who has been appointed Director of Public Relations at the War Office, is a son of LORD MONCKTON.

SIR ARCHER CUST, secretary-general of the Royal Commonwealth Society for 20 years, left £21,240, on which duty of £4,917 has been paid.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, visited the 1st Bn. at Cobbe Barracks, Zomba, last week.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, G.O. C.-in-C. in East Africa, has been appointed Colonel of the 1st East Anglia Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk).

DRS. B. BALDACHIN and G. B. SOUTTER, medical practitioners in Southern Rhodesia, and DR. P. R. S. HODGSON, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, are in London.

MR. D. KINGDOM HOCKINGS, who has just retired from the post of senior education officer (technical) in Tanganyika, had served in that country for 25 years.

MR. FRANK WISDOM, Registrar of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Secretary for Agriculture in the newly-formed Division of Agriculture.

MR. T. RINEY and MR. P. HILL, of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, have been visiting Nyasaland's game areas.

MR. C. E. HARRIS, president of the Federation of British Industries, gave a luncheon in London last week in honour of SIR FRANK LEE on his retirement from civil service.

The REV. MARK WELLS, for the past two years assistant priest in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, is working in this country as a lorry-driver until he is appointed to another parish.

THE REV. W. H. LEWIS, a former C.M.S. missionary in Kenya, has been appointed Rector of Llanddowri Skirrid with Llanvetherine, Llangattock, Lingoed and Llanfair Chapel, Mon.

MR. A. J. H. ROBERTS, organizing secretary in Northern Rhodesia of the United Federal Party for the past two and a half years, has resigned to stand in the forthcoming general election.

MR. P. H. K. DAVID and Mr. T. E. J. MWANGOSI, assistant probation officers in Tanganyika, have arrived in London to attend a Home Office course in probation which will last until January.

COLONEL P. A. CLAYTON, who was at one time in the Tanganyika Survey Department, and served in the last war in the Long Range Desert Group, left £29,725, on which duty of £4,106 has been paid.

MR. A. JAMIESON, Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life in Kenya, is visiting Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland with the object of increasing the flow of visitors to Kenya from those countries.

MR. H. F. GOUGHMAN, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation and other companies, and Mrs. GOUGHMAN are to be the guests of honor in London on October 30 of the South Africa Club.

MR. P. CHURCH, a community development officer in Nigeria, and a former national member of the House of Commons, is in the U.S.A. for six months to study community development programmes.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary for Africa, has been appointed deputy secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which is situated in London.

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MR. J. WIDDOWSON, lately manager of the civil engineering division (London and overseas) of the Cementation Company, which has large Rhodesian interests, is to become manager of a new overseas division.

LORD KILMUIR, lately Lord Chancellor, who has visited East and Central Africa, has joined the board of the Plessey Co., Ltd., with a view to becoming chairman when SIR HAROLD WERNHER retires at the end of the year.

MR. R. V. JOYCE is acting as chief executive officer until a director is appointed for the newly-formed Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa, financed by East Africa, Ethiopia, the Somali Republic, and France.

MR. CLEMENT LUBEMBE, deputy general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, is one of the three members of the Africa section of the new executive board of the I.C.F.T.U. elected at the seventh world congress in Berlin.

MR. HAROLD GARTON ASH, of Harpenden, Herts, chairman of Kamna, Ltd., and other companies, and a former president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, left £43,772, on which duty of £14,123 has been paid.

MR. J. W. KIWANUKA, the Kabaka Yekka member for North Mubende, stated in a recent debate in the Uganda National Assembly that he wanted a Ministry to be created to deal only with the forthcoming independence celebrations.

MISS NANCY GRAHAM HARRIS, Girl Guide trainer in Northern Rhodesia for 25 years, and founder of the Ndola African Guiding Group, has been presented with a silver tea service by the Guiding Association in recognition of her services.

DR. MIRIAM HOFFERT, of the Israeli Ministry of Welfare, stated when visiting Machakos in Kenya recently that before the end of the year her Government would open in the district the first social training centre for women in East Africa.

When the Northern Rhodesian Commissioner of Police, MR. J. P. I. FFORDE, goes on leave pending retirement later this year, the Deputy Commissioner, MR. E. H. HALSE, who was Commissioner of Police in Somalia 10 years ago, will take his place.

MR. JOHN NEWBY, who has been appointed warden of Livingstone Game Park in Northern Rhodesia, has taken his private zoo with him from Kitwe—including a fully-grown lion, a chimpanzee worth £200, three crocodiles, some 200 snakes, and a peacock.

The Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club will hold its annual dinner on Friday, October 12, at the United Service Club, London. Members who have not received notices are asked to write to BRIGADIER A. J. KNOTT, 5 High Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

MR. GEORGE SCOTT, the journalist and broadcaster, has been appointed chairman of the newly-created political division of the Liberal Party. He may therefore decide not to contest a constituency at the next general election. MR. SCOTT has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. MALCOLM ARCHER, Acting Kenya Agent in London, will leave London on September 26 for another visit to Kenya. After spending two days at the Royal Show at Nairobi, he will go to Nakuru and Kitale and spend five days at the coast. He is due back on October 1.

MR. REGINALD NYALA, Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs and Administration in Kenya, is due in London shortly from the United States, where he has been for the past fortnight with his Parliamentary Secretary, MR. NYIRA AMALEMBA, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, MR. J. L. N. BURNELL. The group had previously visited For-

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was host at a Lancaster House luncheon last week in honour of visiting Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Among the guests were MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Finance Minister, and MR. JAMES GICHURU, Finance Minister of Kenya.

SIR THOMAS SPENCER, chairman of Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., a group with African subsidiaries, has completed 55 years of service with the company. He was the founder chairman of the Telecommunication Engineering and Manufacturing Association and he is chairman of a number of companies in the electrical field.

MRS. U. K. HICKS, lecturer on public finance in the University of Oxford, who recently visited Uganda as a Fiscal Commissioner, has been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to go to the West Indies as Fiscal Commissioner in connexion with the establishment of a Federation of Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

MR. R. H. CAMPBELL RITCHIE, senior commercial officer, and MR. M. G. ABDULLAH, assistant commercial officer, were in Brno last week for a Czechoslovakian trade fair at which Tanganyika's stand displayed meerschaum pipes and tinned meats and provided general information on the country's agriculture, industry, and commerce.

MR. HORACE MASON, Commissioner for Community Development in Tanganyika, is retiring. After service in the Irish Guards and the East Yorkshire Regiment, he went to East Africa 20 years ago to join the East African Education Corps in Nairobi. In 1946 he became principal of the Jeanes School, and four years later moved to Tanganyika.

Claiming that "slavery" was still practised in Bukedi, the Opposition M.N.A. for South-Central Bukedi, MR. A. KASAKYA, was moved in a recent debate in Uganda to kneel and plead for the release on Independence Day of those imprisoned during the 1959 Bukedi riots. The Government has stated that some of the prisoners will be released.

Four teenagers from Northern Rhodesia, HELEN VAN ROOYEN of Kitwe, KEKELWA NYAYWA of Chipembe, GEOFFREY DODSWORTH of Ndola, and SILANE MWENCHANYA of Lusaka, represented the Protectorate on a recent seven-week tour of Britain with 50 other Commonwealth students as part of the Commonwealth Youth Movement's 25th anniversary "quest".

A luncheon party in honour of LADY WELENSKY was given in London last week by LADY ROBINSON, wife of the Federal High Commissioner. The other guests were LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN, the MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY, the COUNTESS OF SANDWICH, MRS. R. A. BUTLER, LADY HALEY, LADY COSTAIN, MRS. R. H. TURTON, and MRS. P. H. B. WALL. Next day LADY WELENSKY had tea with LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD HULL, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who recently visited the Federation, and LADY HULL are to be guests of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Wednesday, October 17. The chair will be taken by VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM POWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia from 1954 to 1959, who has become chairman of the club in the vacancy created by the death of LORD ROBINS.

MR. F. S. OWEN, Federal Minister of Transport, visited the Vulcan Foundry at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, recently to take delivery of the second of 16 diesel-electric locomotives on order for Rhodesia Railways at a cost of about £1.3m. He was accompanied by MR. T. S. BELL, Secretary to the Ministry; MR. A. M. HAWKINS, assistant general manager (engineering) of the Railways; and MR. B. SEPHTON, their resident engineer during the process of manu-

Commonwealth P.Ms.' Conference

Buckingham Palace Dinner Party

THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH gave a dinner party at Buckingham Palace last Thursday evening for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and other guests.

The Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, Princess Alexandra of Kent, and Earl Mountbatten of Burma were present.

Among those who had the honour of being invited were Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Welensky; the Hon. R. M. Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika; Mr. S. Ntiro, Acting High Commissioner for Tanganyika, and Mrs. Ntiro; the Federal High Commissioner and Lady Robinson; the First Secretary of State and Mrs. Butler; the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies and Mrs. Sandys; the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Duchess of Devonshire; and the Leader of the Opposition and Mrs. Gaitskell.

After dinner the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh received the Commonwealth and Colonial Ministers attending the Conference.

Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Kawawa were received in audience by Her Majesty during the conference.

Field Marshal Slim's Visit to East Africa

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT SLIM, a director of Dalgety and New Zealand Loan, Ltd., who is accompanied by his son, Major the Hon. John Douglas Slim, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is visiting Kenya and Tanganyika for a fortnight from last Monday.

On the following day the Field Marshal presented autographed copies of his books to the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, the Army Education Library, and the Press Club of East Africa and attended an evening reception. He spent the next two days in Dar es Salaam, and returned on Friday to lunch with the G.O.C.-in-C. and attend an evening reception for officers who served in Burma in the last war.

He is to be a guest at a Rotary Club luncheon in Nairobi on September 25, open the Royal Show next day, go to a Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya reception in the evening of Thursday, lunch in the Legislative Council building, be present at a dinner of the East African Association of Gunners on Friday, and receive the Press on Saturday of next week.

That Magic Word "Independence"

Evil Subtlety of Soviet Russia

TO IMAGINE that the Kikuyu and Masai, Bataka and Baluba, the Matabele and Mashona would react to the circumstances of independence as the Americans did "is imagination indeed", the Rev. John Mased Williams, of Bulawayo, told the Presbyterian Synod of California, meeting at Occidental College, Los Angeles, during a recent visit to the U.S.A.

Too many people deluded themselves that liberty, freedom and independence, the magic words in Africa today, guaranteed justice; but they did not. On the other hand, many Americans still associated colonialism with "cruel soldiers and exploiting traders, with rape and murder, *knout* and whip, *sjambok* and gun". They forgot that there were various degrees of colonialism.

"Many who love the African people and have spent years in working hard for their advancement are concerned over the use the newly-independent countries will make of liberty, freedom and independence.

"Can these countries maintain stability in a swiftly changing world? Can they cope with the overwhelming problems of economic and educational development? Can they bridge the gap that separates under-developed countries from self-generating economies?

"Will they slip into an appalling poverty in which the masses will be worse off than before their independence? Can they prevent fragmentation, the very real evil of tribal wars, despotism and despair?

Innocence and Inexperience

"In their innocence and inexperience, can they resist the evil subtlety of Soviet Russia?

"A vast work of construction, economic, and in the widest sense educational, is needed in Africa before the thousands of little independent tribes found by the European Powers can be left as nation States capable of modern government, even on the simplest scale. Their 'liberation' is difficult because they still have the same weaknesses that made their domination so easy.

"The liberal and progressive Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments are taxed to their uttermost in their efforts to wipe out illiteracy, disease, hunger and witchcraft. At the same time it is demanded that they should abdicate and clear out.


"If they clear out there will be another Congo, and they will be criticized, as Belgium was criticized, for getting out too soon. If they remain, they will be criticized, and perhaps there will be a little violence. What are they to do?

"Black civilization, not the survival of white civilization, is the real issue. The continued presence and prosperity of the Europeans is vital to the Africans themselves. Mau Mau in Kenya showed how easily the African's new-found Christian faith can revert towards ancestral beliefs in witchcraft. The demonologies which still rule African life in the remote areas and in the towns are far from being eradicated.

"Africa needs what it can use of the administrative techniques and the technological inventions of white civilization for many practical reasons, but especially for the education that goes with them to help to chase the devils out of the primitive imagination."

Schoolboy Courage

BITTEN BY A BLACK MAMBA in the back, a Southern Rhodesian schoolboy, Errol Hughes, walked calmly home for two miles before he could be taken to Umtali hospital for anti-venom injections and a course of penicillin. A school friend, Roland Pleitts, said that he had told Errol to walk slowly, "for once you panic and start running the blood and the venom circulate more quickly". Roland then caught the 8ft. snake, grabbing it as it slithered up a tree, and swinging it round until he could drop it and pin it down with a branch. The boys wanted to collect for Umtali snake park.

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Sir Roy Welensky Denounces U.N.I.P. Leaders' Statements

Ten Items for Inclusion in Party's "Record of Infamy"

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, declared when he spoke recently in Lusaka that chaos would follow a victory in the Northern Rhodesian general election by the United National Independence Party, whose president is Mr. Kenneth Kaunda.

Under the leadership of "this so-called man of peace", the Prime Minister emphasized, U.N.I.P. had been responsible for a reign of terror in two provinces last year, when 2,158 persons of 2,691 sentenced by the courts for acts of violence, arson and rioting had been proved to be members of the party.

Sir Roy quoted a number of statements by U.N.I.P. leaders which should, he suggested, be written into the party's "record of infamy".

The speech (of which an abbreviated cabled report appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of September 6) also contained the following passages:—

"Backing certain of the extremist parties are almost unlimited sums of money, and there is a group determined to see the white man eliminated from Africa. That is the purpose to which these vast sums of money are being lavished. I am not suggesting that active Communist parties or branches of the Communist international organizations are necessarily being formed in all parts of this continent, backed by the Soviet régime; but I am saying that what the Communists would like to see is the elimination of the white man and his influence from Africa.

"The Communists know full well that if the day were to come when the white man went, the fragmentation, the balkanization, of this continent would take place with all the chaos and bloodshed and degradation of the individual that has already happened in the Congo. That is their aim.

Antagonistic Press

"The best example I can give of greater pressures to come is the line now being taken in certain sections of the British Press. While the editorial column of a newspaper is one man's opinion, yet certain types of newspaper are today pontificating 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. They are giving it out with a great sense of authority that the end of civilization in this part of the world is here.

"These newspapers would not like to put it as bluntly as I have put it to you; nevertheless, that is what they are saying. This same section of the Press is antagonistic towards the President of the Katanga, towards the Portuguese, and towards the South Africans. They are generally antagonistic towards anything that in terms of fact serves the interests of what Great Britain stands for.

"In the course of their prognostications of the doom of the white man in Africa, they forecast bloodshed if he does not voluntarily go. Like any ordinary man or woman in this country, I am most anxious to avoid bloodshed or suggestions of it, and it is the task of us all to keep it from our national scene. As a party we have tried to follow the principles of multi-racialism. We are trying to hurry on the African as fast as possible on the road to achievement. The example set recently by the referendum in Southern Rhodesia, when the much-maligned Europeans 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, it proves their anxiety to bring the African into our system of Government as rapidly as possible.

"Of course, that does not satisfy those particular gentlemen of the Press. They seem to resent that the white man is not willing to throw up the sponge immediately, to give in to pressure, to cede all his achievements to chaos, and to get out of the country. They continue to try to condition the mind of

the European, and to some extent that of the moderate African, to the coming of extremist Governments to this part of the world.

"Not all of these people are outside this country. Some are in it. But I remind my audience once again that it is not the gentlemen who write the leader columns of the *Observer* or the *Manchester Guardian* who will settle the future of Central Africa. It is you and I, the white and black people of this country, because this is our home, and it is we who have to produce a way of life in which we can live.

"We have had to swallow a great deal of criticism, some had to put up with tremendous provocation. We have had to suffer views from American bishops and others which, to say the least of it, have been provocative and have seemed intended to stir up trouble. Yet these good people say very little of what is wrong in their own countries. Is it not time that they began to look at the condition of their own glass-houses?

"We have had to swallow a great deal of criticism, some justified, a lot not. That is part of the democratic way of life. Nevertheless, I believe that it is time we went over to the attack and asked these people to clear up their own backyards before directing their criticism and provocation at us. If they 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.

"We have a great responsibility to both black and white—and particularly to the backward millions who do not even know what is involved in these matters and have no knowledge and no understanding of the issues. I shall do my best to honour my obligations towards the backward people of this country.

Feeding the Crocodile

"I now turn to the forthcoming election in Northern Rhodesia. I have watched the capers of a particular African leader in his attempts to win the support of the European. He may have succeeded in winning the support of some of them. Some people are frightened, some are short-sighted, and some believe that they will survive by feeding the crocodile by throwing others out of the boat.

