

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

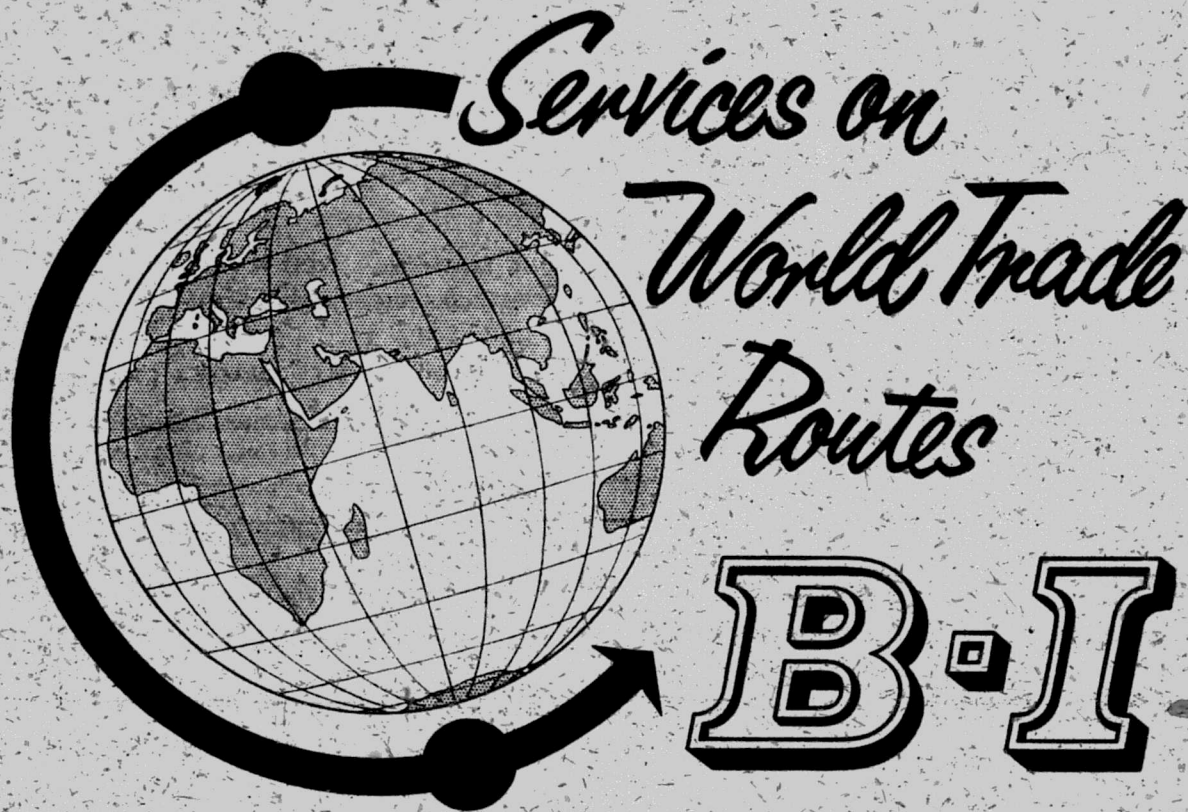
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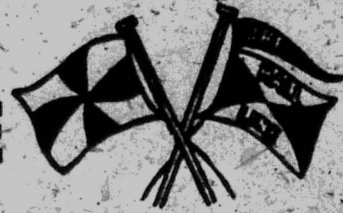
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The British South Africa Company Group has a large equity interest in the Northern Rhodesia prospecting companies which are searching for further mineral deposits and spent \$1 million in 1961. This patient prospecting with the most modern techniques is fundamental to the long term development of the natural resources of Northern Rhodesia. No new discoveries of any great value have been made recently, but the search is being maintained, and if it is successful the Group would no doubt be willing to participate substantially in providing the finance for development, as it has always done in the past.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1962

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS WEEK, historic for Uganda, opened with the reading in every Christian church throughout the country of the joint statement by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops which is published in full in other columns of this issue. It is the more striking and heartening because in few parts of the world in modern times have relations between the two Churches been so openly bitter as in the Kingdom of Buganda. In deciding on their demonstration of concord Archbishop Brown and Archbishop Kiwanuka will have had very clearly in mind the antagonism between their Churches which marred and scarred missionary endeavour in the early days of European penetration, and the fact that that rivalry has persisted, if in much less aggressive form, down to the present day, with the consequence that the religious attachment of an individual African may still be decisive in his appointment or non-appointment to high office in Buganda, where it has long been the custom to divide the political and administrative spoils between Baganda adherents of Anglicanism and Catholicism. Soon after the admirable pioneers of the Church Missionary Society had made the long and then dangerous march from the coast to bring the Gospel to a people suffering the tyrannies of a brutal, ruthless, and blood-lusty Kabaka, the first Catholic missionaries arrived. Because the first party had been English and the second was French, the missions were dubbed respectively Waingereza and Wafraansa. They were of course closely studied by their African neighbours, among whom it was soon common knowledge that relations between the two groups of white men were

greatly below the standard which prudence and common humanity, to say nothing of charity and Christianity, should have dictated.

* * *

Uganda Becomes Independent. It is the more striking and heartening because in few parts of the world in modern times have relations between the two Churches been so openly bitter as in the Kingdom of Buganda. In deciding on their demonstration of concord Archbishop Brown and Archbishop Kiwanuka will have had very clearly in mind the antagonism between their Churches which marred and scarred missionary endeavour in the early days of European penetration, and the fact that that rivalry has persisted, if in much less aggressive form, down to the present day, with the consequence that the religious attachment of an individual African may still be decisive in his appointment or non-appointment to high office in Buganda, where it has long been the custom to divide the political and administrative spoils between Baganda adherents of Anglicanism and Catholicism. Soon after the admirable pioneers of the Church Missionary Society had made the long and then dangerous march from the coast to bring the Gospel to a people suffering the tyrannies of a brutal, ruthless, and blood-lusty Kabaka, the first Catholic missionaries arrived. Because the first party had been English and the second was French, the missions were dubbed respectively Waingereza and Wafraansa. They were of course closely studied by their African neighbours, among whom it was soon common knowledge that relations between the two groups of white men were

Nowhere else in all Africa was there so tragic and continuing a clash between the Protestant and Catholic emissaries, a clash which, aggravated by Muslim mischief-making, led to a war in which the followers of the rival Christian faiths were ranged against one another. To recapitulate in any detail the sad story of enmity and intrigue is unnecessary, but to neglect to mention these calamitous beginnings and their aftermath would be to underestimate the immense significance of the initiative now publicly and jointly taken by the heads of the two Communion, to one or other of which so many of Uganda's political and other leaders belong. Religious concord, if it could now be firmly established, would be an excellent foundation on which to build inter-tribal harmony, for throughout Uganda the greatly differing tribes have responded remarkably to missionary enterprise. Indeed, in no other East or Central African territory have Christian proselytizers met with such widespread success. Yet denominational conflict has had regrettable influence in public affairs. If that unhappy inheritance could be substituted by a tolerance which would lead to discontinuance of discrimination on mere grounds of Church membership there would be great gain for Uganda in general and certainly for the work of the Churches.

* * *

Mr. Milton Obote, the Prime Minister, has declared on two occasions that Uganda would not have reached the stage of inde-

pendence but for the work of Christian missionaries, and when the country was granted internal self-government in March

Warm Tributes to The Missionaries.

he said that "perhaps the happiest group of people today are the missionaries, whose spiritual work and educational and missionary services have helped more than anything else toward the achievement of this day". Such recognition of their contribution is certainly a good augury. It indicates that, despite the tribulations of the past, they have triumphed. Moreover, the newly-achieved co-operation between the two main religious communities goes well beyond personal friendship between their leaders and a common pronouncement on the country's independence. It has found expression, for instance, in a joint college for the training of African women secondary teachers. Against this encouraging cohesion must be set tribal antipathies and mistrust which for a considerable period will cause the Government serious anxieties, especially in connexion with the "lost counties" dispute between Bunyoro and Buganda. Nevertheless, Uganda has been and is a happy country, one in which obsessive suspicion in various quarters and sporadic outbreaks of violence have failed to destroy inter-racial good humour and a friendliness which will stand the new State in very good stead as it enters upon its new responsibilities. The immense developments of recent years—which owe so much to British officials, to European and Asian traders, industrialists, and planters, and to a relatively small number of ambitious and enterprising Africans—and the plans for further progress are outlined in "Uganda Becomes Independent", which was published on Tuesday by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in token of its good wishes. They will be echoed by all who know Uganda.

** ** *

UNDER AFRO-ASIAN PRESSURE, and with a recklessness which has become almost automatic, the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations adopted on Monday a resolution which described the present situation in Southern Rhodesia as deplorable, critical and explosive, and called upon the United Kingdom Government to take measures to procure the removal of the proscriptio of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union and the release from restrictive detention of its president, Mr. Nkomo. Sixty-eight nations voted in favour of that mischievous,

misleading and unpractical motion, twelve abstained, twenty-five deliberately absented themselves, Great Britain declined to vote, and Portugal and South Africa alone opposed this new absurdity. Thus approximately two members in three of what purports to be a responsible world organization demonstrated once more their considered disregard for the truth, for the constitutional rights of a country upon which they presumed to pass judgment, and for the inability of the United Kingdom Government to act in the way suggested even if it wished to do so.

* * *

That Southern Rhodesia has been brought to a deplorable state of tension and anxiety is undeniable; but so is the assertion that this is the result designed and desired by the subversive and violent political organization created and headed **Subversion Encouraged.** by Mr. Nkomo, who has been encouraged in the anti-social activities of his organization by the commendations and funds freely supplied from Afro-Asian and other enemies not merely of established government in Southern Rhodesia but of the maintenance of responsible authority anywhere in British Africa. The sources from which Z.A.P.U. and the little group of its leaders have drawn comfort (in both senses of the word) and substantial sums of money are precisely those which have prompted, succoured and advised revolutionary movements elsewhere in Africa—and which nevertheless prate sedulously and cynically of freedom at the Disunited Nations.

* * *

British Ministers have explained again and again that Southern Rhodesia became a self-governing Colony almost forty years ago and that the United Kingdom Government has consequently neither right nor power to intervene in its internal affairs, which are wholly the responsibility of the Colonial Government. That Government has not acted repressively or impulsively, as propagandists in many countries repeat day after day on the Hitler-Goebbels principle that the greater the lie the easier it is to arouse public credulity if it be disseminated sufficiently forcefully and frequently. Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, gave Z.A.P.U. warning after warning that continuance in its campaign of intimidation and violence would lead to its proscriptio—which was the fate for similar reasons of two previous political parties under the presidency of Mr. Nkomo. Moreover, he and his associates had ample notice that if their organization had to be banned

for the third time (it was in fact the same body under three names), none of them would be allowed to hold office in any new association with like aims.

* * *

According to a White Paper published the other day by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Z.A.P.U. was responsible for more than one hundred and fifty acts of lawlessness, including petrol bomb attacks on Africans and the burning of churches and schools, between January 1 and September 15 of this year. That well over a hundred of those serious breaches of law and order had occurred since the beginning of August assuredly justified the Cabinet in its resolve to act decisively. Mr. Nkomo had repeatedly spoken in public of the use of unconstitutional methods, and some of his lieutenants had talked of the inevitability of "rivers of blood". Last week a Z.A.P.U. spokesman said in New York that the party would soon attain power and that it could not guarantee the future of the quarter of a million Europeans in the country, whom he called "white settlers"—a term which white Rhodesians reasonably reject, for their universal attitude is precisely that of New Zealanders, namely, that they are rooted in the land of their choice, that they want no other place of residence, and that they are determined to remain and live in harmony with the non-whites who share the land with them.

Even the *Observer*—which is ever ready to excuse, extenuate, or gloss over almost any malpractice of a non-white political extremist—has had to admit in a long "profile" of Mr.

Rebuffed by Tanganyika?

Nkomo that he is a revolutionary, though that subtitle was qualified with the word "reluctant". That he has dithered is indisputable; but so is the fact that as its president he must bear the main blame for Z.A.P.U.'s crimes. When his party was proscribed he was visiting Northern Rhodesia. Whether he had foreknowledge of what was about to happen or not, he was torn between the call to return and accept the restriction upon his movements to which his colleagues had become subject and the desire to be free and fêted while he travelled the Western world, seeking publicity and receiving the ample funds which are always available to African attackers of colonialism. He vacillated in Lusaka, and then, having told the Press that he had decided to fly back to Salisbury, fled by road into Tanganyika, from the Government of which he evidently received a cooler welcome than he had ex-

pected, for grandiloquent talk of the establishment in that country (to become a republic a month hence) of a "government in exile" was quickly substituted by references to an "external mission" under Mr. Sithole, upon whom all the powers of the president would be devolved. Then Mr. Nkomo flew to Nairobi and back to Salisbury, whence he was sent to his native village in Matabeleland. For the next three months at any rate he may not move more than three miles from that kraal.

* * *

Many other Z.A.P.U. leaders being similarly restricted, the mass of moderate Africans in Southern Rhodesia will be relieved from pressure, extortion, and assault—but not from fear while there is any prospect that those who have made a mockery of the normal freedoms may again wield power. The iniquity of Afro-Asian and other encouragement of Z.A.P.U. is that it inhibits the renewal of confidence among Africans in general, who know how loyalists, including chiefs, were callously sacrificed by the British administrations in Nyasaland, Kenya and Uganda, for instance, on orders from the Colonial Office. That Department of the United Kingdom Government has fortunately no jurisdiction in Southern Rhodesia, the essential task of whose Government is to assure some three million Africans that the terrorism to which many of them have been subjected will not plague them again. Only if that conviction can be created and sustained can the Colony have that genuine multi-racial system to which it is committed by the will of the electorate and by the Constitution negotiated a few months ago and accepted by Mr. Nkomo, who under internal and external pressure went back on his signature a few days later. Whether by design or folly, he left the Government of his country no alternative but to ensure the discontinuance of the oppressive and seditious activities of his anarchic faction. That done, it needs to concentrate every effort on quickly persuading the world, and especially black Rhodesians, that it will not weaken in its determination to see justice done to all citizens. Because of the abandonment of principle in Africa by the United Kingdom Government, faith in white leadership has been tragically undermined, gravely to the detriment of authority throughout the Federation. If Southern Rhodesia can now restore the trust of Africans in the firmness and good intentions of their rulers, it will contribute immeasurably to the well-being of a great and promising but seriously threatened area of Central Africa.

How Independence Was Celebrated in Uganda

The Queen Represented By H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

UGANDA BECAME INDEPENDENT at midnight on Monday after 68 years as a British Protectorate, and took her place as the 16th member of the Commonwealth.

More than 40,000 spectators in the specially erected Kololo Stadium in Kampala watched in silence as the Union Jack was lowered for the last time while "God Save the Queen" was played. Then the new nation's flag of black, yellow and red was run up with a spotlight playing on it, to the strains of Uganda's new national anthem performed by four massed bands, the last chords being drowned by a burst of cheering. The Governor-General, Sir Walter Coutts, saluted the flag and returned to his seat, leaving the Prime Minister, Mr. A. Milton Obote, standing alone in the arena, leaning on his stick.

The evening's ceremony began at 9.30 with a fanfare composed for the occasion by the bandmaster of the Uganda Police, Mr. "Ted" Moon. A parade of "toy soldiers" followed, and the Acholi tribal dancers gave a display.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived an hour later, accompanied by Sir Walter, the Kabaka of Buganda, and Mr. Obote. Music was provided by the bands of the Uganda and Kenya battalions of the King's African Rifles, of the Uganda and Tanganyika Police, and the pipes and drums of the Scots Guards and the Gordon Highlanders. Asian dances were performed.

Half an hour before midnight a guard of honour in the new uniform of the Uganda Rifles received the Queen's Colour and the Regimental Colour.

In a broadcast to the nation Mr. Obote said:

"We are of Uganda and Uganda is ours. Let us recognize that and pay tribute to those friends from inside and outside Uganda who have helped us on our way to independence. Let us remember the best we have received and now inherit from the British administrators. I also ask all to give the missionaries, past and present, special praise for the light they brought and do still maintain".

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, had sent this message to Mr. Obote:—

"I am delighted to send you by the hand of Lord



CREST OF INDEPENDENT UGANDA

Carrington, who is leading the British Delegation to the Uganda Independence Celebrations, this message of good will from my colleagues in the British Government and myself. We rejoice with you on this happy day when Uganda achieves her Independence; and we most cordially welcome your country as a fellow member of the Commonwealth. It gives me the greatest pleasure to extend to you and to your Government our warmest good wishes for the future peace and prosperity of your country. We look forward with confidence to the continuation and development in new fields of the friendship and understanding which have marked the association of Uganda and Britain in the past."

Associated for a Century

A message from the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Sandys, read:—

"It is exactly one hundred years since the explorers Speke and Grant reached Uganda and the association between our two countries began. As Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies I am glad to send you today my warm congratulations on Uganda's achievement of Independence as a sovereign State in the Commonwealth Family. I look forward with pleasure and confidence to working with you in our new relationship."

On Monday morning the Duke of Kent delivered a message from the Queen when he conferred city status on Kampala, the new capital. He was received by the Mayor, Mrs. Barbara Saben, who presented him with the freedom of the city.

Then he and the Duchess went to the Bulange, the building in which the Lukiko (Parliament) of Buganda meets. They were received at the entrance by the Kabaka in traditional robes. At a reception within, presided over by the Kabaka on his throne, an attendant stood in the centre of the floor holding a huge spear. The royal strangler (no longer an active official) was in attendance.

Uganda Rifles

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were met at Entebbe Airport on Sunday morning by the Governor, Sir Walter Coutts, and Lady Coutts. The Governor presented the Kabaka of Buganda and the Nalimnya, his sister, the Prime Minister, Mr. A. Milton Obote, and Mrs. Obote, service chiefs, and Second Lieut. Augustine Karugaba, the first Uganda African to be commissioned from Sandhurst, who had been appointed equerry to the Duke for his stay in Uganda.

The Duke wore the uniform of a captain of the Royal Scots Greys, and the Kabaka that of a captain of the Grenadier Guards. Lieut. Karugaba was wearing the new uniform of the Uganda Rifles (lately the 4th Bn. The King's African Rifles), with green caubeen and hackle; it was the first time the uniform had been worn officially.

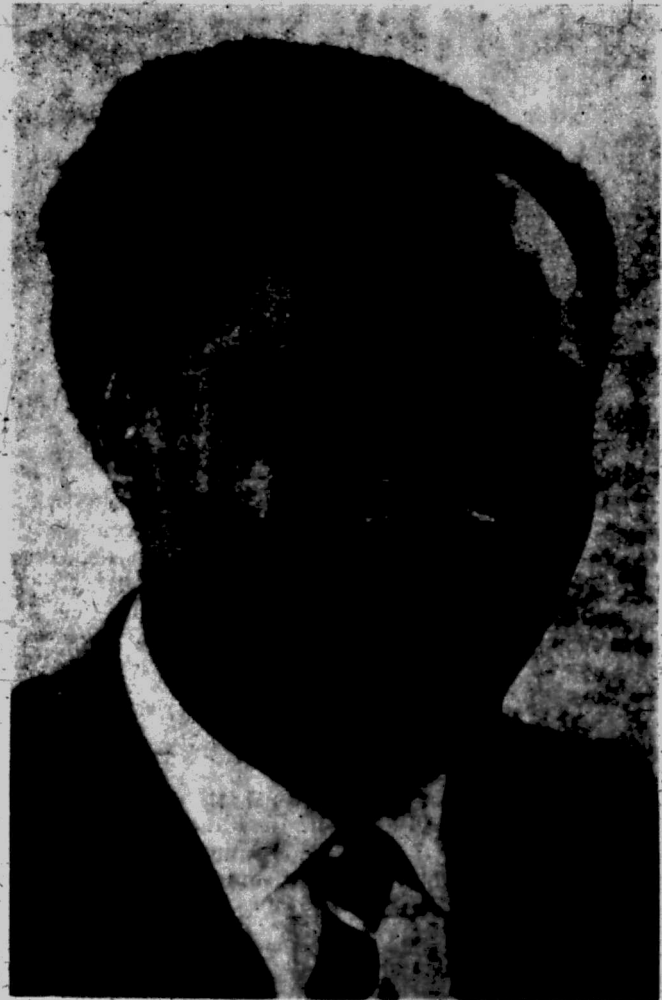
The Duke and Duchess are attended by Lady Moyra Hamilton, Sir Philip Hay, Lieut.-Commander Richard Buckley, R.N., and Group Captain J. Wallace.

Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, Princess Alexandra, and Prince Michael were at London Airport to see them off on Saturday evening, as were Mr. S. J. Ntiro, Tanganyika's Acting High Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Adimola, Uganda Agent, and Mr. K. P. Shaw, Assistant Agent for Kenya.

Thousands of people, including many children waving the new nation's flag, had gathered at the airport despite rain, which ceased just before the arrival of the royal couple.

When the Duke had taken the salute and inspected a guard of honour mounted by the 4th K.A.R., an African girl dressed in white presented a bouquet to the Duchess. Their Royal Highnesses then drove to Government House.

Mr. R. N. Posen, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Social Development and Labour in Uganda, who had had charge of the independence celebrations and has



THE PRIME MINISTER

made arrangements for the tour of the Duke and Duchess, has been assisted by Lieut.-Colonel F. F. S. Barlow, seconded from the Ministry of Education. Mr. A. G. Ridley is press officer for the visit and Mr. D. P. Burkitt, senior surgeon at Mulago Hospital, is in attendance as medical officer.

One of 70 flagpoles erected at the airport was bare, for the Communist Chinese delegation had withdrawn when it found that a party from Nationalist China (Formosa) had also been invited. The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the South African Government had not been invited to be represented at the independence celebrations.

Independence Memorial

On Friday afternoon Mr. Obote laid the foundation-stone for an Independence Arch in front of the Parliament Buildings in Kampala. "After a few years, when the newly-independent State has settled down and is no longer new, we shall be glad to have a permanent structure to remind us of how it started", he said. It was announced next day that more than 2,000 prisoners held on political charges would be released.

On Monday the Prime Minister opened in the Uganda Museum a £5,000 independence pavilion of science and industry which depicts the application of various sources of power to the country's natural resources, including possible developments a century hence.

About 50 buildings in Kampala, many prominently situated on the city's seven hills, were lit up or illuminated in honour as part of the independence celebrations. Among these brightly floodlit were the National Assembly, the High Court, Jajaji, Old Fort, the new Mulago Hospital, Namirembe and Buziga Cathedrals, the Bahai House of Worship, two mosques, and two Hindu temples, Makerere College, the Uganda Government Kampala railway station, Telephone House, the Post Office, and banks, hotels, cinemas, and commercial buildings were illuminated.

An Independence Review at the National Theatre, entitled "Now and Then" depicted old and modern Uganda in music, song, dance, sketches, and plays performed by Makerere Dramatic Society, Kyambogo Theatre Troupe, College, the National Art Academy, and other groups. Salome, Labour School (which staged a play in the street of the first white man in Uganda), and Yvonne Clark who gave the spectacular "cultural mass dance".

Historic Statement of Anglican and Catholic Archbishops

Joint Appeal to Build Uganda on the Firmest Foundations

TWO ARCHBISHOPS, the Most Rev. Leslie Brown, Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, and the Most Rev. Joseph Kiwanuka, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Rubaga, issued in Uganda last Friday the following joint statement:—

"The Christians of Uganda will rejoice and thank God when this country receives its Independence on October 9. They must also be the first to understand that our independent status must be followed by a greater degree of unity and dedication to hard work if free Uganda is to go forward and take its right place in Africa and the world.

"Christians remember the story that Jesus Christ told of the two men who built themselves houses. One built his house on sand; it collapsed when the first storm struck it. The other built his house on a rock; many storms came, but the house stood firm. A nation needs to build its life on the truth about the nature of man, his duties, and his rights. We ask you to consider the foundations of our life in our new nation which we wish to build securely.

"**Human Dignity.**—Man was made by God. He finds full life in serving God and obeying Him. It is this possibility of knowing and serving God freely which distinguishes a human being from all other created things. This is what we mean when we speak of human dignity.

State Must Protect Human Dignity

"It is the duty of the State to protect this human dignity. This means that every human being in the nation, African, Asian, European, man or woman, has the right to freedom of worship, freedom to propagate his beliefs, freedom of speech, freedom from hunger and ignorance, freedom from unjust arrest. He has these rights because of his human dignity, because of his nature.

"**Human Dignity and Government.**—It is quite wrong to think that the claims of human dignity and freedom may prevent Government from using its own proper authority fully. This is not so. All power comes from God and ought to be used in agreement with God's will. Therefore Government authority and power must be used to support and maintain the freedom of the human person, whoever he may be, rich or poor, man or woman, with no discrimination in respect of colour, race or creed.

"**Christianity and Government.**—Christianity encourages Government to use its power fully to the best advantage of its people. This will bring security and unity to the country. Christianity has never opposed the authority of a just Government. On the contrary, Jesus Christ teaches us to give to Government our loyal support and service and to give to God what is due to Him. Government must use its authority for the good of all its citizens because all are children of God and created by Him. Government must also teach its citizens their responsibilities both to their country as a whole and to their fellow-citizens.

Fundamental Freedoms

"**The Duty of Government.**—What is the duty of a Government? A just Government must safeguard national and individual freedom—what we have described above as human dignity. It must never sacrifice the fundamental freedom of its people for the sake of an appearance of political unity or material progress. Both unity and progress are desirable, but neither of these must be pursued at the expense of the human rights of the individual citizen. Human dignity requires unity and progress and freedom.

"In many countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa people are not allowed the fundamental human freedom which is their right. In such countries people have lost some of the following rights: the right to freedom from violence, the right to freedom from fear and arbitrary arrest, the right to a legitimate political opposition, the right to the free expression of lawful opinion, the right to a free Press, the right to free association with other people in voluntary organisations of every kind.

"A citizen has a right to these freedoms provided they do not endanger the peace and security of other people. The excuse that Governments give for depriving people of those freedoms is always the same—that is, the overwhelming necessity of national unity or material progress. Usually the result of such action is that neither national unity of true progress is achieved.

Unity Cannot Be Imposed

"**Unity and Freedom.**—Christians do not believe that unity can be imposed on a nation by dictatorship or force. True unity can be obtained only by the free, willing association of responsible people. The attempt to attain unity or progress at the cost of people's freedom is doomed to failure, and a Government which attempts to build up a nation by denying the people their rights will not achieve its end.

"**The Duty of Christian Citizens.**—But as the Government has the responsibility to uphold the rights of its citizens, so also the citizens have the duty to work for their country.

"After Independence and for a long time to come the citizens of Uganda of all tribes and creeds will have to co-operate in every possible way and work as hard as they can for the prosperity of the country. Government has a right to expect this co-operation from all. If the citizens fail in this their duty Government might be forced to take measures which Christians would consider wrong. In such a case the citizens would be to blame more than the Government.

"In a free Uganda liberty will be preserved not by words but by every man accepting his responsibility as a human being and as a citizen of an independent country. It is our hope that Christians will prove themselves outstanding in working with all their abilities and strength to do their duty as citizens and to work for the prosperity of their country.

"We have naturally written this statement to the Christians of this country, but we believe that what we have said is true for all people. All have been made by God, all have been given human dignity by God, and all therefore have the right, which Government must respect, to live their lives in freedom. Every citizen has also the duty of doing his best to live his life responsibly in a way worthy of his human dignity.

More Than Justice Needed

"**The Need for Christian Charity.**—The claims of natural justice outlined above apply to all men. But Christians know that justice by itself is not enough. Justice represents the bare minimum which people are bound to give and entitled to receive. We must deal with each other justly, we must respect our mutual rights and duties, but in addition to this we are called to love one another and to give more than we are bound to give. Jesus Christ calls each man to work for the good of his neighbour without ceasing.

"There is one particular way in which Christians ought to endeavour to show this love in a free Uganda. We pray and we hope that all Christian communities in the country will be enabled to show towards one another more charity, respect, and understanding than in the past. It is time, we think, that the rivalries of the past should be forgotten.

"We should concentrate on the future, in which, instead of magnifying the differences that divide us, we turn to the truths which all Christians hold in common and which should inspire us to work together to serve our fellow-men. Let us enter independent Uganda with the determination that all Christians will work together in mutual respect to uphold the rights and dignities of every human being in Uganda, irrespective of his race, colour or creed.

"If the Christians of Uganda enter the new period of Independence with firm trust in God and with the resolve to work together in every possible way for the good of the whole nation and their fellow-citizens, the contribution we can make is very great.

"Let us also be mindful of our constant duty to pray for our rulers and our country that God's guidance and blessing may be upon us all now and in the future."

The above statement was read last Sunday in every Anglican and Roman Catholic church in Uganda.

PERSONALIA

MR. JOHN LODER has joined the board of Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd.

MR. N. M. BRUCE has resigned from the board of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.

DR. M. M. FISHER has arrived in London from Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

SIR STEPHEN LUKE has returned from the West Indies and resumed his duties as Senior Crown Agent.

MR. M. G. FLEMING, a director of companies in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived from Bulawayo.

MR. ANGUS J. B. OGILVY has been appointed a director of North Charterland Exploration Co., (1937), Ltd.

MR. A. T. LAW has joined the board of Gallaher, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian and Nyasaland interests.

SIR ROY and LADY WELENSKY arrived in Athens on Monday at the end of their short holiday on the Continent.

LORD TEYNHAM, who is a director of the Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., has joined the board of Martin Cowley, Ltd.

THE DUKE OF KENT has accepted an invitation to open the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation's television service in Nairobi on October 18.

MISS DIANA GOODWIN, of Salisbury, is to star in a new colour film about the Federation which is being made by the Central African Film Unit.

LORD CLITHEROE, who visited the Federation and Katanga not long ago, has accepted an invitation to join the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA returned to Uganda recently after spending several months abroad. He visited Austria, Germany, France, and the United States.

MR. F. A. CULPECK has been appointed secretary of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in place of MR. C. E. FORD, who has retired owing to ill-health.

MR. CHARLES ANDERSON, for the past three years editor of *Financial Mail of Southern Africa*, will in mid-October become editor of the *Investors' Chronicle*, London.

MR. STANLEY COHEN and MR. L. M. MILLER have been appointed joint managing directors of O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., a company with interests in the Federation.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, will come to London in the first week of November for talks with MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

Articles by MR. DAVID DRUMMOND about the Mau Mau Rebellion are being serialized in the *Sunday Pictorial*. He was awarded the George Medal for his services during that rebellion.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Deputy Prime Minister, First Secretary of State, and Minister for Central African Affairs, has accepted an invitation to be the first Chancellor of the new University of Essex.

SIR STAFFORD FOSTER-SUTTON, chairman of the Regional and Constituencies Boundaries Commissions in Kenya, flew to London last week to confer with the Colonial Secretary, MR. SANDYS.

MR. SIDNEY LITHERLAND will arrive in Nyasaland this month as town planning officer for the Protectorate. He is a former chairman of the Central Africa Branch of the British Town Planning Institute.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, who was a member of the British delegation to Uganda's independence celebrations, will spend a few days in Tanganyika before returning to London next week.

MR. ALAN GRAY, editor of *Southern Africa*, is paying a short visit to South Africa.

MR. AKENA ADOKO, a barrister in Uganda, has been invited by the East African Common Services Authority to act as mediator in a dispute in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

MR. SHIGEKI TASHIRO, president of the African-Japan Society and of the Toyo Rayon Company, who represented Japan at the Uganda Independence celebrations, spent a few days in Tanganyika on his way to Kampala.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Socialist "Shadow" Chancellor, who was for several years the Opposition's chief spokesman on Colonial affairs, failed to secure re-election to the national executive of the party at last week's annual conference.

MRS. P. ABOU, a former member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and now a community development officer, is spending two months in the United States to study community development programmes. She will also make a short visit to Jamaica.

MR. HUBERT FOX, general secretary of the committee of the Somerset Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which is to raise about £60,000 for a farm institute at Hombolo, Tanganyika, is visiting that country to see farms and agricultural research work.

MR. S. P. CHAMBERS, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who recently paid a short visit to East Africa, has had to cancel all his engagements for some weeks, including a visit to Japan, owing to an accident at home in which he injured his back.

CHIEF I. J. MHAIKA, M.P. in Tanganyika for Songea, who has been having discussions at U.N.E.S.C.O. headquarters in Paris on Tanganyika's educational planning, is chairman of a central board which is to prepare a scheme for a unified teaching service.

MR. T. W. TYRRELL is chairman of a board appointed in Kenya to inquire into a dispute between the Food Processing Employers' Association and the Kenya Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union. The other members are Messrs. J. M. MUCHURA and W. H. WOOD.

SIR ROBERT TREGOLD, who was Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland until he resigned two years ago, has contributed to *Venture*, the monthly journal of the Fabian Commonwealth Bureau, an article on "African Political Participation in Southern Rhodesia".

Before their departure for Uganda the DUKE and DUCHESS OF KENT received on Thursday last MR. HENRY BROOKE, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department, and MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. NEWTON JONES, chairman and managing director of W. H. Jones & Co. (London), Ltd., left at the week-end for visits to Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Mauritius on his way to Australia and New Zealand. He will return *via* the U.S.A., and is due back in London just before Christmas.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. P. BOGERT, who retired recently from the Canadian Army, is to be the second member of the commission which is to inquire into public opinion in the Northern Province of Kenya on demands being made for the Somali inhabitants to be allowed to secede to the Somali Republic.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

SELF-SERVICE LAUNDERETTE for sale, central S.W. London. Densely populated, fully developed flat area. Eighteen machines, dryers and extractors. Established six years. Long Lease. Sound investment. £10,000.— Box No. 138, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

MR. YATUTA CHISIZA has been returned unopposed to the Nyasaland Legislative Council in a by-election in the Karonga constituency, taking the seat of his late brother, Dunduza Chisiza, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance when he was recently killed in a motor accident.

COMMANDER J. C. P. PROUD, adviser on television development to the Department of Technical Co-operation, is visiting Tanganyika and Uganda to discuss TV services for those countries. In Kenya, where the TV service opened last week, he is to discuss the development of the medium for educational purposes.

SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, engineer-in-chief to the Crown Agents, and previously general manager of East African Railways & Harbours, and MR. K. W. BARLEY, head of the finance department of the Crown Agents, will leave London airport today for a fortnight's visit to Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda and Kenya.

After attending the Uganda Independence celebrations in Uganda, MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, will fly to Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council in the Vatican City and for discussions with officials and industrialists. He is due back in Dar es Salaam on October 18.

MR. HAROLD SOREF, managing director of Soref Brothers, Ltd., was due back in London yesterday after a prolonged visit to the Federation, in which he has spent most of his time since he left London 17 months ago. He has also visited Katanga and other parts of the Congo, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and Ghana.

When MR. J. R. OPOLLO OWITI, general secretary of the Kenya Sisal and Coffee Plantation Workers' Union, presented a demand to the employers for a minimum wage of £15 a month, MR. IAN PRICE, executive officer of the Kenya Coffee Growers' Association, commented that there had been no attempt to offer any substantiation for the claim.

MR. TREVOR HOWARD, the actor, who recently went to Kenya on location for a film, was fined £50 and prohibited from driving for eight years when sentenced last week at Middlesex Sessions on a charge of driving a car while under the influence of drink. His counsel pleaded that he had scarcely had a day off for 10 months and that for a month before the offence he had worked a 16-hour day.