"No one should have the slightest doubt in his mind as to what the real intentions of U.N.I.P. are, and what would happen if U.N.I.P. were to gain control of the Legislature. Any moderate African or European who does in fact give them his support must do so with his eyes wide open and must understand what the future would then hold.

"I know, too, that there is an element amongst the businessmen of the country which believes that it can buy time by supporting such movements as U.N.I.P. Let them believe it if they will. They will learn to regret it.

"I have no illusions. Chaos would follow a U.N.I.P. victory. There would be severe tribal troubles and difficulties. There would be a breakdown of all aspects of law and order. I ask you to imagine law and order, police and justice in the hands of an administration led by gentlemen capable of saying the things I am now going to quote to you. These are actual statements by some of the present U.N.I.P. leaders. They should, I think, be written into its record of infamy:—

Record of Infamy

"Mr. Kaunda said on February 11, 1962: 'The British Government should make it clear at once to Welensky and his henchmen that they simply must accept this (an African majority in Legco, and Exco.) if they want to avoid a mass rising in Northern Rhodesia which would portray Mau Mau as a childish picnic'. He later admitted that this reference to Mau Mau was a 'psychological error'.

"Mr. Kaunda said on June 1, 1962: 'U.N.I.P. would certainly destroy everything in Northern Rhodesia if such a Federation is imposed—one of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. Let me repeat the words 'will definitely destroy'.

"Mr. Kaunda said on June 6: 'Failure to satisfy the majority of the people would necessitate non-violent action and the people of Northern Rhodesia will bring the copper mines to a standstill'.

"Mr. Andrew Mutemba had said on April 26: 'Anyone who does not vote for U.N.I.P. will be dealt with when self-government is attained'.

"Mr. Sikota Wina said on June 22: 'If U.N.I.P. does not win the elections there will be trouble'.

"The P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. Conference declared in June: 'We will call for a general strike that will paralyse the country if the British Government again disappoints us'.

"Mr. Kaunda said on June 25: 'All Northern Rhodesian industries will be paralysed by strikes, and nothing will be left standing if the British Government refuses to break the association between Southern and Northern Rhodesia after Nyasaland has left the Federation. The whole land will come to a standstill. There will be no food for anyone.'

"Mr. Mainza Chona said on August 19: 'U.N.I.P. will not allow a strong opposition. U.N.I.P. is a peaceful organization and the past should be forgotten.'

"Mr. Sikota Wina said on the same day: 'In addition to its representatives in the Legislature, U.N.I.P. will also have another team at headquarters which will fight the U.N.I.P. way. If the Legislative Council does not play the game, Kaunda will say: "Boys, put on a bit of Cha-Cha-Cha".'

"Mr. Kaunda said on August 26: 'If U.N.I.P. does not get into power, no one gets into power.'

Reign of Terror

"If you are not yet convinced of the utter folly and the grave danger of entrusting law and order to such 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. were last year responsible for what amounted to a reign of lawlessness and terror in the Luapula and Northern Provinces of Northern Rhodesia. Fortunately the reign was short-lived, but while it lasted many hundreds of that party were convicted and sentenced for such 'peaceful' crimes as proposing and threatening violence, stoning, assault, arson and rioting.

"Between July and October, 1961, out of a total of 2,691 convictions for crimes of this and a similar nature, 2,158 of those convicted were proved to be members of U.N.I.P. The figures I have given are culled from the White Paper prepared by the Northern Rhodesian Government reporting on the disturbances in the Northern Provinces last year.

"Since that time there has been a relative slackening in the number of arrests for the crimes I have listed—some 250. It is, however, merely a difference in degree. The nauseating hypocrisy of that political leader's claims to love of peace continues to be a feature of the political scene.

"These statements and these figures clearly indicate what

the future would hold for Northern Rhodesia if U.N.I.P. were to get into power.

"U.N.I.P. has tried to convey an impression of confidence. They are, in fact, a divided party, one section trying to convince the public of their moderation, and another section, the more extreme element, always out for trouble. One never knows which side is uppermost.

"Let me add a word about other difficulties which would arise were U.N.I.P. to gain control. The first is the disintegration of the system of chiefs; the writing would be on the wall for them from the moment a U.N.I.P. victory was announced. If they do not accept that statement they might look at the scene in Ghana.

A second point which is equally important is the relationship, if any, which would exist between Northern Rhodesia under U.N.I.P. and the Katanga. U.N.I.P. have conducted a persistent, vituperative, and vicious campaign against the present head of the Katanga Government and people. They succeeded in stirring up considerable and lasting resentment there towards U.N.I.P. and all its works.

"The United Federal Party aim to win a majority and I am convinced that it will emerge as largest party after polling day.

Electoral Stalemate Likely

"But one would have to be a Solomon to forecast the result of the election for the middle roll seats. You know my dislike of a system such as this which requires a candidate to carry a handicap which he must first overcome before he can get even a chance to ask the voters to decide on his candidature; but that is exactly what the United Kingdom Government have created in establishing a middle roll. Moreover, the hazards of the European in the middle roll have been increased. My view is that we are likely to see nothing but stalemate emerge from the middle roll election.

"The U.F.P. aims and intends to obtain an overall majority but let me also say that we have no pacts with any other political party. We stand on our own, and we stand in strength.

"Perhaps I should make a short reference to the Liberal Party. They are the mules of politics, without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity."

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Arson and Assault in S. Rhodesia

"Liberation Army" Says "Hate White Men"

"FROM TODAY YOU SONS OF AFRICA must hate the white man and the British Government as the Nazis of Hitler hated the Jews", said subversive leaflets which were distributed in Bulawayo last week to proclaim a "Zimbabwe revolution" in Southern Rhodesia.

Signed by "General Chedu" [Shona for "belonging to us"] or "General Bayawabaya, Chief of Staff", the leaflets call on Africans to join the "Zimbabwe Liberation Army" within a week and help the "dedicated commandos and snipers in every way possible because they are your soldiers".

African "stooges and imperialist collaborators" were given until October 12, to join the nationalists. Mr. Reuben Jamela, leader of the African Trades Union Congress, was allowed 48 hours within which to disband his union.

A letter to the *Bulawayo Chronicle* headed "Zimbabwe Liberation Army will operate very soon" said: "So all whites must watch out, for they have stolen this land. We wish to warn you, if you whites still think you will rule by force for ever and ever, Amen".

The number of "army" adherents is unknown. Ten Africans are thought to have returned to Southern Rhodesia after training with the F.L.N. in Algeria. Many unemployed youths in the towns are probably involved. They dominate the youth section of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

The leaflets calling for recruits were issued on Pioneer Day, on which Z.A.P.U. staged a boycott of beer-halls in all main centres, telling Africans to stay at home and mourn the arrival of the first white settlers in 1890. Police made 18 arrests in Harare and Southerton, Salisbury, after "widespread intimidation" to enforce the boycott.

Z.A.P.U. disclaimed any knowledge of or connexion with the "liberation army" or the sabotage occurring every day. Its publicity secretary, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said: "Both show that the people are at the end of their tether. Our three-stage plan

calls first for negotiations, but Britain has so far refused this. Our congress next month will fix a date for independence. If Britain were still to ignore us, stage two of industrial and economic action would follow. We hope we shall not be forced into stage three".

Incidents during the past week have included petrol bomb attacks in Que Que and Salisbury. The wife and child of an African clerk were burned in the Que Que assault. The husband was at one time a police reservist.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation's land line from Salisbury to Gwelo was cut on Thursday, as were 14 telephone lines near Gwelo. A number of roads were blocked with boulders. African schools at Chingezi near Belingwe and at Kana mission at Tshongwe, near Lupani, were burned down; as was an Evangelist Mission's marquee in Luvuvu township, Bulawayo, in which six students were asleep. They escaped.

Attempts were made to derail a freight train at Mofort just outside Salisbury on Saturday, but it failed.

Nine Z.A.P.U. Officials Arrested

Police had to open fire in Harare township on Sunday after the 6,000 Africans had rioted and threw stones, killing one of their number. In Shabani police fire killed one African when a 3,000-strong crowd began hurling stones at them. Tear-gas was used to break them up and 12 arrests were made, including two Z.A.P.U. officials alleged to have made inflammatory statements. A member of the party's central executive was among four Z.A.P.U. officials arrested at Chipinga. Altogether 24 arrests were made, including nine Z.A.P.U. officials.