MR. H. B. THOMAS, who joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1912, and before his retirement was Director of Surveys, presided last Thursday when DR. KENNETH INGHAM, lately Professor of History at Makerere University College, Kampala, spoke on "Uganda's Masque of Independence" to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

For the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Tanganyika has sent as reinforcements to MR. NSILO SWAI, its Permanent Representative in New York, MR. AUSTIN SHABA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Labour, MR. ROWLAND MWANJISI, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office, MR. K. R. BAGHDELLEH, M.P. for Kilwa, and MISS BASSILLA RENJU, a community development officer.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner party at Lancaster House on Thursday evening last in honour of the SUDANESE FOREIGN MINISTER. The other guests were SAYED ABDEL MAGID AHMED (Finance Minister), the SUDANESE AMBASSADOR, COLONEL SULEIMAN IBRAHIM MOHAMED, SAYED MOHAMED KAMAL EL BAKRI, SIR DENIS WRIGHT, SIR IAN SCOTT, SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL, SIR ANGUS GILLAN, SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, SIR FERGUSON CRAWFORD, MR. R. Y. RULE, MR. W. T. CAULFIELD, MR. J. K. DICK, MR. J. O. WRIGHT, and COLONEL U. VERNEY.

Uganda's First Governor-General

Sir Walter Coultts Appointed

The Queen has approved a submission from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Sandys, made at the request of the Prime Minister, Mr. Obote, that the Governor, Sir Walter Coultts, be appointed Governor-General of Uganda from October 9. Sir Walter has gladly accepted the appointment. He was nominated Governor of the Protectorate last November and entered upon his duties in Entebbe early this year.

Uganda's High Commissioner in London

Mr. T. B. Bazarrabusa's Career

MR. T. B. BAZARRABUSA, M.B.E., who on Tuesday became the first High Commissioner in Britain for Uganda, was born 50 years ago at Kanyambeihho, near the Ruwenzori Mountains in Toro. After attending Nyakasura Senior Secondary School, he went to Makerere College, where he obtained a teaching diploma. He then studied at Exeter University and at Lawers School of Agriculture in Perthshire, Scotland.

After a period as a schoolmaster in Toro, he was appointed in 1947 supervisor of schools and assistant to the regional educational secretary of the Native Anglican Church. Seven years later he entered the Legislative Council, and served on the public accounts committee. In 1958 he attended a Parliamentary course in Britain, and in the following year was appointed to the Constitutional Committee. He left the Legislature in 1961, and early this year was appointed Education Minister for Toro.

A keen climber, Mr. Bazarrabusa was last year's president of the Uganda Mountain Club. In the Ruwenzoris he has made the ascent of Mount Margherita, the highest peak, and he has also climbed Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika. An offshoot from these activities has been prominent participation in the affairs of the Outward Bound Association and the Uganda Youth League.

Among the boards on which he has served are those of the Uganda National Parks, Kampala Technical Institute, reformatory schools, agricultural institutes, and public health bodies. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1960 for his contributions to education, particularly in Toro. He is the author of three vernacular readers for schools, and two more are now being printed.

Mr. Bazarrabusa married the daughter of a former mayor of Kampala, Mr. S. W. Kulubya, who is now Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly.

Celebrations in London

INDEPENDENCE celebrations in London had begun at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, when the new High Commissioner, Mr. T. Bazarrabusa, watched the first hoisting of the new nation's flag of black, yellow and red—symbolizing respectively Africa sunshine and brotherhood—at Uganda House, Trafalgar Square.

After the Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey there was a reception at Lancaster House for representatives of the British Government, the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished guests. An evening reception was also held.

The Queen was represented at the service by Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent. The new Uganda flag was borne up the aisle by three student officers of the Uganda Army and laid on the altar for blessing by the Dean of Westminster. The lesson was read by the Uganda High Commissioner.

On Monday evening Solemn High Mass had been celebrated in Westminster Cathedral.

More Threats to Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Nkomo's Movements Restricted

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, former leader of the proscribed Zimbabwe African Peoples Union in Southern Rhodesia, was last week restricted for three months to his birthplace at Semokwe, near Plumtree, 55 miles from Bulawayo. He had flown into Salisbury from Nairobi on the Tuesday.

When the party was banned on September 20 Mr. Nkomo, then in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, said that he would return to Salisbury that evening. Then he disappeared. Next day he said he would go back within four days, in order to "lift the morale of the masses" and he called on the British Government to suppress the Southern Rhodesian Government and the new Constitution and to send in troops. But on Sunday evening, he arrived in Mbeya, Southern Tanganyika, alleging that there was a Government plot to murder him in Salisbury. Two days later he travelled to Dar es Salaam, where a nine-member "executive" of the outlawed party had been established, and announced that he would fly to Britain and then to New York to see the United Nations. He was "in no hurry to return to Hitler-type concentration camps" in Southern Rhodesia.

Before leaving Dar es Salaam for Nairobi on his way back to Southern Rhodesia he announced that Tanganyika's Prime Minister, Mr. Kawawa, had offered facilities for a Z.A.P.U. committee to be based in the capital under the former party chairman, the Rev. N. Sithole.

No Regrets

"I go back home happy", he added. "If I go to sit in detention, restriction or whatever Whitehead calls it, I'll sit with this satisfaction that Whitehead is a coward. Unable to meet the force of the masses, he retreated to military force; but that will not break the people's spirit. We are determined to fight the Constitution as long as we live, in restriction, in jail, or even underground."

In Nairobi he described the ban and the restriction on movement as the "most stupid thing" the Southern Rhodesian Government could have done. "It will never deter the people from fighting for their freedom; it will give a bigger push than ever before to our efforts." He would not appeal against his expected restriction.

Interviewed at Semokwe soon after his arrival, Mr. Nkomo said: "If the Government thinks that by its actions in the past week it will stamp out Z.A.P.U., it is completely mistaken. I am not sorry about anything that has happened. The party in exile in Tanganyika will be quite effective in determining Southern Rhodesia's future. I have handed over all the power to the Rev. N. Sithole. It will be for him to make the decisions now."

Mr. Sithole flew to London last week, intending to see the Minister for Central African Affairs, Mr. Butler, to whom he had written saying that Britain would be responsible for what might occur in the Colony. "Restricting Mr. Nkomo is no answer to the country's problems. People will get more and more frustrated and therefore resort to more desperate measures. The answer is not to ban parties. It is to give the country a Constitution based on the will of the majority."

U.N. Debate

In New York the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations began on Monday a debate on Southern Rhodesia's "explosive situation" as a matter of priority. It had before it an Afro-Asian resolution, proposed by Ghana and Burma, calling on Britain to intervene to obtain Mr. Nkomo's immediate release and the restoration of Z.A.P.U.

The Rev. Michael Scott, hon. director of the African Bureau, London, addressed the committee before the debate, despite the British delegation's objections, and argued that Britain was morally and constitutionally obliged to intervene in Southern Rhodesia, which should be allowed to secede from the Federation as had already been "implicitly" decided for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The "white settlers" in the Federation would otherwise adopt an *apartheid* policy on South African lines. The present Southern Rhodesian Government had, he asserted, no intention of accelerating African advancement.

The London "representative" of Z.A.P.U., Mr. Enoch Dumbutshena, told the committee that the party had been

banned because it had made direct overtures to European industrialists and traders in regard to the political future of the territory, which the Prime Minister of the Colony considered a direct challenge to his power. A "bloody situation" was building up, and Sir Edgar Whitehead was trying to force an election this year in order that he might throw off British influence. He had lost control of the police, and more Africans were being shot and killed than anywhere else in Africa. Britain should re-consider her approach before elections were held which would "entrench white rule for ever". He added: "We will win, and when we win, under the conditions now imposed on us, we shall be unable to guarantee the future of the white settlers."

The banned party's journal *Spear* stated last week that "Africans have formed the Zimbabwe Liberation Army in order to use violence, to shed white blood, and to destroy. The end result of frustrated political aspirations is violence. The African masses and faithful members of Z.A.P.U. are growing tired of the party's non-violent methods. There are now more than 100 Africans killed by police in the name of white supremacy. There has not yet been a European killed by Africans in the name of majority rule because they still believe that Europeans would be welcome in the new state of Zimbabwe. By supporting Whitehead so fervently, is the British Government not encouraging the use of violence?"

Mr. Edwin Lichtenstein, a European lawyer from Bulawayo who was a member of Z.A.P.U., and who has now left Southern Rhodesia, has said that African party members had told him that there would be a place for Europeans in 20 years "when the hatred and bitterness have burned out".

Pleasure at Ban

In Southern Rhodesia, paratroops have been dropped in the Chinamora Reserve to check continuing arson. Traffic on the main Salisbury-Bulawayo rail line was held up for four hours last week after a control cable had been cut near Norton.

In the first week of the ban 770 people were arrested on charges of arson, malicious injury to property, serious offences against persons, and possession of firearms or explosives. So far 215 Z.A.P.U. members have been served with restriction orders.

Because of political influences which have led to indiscipline and assault at Chikora secondary and central primary school, the Minister of Native Education has closed it until next January, with the warning that mass demonstrations by pupils against school authorities in future will lead to closure of the schools and the expulsion of all the students involved, who will not be re-admitted to any other school.

Pleasure at the ban on Z.A.P.U., coupled with requests that its reign of terror should not be allowed to recur, has been expressed in rural-tribal areas and urban districts by Africans in the Goromonzi, Umtali, Rusape, Sinoia, Darwin, Bindura and Shamva regions. Native Commissioners have reported to the Mashonaland provincial security committee.

THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM has written to the Acting Secretary General of the United Nations:—

"The Movement for Colonial Freedom urges you to take action before it is too late to deal with the grave situation in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Government of that country, representing entirely the white settler minority, has flouted the recommendations of the United Nations designed to procure a peaceful and democratic solution to the growing crisis, as well as the recommendations of Church and other responsible people in Southern Rhodesia itself.

"However, the main blame for the steady deterioration of the situation lies on the British Government.

"There can be no doubt, in constitutional law, that the British Government still retains its power to suspend the Southern Rhodesian Constitution, and that such suspension, entailing the removal of the present Southern Rhodesian Government and the re-imposition of direct British rule with a view to implementing substantial democratic reforms, is the only way a major explosion can now be avoided, in view of the irresponsible and intransigent attitude of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

"Over a period of many years, the failure of the British Government to fulfil its responsibilities for preventing discriminatory legislation against the Africans and for forwarding the advance towards democracy and independence has encouraged and facilitated the dangerous policies of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

"We therefore urge you to bring to bear on the British Government the full weight and authority of your office and of the United Nations with a view to its accepting a decisive reversal of its policy for Southern Rhodesia.

"The actions of the United Nations, and of yourself as Acting Secretary General, are being considered by millions of people in Africa and elsewhere as a test-case for the effectiveness of the U.N. in forwarding the cause of oppressed peoples, and therefore of peace.

"Southern Rhodesia is a vital centre in the present struggle in Southern Africa for freedom from the 'Unholy Alliance' of Salazar, Welensky, and Verwoerd, and the struggle in Southern Rhodesia cannot be separated from the struggles for freedom in the Congo, Angola and Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, the British Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, South-West Africa, and South Africa.

"We would stress that, although at the present time, the vast conflict in all these territories is not yet a matter of tension between the major Powers, a further deterioration of the position to a point of a racial explosion—inevitable unless drastic changes in the policies of the Governments concerned can be achieved—would be extremely likely to lead rapidly to the involvement of the major Powers. Control over African territories has historically been a principal cause of world war, and a major show-down simultaneously over the vast and rich area south of the Congo River, covering perhaps four million square miles with a population of 50 million, could hardly fail to result in involvement of major Powers. At the heart of this area of conflict lies Southern Rhodesia.

"If the United Nations is unable to persuade the British Government to take the decisive action to remove the present Southern Rhodesian Government from office and to implement a policy of democratic reform leading to early independence, we believe that the United Nations itself should take such action as it considers necessary."

Rhodesia Front's Proposals

SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE for Southern Rhodesia within the Commonwealth should the Federation be dismantled would be sought by the Rhodesia Front, that party declares in a draft policy statement.

The Front holds that since "the African and European peoples have different philosophies and ways of life, neither group should be forced to live under a system alien to the group concept. The pattern and principle of racial differentiation in the ownership, use and tenure of land established under the Land Apportionment Act must be maintained."

It would preserve urban residential and rural farm land for specified races, but would zone some industrial and commercial plots for use by persons of any race, and would "in a limited degree and in special circumstances" make similar arrangements for some residential areas.

Local government bodies would be empowered to pass by-laws regarding separate facilities and amenities for the various communities. Any sort of "forced integration in education is considered repugnant."

The responsible position of the chiefs in the tribal structure would be recognized, and powers of jurisdiction would be increased as a matter of urgency.

African and European agriculture would come under one Ministry. Payments to employees would be freely based on time for the job, without fragmentation of labour. A compulsory unemployment insurance benefit scheme is suggested.

Amendments to the Constitution are deemed necessary to avoid premature African dominance.

Federal Bursaries

ABOUT 200 Africans from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are now studying at universities at the expense of the Federal Government. Eighty-eight are at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 46 in the U.K., 40 at Bonn (Germany), 13 at Malvern College (England), nine in Natal, one in South Africa, and one in Canada. Others are studying medicine, 10 law, two each pharmacy, domestic science, agriculture, and veterinary husbandry, and one each dentistry and town planning. The others are taking general courses, mainly for B.Sc., B.A. First, and B.A. degrees.

Intimidation in N. Rhodesia

"Major Menace," Says Chief Secretary

INTIMIDATION has become "a most major menace in this land", and the Government recognizes that it must take every possible step to combat such a menace, Mr. R. E. LUYT, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, said recently in the Legislative Council.

Measures which the Government was taking included the strengthening of the law and the police, increased patrolling and action by local authorities, and education of the people.

Mr. Luyt continued: "In regard to this latter point I would emphasize that it is a duty imposed upon every citizen to take such action as may be within his power to prevent the commission of a criminal offence and to assist in the apprehension of any person who has committed a criminal offence such as threatening violence.

"Unfortunately, people are loth to come forward in cases of intimidation, probably for fear of reprisals, and it is not always easy to persuade witnesses to testify, even when it is known that they have seen or been victims of intimidation.

Citizens Must Help

"This is where the citizen must play his part if this cancer of intimidation is to be eliminated. I appeal to all to give every assistance in their power to the police and the Government, and I ask the leaders of all political parties to emphasize to their followers their duty to co-operate with the authorities and to fulfil their obligations as citizens.

"It would be relatively easy for the Government to introduce sweeping changes in our laws which would be aimed against intimidation. But to take on wide powers indiscriminately, possibly even recklessly, would not be proper and would certainly not create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of peaceful elections in October.

"The true answer lies in eliminating intimidation by getting it across to the populace that it is not in their interest or anybody else's that intimidation should be allowed to become a normal part of our way of life, rather than that the emphasis should be exclusively upon toughening the laws and strengthening the police force.

"District commissioners throughout the country, and particularly in areas in which we have had evidence of intimidation, have regularly been seeing local political leaders in regard to intimidation. They have been giving them advice about their responsibilities, and there has been a degree of response to this.

"We'll Destroy Us All"

"This does not by any means mean that we have got rid of intimidation, but at least in the more senior echelons of the political leadership we have been getting a degree of help and understanding of what this menace really means.

"In their own interests, we must get it across that if anyone introduces this evil into the normal way of life of Northern Rhodesia it will in time destroy us all, including those who practice it.

"The numerical increase of the various reserves in the police force is disappointing, and there have been teething troubles of an unexpectedly severe order which had delayed progress. One was the need for fairly intensive training for the reserves if they were to carry out their duties correctly. Secondly, the need was shown for the most careful selection of entrants to the local African police reserve units. Thirdly, the need was demonstrated of having the reserves in the same settings as the ordinary police. This point showed up very strongly.

"When reserves turned out in the special uniforms into which the Government put them at the start they became the target for abuse and ridicule and in some cases even for vilification and physical attack. It was soon learned that they had to be put into the ordinary police uniforms so that they were not distinguishable as being a special kind of volunteer who attracted criticism.

"It also became evident from the pilot schemes that the number of reserves brought into the service at any one time and their rate of attrition had to be controlled. This means that one cannot deal with recruitment in a trickle-by-trickle and drip-by-drip way but must have fairly large batches of men recruited together and being trained together. I accept the view that the Government should get on with the recruiting of the police reserves as a matter of great urgency."

List of 221 Kenya Farms

"Schemes Still Inadequate", Says Convention

KENYA GOVERNMENT plans for purchasing about a million acres of European farmland over the next five years for African settlement were announced last week by the Minister for Land Settlement, Mr. Bruce McKenzie. Nine areas comprising 230,000 acres on 221 farms will have been bought by July next year. About 150 of the farms have already been acquired. The areas concerned are Machakos, Kinangop, Kipipiri, Amboni-Mweiza, Naro Moru, Eldama Ravine, Elgeyo Border, Lugari and Sotik.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 African families will be moved onto some 200,000 of the acres in high density schemes on average holdings of about 16 acres. Thirty thousand acres in Ol Kalou, Sotik, Lessos, and Aina-bkoi will be used for yeoman and peasant schemes of about 30-acre holdings, the first of some 125,000 acres for schemes financed by the World Bank and the C.D.C. During the next two years 40,000 acres on 63 "compassionate" farms will be bought. A further 25,000 acres in the Nandi salient are to be purchased this year. Land bought as from July 1 this year, at about £8 to £9 an acre, will be paid for in full. Britain will provide £12m.

More Money Wanted from Britain

By the end of this year the Minister expects to announce the probable purchase list of European farms for 1963-64, involving 200,000 acres for the high density settlement and 30,000 acres for yeoman schemes. He also hopes to obtain more money from Britain to enable the Land Bank to make advances of up to 80% of the purchase price of land anywhere in the Highlands, including that now covered by the Central Land Board's scheme.

The areas demarcated border the African reserves in the Highlands. Land around Molo, Nakuru and Kitale is not

included. Mr. McKenzie agreed that it would be reasonable to consider that arrangement as an insurance cover for the Colony's economy. He also said that European farmers who wanted good prices for their farms should keep them in good condition and maintain the agricultural cycle.

He was confident that within three years production could increase if the high density schemes, which had been introduced as a political necessity to alleviate landlessness and unemployment, were relegated in favour of larger and more economic holdings. He had approached a number of commercial concerns to suggest that they should act as agents to primary co-operative groups of about 200 African farmers, providing materials and marketing crops for three years, after which period the farmers could organize themselves in a co-operative union on the pattern of the *moshavim* in Israel. He will shortly visit Israel to obtain technical assistants.

Too Little Too Late

THE CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS issued this statement:—

"The detailed scheme put forward by the Minister of Settlement for the purchase of European-owned farming land has done nothing to alter the opinion previously expressed by Convention that the whole scheme is inadequate and is being introduced too late.

"The Minister is relying on the continuation of large-scale farming in the Nakuru and Kitale districts to produce essential foods. Convention emphasizes that the continuation of such farming is mainly dependent on two factors: (a) the restoration of law and order in all districts, but particularly in the Nakuru district, and (b) the establishment of a market in agricultural land in both areas.

"It is essential that those who farm should do so willingly, and not because they are held prisoners in Kenya by the inadequacy of these settlement schemes and the lack of a market for land. Otherwise the whole agricultural effort in these vital areas may well grind to a standstill.

"Convention will continue to press for the acceleration of the settlement schemes in the demarcated areas, and, above all, will press the case of the farmer and the small business man in the areas not affected by the scheme whether they intend to stay or wish to dispose of their land and assets".

Land Freedom Army Arrests

Widespread Oath-Taking Among Kikuyu

POLICE IN KENYA last Friday arrested in the Molo and Nakuru areas 26 suspected members of the Land Freedom Army, some of whom were believed also to be branch officials of K.A.N.U. It was thought that they, and others who are expected to be arrested later, may be sent to Lamu Island, off the Kenya coast. A Government spokesman said that no statements on the security situation would be made until Wednesday, and that newspaper reports and inquiries would be neither confirmed nor denied.

It was widely rumoured that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the previous day K.A.N.U. members had been noticeably unenthusiastic about a plan put forward by the Defence Minister for stern action against the Liberation Army, a plan supported by K.A.D.U. Ministers.

Since the beginning of this year 252 home-made guns and 466 rounds of ammunition have been discovered, and 151 men and women have been sentenced for from one to seven years' imprisonment either as members of the Liberation Army or for possessing firearms illegally. A large cache of arms and ammunition was found recently in the Rift Valley.

In Nakuru the District Commissioner, Mr. John Cumber, told European farmers last week that some 85% of Kikuyu farm labourers had taken Land Freedom Army oaths.



PLAYER'S
please

THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

Impressions of East Africa & Rhodesia

Points from Mr. Pieter Lessing's Survey

SPEAKERS AND WRITERS about East, West, and South Africa can be especially recommended to read Mr. Pieter Lessing's "The African Kaleidoscope: Wind of Change or Hurricane?" (Collins, 30s.)

The author, a widely travelled journalist, recently spent a year motoring alone from Egypt through the Sudan, Ethiopia and East Africa to the Federation, and then went to West Africa. An objective observer, who had previously lived for years in Africa, he judges men and matters realistically and has consequently written not only an exceptionally interesting but a most timely volume on the main current problems, including those of African nationalism and politics and the dangerous spread of Communism.

There are harsh judgments about some careerist Africans, but generous praise for other leaders; if some political movements are roundly denounced, the grounds for hope in others are stressed; and if the frightening incapacity of self-appointed functionaries in some African parties is exposed, the level-headed and good-humoured realism of other aspirants to power is fairly recorded.

A few points culled from the introductory chapter will indicate the author's judgments. He is convinced that there is nothing wrong with the Sudan which enlightened leadership could not put right very quickly. He has some hope that the Emperor of Ethiopia may be spared the full consequences of his dangerous flirtations with Russia, because Russia has had second thoughts about Ethiopia's suitability as a Communist base. He is emphatic that European leadership at settler and Government level in Kenya has been lamentable for years.

He regards Nkrumah as a self-seeking intriguer and trouble-maker who may eventually sell out to the Communist bloc; he is sure that United Nations folly in the Congo will commit its forces to an indefinite stay if massacres on a frightening scale are to be prevented; he foresees years of warfare in Mozambique and Angola; and he fears that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland may not now be saved.

Pomposity of African Politicians

Having met most of the African leaders and also lived with ordinary Africans in the emerging countries, Mr. Lessing declares that an abyss separates the leaders from their theoretical followers, vast numbers of whom know nothing of what is said in their name and still have no conception of the meaning of independence.

In Ghana, and still more in the Sudan, he met people who were sadly disillusioned with independence and thought back nostalgically to the days under British rule. He records that over great areas of East and Central Africa self-appointed political leaders have led the people to think that "independence" means disregarding the advice of white men, destroying stocks of fertilizers, and even refraining from planting food crops.

A chief in Kenya told him that no one would need to work after *Uhuru*; everybody would then adopt the European system of getting money free from a bank in exchange for his name on a piece of paper. In many places the coming of "independence" is welcomed "because it will leave men free to fight one another again; and they will even be able occasionally to eat their neighbour — cannibalism not being nearly as extinct as we would like to believe".

There are many references to the pomposity of African politicians, most of whom, Sir Ernest Vasey

is quoted as saying, seek a world audience as soon as they attain prominence, and like to make grandiose statements on any subject and to be seen shaking hands with the American President or swaggering into the Colonial Office or No. 10 Downing Street. Mr. Nyerere is described as a notable exception, who has devoted all his time and energies to Tanganyika's affairs, taking great care to remain identified with its people, and not fitting from one part of Africa to another for pan-African conferences.

Of Mr. Mboya the author has very different feelings. He has heard him describe European settlers as "inferior people and parasites who should be stripped of all privileges", and has seen him accompanied by his "hand-picked thugs" who are "modelled much on the style of the German stormtroopers".

Recalling that the other Luo leader, Mr. Odinga, said that it was for Africans to decide whether they should revert to savagery as a way of life, Mr. Lessing asks: "Should the head savage in such an event necessarily have the same say in the United Nations as the men who lead Britain, the United States, Canada, or Russia?"

Of Dr. Banda we read: —

"He did not create the Malawi Congress Party or its forerunner or lay down its policy. He is a paid employee who is dictated to and will be tolerated only so long as he makes the right noises in the right places. He was hired, while living in Accra, as a figurehead, and what importance and significance he personally has were given to him by the British authorities when they put him in prison".

Mr. Obote is described as the most impressive of the African political leaders in Uganda, intelligent, realistic and moderate. Mr. S. Kulubya, who was for 15 years the Kabaka's Finance Minister, told his interviewer: —

"There is no co-operation in Uganda. The tribal differences are too deep. Superimposed on them is a political party system new to Africa. Few parties can claim to have a policy. The result is merely a struggle for power among the leaders; and in Buganda the political leaders mean nothing, but the Kabaka means everything".

Northern Rhodesia's Inferior Leaders

Northern Rhodesia's African leaders struck the traveller as inferior to their brother extremists in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and far below those in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, or even the Congo.

"By violent methods they have attained a prominence quite out of proportion to their true standing in the African communities. The Colonial Office appears to believe that the extremist leaders are true reflectors of African opinion and the only people who should be considered. The U.N.I.P. leaders made a worse impression on me than Mau Mau or Mau Mau-tainted leaders in Kenya".

Thanks to the efficient civil service bequeathed by Britain, the Sudan functions even in political chaos.

"It was the only Police State I have ever seen where not a single policeman carried arms of any kind. Throughout my stay of a few weeks I met only one unhelpful person, and his defects were offset by the courtesy of his Minister, whose favourite topic of conversation was the happy days he had spent when serving with British Army officers".

"What distinguishes the Sudanese from all the other inhabitants of Africa (and from most people in Europe) is a remarkable ability to think straight. They have made a mess of their independence, but they are the first to admit it. . . . The civil service has a large number of remarkably efficient and dedicated men, from provincial governors and district commissioners to departmental officials, who carry on with their work and do not dabble in politics. Few other countries in Africa have these assets. There is therefore no reason to assume that the Sudanese are not ultimately going to make a success of their independence, in spite of the first disaster".

Mr. Lessing returns again and again to Communist activity.

"Communist planning, activity and expenditure are yielding rapid and extensive results. The Communists have no objection to using corrupt or mentally maladjusted African opportunists, and the more than 20,000 now known to be studying in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Albania, Bulgaria and China are usually given generous pocket money, free food and lodgings, and free travel facilities".

Challenge to African Nationalists

Professor Macmillan on Rhodesian Situation

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN wrote a few days ago in a letter to *The Times*:—

"The turn events have taken in Rhodesia since your leader of September 19 was written makes me even bolder to question your description of the situation there as posing 'the hardest task remaining to the British Government in the twilight of colonialism'. The clearest (yet unlearned) lesson of the Colonial past is surely that demonstrated two centuries ago by the breach with America, that rule from afar or, in a modern idiom, remote control, becomes impossible the moment local interests have developed the 'powerful and legitimate political aspirations' you now credit only to the African nationalists.

"The *de facto* rulers of Rhodesia have of course greater power, economic and also military than their African challengers, as well as rights and interests which are at any rate strictly lawful. Since the British Government long ago shed any power to control local events, all now depends on the local rivals coming to agree between themselves.

Constructive and Realistic Thinking

"To this end, perhaps to avert a head-on clash, the constructive and realistic thinking you demand of Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead is even more urgently to be commended to Mr. Nkomo and his followers.

"As I first knew the 'settler' rulers many years ago, they may have been struggling too hard for their own survival in a new country to foster African interests as was their duty. Now that they have successfully helped to build one of the strongest economies in the African continent their sympathies are very much wider.

"But also they now face an uncompromising (and not wholly non-violent) demand that control of the young State be devolved straight away upon a highly inexperienced mass electorate. The clearest impression I gained from a short but intensive visit earlier this year was of a quiet but widespread determination that any attempt at forcible revolution must be forcibly resisted.

"The disturbing factor is, basically, that African politicians not unnaturally take their cue from Ghana, where the conditions were and are altogether different. Very many Africans, including Mr. Nkomo, know the steadily growing advantages they derive from their country's vigorous economy—yet are forgetful or reckless of this economy being of the family of Humpty-Dumpty.

"On the other hand, a few I talked with were, I think, appreciative of the idea that if only Central Africans play their cards wisely and strike a bargain with their white neighbours and helpers they should quite quickly far out-distance less well-placed African States in the race for progress and genuine well-being. The British Government, and British opinion, can best succeed in its 'hardest task' by pressing Africans for such constructive, co-operative effort".

Emotionalism and Cheap Expediency

DR. J. CHARLES SHEE wrote from Bulawayo:—

"Those of us, and we are many, who have our political roots in the great Liberal Party of the last century and the first decade of this, and regarded that party as the source of all political wisdom, based on reason, intelligent analysis and enlightened self-interest, rather than on irrational emotionalism and cheap expediency, are deeply shocked at the motion on Southern Rhodesia passed at the Liberal Party Congress last week.

"According to reports available here, the resolution deplored the banning of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union and called for the restoration of the rule of law in Southern Rhodesia. In this context the 'rule of law' means the right to throw petrol bombs at night into the homes of people, mainly African trade unionists, who disagreed politically with Z.A.P.U. or who refused to be intimidated by the Youth League into joining the monolithic party".

MR. RICHARD HODDER-WILLIAMS asked "What are the aims behind governing a Colonial country?" and continued:—

"Surely the intended result is an economically and politically stable country which can hold its own in international commerce without being forced to receive considerable financial aid from external sources, and which is inhabited by people, regardless of colour, who make this possible by means which our Western ideas of right conduct approve. Arson, murder, intimidation and blackmail are not.

"If Z.A.P.U., or its equivalent, is allowed to continue atrocities committed almost entirely on Africans themselves, who much prefer things the way they are—and the vast majority do—the Government's action in trying to curb these excesses is not only an attempt to provide some peaceful basis for economic stability but also a measure to protect the interests of the greatest part of the African population.

"If Mr. Nkomo believes that his party is able to run the country, he should accept the Constitution, as he formerly did, and prove his worth constructively rather than destructively.

"Do we want our British heritage remembered by a country where the right to express an opinion contrary to that of the regime is exceedingly shaky, as in Nyasaland and Ghana, or would we rather be remembered by a country run basically on British principles? The present Governments in Central Africa prefer the latter view; and it is to this end that Sir Edgar Whitehead has acted as he has".

Africans Sickened by Harassment

MR. C. R. H. HARDY, of Borden, Kent, who recently spent three years in Southern Rhodesia, working mainly in African townships and rural areas, wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Africans have been bewildered and sickened by the mounting wave of harassment and intimidation to which they have been subjected by African extremists since the 'winds of change' began to blow. By using these methods to obstruct the day-to-day administration of the country at every turn, Z.A.P.U. and its predecessors hoped to put up a façade of universal African discontent in Southern Rhodesia, which in fact did not exist.

"The banning of the Z.A.P.U. however, will not lessen the pressure from other parts of Africa, for it would seem that the recent zealous attention paid to Southern Rhodesia by pan-Africanism is motivated by the realization that there is a danger that the policy of multi-racialism might work, to provide a peaceful and prosperous country. This is something that African nationalism, with its own recent unhappy record in other parts of Africa, could not afford to let happen".

MR. MICHAEL LANGLEY wrote (in part):—

"The Rev. T. A. Beetham says that the will of three million Africans has been fused overnight to revolt against the rule of 225,000 Europeans. This is an absurd and misleading oversimplification. Despite the implication behind Mr. Beetham's remarks, all are equal before the law—a fact which distinguishes the Southern Rhodesian Constitution from the South African.

"A most virulent form of dictatorship begins when every uneducated and illiterate man and woman has the vote and is easily coerced into electing a virtually totalitarian Government. That is what one man, one vote would mean in Southern Rhodesia at present. Mr. Humphry Berkeley should note that it is exactly this pretence of democracy which places President Nkrumah's life in jeopardy.

"In an essentially agricultural country the first revolution must be agrarian, and this is what Sir Edgar Whitehead is rapidly implementing, notwithstanding European opposition. Large-scale programmes of agricultural education for Africans have resulted in such vast land reappropriation that the abolition of Crown Land is at last envisaged. Proprietorial qualification will, in turn, readjust the franchise. This is the sure foundation for democracy.

"Would the British Government (who underwrote Federation and partnership in the first place) and the United Nations have it stifled from sheer cowardice in the face of impatient and hungry demagogues?"

British Trade Commissioners

MR. C. E. DYMOND, who for the past five years has been British Trade Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, has left Nairobi on transfer. When Tanganyika became independent last December the Board of Trade opened an office in Dar es Salaam with a responsibility for Tanganyika and Zanzibar, leaving Kenya and Uganda to the Nairobi office. Now that Uganda has become independent Mr. J. R. Leeland has gone to Kampala as Trade Commissioner. Mr. B. W. Meynell deals with the commercial affairs of Kenya only.

Strategic Centre for African Stability

Uganda Anxious for Foreign Investment

INCREASED PURCHASING POWER would automatically make Uganda the natural centre of an extensive African market which would be bound to attract overseas investment, the newly-appointed High Commissioner in London, Mr. T. B. Bazarrabusa, told Press representatives on Friday at a reception held to mark the issue of a booklet entitled "Uganda: The Background to Investment", prepared by the *Economist* Intelligence Unit for the Uganda Government.

Accelerated agricultural production, commensurate with stable markets and fair prices, would be the new nation's first task in seeking to increase its purchasing power, Mr. Bazarrabusa continued. Despite the vagaries of world markets, considerable success had already been achieved. Largely through the efforts of the Uganda Development Corporation—"which is generally accepted to be the most effective organization of its kind in the Commonwealth"—a successful beginning had been made in industrialization and in producing crops other than coffee and cotton, notably tea, to broaden the economic base.

"I must emphasize that the economic future of Uganda is by no means confined within the territorial boundaries of the country. We are deeply committed, in close partnership with Kenya and Tanganyika, to the East African Common Market and to regional economic co-ordination through the East African Common Services Organization.

No Danger of Discrimination

"In addition, we are looking forward to closer trading relationships with the Congo Republic, the Sudan, and the newly independent countries of Rwanda and Burundi. The population of the three East African countries exceeds 20m., so, combined with our neighbours, the region offers a market of great potential.

"It is common knowledge that investment in the new African countries is inhibited by fears of unstable conditions and discriminatory treatment of foreign investment. I appreciate that it is not words but events which will convince the outside world that these dangers do not exist in Uganda, but I must say that the Uganda Government has again and again expressed its determination to provide stable government, and our Prime Minister has stated explicitly on many occasions that there will be no Government discrimination against foreign investors.

"It is, I know, a very difficult matter to project an image of a peaceful, law-abiding country. It is unhappily true that it is instability and discrimination which make the headlines. In this respect we in Uganda have suffered sadly from the tragic happenings in some parts of the African continent. However, I take this opportunity of appealing to the British Press to take every possible opportunity of making it clear to the people of Britain that Ugandans are a sober and respectable people whose dearest wish is to achieve good government and prosperity.

"Probably the best way of projecting this image, which is essential to a favourable climate for investment, is to provide increasing opportunities for people from Britain to visit Uganda and East Africa.

"East Africa has unique advantages to offer visitors. We have a coast line with natural advantages to equal Florida; mountains higher than the Alps; great lakes, in comparison with which the lakes of Europe are mere village ponds; prolific wild life in a setting of splendour unrivalled anywhere; and a friendly, dignified people linked with Britain by strong bonds of friendship.