In Salisbury that night an African was beaten and killed by thugs. Police had to fire on Z.A.P.U. and T.U.C. supporters in Gwelo who were fighting in Mambo township, wounding four people. Two other Africans were stabbed. At Nyamandhlovu, 40 miles from Bulawayo, an attempt was made to set fire to the stationmaster's house.

The Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, accused Z.A.P.U. of encouraging young hooligans to perform acts of violence.

A company of Rhodesian paratroops was moved from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, to Inyanga for a training exercise.

The Rhodesia Front has complained that the situation is deteriorating daily and that no visible steps are being taken to maintain order.

Staging An 'Explosion'

Nationalist sources in New York are reported to have described the outrages as "spontaneous popular reaction to Whitehead's repressive policies", at the same time claiming that they had been carefully timed to coincide with the reconvening of the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday, and that attacks on Government installations and officials were planned. "The British Government has claimed in the U.N. that Southern Rhodesia is not an explosive issue. Recent incidents demonstrate that explosion is not so far away", the sources are quoted as saying.

A Southern Rhodesian Government analysis of incidents during the past three and a half months estimates that there were 11 acts of violence in June in rural areas, with six arrests made, and five in July, four in Gwelo and one in Harare, where an African trade union office was stoned.

Of 55 incidents reported in August, 29 concerned arson involving grain stores, school buildings, dwellings, a child's court-house, churches in the Lupani and Vhwal areas, and an African teacher's house at Chipinga. A police patrol was ambushed by a mob in the Lupani-Vhwal region.

Seventeen petrol-bomb attempts were discovered, resulting in minor damage with the exception of a store owned by Sinoia. A build-up-Nation vehicle was set on fire. Dynamite was used twice near Umtali, once on a railway bridge.

In the first four days of September disturbances accompanied Z.A.P.U. meetings in Umtali and Fort Victoria during visits by Mr. Mkhomo and the party chairman, the Rev. N. Sibhoni. The police were stoned and African shops, houses and vehicles were damaged. The railway line near Bulawayo was tampered with.

Northern Rhodesia's Election Date

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS will be held in Northern Rhodesia on October 20. Nominations day is October 9. About 60,000 Africans have registered on the lower roll and about 17,000 natives, mainly European, appear on the upper roll.

UNIP held a national congress in Lusaka at the weekend and announced the change of 19 of its 41 members. The party leader, Mr. Mwaanga, will give his address on Monday. The executive would send the European, including the former Government, to the next election.

An African National Congress meeting in Chipinga on Monday was broken up by UNIP supporters. Several African men were hurt. Buildings were damaged in Harare and other areas were made.

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Mr. Kawawa's Press Conference

East Africa Rejects Association

TANGANYIKA DOES NOT want associate membership of the Common Market, its Prime Minister, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, told a Press conference in London on Monday. He said emphatically that he spoke also for Uganda and Kenya, in accordance with a decision made by the three Governments in the East African Common Authority and in the Central Legislative Assembly.

East Africa was concerned to maintain its strong economic and historical links with Great Britain, and was likewise determined to do everything possible to foster the future well-being of the Commonwealth, "which we value very greatly". It was for Britain alone to decide whether to enter the E.E.C. or not and her decision would be accepted by Tanganyika. He hoped that the East African viewpoint would be understood in the same spirit.

It would be useful if Tanganyika had a representative at the next round of negotiations in Brussels, to strengthen the British team's advisers. Britain was expected to see that Tanganyika's trade was not adversely affected, and he had suggested at the Prime Minister's Conference that an alternative to associate membership would be the arrangement of a protocol with the Common Market on commodity agreements which would be in keeping with traditional trade links and in line with what had been accorded to Libya, Tunisia, and Morocco.

That would avoid any political commitment—and Tanganyika was completely against any such commitment in even the slightest way as between East and West. The objective of overall African political unity was a constant goal. A start had been made in the East African Common Market, which might eventually include the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Rwanda and Burundi, Ethiopia, and the Somali Republic. Nobody in Africa had any objection to unity in Europe unless it were styled to "subjugate" other communities.

Mr. Kawawa was unable to answer questions on what damage might be done to Tanganyika's products if no trade agreements could be negotiated with the Common Market.

Asked why it was right for 18 former French territories in West Africa to become associate members of E.E.C. and wrong for East Africa to take the same course, he replied that each country must decide for itself. Their decision to join did not mean that East Africa had to follow suit.

Mr. Kawawa announced that elections for the first President of the Republic of Tanganyika will be held on November 1. He said that Dr. Nyerere, leader of T.A.N.U., would certainly be returned.

Kenya Loses 5,587 Europeans

DURING THE FIRST HALF of this year 4,623 Europeans and 1,139 Asians left Kenya permanently (as against 1,884 and 1,036 who became new permanent immigrants) and the number of European permanent emigrants in the second quarter of the year at 2,563 was the highest ever recorded; with 999 European permanent immigrants in that quarter, the net loss was 1,564. In 1962 the total of permanent emigrants was 8,771, including 6,052 Europeans and 2,529 Asians, compared with 5,610 new permanent immigrants, of whom 3,204 were Europeans and 2,282 Asians.

The number of visitors and persons in transit in 1962 is, however, running at a higher level than last year. The total of 22,498 visitors (including persons in transit) in the first half of 1962 compares with 19,210 in the corresponding period of last year and 42,035 for the whole of 1961.

U.N.-Katangese Clashes Again

UNITED NATIONS and Katangese officials accused each other last week of organizing an attack on each other's troops near Elisabethville Airport, in which two gendarmes were killed and three wounded. Gurkha troops were said to be responsible, assisted by helicopters.

An on-the-spot inquiry showed that the clash occurred more than two miles inside the Katangan lines, but the U.N. had claimed that they were only a mile from their own positions. A U.N. official in Leopoldville alleged that hundreds of gendarmes had surrounded a U.N. patrol of 20 men and opened fire, which had been returned in self-defence, dispersing the Katangese, who then returned and engaged in another skirmish. It was seven hours later that the Katangese accused the U.N. of killing two men and injuring two others.

In New York another U.N. spokesman stated that there was every evidence that the shooting incident had been carefully prepared in advance by Katangese officials in a cynical effort to gain propaganda advantage.

President Tshombe said that Katanga would proceed with the plan for national reconciliation despite the U.N.'s repeated irritations, but the U.N. would have to put an immediate end to the incessant and uncontrollable provocations of its troops, which would lead to violence, as Katanga intended to defend itself with all its force.

He has complained that the U.N. is planning yet another assault on Katanga, which the U.N. has denied. More Central Government soldiers have been airlifted from Leopoldville, some to Albertville and others to unknown destinations. U.N. planes were not used.

African Gallantry

Mrs. BELLINI MALONI was presented with the George Medal in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, last week by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, for saving Inspector John Maxwell last December when he had rescued three boys from a crocodile in the Kafue River. He was badly smothered (a leg has since been amputated). Mrs. Bellini waded out to a rock on which he was lying helpless while the crocodile still thrashed about in the water. She carried him to land on her back. The Governor also presented the British Empire Medal for gallantry to Shafiq Mwenya, who in August last year spent the night in Mweru Marsh in the Northern Province—where crocodiles and hippo abound—trying to save five men whose two boats had overturned. He saved one of them.



Mr. Chokwe's Visit to Europe

West German Interest in Kenya

MR. T. M. C. T. CHOKWE, Minister for Works in Kenya, said in Nairobi last Thursday on returning from a three-weeks' visit to the West German Republic, Berlin, Italy, and the Netherlands:—

"I was surprised at the amount of development going on in Germany because after the Second World War I expected to find Western Germany in ruins, but I found it the opposite. It is amazing that these people are now the strongest in the Western hemisphere beside the United States. The people are hard-working and never tiring. You can hardly see the remains of any war-time devastations.

"Investors in Western Germany know very little about Kenya, but they would be very willing to invest in this country if they are given that opportunity. I think we can do more by having closer relationships with them.

"For instance, they are willing to help us out with funds for our development plans, to give technical training to our people, and to lend us their technicians and experts. They could not be friendlier.

"I do not agree with those people who think you can get anything from anybody such as finance without strings, because everybody expects to live or make a living from his earnings. It would be very ridiculous to expect any country to loan its money without attaching certain conditions even if they are not bad. There is nothing like charity in this world, and, if we expect help from other people, they also expect something out of us. It is a question of mutual agreement.