"I am certain that wider knowledge of Uganda and its people will convince people in this country that Uganda is a sound investment. Though a small country, Uganda, with its strategic position in the centre of Africa, is bound to exert a considerable influence in African affairs. We shall naturally look to Britain for assistance to strengthen our economy, and I can assure you that a Uganda growing in economic strength will be a strong force for stability in Africa; and African stability must rank high among the world-wide interests of Britain."

Uganda Becomes Independent

This 72-page profusely illustrated special number of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA contains contributions from many present and past leaders of Uganda, including

The Governor, Sir Walter Coutts

His predecessor, Sir Frederick Crawford

The Prime Minister, Mr. Milton Obote

The Anglican Archbishop of Uganda

and

Earl De La Warr

Sir Arthur Kirby

Sir Alfred Vincent

Sir Handley Blundell

Mr. A. K. Sempa

Mr. J. T. Simpson

Sir Ernest Haddow

There are also career sketches of all Ministers, and articles on Makerere, Namulonge, Kilembe, the Railways, the recommendations of the World Bank Mission to Uganda, and other subjects.

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Tension Rising in Katanga

Implementation of U Thant Plan Overdue

KATANGA PROTESTED on Tuesday that United Nations forces had mounted a "vast operation of intimidation and provocation" by surrounding the post office and the Treasury in Elisabethville during the night. The U.N. claimed that a 33-man patrol had been in the vicinity on a security check.

Albert Kalonji, former self-styled "king" of South Kasai province, was reported last week to have escaped after being arrested in connexion with a mutiny by gendarmes in Bakwanga in his favour against the Leopoldville régime, but Central Government spokesmen claimed later that he was still in their hands in a secret place.

Central Government troops took control of South Kasai on Tuesday of last week and placed Kalonji and all his provincial Ministers under house arrest. Mr. Albert Kangolongo was appointed State Commissioner, and all officers in Kalonji's private militia were reported to have promptly declared their loyalty to him, except their commander, General F. Dinanga, whose whereabouts were unknown. A state of emergency has been in force, with a dusk-to-dawn curfew in Bakwanga. In the initial clash with Kalonjist rebels one man was killed and another wounded. Two battalions of National Army troops have been flown in as reinforcements. United Nations planes are not being used.

Diamonds Worth £144m.

A U.N. spokesman said that operations at the Miba (Diamond Mining Company of Bakwanga) plant had not been affected and that there had been no need for evacuation of staff. The group produces some £144m. of diamonds a year.

South Kasai had been in a state of secession almost since the Congo's independence was declared over two years ago. Kalonji escaped last month from a prison near Leopoldville in which he had been lodged for having ordered the arrest of a political opponent. The area of which he had declared himself president, and which is considered to be one of 17 new provinces into which the Congo may be divided, has issued its own postage stamps.

From Elisabethville, it was reported at the week-end that the three commissions on military, financial, and economical re-integration with the Leopoldville Government had got no further than considering what procedure to adopt. Mr. George McGhee, United States Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, spent four days with President Tshombe last week, and has since had discussions with the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Adoula, and the head of U.N. Operations, Mr. Robert Gardiner.

Yesterday the Congo Advisory Committee was summoned by the acting Secretary-General in New York, U Thant, to discuss the delay in implementing his re-unification plan, which should have come into force at the end of last month.

Bad Faith Alleged

The correspondent of *The Times* cabled from Elisabethville on Sunday:—

"On the foreign exchange question there remains a profound difference in Katanga and Leopoldville interpretations of the 50-50 clause in the U Thant plan: while Leopoldville thinks that Katanga's entire foreign exchange earnings are to be shared equally, the Katanga Government insists that only after Katanga's own needs have been met is the residue to be divided, and that it is the function of the financial commission to examine Katanga's records to determine what that surplus (if any) amounts to. The Katanga view is that it has vouchsafed its own good will by co-operating in the commissions but that reciprocation by the other side has been conspicuously lacking.

"Central Congolese National Army troops continue to attack Katanga positions in the north of the province, where some 12 Central Army battalions are operating.

"The Katanga view is that there has also been bad faith over the Constitution because the draft has not yet been communicated and was completed before the Katanga Government constitution memorandum could be taken into account. President Tshombe said yesterday that the fair course was to bring in the new Constitution and implement the recommendations of the military, financial, and economic commissions as a single operation.

"As the Constitution has to be debated in the provincial assemblies and Katanga will undoubtedly insist on alterations to accommodate its views, it seems improbable that re-integration could take place until the New Year at the earliest.

"The danger of continuing deadlock is that hostilities could again break out between United Nations and Katanga forces. Exasperation in the U.N. at procrastination by Katanga is bound to raise tension again. The Katanga leaders know they would lose Elisabethville but think they would bog down the U.N. in the countryside and could now destroy the airport. The U.N. believes it has ample forces, which include the Central Congolese troops, finally to crush Katanga resistance in the towns, and doubts entirely the Katanga guerrilla capability.

"On both sides the view is frequently expressed that a showdown must come, with U.N. officials adding that this time it will be the end of Katanga secession, and Katanga officials no less confident that whether they win or lose militarily the result will be the end of the U.N. Unless Mr. McGhee's efforts produce a change of heart on both sides, the dangerous game of bluff and counter-bluff will continue."

Outlook for Middle Africa

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., has written in the course of an article in *New Commonwealth*:—

"The States of Middle Africa tend to become more authoritarian, and the theorists who believed that Westminster-type parliamentary democracy could be exported are being proved wrong. On the economic side State control is increasing, and, while most of these countries are non-Communist, the seeds are being planted particularly in the trade unions, and, at the best, we must expect the whole of Middle Africa to be neutral in the power struggle between East and West.

"The Americans see the danger of a neutral or even Communist-orientated Middle Africa, and they are therefore spending vast sums of money trying to buy friendship; but America's policy is succeeding only in undermining her European allies.

"In the Rhodesias the policy of partnership has achieved far more than its critics are willing to admit: Africans are Ministers and High Commissioners; local government, chambers of commerce, and boards of directors are now open to them; terms of service for black and white are gradually being equated; non-racial trade unions and apprenticeship schemes are recognized; land discrimination is being abolished; and in general there is a growing degree of racial co-operation.

"The white Rhodesian is prepared now to accept the black Rhodesian as a junior partner, and, what is more important, he is prepared to accept him as the senior partner once he has justified this promotion. The choice lies between partnership and the one-man-one-vote claimed by the nationalists: surely events in Middle Africa have proved which is the wiser course?

"The success of Federation and the policy of partnership between equals depends to a great extent on the coming election in Northern Rhodesia.

"If the African nationalist party, U.N.I.P., win, then Northern Rhodesia joins black Africa, Angola is outflanked, Mozambique is virtually cut in half, and the great investments in the Copperbelt and probably in Katanga will be progressively lost to the West.

"If, on the other hand, Sir Roy Welensky's U.F.P. are victorious with or without the help of the smaller and more moderate African parties, then the future of the Federation will have to be decided immediately—perhaps with a Federal Government on the Australian pattern linking the two Rhodesias together with more tenuous economic links with Nyasaland."

Africa to South America

MR. WILLIAM CLARK, director of the Overseas Development Institute, who estimates that about a thousand technical experts in the Colonial Service now leave Africa each year, among them men skilled in tropical agriculture and veterinary science, has suggested that they should be given crash courses in Spanish or Portuguese and then sent to countries in Latin America which desperately need such skills and would warmly welcome their help.

Kilombero Sugar Company

Prince Bernhard Revisits Tanganyika

THE NEW SUGAR MILL of the Kilombero Sugar Co., Ltd., on its 25,000-acre estate on the Great Ruaha River some 220 miles from Dar es Salaam, was opened last week by Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika in the presence of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Lord Howick, and other visitors.

This year's output from the estate is expected to be about 13,600 long tons of sugar and rapid advance to an annual output of 30,000 tons is expected. About 2,800 acres are already under cane, and the total should be 4,500 acres within two years. The railway extension is now within 22 miles of the estate, on which about 2,500 workers are employed.

The company, formed in May 1960, is financed by an international consortium, the C.D.C. having provided nearly £14m. of the capital of £3,652,500. The other members of the consortium are the Standard Bank, Nederlandse Overzeese Financierings-Maatschappij NV (N.O.F.M.), and NV Verenigde Klattensche Cultuur-Maatschappij (V.K.C.M.).

Local investors have so far subscribed nearly £37,000 to a special convertible preference share issue underwritten by the C.D.C. and the Standard Bank.

Prince Bernhard said at a luncheon that the intention was that this large agricultural and industrial scheme should in time become almost completely owned by the people of Tanganyika.

Mr. P. M. Wise, regional controller for the C.D.C., described the enterprise as a partnership of nations, men and money, which must give profitable returns to the many hundreds of local investors in order that more Tanganyikans might be encouraged to acquire shares, so that the people of the country would become progressively the owners. The company's training programme included the award of university scholarships for engineering and chemistry students.

Mr. Kawawa said that the Government would introduce legislation to protect foreign investment, and that he hoped that businesses already established in the country would utilize their funds to assist further development.

Problems of Tanganyika Tea Growers

Troubled By Trade Union Pressure

THE CHAIRMAN of the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association said at the 19th annual general meeting, held in Dar es Salaam, that the acreage under tea in the territory at the end of 1961 was 19,267, an increase during the year of 1,141 acres.

Last year's crop, 9,829,960 lb., was equivalent to 510 lb. of manufactured tea per acre, a yield which ought to be doubled. It had to be remembered, however, that nearly half of Tanganyika's tea plantings were less than 10 years old. Three new factories had begun manufacture during the year—at Lupembe and Luponde in the Njombe district, and at Herkulu in the western Usambaras.

By 1967 there should be about 800 acres planted with tea by Africans in the Rungwe area, where 47 Africans had already entered the scheme and another 80 were preparing land to plant out tea shortly. Equal progress was being made by Africans in the Usambaras.

A dozen strikes on tea plantations, together covering 181 days, had caused the loss of 132,251 man-days, two prolonged stoppages on estates in the Usambaras resulting in an estimated loss of 373,320 lb. of made tea.

On both occasions the union had demanded dismissal of managerial staff and used intimidation. The report of a board of inquiry was a confidential document, but it could be said that those whom the union wanted discharged were still in the employ of the companies concerned.

Union pressure for annual wage increases and fringe benefits were more than could be borne by a young industry struggling to develop. The findings of the Minimum Wage Board had been a grave shock to tea growers, as to most other primary producers. Representations had been made to the Government, which had set up another board to investigate the position on tea plantations and in some other industries.

Ten estates were to introduce the provident fund system for workers with over three years' service, employers and employees each contributing 5% of the wage.

African Deputy Director of Information

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has approved the appointment of Mr. Justus Oluoch to the post of Deputy Director of Information to the Kenya Government. Mr. Oluoch, who will be chiefly responsible for the organization, staffing, and administration of the Information Services in the provinces, will at the same time understudy all aspects of the work of the Director of Information.

In January of last year he was the first African to be appointed a provincial information officer (in Nyanza), and also the first African to be promoted to charge of the provincial office of a Kenya Government department.

A Luo from Uyoma, in Central Nyanza, he was educated at the C.M.S. School, Maseno, the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere College, Kampala, where he graduated in 1953 with a B.A. degree in economics, mathematics and political science. He then joined the Information Department working first in the Press office in Nairobi. In 1957 he was transferred to Kisumu as an information officer.

Two years later he was awarded a scholarship by the International Co-operation Administration (now the Agency for International Development) of the United States Government and attended a year's course at Indiana University, studying all aspects of public relations. He returned to Kenya in 1960 with a Master of Science degree in audio-visual education. Some months ago he attended a three-months' training course in London for locally-appointed information officers of Commonwealth Governments.

Ministry Secretaries in S. Rhodesia

REORGANIZATION of Ministries in Southern Rhodesia has led to the creation of three new senior civil service posts.

Mr. Avon Montgomery Bruce-Brand, who has been appointed Secretary for Law and Order, was born in South Africa in 1908 and joined the Public Health Department of the Colony as a young man. Four years later he transferred to the Law Department, in which he served in many districts and in different capacities until in 1959 he became Under-Secretary of the Division of Justice and Internal Affairs.

Mr. William John Fick, appointed Secretary for Mines and Industrial Development, was also born in South Africa, a year before Mr. Bruce-Brand, and joined the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 20. He has been in that department ever since, and was made its Deputy Secretary three years ago.

Mr. Kenneth Kershaw Barker, now Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, was born in Britain in 1912 and had been town planning officer for Great Yarmouth and assistant regional planning officer for Cambridge when he joined the civil service of Southern Rhodesia in 1947. Early in 1959 he became chief town planning officer for the Colony.

On the retirement of Mr. C. L. Honey, Secretary for Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Mr. J. Armstrong has been appointed to the vacancy. He joined the Treasury as a clerk in 1927, was made Under-Secretary in the Department of Internal Affairs in 1949, and Under-Secretary for Labour five years later. Since April 1959 he has been Commissioner of Labour and Deputy Secretary for Labour.

"Hypocritical Imperialist Oppression"

AFRICAN NATIONALISTS from various countries met in Kampala a few hours before the Uganda independence celebrations started on Monday night and demanded immediate independence for Kenya.

That Colony's Labour Minister, Mr. T. J. Mboya, asked the rally: "How can you hold up your heads and talk of your own freedom when hypocritical imperialists continue to oppress us in Kenya? How can you claim to be proud and free when your brothers remain under imperialist rule in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Portuguese Africa? Independent Uganda has a new fight on its hands now—to free its African brothers."

Kenyatta, leader of K.A.N.U., alleged that the British Government was dividing Kenya in order to slow down its progress towards independence.

Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, said that his country would support Kenya in its demand for independence.

Copperbelt Profits and Dividends

R.S.T., Rhokana, Rhoanglo and Bancroft

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports substantially higher profits for the year ended June 30 last.

Consolidated profit was up from £7,742,419 to £12,352,414, but taxation was almost exactly £2m. higher at £4.6. After deduction of the interests of minority shareholders in subsidiaries and of pre-acquisition profits arising from the merger with Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., there was a net profit attributable to R.S.T. of £4.2m. (£3.3m.), of which subsidiaries retained almost £1m. (£1.5m.), leaving to the parent company net profits of £3,232,964 (£1.8m.).

The directors recommend a total distribution for the year of 7s. per share requiring £4.3m., compared with 4s. 1d. for 1960 (£1.5m.).

Profits of the Roan Antelope division before tax almost reached £3m. and the revenue from Mufulira (8s. 6d. per share) was up from £1,872,669 to rather more than £2.6m. Taxation requires £1.6m.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., reports operating profits for the year to June 30 at £9,617,195, compared with £9,507,441 for 1960-61, but investment income was lower at £4,605,019 (£4,868,552). After deduction of tax the net profit is £10,767,005 as against £10,955,993. A final dividend of 9s. 2d. per £1 unit less tax is equivalent to 5s. 6d. net bringing the total for the year to 7s. (the same). £1½m. is again allocated to capital expenditure, and the transfer to the general reserve is £750,000 (£250,000).

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., reports net profit after tax for the year ended June 30 at £7,198,717 (£7,251,275), and has declared a final dividend of 10s. per 10s. stock unit, less tax, equivalent to 6s. net (the same). There was a net interim distribution of 2s., again making a total for the year of 8s. net. The company has a 52% interest in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and a 39% interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., 21.5% by direct shareholding and the rest through Rhokana's 33.6% interest in Nchanga. Group net profit after tax was just over £21m., compared with £20.6m. last year. The proportion of net profits attributable to Rhoanglo was £9,513,824 (£9,356,191), of which £2.3m. was retained in the accounts of subsidiary companies.

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., in which both Rhokana and Rhoanglo have interests, reports that in the year to June 30 the operating profit was £2,121,690, compared with £2,744,662 in 1960-61. The directors therefore recommend halving the dividend to 4½d. net per 5s. unit of stock, against 9d. in the previous year. No income tax is payable until the aggregate of profit earned since the start of mining operations (£5.7m. to June 30, 1962) exceeds the aggregate of redeemable capital expenditure, which at the same date amounted to £23.3m. £1.3m. is again allocated for capital expenditure.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., reports output for the quarter to September 30 at 5,053 long tons of lead, compared with 3,817 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1961, and 10,559 long tons of zinc (7,414). For the first nine months of the year the production of lead amounted to 11,714 (11,439) tons and of zinc to 26,163 long tons (22,346).

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization during the first nine months of the year amounted to £71,300,256, compared with £69,319,671, in the corresponding period of last year. Tanganyika's diamonds are sold through the organization.

NORTHERN

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Saturday will mark the centenary of the birth of Mary Kingsley, whose work in West Africa led to the creation of the Royal African Society.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., sold 261,104 tons of coal and 10,598 of coke in September, compared with 266,520 and 8,908 tons respectively in August.

A minimum wages board for non-plantation workers has been established in Tanganyika under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Mfundo, M.P. for Handeni.

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., a company with tea growing interests in the Federation, reports that in the year ended March 31 net profit after tax amounted to £18,498.

The Academy Award film of animal life in East Africa, "Serengeti Shall Not Die", will be shown for the second time at the Royal Geographical Society next Monday evening.

"Our Fight Against Hooliganism and Thuggery" is the title of a pamphlet published by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in which Africans of that Colony tell in their own way of intimidation, fear, attack and arson which they have experienced because they have withstood African racialist extremists.

Seventeen more bankruptcies than in the previous year, 118, were declared in Northern Rhodesia in 1961, states the annual report of the Administrator-General and Official Receiver. Total liabilities decreased by £50,753 to £382,610, but the net deficiency rose by £93,688 to £262,849. Bankrupts included nine farmers, six builders and contractors, and six retail traders.

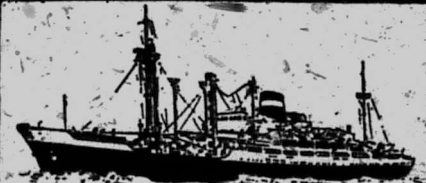
Captain Nobre Vieira has been sentenced to three years' hard labour in Mozambique for dangerously overloading his ship SAVE which ran aground between Beira and Quelimane last July. An explosion occurred, followed by fire, and 259 people died. An inspector for the shipowners was sentenced for two years' hard labour for having allowed too many passengers to embark.

A Note By The Way some time ago criticised the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar for not having telegraphed a word of thanks or praise to the Royal East African Navy on the occasion of its disbandment, when Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor-General of Tanganyika, sent a most cordial message. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has since been informed that the British Resident in Zanzibar conveyed the thanks of the Sultan and the Government to the Royal Naval Officer in Mombasa when the intention to close down the naval station was first announced.



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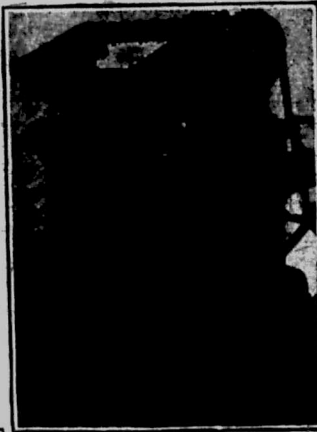
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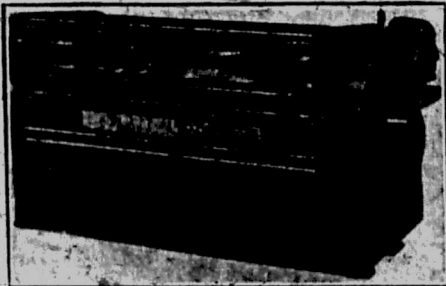
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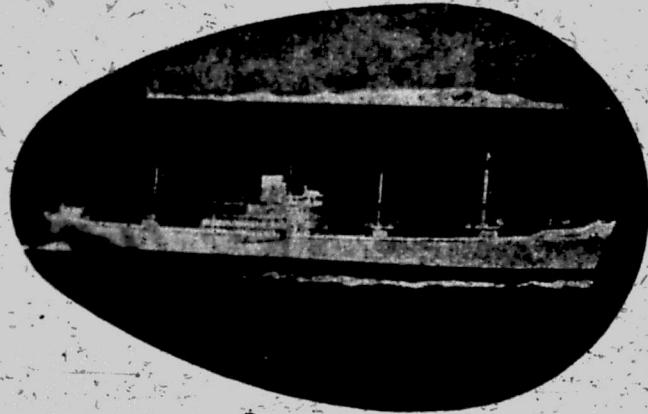
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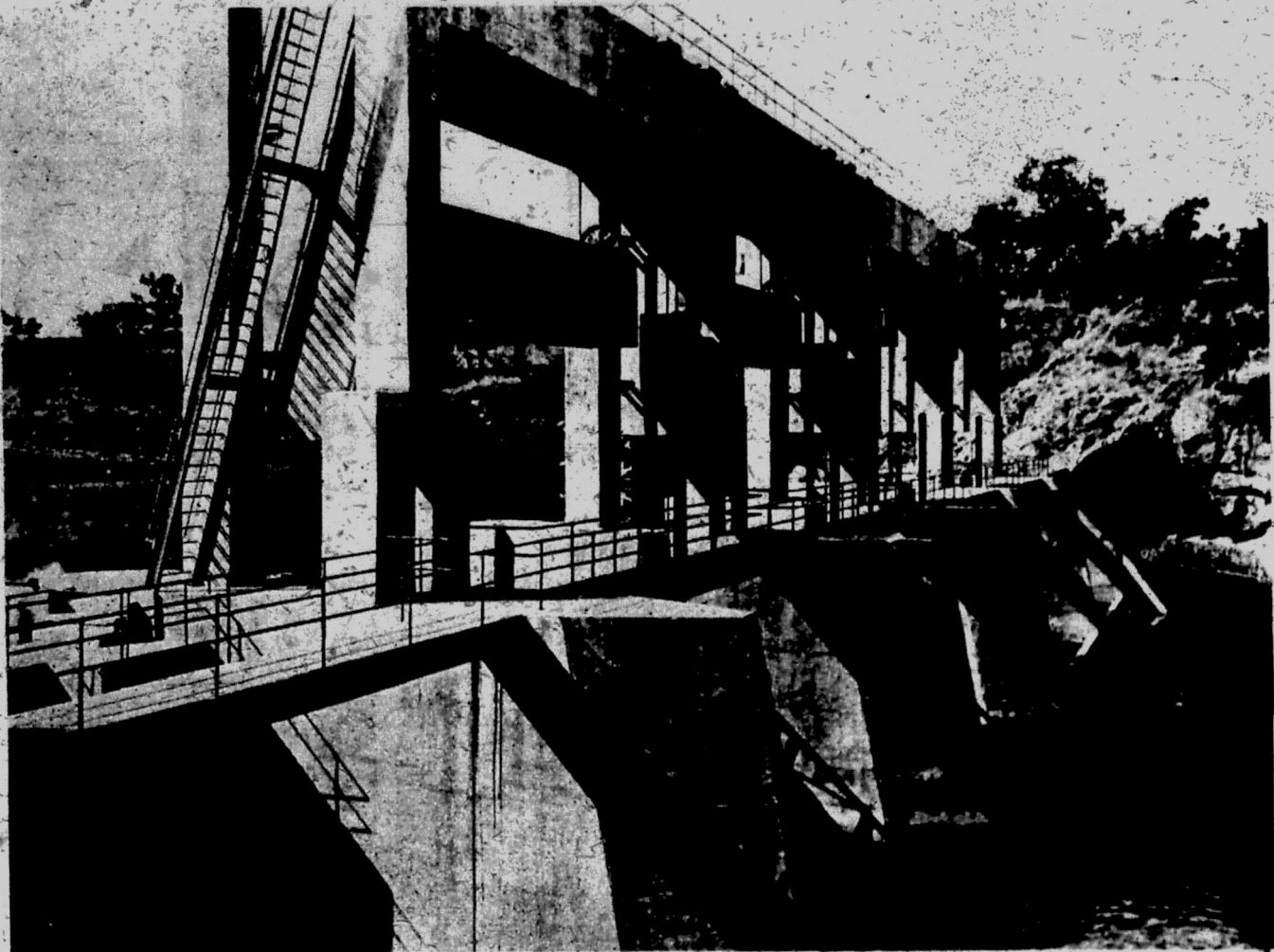


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOT ONE LEADING NEWSPAPER in the United Kingdom which we have seen has presented the sudden resignation of Sir Hugh Foot, H.M. Government's representative on the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations, in what we consider the right perspective, and not one has placed the chief responsibility for so untimely an act upon the Ministers who could and should have avoided the grave embarrassment for Southern Rhodesia (and for themselves) which last week's publicity involved. Sir Hugh Foot is known to have expressed his anxieties about three months ago and to have repeated them on a number of occasions. Indeed, he had recently returned to London from New York to renew his arguments against the policy of the Government of which he was chosen spokesman. Why was he not permitted to retire then? It appears that, on the contrary, he was urged to continue in his post, though, at the very least, that risked an unconvincing presentation of the British case when it was obvious that this country would be the object of fierce and concerted attacks over Southern Rhodesia. The right course was clearly to accept the resignation in the summer and appoint as a successor someone wholly convinced of the rightness of the stand which Britain had taken against the specious errors of the Committee of Seventeen.

Sir Hugh Foot's Resignation.

The Ministers who neglected that prudent course are even more to blame than Sir Hugh Foot for the grave disservice done to Rhodesia. Had they not behaved so maladroitly, the resignation would have preceded the proscription of Z.A.P.U. and the opening of the present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. By

Ministers To Blame.

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its procrastination H.M. Government has allowed a demission contemplated weeks ago to appear to stem from events which had not then occurred, and to receive prominence in newspapers throughout the world because it coincided with a motion of the General Assembly calling upon Britain to intervene unconstitutionally in the internal affairs of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia — which is justifiably indignant at being pilloried in this unfair and avoidable fashion, the more so as Sir Hugh Foot has never visited Central Africa to check his impressions with the facts.

Incidentally, why has he merely resigned his post at the United Nations and not from the public service? If he disagreed so strongly with the Government, he might have been expected to withdraw completely from its service. We could then have admired his principle while not approving his judgment. But he has said somewhat pointedly that he will discuss his future with the Foreign Office, which presumably means that he hopes for some other commission. It ought to be denied him, for at a time of crisis he has struck Central Africa a cruel and unnecessary blow — unnecessary because he could have insisted on dropping out some weeks ago without publicity. Ministers could not have resisted his withdrawal if he had been adamant; and they would certainly not have tried to dissuade him if they had had any inkling that he would so seriously prejudice the case which he was entrusted to plead.

He has also undermined the principle that a civil servant is not responsible for the

policy which he pleads or implements on behalf of the Government which employs him.

Principle

Undermined.

Sir Hugh Foot was not sent to New York at the cost of the country to advertise his own views, sound or unsound, but to express those of the British Government, which, as he well knew, had no alternative but to resist pressure upon it to intervene in the domestic affairs of a self-governing Colony. If civil servants are to be permitted to decide what policies or parts of policies they will expound, the very foundations of government will be eroded. From every standpoint Sir Hugh has shown poor judgment. One lesson of this damaging episode is that Rhodesia should have its own spokesman at the United Nations. It is ridiculous that it should be denied that facility by a body which gives right of audience to complainants of little or no standing and busybodies without any reasonable claim to be heard.

** ** **

THE COMMONWEALTH CANNOT

LAST if members are to be allowed to refuse recognition to the Government of another member country—a fact which ought to be emphasized without delay to the Government of

Mr. Obote's Attack On the Federation.

Uganda, whose Prime Minister has told the Press that it will not recognize the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and that "the Welensky Government" should be removed. Uganda had become independent only on the previous day, and its membership of the Commonwealth—which had been approved in principle by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in mid-September—was less than two days old. The Federation, however, inheriting an old privilege of Southern Rhodesia, has been represented at Commonwealth Conferences since its foundation nine years ago, and all in Central Africa who are loyal to it will resent the stricture passed upon it at the very first opportunity by the leader of the most junior Commonwealth State. Mr. Obote's condemnation was made the more regrettable by his very sensible support for the principle of regional groupings and his forthright disagreement with the nationalist extremists in Central Africa who demand dissolution of the Federation; that was not what he wanted, said Mr. Obote, but merely removal of the present Federal Government. What would his attitude have been if the Federal Prime Minister had said that his Government would

not recognize Uganda's independence and was anxious to see the Obote Government ejected? He would have complained, quite justifiably, that no Commonwealth Government should be permitted to cast aspersions upon another or refuse it recognition. Yet that is what he himself has done.

* * *

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has repeatedly called attention to plotting in one Commonwealth country against another. Ghana has been incomparably the worst of such

offenders, President **Subversion from** Nkrumah and his closest associates having for

Dar es Salaam. years openly fostered subversive activities in other British African territories. Though the Nkrumah Government was still advertising its determination to aid and abet agitation in other African areas owing allegiance to the Sovereign, the Macmillan Government advised Her Majesty to visit Ghana. Accra had already become a place of pilgrimage and a source of funds for enemies of law and order and of peaceful change. Since Tanganyika became independent last December it has followed Ghana's bad example of interference, its State broadcasting system having been repeatedly used to vilify the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which senior Ministers have also publicly denounced. They have now permitted the establishment in Dar es Salaam of an executive committee of the proscribed Zimbabwe African Peoples Union of Southern Rhodesia, against which country these Z.A.P.U. activists are committed to work. If Europeans in Rhodesia organized a similar campaign against Tanganyika, its leaders would be rightly resentful. They nevertheless encourage that kind of reprehensible conduct from their capital city against a fellow member of the Commonwealth.

* * *

During last week's independence celebrations in Kampala visiting Ministers belonging to the Kenya African National Union discourteously exploited their opportunity to

call publicly upon the **Inexcusable** Uganda Government to demand independence for

Intrusion. Kenya, thus putting Mr. Obote in the position, invidious for any African nationalist, of either refusing to speak or of giving his support. He chose the second course, but with the astute qualification that the African parties in Kenya must first achieve unity—which they are extremely unlikely to do. His words, nevertheless com-

mitted Uganda within a few hours of its independence to intervention in the internal affairs of a second Commonwealth country. If he thought to win K.A.N.U. gratitude, Mr. Obote was quickly disillusioned, for on the very next day Kenyatta flaunted his annoyance at the Queen's reference to "my Government" in her message to the Uganda Parliament—which had used warmly loyal words when resolving a few weeks earlier to invite Her Majesty to accept the new title of Queen of Uganda. According to some Press telegrams, Kenyatta commented loudly: "It

is not her Government, but Uganda's". He is, of course, not so ignorant as not to know that the Sovereign's speeches on such occasions are composed by the Prime Minister of the country concerned, and that as Queen of Uganda Her Majesty has the constitutional and natural right to refer to its Government as "my Government". Mr. Obote, it should be added, had spoken most appreciatively of British services to Uganda. It is disappointing that his cordial tribute should have been diminished by inexcusable intrusion into the affairs of the Federation and Kenya.

Notes By The Way

Missionaries Testify to Intimidation

AN EXCELLENT SHORT LETTER about intimidation in Central Africa, written by the Rev. A. R. Lewis, of St. Peter's Mission, Manda, near Umtali, is reprinted on another page. Admitting that when he arrived in Southern Rhodesia four years ago he thought that the Government of the Colony was reactionary, and affirming that there has meantime been an almost unbelievable transformation, he quotes an African priest resident in an African township for the statement that "the majority of Africans are behind the Government, and any appearance to the contrary is the result of intimidation". When that assertion is made by politicians, businessmen, or journalists, as it has been on innumerable occasions, it is airily dismissed by the left-wing propagandists in the Western world who are obsessed with the notion that the white man must be wrong and the black man right. Those of them who are honest cannot so easily dismiss the testimony of a missionary working entirely among Africans who is convinced that many of them want inter-racial partnership, not pan-Africanism.

Terrorized by Political Thugs

HE CONCLUDES on the very practical note that "the prospect of a match struck at midnight under a thatched roof may be a powerful argument for subscribing to racist opinions which in your heart of hearts you do not really hold at all". That epitomizes the predicament of the mass of Africans, who have been terrorized by Z.A.P.U. and its predecessors in Southern Rhodesia, by U.N.I.P. and its forerunner in Northern Rhodesia, and by the Malawi Congress Party and its precursor in Nyasaland, all of which have tolerated thuggery. Thousands of Rhodesians, white and black, could endorse Father Lewis's statements. The pity is that so few of them have taken the trouble to do so in letters to United Kingdom newspapers, Members of Parliament, radio commentators, and other formers of opinion.

Malawi Colour Bar

DR. BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland, has often declared that he would have nothing to do with a colour bar. Yet one of his chief lieutenants, Mr. Kanyama Chume, whom he made Minister of Education and Social Welfare, declared last week that no white player might be included in Nyasaland's team to play the Black Star side from Ghana on

Monday of this week. A representative of the European footballers who have taught the game to Africans in Nyasaland had tried for two hours to dissuade the Minister from this discrimination in sport on grounds of colour, but failed because Mr. Chume insisted that "Nyasaland is an African country and can therefore be represented only by Africans". Inter-racial football has flourished in Nyasaland, which has hitherto picked its teams on merit, not according to skin pigmentation. This churlish ruling must have had the approval of Dr. Banda; for he has repeatedly boasted in the Legislative Council that his "boys" do just what he wishes; and "my boy Kanyama" has been more frequently praised than anyone else. That he is a bitter racist has often been suggested by his statements. They are now confirmed by an unsporting action which undoubtedly weakened Nyasaland's team.

Decolonization

LORD HOME, the Foreign Secretary, and previously for five years Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, told the Conservative Party Conference on Friday that the policy of H.M. Government was speedy decolonization on the basis that the change should be peaceful and in accordance with the law and justice. "If self-determination is right for some, it is right for all, and if the right of African majorities must be granted, so too must the rights of white minorities be safeguarded". He had, he said, told the United Nations that Britain, which was granting independence to colonial territories at the rate of two a year, had the right to proceed in her own time in order to preserve the pattern of stability and Commonwealth development which had served the world so well.

Centenary

THE STANDARD BANK was 100 years old on Monday. What a story there is to tell in the centenary history now nearly ready for publication! Establishment of the bank is to be credited to a group of merchants in Port Elizabeth who felt the need for a new banking institution "of considerable magnitude" to serve a country which was developing rapidly. As to magnitude, the consolidated balance-sheet total now exceeds £400m. The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley and of gold on the Witwatersrand immensely influenced development throughout all Southern Africa, from which the bank spread progressively to and through

Central and East Africa, so that of rather more than nine hundred branches at present about two hundred are outside South and South West Africa. At its London headquarters and in many cities and towns in the Federation and East Africa the "Standard" has had many able, popular, and far-sighted personalities. Its present chairman, who assumed the office only recently, is Sir Cyril Hawker, previously an executive director of the Bank of England and a member of its court.

First Day Covers

OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVERS bearing all 12 stamps of Uganda's special Independence issue reached London last Thursday morning. The 20s. stamp, showing the Parliament Buildings in Kampala, is especially striking, not least for the cloud effects against a blue sky. The second most attractive view seems to me to be that on the 10s. denomination showing Tororo, with the cement works in the foreground. Of the small stamps, which are about thumbnail size, those depicting Ankole cattle, the Murchison Falls, and the Mountains of the Moon, of 20, 5, and 50 cents respectively, are especially successful. In tribute to the great influence of religion, the 1s. 30 cent carries illustrations of the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals in Kampala and of Kibuli mosque. "Building a greater Uganda" is the general theme of the series. Four of the stamps are devoted to

agriculture and livestock, four to the social services, two to commerce and industry, and two to tourism.