"I discussed with the shipping industries in Germany, Hamburg, and Rotterdam the possibility of starting a fishing industry outside Mombasa, because at the moment only the Japanese and Russians do some tuna fishing outside our territorial waters and we have to buy imported fish, which is very ridiculous.

Mr. Chokwe's Autobahn

"I have found sources in all the three countries which could readily provide money to enable me to build my *autobahn*, the Nairobi-Mombasa highway. Many people have told me here that there is no money, but I can promise them an amount from the sources I have contacted and from the friendships I have made. It will be only a question of time, I think, before an independent Government should be enabled to bring Kenya roads if not equal to those of Germany; but we can do with half of what they have.

"I found sources of training for our aircraft engineers and our African pilots and road engineers of all types. Several institutions have offered to take any number of students for specialized courses.

"As regards relief of unemployment, there is a very big scope for this, and, if the Governments can come to appropriate terms, we could send groups of young men and women to work and train in these countries without any difficulty. This can serve a double purpose of giving employment and training at the same time.

20 TV Sets

"To prove that we have a lot of friends willing to help us if only we approach them, I mention that Phillips Telecommunications of the Netherlands gave me as a gesture of good will towards my country 20 television receiver sets to be used for educational purposes. These cost about £2,000. I thought it would be a nice thing if I gave them to our Government for distribution to our educational institutions so that many of our students here could benefit directly from this gesture.

"I think I have laid the foundation of friendship, and I will call upon my countrymen and colleagues to co-operate in bringing about the means of development we require so much for this country. We can forget our quarrels and sit down and do some work, because I believe it is only through hard work that this country will be saved.

"Some people will perhaps want to find out if I had any discussions with Luthansa regarding their landing rights in Nairobi. I have made the problem clear to the German Government, and, since they are our very good friends, I do not think it fair for anybody to say that the door is closed. But this is an East African affair about which Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have to agree."

The Kenya Regiment training centre at Lanet, near Nakuru, built 10 years ago at a cost of £14m., is to be closed by October.

Kamba Leader Splinters K.A.N.U.

IN KENYA police had to open fire last Friday at DUNDORI when a five-member patrol was surrounded by 20 hostile Africans on a farm while the police were trying to arrest a man who said that he was a member of the Land Freedom Army and shouted for help.

In Machakos Mr. Paul Ngei, Kenyatta's close Kamba associate in Mau Mau, was "elected" chairman of a splinter K.A.N.U. group in opposition to the Legislative Council member for the area, Mr. H. N. Mulli, who was given a hostile reception at the Ngei meeting, despite his protestations that no-one loved Ngei more than he. Placards attacking Mr. Mboya were much in evidence.

At Elburgon, Kenyatta criticized the European farmers in the Rift Valley for threatening to dismiss all their Kikuyu labour if subversion did not cease. Continued attacks on the Kikuyu tribe could bring only chaos to Kenya, he said. He called for mutual respect between European and African.

New voters' rolls, based on universal suffrage, will be prepared next month to list those eligible to vote for both Houses of the Central Legislature and for the new regional and local government bodies.

On Friday the Ministry of Defence stated that it was well aware of the tension existing between pro- and anti-secessionist elements in the Northern Frontier District, as shown by the recent incidents at Isiolo, and also that some secessionist politicians were advocating the use of force if necessary. There was, however, no truth in allegations of the existence of a secret army in the N.F.D. A report that four persons had been attacked by that "army" on June 26 and admitted to hospital appeared to be completely untrue.

A four-week course in bee-keeping has been organized in Arusha by the Ministry of Lands, Forests and Wildlife in Tanganyika. Five scholarships for the course have been offered to Northern Rhodesia, two each to Uganda and the Sudan, and one to Zanzibar.

UGANDA'S INDEPENDENCE

A Special Number of
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Great Danger of Peasant Farming

Sufficiency of Smallholdings Already

EVERYONE IN KENYA, including the politicians, should realize that any accelerated programme for the division of the larger land holdings into peasant holdings involves the very greatest dangers; "in fact, I would say categorically that development of peasant farming must take place slowly, and that, if it is to be at the expense of large holdings, there must be a definite limit".

That warning was given by Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, when he spoke at a luncheon of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

In the course of a long speech Mr. Havelock said:—

"Without the produce from the large-scale farms in Kenya today, including plantations, the country would be bankrupt and the population would be unable to live. Certain crops are not suitable for peasant production, but are an essential part of the country's livelihood. An example is that of milk-producing cattle.

"Over the past few years there has been a tremendous increase of high-grade cattle in the African land units; their yields have had most beneficial results, not only in providing cash for the dairy farmer but also in greatly improving the nutrition of the people.

Tribute to Stock Breeders

"These high-grade cattle stem from exotic stock, and, if this most desirable trend is to continue, it is absolutely necessary to maintain the pure-bred and high-grade herds that have been built up in what has been known heretofore as the settled areas. It is not possible for a peasant to breed and maintain successfully large pure-bred and high-grade herds.

"It may be that a co-operative venture could replace a large-scale holding specializing in good cattle, but I doubt if a co-operative farm would show as good results as an individual breeder in this regard. The reason is that a good breeder is a man with illimitable patience and great affection for his animals, a man who is prepared to spend many years of his life breeding and cross-breeding in order continually to improve his herd. It is unlikely that a co-operative employing staff would have the same attitude towards such a herd and therefore the same success.

"I say therefore that large or medium-scale farming, apart from the plantation crops, is essential to Kenya. It is not a matter of the colour of the skin of the farmer of this sort; it is a matter of the type of farm and the dedication of the farmer to his land.

"I say, therefore, to the African who expects that all the large farms will be chopped up in order that every African may have a few square feet of the land that such a policy will be ruination to the country and to him.

"I say also to the European, who may wish to sell and leave the country and who does not care what happens to his land afterwards, that I will never support a policy which will end in such land being bought and chopped up into smallholdings, of which we have a great sufficiency already.

European Settlers

"Some Europeans have made up their minds that the future Kenya will not be one which they will wish to inhabit. I am sorry that they should feel this way, because I think the needs of the country for a true Kenyan should always come first; but I know that some European farmers may leave their farms even if they are not bought out, and I have therefore been trying to think, in the face of such attitudes, how we can maintain a considerable proportion of the present large-scale farming, which is so necessary to the economy of our country.

"I suggest that we should try to establish a development corporation financed by money from overseas and from the Government, and able to purchase farms which are for sale and manage them on an economic basis until they dispose of them in the way best suited to the farm concerned. Such a corporation should be able to make profits out of their farming activities, which profits could be put back into further development and activities. This corporation might well be able to rationalize farming more than it is today. For instance, it might own a farm in the high country suitable for breeding cattle and one in the low country more suitable for fattening stock; these two run jointly might bring better profits than run separately.

"I believe that this corporation should not confine itself to farming, but should certainly be interested in the processing of agricultural raw materials. I should have no objection to such a corporation operating in the industrial field also. Indeed, the answer may be to expand the terms of reference and increase the capital of the present Industrial Development Corporation.

"The lines on which the I.D.C. has worked have been most satisfactory and of great benefit to Kenya. They have entered into ventures and partnership with private enterprise, contributing capital and management skill, and then, when the project has been proved to be economic, they have disposed of their interest to private enterprise, and the money so gained has been put back into further enterprise. This is an excellent mode of operation.

Tired of Political Conflict

"I am optimistic and confident. Kenya has such tremendous advantages, not only as regards potential production, but she is so centrally positioned for trading with large areas in Africa and the world. I am also convinced that when Independence comes there will be a great upsurge of feeling, releasing energy in all our people to enable us fully to develop and exploit our natural assets.

"I know as a politician that it is a lot to ask other politicians to temper their phrases and desist from making what appear to be popular speeches in order to attract support and votes when a general election is in sight. But I am certain that a large majority of our inhabitants are tired now of conflict and competition between politicians in emotional demagogue addresses.

"If only our politicians would work together and not jockey for position, our prosperity would return in a very short time, and we should also expedite the grant of Independence".

Oil Strike Off: Wages Increased

STRIKE ACTION threatened by the Kenya Petroleum Oil Workers' Union was called off last week after negotiations at the Labour Ministry with representatives of the nine oil companies operating in the Colony.

Increases of 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s. have been agreed for the top grades of employees, bringing their monthly wages to approximately £54, £50, £41, and £34.

From grade IV down to grade X all employees will receive a 15s. monthly housing subsidy in addition to the statutory housing allowance, but employees now accommodated in subsidized company-owned or leased premises will have their rentals increased by either the new 15s. subsidy or the amount to which they are already being subsidized, whichever is the lesser. After five years' service long-service increments will be granted according to grades.