Trickery

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, chairman of the Conservative Party, and until about a year ago the most disastrous Secretary of State for the Colonies in modern times, was scarcely happy in his choice of words when on the eve of the party conference he said in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Mail*: "Not everyone can make out at this moment exactly where this country is going. Our transition from Empire to Commonwealth has been a very tricky period". Some at least of those who read the words will have recalled that in his dealings with Kenya and the Federation he was repeatedly charged with trickiness, or, to use Lord Salisbury's descriptions, with being "too clever by half" and "unscrupulous".

African Chairman

I MUST NOT DISCLOSE the name of the person who will soon be appointed chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, but I can say that he will be an African, that the name should not surprise knowledgeable people in Uganda, and that the choice is likely to commend itself to those who have worked with the chairman designate.

Uganda's Masque of Independence: by Kenneth Ingham*

Outstanding Importance of the Legislative Council

I HAVE CALLED MY ADDRESS "Uganda's Masque of Independence" because in a number of ways Uganda has approached independence in a spirit different from that encountered in some other territories.

There is about this achievement an inevitability which has yet been concealed to some extent by the presence of certain stock figures of the independence scene—nationalist leaders, reactionary officials, understanding missionaries, earnest educators, all operating against a background chorus of humble peasants whose indistinctly heard voices have blended antiphonally with those of European and Asian businessmen. From time to time a Colonial Secretary has descended *ex machina* at Entebbe airport to save the day.

Nevertheless, one felt that all these characters were larger than life, that they were to some extent acting in order to complete the pageant of Uganda's development. Perhaps the players believed more passionately in their parts than my title suggests. Yet the obstinacy, distrust and rancour which have destroyed friendly relations and delayed progress in some other countries have been largely absent from Uganda.

In the latter part of the second world war the eddies began to develop into a gently running tide. Not unnaturally, Christian missionaries quickly responded to the new atmosphere. H. M. Grace, who had served in the country for 25 years, said in 1946: "I think indirect rule is wearing very thin. We haven't time to allow the old conservative chiefs to amble along. We

have to find room for educated and progressive Africans, and we must interfere more to find a place for them".

The Governor said in the course of an address to the Uganda Education Society on July 26, 1946: "Primarily the development of Uganda must be by the African for the African". The Secretary of State for the Colonies in the same year was even more specific. Soon after assuming office he stated that Africans must be given an increasing share in the administration of their country, even if they were relatively inexperienced in the high responsibilities to which they were called.

King George VI set the final seal of authority on this forward policy in his speech at the opening of Parliament in November 1946. "In the territories for which my Government is responsible", he said, "they will seek actively to promote the welfare of my peoples, to develop the economic life of the territories, and to give my peoples all practical guidance in their march to self-government".

There was still resistance to be overcome. The *Uganda Herald*, as ready to comment acidly upon the foolish aspirations of the governed as to rejoice over the Government's discomfiture, was quick to draw attention to that section of His Majesty's speech which set out the aims of the British Government: It is important, it wrote, to note the order in which the points were placed in the speech. Political advancement is important but must take second place to economic development. Moreover, it is all very well to speak of the urgent need to enlist the co-operation of educated Africans, but there was such a shortage of these men and so many demands upon them that it was easier to state the need than satisfy it. "The only possible substitute for indirect rule at present would be a system of democratic government, and training in democracy cannot be given in a generation".

Thus the even tenor of events was disturbed. Those who may have hoped for a placid advance to independence were beguiling themselves with pipe dreams. The country must first tread the rough paths of economic development. This was

* Being a much abbreviated version of an address given in London to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

the theme of many who advocated ultimate independence but could not see it happening in the foreseeable future.

The clash with those who were already beginning to look upon self-government at least as being a matter for immediate attention appeared inevitable. Yet, although riots disturbed Buganda in 1949, a clash over the issue of independence did not take place.

National Feeling

The secretary-general of the first political party which laid claims to nation-wide support and demanded self-government for Uganda could still write in April 1952 that the first four aims of his party were identical with those of the Protectorate administration. He added that the rise of national feeling and a consciousness of unity were an essential adjunct to the Government's own plans for developing the territory. It is almost as if we were being assured that the Uganda National Congress was really presenting only another aspect of the campaign which the Government was simultaneously waging.

With all these good omens the 1950s in Uganda were still a potentially critical period. By contrast, in other parts of the continent relations between the different races were rapidly disintegrating. At this critical stage an important new factor appeared on the Uganda scene, a factor which made it possible for the masque to continue without developing unrestrainedly into melodrama. That factor was the reformed Legislative Council of 1954.

Other factors helped. The financial prosperity of the early 1950s made new adventures, economic and political, seem not inappropriate. The influence of the United Nations upon world opinion was creating a new attitude towards the urgency of political development in dependent territories. The emergence of steadily increasing numbers of better educated Africans gave hope that dependence upon Europeans and Asians to fulfil the more responsible rôles in the administration and economy of the country would soon come to an end.

"New Look" Legislature

The new Legislative Council gave point to everything else that was happening, and I concentrate upon its significance because it has not been given its rightful recognition.

The Legislative Council had come into being in 1921—though only just, for its initial membership was only six in addition to the Governor. For many years it pursued a relatively uneventful course in the quiet seclusion of Entebbe. It was rarely reviled and still more rarely praised, for most of Uganda's inhabitants rarely noticed its existence. The membership expanded slowly, but its influence remained negligible until 1954.

Then there was a marked increase in the membership and a radical change in the character of that membership. Although Buganda was not represented by elected members, most of the other parts of the country were, and the Council became the first truly national institution, more potent in its contribution to Uganda's independence than any political party.

The Governor expected the inhabitants to treat the Legislature as an institution deserving their attention and respect. It was important to the growing dignity of the Council that its members found themselves on public occasions seated in places of honour equal to those of the great states and nations.

The habit of speaking gained confidence and fluency with the realization that what he had to say was listened to by others with sympathy at least for his efforts if not for his views. He knew too that his speech would be repeated in newspapers throughout the country, and although the news of his views encouraged obscure enthusiasts, it helped to emphasize the importance of what the speaker was doing. The speaker's number rose steadily, though not rapidly, and the quality of his address of the House was good. It was not that he was an and empty vessel into which was poured the wisdom of others.

Perhaps the most interesting change was in the way in which the members of the Council were elected. In 1954, Mr. J. V. Wild, who had been elected to the Council in 1951, was re-elected to the Council and the election of the other members was held in a manner which was a marked improvement on the previous system.

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Saben demonstrated the need for committee organization and prior consultation among members in order to ensure an effective debate in the Chamber.

The climax was reached between 1955 and 1957 when the first indirectly elected members from Buganda took their seats and the Council could justifiably claim to be a completely national assembly. In addition, the staunch individualism of the Baganda members contributed its characteristic tang to debates. In spite of the fact that throughout the 1950s there was a majority of officials and Governor's nominees in the Council, and though the so-called European and Asian representative members were nominated by the Governor also, the Council gained in importance and in impact on the country. The masque could continue. The unresponsive Government could be castigated if the nationalists were to maintain their hold upon the people, and unresponsive the Government must be to fulfil its rôle adequately in the pageant.

Under Sir Andrew Cohen

Even in the days of Sir Andrew Cohen, when critics of the Administration's policy were sometimes hard pressed to maintain their radical position in the face of even more radical policies laid down by the Government, officials in the Council at times seemed less than enthusiastic in their response to appeals from the other side of the House. In particular, steady resistance and specious arguments were opposed by Government supporters to demands for a timed programme of advance towards self-government and eventual independence. Endless debating points were made from the Government side, but the Government, like the classical boxer without a punch, left the onlooker firmly convinced that he would have preferred to see the loser on points occasionally score with some of the heavy blows which never quite landed on his elusive opponent.

If there had been doubts about the Government's attitude towards political advance, Sir Andrew Cohen soon returned with a reassurance, saying in his farewell speech in 1956: "It has been the first aim of our policy to help the people of the country prepare themselves for the great responsibilities which lie ahead."

The Legislative Council became more disturbed by the attitude of the Administration and H.M. Government to the activities of the Constitutional Committee which, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. V. Wild, was appointed to make recommendations regarding the 1961 elections. Only the traditions established in the early days of British association with Uganda and confirmed by the ritual of the Legislative Council saved the day. The Wild Committee was composed almost entirely of members of the Legislature—though their views on political and constitutional issues varied considerably. Yet this committee produced an almost unanimous report which, if adopted, would move Uganda rapidly forward towards self-government.

Back to Wild Committee

Universal adult suffrage was advocated, in special representation for non-Africans was suggested by the non-African members of the committee though the African members without exception recommended that neither white nor non-white should be established when non-Africans were fully over of a unit, and I was prepared that an election should be held as soon as possible on the basis of the new proposal.

While the Wild Committee was still doing business the news came that the Council Secretary was prepared to accept the suggestion to be held with Buganda. This was a step which the Government and the African members would not have permitted the progress of a united Uganda from the Government's side had been announced in the House of the Government, were greatly disturbed and might have been a serious blow to the Government's policy.

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PERSONALIA

MR. S. E. R. WYNNE has returned to London from his visit to New York.

MR. ARTHUR HUDSON has resigned from the board of Robert Hudson, Ltd.

MR. ANGUS J. B. OGILVY has become a director of Coronation Syndicate, Ltd.

MR. and MRS. G. M. MASON are on their way to the Cape in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. JACK THOMSON has been in London for a few days from Northern Rhodesia.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, a former Governor of Tanganyika, was 80 on Monday.

SIR THOMAS and LADY CHEGWIDEN left London yesterday to return to Salisbury.

THE RT. REV. ALFRED STANWAY, Bishop of Central Africa, is visiting the United States.

THE SHEIKH OF BAHREIN is to be presented with an ostrich from Kenya for his private zoo.

MR. J. S. OWEN, Director of National Parks in Tanganyika, is in the United Kingdom on leave.

SIR ROY WELENSKY may pay an early visit to the United States, which he last visited in 1956.

SIR NOEL HALL and MR. R. M. TAYLOR have been appointed directors of Richard Costain, Ltd.

MR. A. B. ADIMOLA, lately Uganda Agent in London, is now counsellor in the new High Commission.

MR. WILLIAM LEONHART has arrived in Dar es Salaam as first American Ambassador to Tanganyika.

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON has been re-elected chairman of the West Indies Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. R. J. POWELL, lately of the Economist Intelligence Unit, has been appointed secretary of the London Metal Exchange.

MR. GUY HUNTER, who has recently been engaged in a survey of man power and education in East Africa, has returned to London.

MR. RICHARD GOOLD-ADAMS has been appointed a director of Guthrie Estates Agency, Ltd., and elected deputy chairman of the board.

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW, M.P., has recently revisited the Federation, about which he spoke in a B.B.C. television programme on Monday.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Minister for Central African Affairs, may visit the Federation early in the New Year. He is on holiday in Italy this week.

MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will be in Canada between October 14 and 24.

MR. F. J. MCHAURU, principal community development officer in Tanganyika, is attending an Africa Week conference in Bonn on adult education.

MR. A. MILTON OBOYE, Prime Minister of Uganda, is expected in New York on Sunday to address the United Nations General Assembly next week.

THE REV. J. M. HAMILTON, general secretary of the foreign committee of the Church of Scotland, is visiting Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and East Africa.

DR. J. P. O'PT HOF, Secretary for Education, Arts and Sciences in South Africa, has been visiting senior schools and technical colleges in the Rhodesias.

MR. JAMES MULATO, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, was leader of a Hungarian economic mission to Tanganyika which has just concluded a 10-day visit.

MR. MANDRE MULIRO, vice-president of K.A.D.U., has challenged Mr. T. J. MBOYA, general secretary of K.A.N.U., to substantiate his allegation that Europeans have bribed Africans to administer oaths, and has asked if he has given their names to the Government in order that suitable action may be taken.

M. PASCAL BUBIRIZA, formerly *chef de cabinet* to the Prime Minister, has been posted to New York as Burundi's first permanent representative at the U.N.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT presided at last week's annual dinner in London of the Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club. The principal guest was MR. PHILIP INGLESON.

MR. BERNARD MATE, Kenya's Minister of Social Services, has been fined £5 after pleading guilty to assaulting an African barman after a dispute about payment for drinks.

MR. GODFREY K. J. AMACHREE, under-secretary at the U.N. in charge of civilian operations in the Congo, represented the Secretary-General at Uganda's Independence celebrations.

SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS is re-visiting East Africa, this time at the invitation of the provisional council of the University of East Africa, which is about to be established.

MR. A. S. THOMAS has joined the board of De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd. on which MR. W. H. FERRAR will act as his alternate. MR. W. S. FINDLAY has resigned from the board.

MR. A. T. R. HUTCHINSON, Under-Secretary for Economics and Projects in the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will visit Israel next week to study industrial organization.

MR. P. M. REES, Director of Economics and Statistics in Kenya, has been attending a U.N. meeting in Addis Ababa to consider adapting the world organization's national accounting methods for Africa.

GROUP CAPTAIN C. S. WHELLOCK and MRS. WHELLOCK, of Ruwa, Southern Rhodesia, have left the Colony owing to the ill-health of the former. They will live in Majorca until the middle of next year.

MR. LEO F. A. D'ERLANGER has resigned from the boards of Philip Hill Investment Trust, Ltd., of which he was vice-chairman, and Philip Hill Higginson Erlangers, Ltd., of which he was deputy chairman.

MR. R. S. MATANO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education in Kenya, is attending a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in Lagos, Nigeria, which will last until November 12.

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE, a director of Inchcape & Co., Ltd., who attended the Independence celebrations in Uganda last week, will spend about a month in East Africa in connexion with the interests of the Inchcape group.

When the DUKE OF KENT was presented with spears, drums and calabashes by the three rulers of Uganda's western kingdoms at Fort Portal on Monday, they thanked him for "the sweet memories of British protection".

THE FEDERAL HIGH COMMISSIONER in London and LADY ROBINSON will hold a reception at Rhodesia House on Tuesday, October 23, to mark the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. D. V. R. KATENGEZA has resigned from Nyasaland Legislative Council as member for Lilongwe North. He wants to devote all his time to his new post as assistant general manager of the Nyasaland Farmers' Marketing Board.

When the Chief Minister of Zanzibar, SAYED MUHAMMED SHAMTE HAMADI, visited Pemba Island recently, police had to open fire when Afro-Shirazi and Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party supporters threw stones.

SIR ALFRED BEIT has opened the £40,000 M'belwa farm institute at Hora, near Mzimba, in the Northern Province of Nyasaland. It is named after CHIEF M'BELWA, paramount chief of the Ngoni in that part of the Protectorate, who can trace his ancestry back to Zwangendaba, the 19th century tribal leader.

THE EARL OF HOME was on Monday appointed a Knight of the Order of the Thistle and invested with the insignia by THE QUEEN in the Palace of Holyroodhouse. HER MAJESTY is Sovereign of the Order, of which there are only 16 regular knights.

MR. BEN BELLA, the Algerian Prime Minister, told the United Nations General Assembly last week that his country would give unqualified support to achieve the "final liberation" of the peoples of Rhodesia, Angola, South Africa, and South-West Africa.

MR. S. A. DONALDSON, treasurer of the English Football Association; led the Isthmian League groups which competed with teams from Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana in an Independence Cup soccer tournament in connexion with Uganda's Independence celebrations.

DR. S. A. MWANKEMWA, of Tanganyika, was one of the *rapporteurs* elected in Geneva recently at the 12th session of the W.H.O. regional committee for Africa. DR. I. S. KADAMA represented Uganda, and DR. D. M. BLAIR the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Countries lacking the competence, organization, and will to use aid effectively should be "tactfully denied" United States direct project assistance, MR. CHESTER BOWLES, special adviser to PRESIDENT KENNEDY on developing countries, has suggested in a memorandum.

SIR ANTHONY HURD, Conservative M.P. for Newbury since 1945, who has visited East Africa on several occasions, has decided not to be a candidate at the next general election. For the past 11 years he has been chairman of the Conservative backbenchers' agriculture and food committee.

When a telephone call was put through in New York from the Royal Show at Mitchell Park, Nairobi, via the American space satellite Telstar, Kenya's Minister for Communications, MR. T. C. M. CHOKWE, remarked: "This is indeed a far cry from the beating of drums which my people used in the past".

ALHAJ CHIEF ABDULLAH FUNDIKIRA, Minister for Justice in Tanganyika, recently opened the first magistrates' training course in Dar es Salaam and told the 12 candidates that the University College intended to introduce extra-mural law degree courses as soon as possible in order that lay magistrates might aspire to the judge's bench.

SIR RONALD GOULD, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers in Britain, and president of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, flew to Nairobi a few days ago at the urgent invitation of the National Union of Teachers in Kenya, in connexion with the strike of some 20,000 teachers which had then lasted almost three weeks.

LORD PLOWDEN, chairman of the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., has been appointed chairman of a commission which is to make the first inquiry for 20 years into the overseas organization of the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Board of Trade. The other members are MR. A. D. BONHAM-CARTER, a co-ordinating director in this country of Unilever, Ltd.; LORD HARCOURT; MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, who was Labour Minister of State at the C.R.O. in 1947; LORD INCHYRA; SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the C.R.O. from 1949 to 1955, and then High Commissioner in South Africa until 1958; and SIR CHARLES MOTT-RADCLIFFE, M.P., who was principal private secretary to the late Leopold Amery at the India Office in 1944-45.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

SELF-SERVICE LAUNDERETTE for sale, central S.W. London. Densely populated, fully developed flat area. Eighteen machines, dryers and extractors. Established six years. Long Lease. Sound investment. £10,000.—Box No. 138, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

That SIR GLYN JONES should resign the Governorship of Nyasaland because he had become DR. BANDA'S "private secretary" was the demand made by MR. BRADFORD CHIDANKHANYA, leader of the Convention National Union, when he gave a warning in Blantyre that the Malawi Congress Party's wave of terror against his group would meet with resistance in kind if the need arose.

Speaking to West German economists during a recent industrial exhibition in Berlin, MR. AKBAR NEKYON, Uganda's Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, suggested that economic self-interest must dictate to European capital the need to invest in underdeveloped African countries in which scope for expansion was greater than in the already mature home spheres.