Either side may re-open negotiations on wages after a new two-year agreement has been in force for a year from September 1.

A disturbance allowance of a month's basic wages will be paid to any employee permanently transferred from his original place of engagement. Leave allowance is to be 55s. a year, with leave of 28 consecutive days annually.

Job classifications are to be reviewed when the union has submitted its proposals. Casual labour will normally be taken on for a month's maximum continuous service.

The oil companies concerned are Kenya Shell, Ltd., BP Kenya, Ltd., and Afrigas Ltd., Shell Chemical Company of Eastern Africa, Ltd., Oaltex Oil Kenya, Ltd., Esso Standard (East Africa), Ltd., Ozo East African Petroleum Co., Ltd., Mobil Oil East Africa, Ltd., Agip, Ltd., and Kenya Oil Co., Ltd.

A.I.D. Helps African Farmers

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT in Kenya in the year ended on June 30 was assisted by £385,000 from the American Agency for International Development. Of 68 Kenyans studying in the U.S.A. at a cost of £117,500, 10 were reading for degree courses in agriculture, seven for veterinary medicine, and two for range management specialization. Egerton Agricultural College and the agricultural faculty at Siriba training college shared technical assistance worth £91,000. Improvements at farmers' training centres cost £148,000, and £21,500 was provided for the Kenya Government to employ American technicians on soil and pasture problems.

Bishop's £100,000 Appeal for Kenya Fund for Multi-Racial Education

THE BISHOP OF LONDON will launch on Tuesday next an appeal for £100,000 for multi-racial educational purposes in Kenya.

Among those associated with the appeal are the Archbishop of East Africa, Viscount Boyd of Merton, Lord Hemingford, the Earl of March and Kinrara, and Mr. Christopher Chataway, M.P.

The Archbishop of East Africa said recently: "In the contemporary political situation we are convinced that the greatest contribution towards a pattern of society for the good of Kenya as a whole would be to establish firmly and securely the basis of education for children of all races"

In connexion with his appeal the Bishop of London has said:—

"With Kenya now hurrying its plans for independence, the problem, common to all emergent nations, of the extension of educational facilities comes to the forefront. In order to maintain successfully this independence, Kenya must be able to provide a flow of men and women, educated, trained and qualified, to bear the responsibilities of future leadership.

Three-Point Plan

"The Christian Churches Educational Association, which has for many years been developing education all over Africa, has now implemented a three-point plan for Kenya which has the full support of all Christian and African political leaders.

"A start has been made with one preparatory school at Buxton, extensions to one girls' high school at Limuru, and a bursary scheme for two boys' schools—enabling each to provide a multi-racial education for an increased number of pupils. A general bursary fund has been started, so that many children may qualify by ability for the education thus provided, regardless of the means of their parents.

"The funds received in response to the appeal will be placed in trust with the C.C.E.A. trustees and administered by the C.C.E.A. executive committee, in accordance with the following three-point plan:—

"(1) Aid to the board of Governors of Buxton Preparatory School in Mombasa for teaching and boarding accommodation for a one-stream primary school. Up to two-thirds of the pupils of this school are likely to be African children. The cost will be £30,000.

"(2) Aid to the board of Governors of Limuru Girls' School to enable that school, which pioneered the way to multi-racial education at the secondary school level, to become a variable education unit with a two-stream entry with sixth form courses in arts and science. Cost: £35,000.

"(3) A Bursaries' Fund to be administered by the Christian Churches' Educational Association to enable boys and girls of suitable educational qualifications to benefit from the opportunities of multi-racial education in the European standard primary and secondary schools. Initial requirement: £35,000."

The bust of King George V has been removed from Jubilee Gardens, Kampala, Uganda, in which a statue of a mother and child, the work of a local sculptor, is to be substituted as a symbol of the birth of a new nation.

African Development Bank Plans

Heads of African States Consulted

MR. L. NANGWANDA SIJAONA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in Tanganyika, is visiting Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad, Nigeria and Cameroons in connexion with plans for the formation of an African Development Bank. He is expected back in Dar es Salaam towards the end of this month.

After the Economic Commission for Africa had held its meeting in Addis Ababa in April, a committee of nine members was appointed to investigate the question of establishing an African Development Bank. The countries concerned were Tanganyika, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, and Cameroon. The committee's first meeting was held in Monrovia (Liberia) in June.

Three sub-committees were set up to visit heads of African States for preliminary discussions on how the bank should be organized and operated. The Federation and Tanganyika have just been visited by a three-member team from Ethiopia, the Cameroons and Tunisia.

War of Words

FOREIGN AGENTS are working against Ethiopian and Eritrean unity, Emperor Haile Selassie said in a speech last week to mark the tenth anniversary of the federation of the two countries. Reports from Mogadishu in the Somali Republic that his recent extensive tour of the Ethiopian Ogaden had been coolly received were denied in a statement signed by elders and other dignitaries in the Ethiopian border town of Jijiga. The Government newspaper *Ethiopian Herald* complained that Ethiopia's patience was being taxed by repeated acts of hostility and unfounded accusations emanating from Mogadishu, and demanded a cessation of the Republic's "war of words". Five postage stamps have been issued for the tenth anniversary of the federation, the designs featuring the new port, school and hospital in Assab, and the Orthodox church and mosque in Massawa.

The African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia is about to publish a newspaper in Lusaka.

Tanganyika citizens who graduated at Makerere or hold equivalent qualifications are eligible under the Commonwealth Aid to Africa plan for scholarships for post-graduate study or research in the United Kingdom or Canada.

The Law and Order (Maintenance) Amendment Bill, introduced to give the Southern Rhodesian Government greater power over intimidation, arson, and illegal strikes, was given an unopposed third reading in the Parliament of the Colony.



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Malawi Opponents "Playing With Fire"

Dr. Banda Threatens "Nyasaland Times"

HIS OPPONENTS in Nyasaland "are playing with fire", Dr. Banda—leader of the Malawi Congress Party, and Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government, said in Blantyre after a tour of the Northern Province. The large crowd thronging outside his house on his return was, he declared, evidence as to whom the Nyasa people wanted for their leader; anyone who suggested that the country wanted a new man and a strong trade union movement to take command was indulging in wishful thinking.

Dr. Banda dismissed reports of opposition to his party as propaganda put out by "so-called opponents because they are afraid of me, the people of Nyasaland, and the indignation of the party". To attempt to build up an opposition to him was a waste of time, especially as there was no opposition except that in the minds of the settlers. It was for their benefit that "opponents" were being organized, not for that of the Africans of Nyasaland.

The recently-formed Convention African National Union—several of whose leaders were assaulted the same day—had, he alleged, sought financial assistance from the Portuguese Consul in Salisbury.

The *Nyasaland Times*—the country's only English language newspaper—had been opposed to him ever since he returned to Nyasaland, and later when the Malawi Party came into power. "That newspaper is following the wrong policy. There is a growing awareness in America, Britain, and Europe that it is only a question of time before we become independent. We are going to secede, and shall be independent; and when we are free the time will come when I will settle the account with that newspaper."

[We published on September 13 a report about a black list prepared by the M.C.P. which is said to contain the names of all the European journalists on the *Nyasaland Times*.—Ed.]

Called to the Bar

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN STUDENTS who have been called to the Bar include Messrs. A. S. Bhoi, Nairobi; A. M. Ebrahim, Gatooma, S. Rhodesia; P. P. Sheth, Nairobi; S. M. A. Attig, Khartoum; A. K. Paroo, Mombasa; P. D. Mehta, Zanzibar; V. N. Koura, Pemba; B. Kapoor, Lira, Uganda; and A. Y. A. Jiwaji, Mombasa, all of Lincoln's Inn; and R. C. Patel, Jinja; M. A. A. Yousuf, Fort Jameson, N. Rhodesia; and C. K. R. Patel, Kampala, all of the Middle Temple.

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Mr. Mboya Blames Britain

Breakdown of Law and Order Threatened

WERE AN EMERGENCY to be declared in Kenya—where a wholesale breakdown of law and order threatens "right now"—the British Government would doubtlessly "rush in money and troops", but her "casual" reaction to an appeal for finance for unemployment relief projects repeated this week has been "thoroughly disgusting", Mr. Mboya, the Labour Minister, told a Press conference on Tuesday.

He and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Wilfrid Havelock, had asked for £5½m. so that a C.D.C. offer to finance on a 50-50 basis a number of schemes providing work for 70,000 unemployed could be taken up, but H.M. Government had not agreed.

The British Government has failed completely to appreciate the significance of the unemployment problem, not only in economic terms, but from the viewpoint of the political and security situation, Mr. Mboya protested. "It is no use pointing at us in Kenya and saying that we must do this and that to make the economy recover and bring stability. We are being asked to inherit a huge problem, whose conditions are Britain's responsibility. Mr. Kenyatta has been telling the people, with some success, to be law-abiding, but many of them have to steal to stay alive."

Mr. Mboya said that approaches would now be made to the American Agency for International Development, which was sure to wonder what the urgency was when Britain had not provided the funds in the first place.

"Most" of £16m. for Expatriates

He said in answer to a question that of £16m. received in Kenya from Britain during the past two years, "most" had gone on "compensation for British expatriate civil servants, instead of for feeding starving Africans".

He had also hoped to obtain money so that the demands of 15,000 African teachers for a £20 minimum monthly wage could be met. The Kenya Government had offered a 7½% salary increase, responsibility allowances for headmasters, and a free pension scheme which would enable the teachers to keep their usual 7½% contributions, but he understood that the teachers were going to strike on Tuesday after rejecting the offer. The Government had made what savings it could in the Education Ministry and could find no more money elsewhere to improve its offer. (The teachers have struck, affecting some 600,000 children, including 30,000 due to take their preliminary examination to qualify for secondary schools.)

The Finance Minister, Mr. James Gichuru, announced that he had obtained the £1.2m. needed to bridge the deficit in the Colony's three-year development plan, now in its last year. That meant that some 3,000 people engaged on land consolidation and other valuable Government work would not have to be dismissed, as had been feared. The money would be mainly a loan, with some as a grant.

Asked about his rôle at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, Mr. Gichuru said that he had reserved Kenya's position. He had had no mandate to say "yes" or "no" to associate membership.

Kenya's exports to the Six and to Britain were worth some £20m., and she did not want to lose that market. It remained to be seen how full advantage could be taken of the European Common Market without becoming politically involved. The East African Governments were fully determined to preserve their own common market as the nucleus of a future federation. Tanganyika and Uganda were worried about losing their sovereignty, as Kenya would be when independent.

Seeking £25m. for Settlement

Mr. Mboya interpreted that Kenya agreed with the Tanganyika Prime Minister's statement about rejection of associate membership and the making of an alternative proposal. There were economic handings as well as benefits to be considered. For too long Africa had been regarded as a source of raw materials, when in fact African countries were becoming increasingly industrialized.

Asked what made East Africa reject associate status whereas the former French territories in West Africa had accepted it, he said that it was a difference of judgment. He would not specify or explain the difference.

The Minister for Land Settlement, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, said that he had that morning had consultations at the Treasury and the Colonial Office concerning a paper for Treasury consideration in connection with the request for a £25m. loan for the African settlement scheme which envisaged the purchase of 1m. acres of European-owned land over the next three to five years. He hoped that a final decision would be reached on Friday.

Tanganyika Faces Her Coffee Problem

Higher Basic Quota Well Below the Crop

MEASURES FOR DISPOSAL of Tanganyika's surplus stocks of coffee were broadcast last week by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Derek Bryceson, who explained some of the implications of the new International Coffee Agreement, which would give Tanganyika a basic quota of 435,458 bags if the Government decided to ratify it. That is an increase of 58,867 bags over last year's quota, but it is nevertheless well under the latest estimate of this season's expected crop.

"We shall investigate the possibility of establishing roasting facilities in the country in order to enable us to supply all our domestic coffee requirements from our own production", said the Minister. "To encourage increased consumption within the country, the Coffee Board may supply a proportion of the coffee sold for local roasting at a subsidized rate on the condition that it is retailed at an agreed low price within the reach of the ordinary consumer. By this means we should be able to increase domestic consumption above the present estimated 10,000 bags a year.

Sales to New Markets

"Most important, we must make special efforts to increase sales to new markets. Every opportunity will be taken both by commerce and by the Government representatives abroad to develop new markets. I also propose to call a meeting of representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, my own Ministry, the Coffee Board, and the Coffee Trade Associations to discuss ways in which we might expand exports to new markets. We must be swift and energetic about this, for obviously all the other coffee-exporting countries will have the same idea in mind.

"Sales to new markets and what we sell for internal consumption will leave us, I hope, with reasonable quantities on hand which the Coffee Board will hold as reserve stock to be used against any possible shortfall in production in the following year.

"It is not Government's intention that any producer shall be left with quality coffee which he cannot sell. All coffee will be purchased by the Coffee Board, and if necessary held in reserve until we can sell it. But we must take such steps as are practical to ensure that we do not over-produce. If we reached a level of production far in excess of what we are able to sell we should merely have a massive accumulation of coffee, the cost of which would have to be borne by the grower. It is therefore the Ministry's policy to encourage improvement of the quality of the existing crop rather than to increase production by new planting. Instructions to this effect went out some months ago.

"The new long-term agreement negotiated in New York will almost certainly come into effect for 1962-63, and so we may expect that world coffee prices will not go lower than their present levels. This is a considerable achievement, because without co-operation and self-discipline by producer countries the price could drop to a seriously uneconomical level.

Coffee Export Earnings Stabilized

"Our export earnings from coffee should not fall much below their recent levels. Significant increases in coffee earnings, however, can be expected only if we sell our export crop with a better quality product commanding higher prices.

Representatives from 71 coffee exporting and importing countries and other interested organizations attended the United Nations Coffee Conference, and delegations from 28 countries, including Tanganyika, took an active part in the negotiations, the rest being observers.

"In order to regulate the quantity of coffee on the world market quarterly, annual export quotas to traditional markets have to be set. Such export quotas which are adjustable up or down according to the market position have been set. For the year beginning October 1, 1962, the annual quotas have been fixed at 95% of the basic quotas.

"The provision which all producing countries have to bear is that of having a larger coffee production than can be absorbed by the traditional markets. This excess may be consumed locally, sold to new markets to which exports do not count against the quota, or accumulated in the country in reserve stocks.

"During this coming first year of the agreement Tanganyika's estimated excess is a maximum of 100,000 bags. Hitherto we have consumed very little of our own production as only limited roasting facilities have been established in Tanganyika. Sales to non-traditional markets have amounted to about 10,000 bags a year, and no special effort has yet been made to increase them."

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Tanganyika's Great Tourist Potential

Plan to Attract 100,000 Visitors A Year

AN AGGRESSIVE PROMOTION PROGRAMME and the provision of adequate facilities could raise the number of tourists visiting Tanganyika to see its wild life to 100,000 annually within five to ten years, thereby bringing in an average revenue of £7½m., states a report drawn up by the Arthur D. Little group under the sponsorship of the New York Zoological Society.

"The magnificent wild life areas are to Tanganyika what the pyramids are to Egypt, the Alpine peaks and valleys to Switzerland, the cedars to Lebanon. Unlike oil, minerals and other natural resources, which are subject to depletion, wild life can be made to be self-perpetuating, thus producing income from abroad without the resource being shipped abroad and without leaving a gaping hole in the ground like an open-pit mine.

"Increased revenues to the Government would repay its capital investment for tourism within one or two years after the number of tourists reaches 50,000 to 100,000 annually. A vastly improved all-weather road system will be required, leading to and running through the parks and other major wild life areas in order to interest private investors in committing funds for the construction of hotels and restaurants which will be required for a large tourist industry.

Urgent Requirements

"Other urgent requirements are to educate the local public about the importance of game to Tanganyika's economic improvement; to expand the national park system so that it can handle a substantial tourist increase, with every effort made to utilize the present opportunity to include the Southern Rungwa, Northern Selous and the Kilimanjaro areas in the system; to improve tourist accommodation; to re-locate park boundaries so that normal game migrations can be confined within them; to develop the tourist potential of selected game reserves and controlled areas; to control poaching more effectively; to continue to develop and train a qualified wild life management organization; to develop essential services such as communications and water supplies; and to invest in a major tourist promotion programme.

"Because East Africa is a lure for big game hunters who generate a good deal of publicity, Tanganyikans are inclined to look upon these sites as special places set aside for foreigners and the wealthy. Nothing could be further from the truth. The parks were developed for and belong to the people. The Government should continue a policy of low entrance fees for Tanganyikans as a means of stimulating interest and encouraging greater use of the parks by local people.

"In addition, the activities of the parks should be expanded to provide outdoor recreation, other than game viewing. An example would be a beach park within easy reach of Dar es Salaam and a zoo within easy walking distance of a large portion of the city's population. Similar facilities could be developed in other population centres."

Aid to Developing Countries

AMERICAN AID to developing countries which also receive funds from the Sino-Soviet Bloc amounted to 9,449m. dollars from the middle of 1955 to the end of 1961, in which period Russia and China made economic grants and credits totalling 54,371m. to the same 27 countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe and Latin America, the Appropriations Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives was told last week. India was the largest beneficiary from both sides, receiving 12,726m. from the U.S.A. and 1963m. from Sino-Soviet sources, which provided 5601m. to Africa, compared with 1502m. from the U.S.A. Ethiopia obtained almost exactly the same amount of financial assistance from both sides, the U.S.A. providing 3115m. and the Sino-Soviet Bloc 3114m.

"Rho-Kats" and Kentan Gold Mining

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., is to be held in London on October 8 in connexion with the proposed merger of that company with Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., mainly in order to utilize the substantial tax losses accruing to "Rho-Kats".

That company proposes to reduce its capital from £2m. to £160,176, partly by changing the nominal value of the shares from £1 to 2s. 6d., and then to restore the capital again to £2m. in 10s. shares and offer to Kentan shareholders one new "Rho-Kats" 10s. share for each £1 held in Kentan. If that offer were fully accepted the issued Rho-Kat. capital would be £826,843, of which 80.6% would be held by former Kentan shareholders and the balance by the present Rho-Kat. holders.

A circular states that the position of Rhodesia-Katanga Company is unpromising, that the assets are over-valued, and that endeavours to exploit its chief assets have been disappointing. Its substantial losses for taxation purposes could, however, be turned to advantage by merging with Kentan, which is operating at a profit.

Under the proposal the Kansanshi mine, which stands in the books at £942,653, would have a new book value of £400,000; coal and mineral rights appearing at £373,792 would be reduced to a nominal £1; and quoted investments of £279,833 would be reduced to a book value of £63,726. The total book values would thus drop from almost £1.6m. to £463,727.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., reports a profit before depreciation for 1961 of £9,419 (£7,712 in 1960). After providing for taxation, depreciation, and all other charges, there is a net profit of £4,842 (£3,274). The directors waived their fees.

The issued capital is £212,876 in 1s. shares. Net fixed assets stand in the books at £127,709, developments since the beginning of 1959 at £47,217, trade investments at £36,000, and current assets less current liabilities at £2,550.

Production of asbestos at the D.S.O. mine was 2,891 tons, and 1,281 tons at the Rosey Cross property, where there was a loss of £11,666; ore reserves do not justify further operations.

The tributors of the Murie mine, where 1,079 tons of fibre were produced, have decided to abandon their option, and efforts are being made to make other arrangements for working the property. Production at Honeybird was 1,746 tons; operations have now ceased there.

Mr. P. H. Harman Jones is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. A. P. Harman, Arthur Hornby, and Harold Oldham.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., are to pay a dividend of 15%.

An interim dividend of 4% in respect of the year to August 31 is to be paid by the Uganda Co., Ltd.

A trade and payments agreement between the Sudan and Albania was signed a few days ago in Khartoum.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 211 tons of sisal and tow in August, making 429 tons for the first two months of the company's current year. In July and August of last year the outturn was 310 tons.

Some 600 tons of frozen meat have recently been exported from Ethiopia to Russia, which has sent Dr. Pavel Plotnikov, a well-known Soviet veterinary expert, to Addis Ababa to assist the commercial staff of the embassy in its meat purchasing.

Because of Press speculation that the profits of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., for the six months ended on August 31 were likely to be substantially less than the £7,517 earned in the previous half year, the company has announced that, subject to audit and taxation, the net profit for the year will be about £65,000.

A £1m. Development Loan issued at par and carrying 6½% interest is offered for subscription in Tanganyika in multiples of £10. All previous loans had been for multiples of £100. The loan, raised in connexion with the three-year development plan, is repayable in 1969. Under its Local Loans Ordinance Tanganyika raised £1¼m. in 1957, £1m. in 1958, and £1¼m. in 1959.

Because of the shortage of sea-going engineers and the need to reduce running costs, an extensive system of remote and automatic control has been introduced in the engine room of CLAN MACGILLIVRAY, a new 16½ knot cargo vessel built for British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. On an ordinary sea-going watch only one engineer and one greaser will be required; on other ships of this type two engineers and two greasers are necessary.

An African is soon to be appointed principal immigration officer in Tanganyika.

The Seychelles Society, which was started just two years ago, is publishing a journal.

The Nyasaland Government has abandoned its intention to invite an international law expert to advise on the judiciary.

Higher education and training bursaries and scholarships in Tanganyika are to be controlled by a Cabinet committee, assisted by a students' selection board.

Lecture kits about Southern Rhodesia, particularly African affairs, are obtainable on request from the Information Service, which supplied 421 last year to tourists and Rhodesians travelling abroad.

Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro, Kenya, recently started a seven-months' course in practical farming which is being attended by 60 pupils, most of them Africans, with some Arabs and Asians.

There are about 30,000 lepers in Nyasaland, many of whom conceal their illness through ignorance until they become hideously deformed and incurable, the Director of Medical Services has reported.

A fishery research institute on Lake Kariba is to receive a £185,000 grant from a United Nations fund on condition that the Federal Government contributes the same amount towards the four-year programme.

Two two-year-old giraffes from Kenya recently received by Edinburgh Zoo are named Adam and Eve. A keeper told reporters the other day: "Eve won't leave Adam alone, following him about all the time".

A two-year diploma course in agriculture at the Deventer State College for Agriculture, Holland, is being taken on a Tanganyika Government scholarship by an African who has been in the provincial administration since 1960.

The Federation is spending eight to 10 times more on health per head of population than some of the newly independent States of Africa, the Minister of Health, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, told the annual dinner of the Congo Border Branch of the British Medical Association.

Kenya's Federation of Labour plans to establish consumer co-operative stores, with members as shareholders benefiting from the profits; under an agreement made with the Israeli Trade Union federation Histadrut. A joint company will also set up a construction company and a printing press.

Eight years will elapse from its inception before the medical school planned for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, can provide trained doctors, Sir Robert Aitken, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, said during his visit to the Federation. He believed there was a good chance of British doctors going to the Federation to ease the staff shortages in hospitals.

The Central African Studies Association, formed last year by Mr. H. Noak to widen the knowledge and understanding of all races in political, economic and social matters through a series of study courses and conferences, has been wound up "because fewer and fewer people are willing to take part in its function in the present deteriorating political situation".

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation grants made during the past six months include £10,000 over seven years for translating "The Historical Documents of East and Central Africa" into an English/Portuguese edition for the Federation's Central African archives, and £3,000 for stocking the library of the Oppenheimer College of Social Service, Northern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika's admission to membership of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Corporation has been announced in Washington. The Minister for Finance, Mr. Paul Bomani, has been designated a governor, and will take his place on the boards of governors of each of the organizations.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, which will celebrate its 50th anniversary on April 3, has in that half-century made grants of more than \$23m. within the British Commonwealth. It may spend 7½% of the income from its capital fund in Commonwealth areas; the rest of the income must be devoted to the United States, which has received grants of approximately \$281m. The corporation's present assets have a book value of \$221m.

No evidence of forced labour in commerce or light industry was found in Mozambique or Angola by the commission appointed by the International Labour Organization to examine a complaint by Ghana that Portugal had failed to observe the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention of 1957. The report of the commission "wholly exonerates" the Benguela Railway from the charge of employing forced labour. The commission visited Mozambique in December.

For its first full year the Department of Technical Co-operation has an estimate of £28.4m., an increase of about £1¼m. over this year's expenditure on the same services. £840,000 of the increase is attributable to the extension of the Overseas Service Aid Scheme, under which H.M. Government reimburses some independent, ex-Colonial Governments for part of the cost of employing British Civil Servants. Educational co-operation within the Commonwealth accounts for an increase of £405,000.



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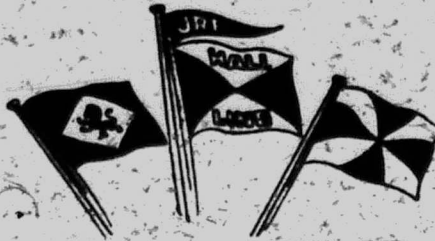
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