MR. A. R. W. STUMBLES, Minister of Roads in Southern Rhodesia, and SIR RICHARD SULLIVAN, director of the Rhodesia Road Federation, are to address the fourth world meeting of the International Road Federation, due to be held in Madrid next week. Southern Rhodesia is sending two other delegates. MR. J. H. DURR, Commissioner of Roads and Road Traffic, and MR. C. J. BOWDEN, a past president of the Rhodesia Road Federation; and Ethiopia will be represented by MR. A. M. SANDRIDGE, its Director of Highways. MR. DAGOGO ALAGOMA, of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, is to speak on international roads in Africa.

Obituary

MR. KENNETH UNSWORTH, O.B.E., Director of Veterinary Services in Bechuanaland, has died at the age of 43.

THE REV. WILFRED PERCY BRIGHTWEN SHELLEY, whose death at the age of 79 is announced, was a missionary priest at Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, from 1916 to 1923.

MR. ZEDEKIA WAMBI, chief judge of Busoga, Uganda, who died recently at the age of 75 after a long illness, had served the Busoga African Local Government for a record period of 47 years.

MR. ROGER KELSEY, who has died in this country, aged 60, was the first editor of the magazine of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. He was in Northern Rhodesia from 1952 to 1956.

MR. W. COUGHEY, who had just arrived at Gatwick Airport, Surrey, from Northern Rhodesia, was killed and his wife and three children were injured in a road crash last week as they were being driven to London to catch a plane for Belfast.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

WELL-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE together with small cottage in lovely Surrey. Close schools and station. Ground floor: study, breakfast and dining rooms, lounge, usual offices, cloakroom, etc. First floor: two bedrooms, each 17 feet 9 inches x 15 feet 6 inches; a third, 22 feet by 10 feet 9 inches; a fourth, 14 feet by 9 feet 9 inches. Wash-basins, built-in wardrobes, bathroom and toilet. Cottage: kitchen, etc., double bedroom, sitting room, bathroom, toilet. Rayburn heated throughout both properties; solid fuel. Gas and electrical points all rooms, both properties. Two garages, storage sheds, tennis lawns, orchard, well-stocked garden. Price freehold, including fixtures and fittings: £15,500, partly on mortgage if necessary. Low rates.—Box 139, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. Obote's Soft Spot for "Imperialists"

Government's Aim to Foster Tolerance

THE DUKE OF KENT, representing the Queen, opened the first Parliament of independent Uganda in Kampala on Wednesday of last week.

He read the Speech from the Throne, which stated, *inter alia*:—

"My Government's first objective in carrying out its responsibilities within Uganda will be to foster a spirit of tolerance and good will between all peoples of Uganda. It will aim to stimulate confidence in the future of Uganda as a united country bound together in common nationhood. It will at the same time pay due heed to traditional beliefs and customs of the diverse peoples of Uganda. It will respect the individual rights of the common man. It will, under the Constitution, recognize the special status and dignity of hereditary rulers of kingdoms and of constitutional heads of districts.

"In its plans for economic and social development, it will have as its first objective the raising of the living standards of the people. It is determined vigorously to pursue its development programme, in spite of the financial stringency which it faces at present. The orderly development of the expansion of the educational system will be continued. The efficiency and viability of the regional administrations will be improved. My Government pledges itself to respect the independence of the judiciary and the equality of all persons before the law. It will aim at an efficient, impartial and contented civil service, and while Ugandanization will continue as fast as possible, my Government will continue to employ those expatriate officers whose services the country needs.

"The Ministers of my Uganda Government solemnly and sincerely pledge themselves to serve the people of Uganda with faith and fortitude, and to combat unceasingly the evils of hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance."

Beware of Factions

The Prime Minister, Mr. A. Milton Obote, said in reply that Uganda intended to be not only a free but a prosperous country, to achieve which condition she would need money and skilled staff. Generous aid was already being gratefully received from Britain and other sources, and he hoped that it would continue, so that related industries could be established as natural resources were developed.

"To fulfil all our aims we shall require the concerted efforts of every Ugandan. If we work together we can achieve our highest ambitions and create a nation of which we can all justifiably be proud. But if we think first of groups and factions, then we shall not succeed. I am confident that we have the wisdom and maturity to understand this."

On the previous day Mr. Obote had told a Press conference that, far from desiring to remove British civil servants in order to effect rapid Africanization, Uganda might have to go out and recruit more as the country's services expanded.

Outside Investment

No group was more needed than foreign businessmen. "It would disturb me if even one businessman decided to leave Uganda."

He was prepared to run to any friendly country to get money, but the Government's main task would be to teach the people that increased output of their cotton, tea and other crops was much better than constant talk of borrowing money. Agricultural officers would be expected to provide the expert encouragement needed, in preference to a campaign mounted by the political parties.

The country's new-found unity as a nation would require consolidation. The British administration had reinforced the individuality of the kingdoms and districts, but the blame had to rest largely on Ugandans themselves, who had taken so long to organize a united political movement. When he had first been elected to the old Legislative Council he did not always know whether he was supposed to represent his party, his tribe, his constituency, or the interests of Uganda.

"It is the current practice to condemn imperialism", he continued. "While I share this condemnation, I have a soft spot for the protection we have had here. The British administration has done a wonderful job in education and health, in developing water resources and industries, in economic affairs, and in bringing cultural benefits".

As to the East African "common market", he was in favour of continuing the present common services, but felt that there could be little enthusiasm until Kenya was "free" for a federal arrangement.

Will Not Recognize Federation

Looking to Africa as a whole, he disagreed with African nationalists in the Rhodesias that the Federation should be dismantled, for African unity would have to be based on regional groupings. The present Government of Sir Roy Welensky had to be removed, and Uganda would recognize neither the Federal nor the South African Governments because there was a great deal of deceit in their recognizing the new Uganda Government without according the same respect to Africans under their control. A decision would soon be announced about Portugal (whose Government had been invited to send a representative to the independence celebrations). All African nationalist movement and Government would be supported, but backing would not be given to any government which was thought to be receiving its instructions from outside Africa.

Non-recognition of the Federation and South Africa would be merely diplomatic, and would not involve trade boycotts or the denial of aircraft facilities at Entebbe. The stand against the present Federal Government was unfortunate because of Uganda's membership of the Commonwealth, to which Uganda belonged in the belief that such an organization provided a forum for informal talks wherein certain principles in common were retained, not for any benefits obtainable.

Mr. Obote feared that Uganda might lose her independent and neutral image by becoming an associate member of the European Common Market. He thought there were about a dozen alternatives to the present scheme of association.

In the light of Uganda's membership of the United Nations, with particular reference to the conflict between West and East, he wanted to warn outsiders against using Uganda as an ideological battle-ground.

After opening Parliament the Duke and Duchess of Kent made a State drive through Kampala's gaily decorated streets, and that afternoon attended a garden party at Government House, Entebbe, for some 4,000 guests.

Tour of Provinces

They flew the next day to Jinja, where they were met by the Kyabazinga of Busoga and later received by the mayor of the town. They visited the Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

Going north, they visited Tororo, Mbale, and Gulu, where some 8,000 spectators at Pece stadium watching the rarely staged *bwola* dance of the Acholi suddenly decided to join in. Accompanied by Mr. Obote, the royal couple mingled with the dancers, taking photographs. They were afterwards presented with the drum (the hereditary emblem of chieftainship), horn and leopard skin regalia of the dance.

The week-end was spent in the Murchison Falls National Park. At the beginning of this week they flew to the Western Province, where the rulers of the three western kingdoms entertained them to lunch in the Karuziika Palace, Fort Portal. After a call at Kasese, whence Kilembe copper is railed to Tororo for smelting, they returned to Entebbe. Next day the Duchess opened the new £2,300,000 Mulago Hospital, Kampala.

Yesterday was spent at the Ngorongoro Crater, in northern Tanganyika.

Today the Duke is to open the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation's new television studios in Nairobi.

Their Royal Highnesses are due back in London tomorrow.

Resignation Over Southern Rhodesia

Sir Hugh Foot Quits U.N. Delegation

SIR HUGH FOOT, the British Government's representative at the United Nations on colonial and trusteeship matters, resigned last Thursday because he felt that he could no longer present with conviction what he described as Britain's "excessively legalistic" case on Southern Rhodesia.

He told the Press the next day: "When I came here I was in agreement with the colonial policy then being carried out by my Government. In the Trusteeship Council and other bodies I have always spoken from conviction. I believe in what we have done and in the way we have done it. If I were to draw up a manual of advice on how to bring forward to independence the remaining dependent territories I could not improve on the methods Britain has used to help some 600m. people in the past 17 years.

"But the difficulty comes when a civil servant finds that he cannot speak with conviction on a matter. It is often necessary for him to carry out zealously decisions with which he does not agree. When a civil servant is satisfied that final decision has been taken by the highest authority he must apply it enthusiastically. But there is one exception. If the matter concerned is one of major principle a civil servant has the right to say: 'I am sorry, I cannot do it; you must find somebody else'."

He added that he unshaken confidence in the U.N. itself, his "passionate" faith in it being based on the new Afro-Asian nations.

Many tributes have been paid to him in the Trusteeship Council for his resignation, and the chairman of the banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, the Rev. N. Sithole, has said that it may give the British Government second thoughts about its "intransigence".

U.N. Votes

With only South Africa and Portugal voting negatively, 11 abstentions, and Britain's taking no part when the motion was put, the General Assembly accepted by 84 votes a resolution from the Trusteeship Council that Mr. Joshua Nkomo and other former Z.A.P.U. leaders should be immediately and unconditionally released and that the ban on the party should be lifted.

A second motion, passed by 48 votes to five, with 28 abstentions, declared that the situation in Southern Rhodesia endangered peace and security in Africa and the world at large.

A report being submitted today to the Church of Scotland's Committee about Central Africa suggests that the effect of the ban will force African political organizations to defy the law and resort to underground agitation.

The Federal Defence Ministry has denied allegations made by Mr. Sithole at the U.N. that South African troops crossed the border during the first few weeks of the ban.

Mr. John Rice, an African businessman in Salisbury, has announced the formation of a People's Independent Democratic Union, which will contest the elections.

Another new African party is said to have been formed by a former colleague of Mr. Nkomo's, Mr. Paul Mushonga, who was gaoled as a member of one of Z.A.P.U.'s forerunners. He has demanded complete independence next year under a new Constitution; has described Mr. Nkomo as a "tool of the white settlers"; and has announced that his party will send a permanent representative to the U.N. to present its case.

150th Strike

ACCORDING to Nairobi calculations, the strike by teachers in Kenya is the 150th stoppage of work within the past six months.

Independence Medal

A UGANDA INDEPENDENCE Medal has been instituted by the Queen for award to members of the Uganda Legislature, the military and police forces, the civil service, and local governments, and other Uganda residents who have rendered outstanding public service. Struck in cupro-nickel, it will bear the Queen's head, with Uganda's coat-of-arms on the reverse, and the inscription "Uganda Independence, 9th October 1962". The ribbon will be of six vertical black, yellow and red stripes. The new medal will be worn after all efficiency and long service decorations and medals and in front of the service medal of the Order of St. John.

"Bloodshed" Threat from Z.A.P.U.

"Only Hope Left Is Violence"

IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION BY BRITAIN to convene a constitutional conference on Southern Rhodesia in order to prepare for independence as soon as possible on a one-man-one-vote basis was advocated by the former national chairman of the banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, the Rev. N. Sithole, when he arrived in London at the week-end from New York. Otherwise there would, he declared, be bloodshed, destruction, and disruption.

Whatever form such British intervention might take, it must satisfy the majority of the Colony's inhabitants. In the interests of good government Britain had both moral and legal rights to take over temporarily, for the present Southern Rhodesian Government was finding it impossible to carry on without reliance on the police and army. Once the new Constitution was in force—and it was thought that elections might be held in December—Britain would find it more difficult to intervene.

Mr. Sithole thought that another U.N. committee might visit London, following the Trusteeship Council's resolution last week calling for the immediate release of Mr. Nkomo, and the lifting of the ban on Z.A.P.U. He attributed Britain's reluctance to act to economic interests in Southern Rhodesia.

Africans Ready to Suffer

Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, would, Mr. Sithole suggested, accept a call from Britain for another conference because the territory's economic and political stability was at stake. The white people of the Colony might strongly resent the idea, but would not go beyond resentment. There was the possibility of a link with white extremists in South Africa, but events in Algeria had shown people that no amount of police and military force could stop those who wanted freedom. The Africans were prepared to suffer, for they knew that they would win.

It was in the interests of Africans in general that the present Federation should break up, because it was an imposed structure which they detested, as it had been set up for white people. But the three main African political parties in each territory favoured having a federal institution which would be agreed to by the majority of the people.

Z.A.P.U. had, he insisted, followed non-violent methods, and had constantly told the African people to wait for the party's representations to the territorial and British Governments and to the U.N. to take effect. But it seemed that the people had lost hope of solving the problem except through violence.

Z.A.P.U.'s "Enemies"

The Zimbabwe Liberation Army symbolized desperate people who had lost confidence in their leadership and had been forced by circumstances to their present stand.

Sir Edgar Whitehead had given false reasons for banning Z.A.P.U., asserting that it had practised violence. "He forgets that the police have taken the law into their own hands. Naturally the people have reacted violently. The arson and sabotage we hear about have been perpetrated by Z.A.P.U. enemies but blamed on us.

"They have claimed that we are anti-Christian in order to try to arouse the Christian conscience of the West against Z.A.P.U. But I am a Christian minister, and Mr. Nkomo is a Methodist lay preacher."

Asked who the "enemies" were, Mr. Sithole replied: "U.F.P. and the Rhodesian Front".

Reports that Africans all over the Colony had expressed their relief to the Government at the ban on Z.A.P.U. were "incorrect; I was going to say they are a lie; the M.P.s. who have been touring the districts to explain the ban have seen to it that police and soldiers are with them".

The recently formed Pan-African Socialist Movement would not have any substantial African following because the people looked on Mr. Nkomo as their only leader. No party put up by the white settlers to fill the vacuum caused by the ban would work.

Mr. Nkomo had not been afraid to return to Salisbury to face restriction. He (Mr. Sithole) had asked him to come to

Dar es Salaam first to discuss arrangements for the executive committee in exile, which Mr. Sithole heads. He expects to return directly to Tanganyika at the end of this week.

Formation of a "government in exile" would be seriously considered later if no improvements occurred in Southern Rhodesia.

He had not asked to see the Minister for Central African Affairs, Mr. Butler, but had sent him two letters before going to the United Nations. One asked for prompt intervention in the "crisis"; the other refuted the charges against Z.A.P.U. contained in the White Paper issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. Sithole alleged that more than 1,600 people had been arrested for political offences, not some 700 as the Government had stated. About 200 party officials at all levels had been restricted.

In the "Panorama" television programme of the B.B.C. on Monday Mr. Sithole alleged that Dr. Patereenyatwa, vice-president of his party, had been "brutally murdered". He had, in fact, been killed in a car crash at a railway crossing.

Man Set Alight

An African police reservist, Kaitano Kambadza, was stoned on Saturday night outside Salisbury by Africans in a car while he was cycling home late. They poured petrol on him and set him alight. He died next day in hospital.

An Anglican mission school at Figtree was burned down, and in Bulawayo a contractor's premises were damaged by fire. An Anglican church near Umtali was razed to the ground on Friday night.

Cyrene mission church near Bulawayo was damaged by a petrol-bomb, though none of the well-known murals was destroyed.

Stones and bottles were thrown when police arrested a speaker for inflammatory remarks about the police reserve during a meeting of some 400 Africans near Bulawayo.

Two Europeans were arrested when European spectators at a Selukwe motor club hill climb threw stones and bottles at Africans, following a scuffle after a European had argued with an African constable. Africans threw stones in retaliation.

Since Z.A.P.U. was banned in September, 304 restriction orders have been served.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom organized a march last week to the Prime Minister's residence in London to present the following resolution after a protest meeting:—

"This meeting in London emphatically condemns the continued denial to the people of Southern Rhodesia of their basic democratic and economic rights. This denial is in defiance of world opinion as expressed through the United Nations. The banning of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union flouts the elementary principles of democracy, and is a reflection of the desperate endeavour of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to suppress by force the just aspiration of the African majority to freedom and equality in their own homeland.

"Oppressive Discrimination"

"We support wholeheartedly the demand of the Africans of Southern Rhodesia that the present unjust and undemocratic Constitution should be suspended, that the Southern Rhodesian Government should be removed from office and that the British Parliament should resume full responsibility and authority in Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of co-operating with the people of all races in that country in establishing genuine democracy and independence with the minimum of delay. The ban on Z.A.P.U. should be lifted and the political leaders released from prison and restriction. New constitutional talks should be arranged as soon as possible to work out a Constitution for an independent democratic Southern Rhodesia.

"The British Government must bear a heavy responsibility for the present explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia. It has continuously failed over a long period to carry out its constitutionally established responsibility to prevent discrimination against the Africans by the white minority, and has associated itself with the oppressive policies of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

"We believe that there is only one way left now by which a terrible disaster in Southern Rhodesia (which could spread rapidly over the whole of Southern Africa and constitute a real menace to world peace) can be avoided. It is the total removal of the present Southern Rhodesian Government from office by the action of the British Government in suspending the Constitution. It has the power to do that. The Movement for Colonial Freedom advocated this needed action over a year ago, and the need is today even more pressing. Only decisive action by Britain to remove from power the government of white minority domination can save the situation. The alternative in Southern Rhodesia is that of either democracy on a proper basis of one-man-one-vote, or disaster. Britain must act, and act immediately."

Addressing the gathering, Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., who had just returned from the Uganda independence celebrations, said that if the Africans were given responsibility they would rise to it. In Southern Rhodesia they had no alternative than to resort to their own means to make their feelings clear. If he were an African there who was denied opportunities of expressing his wants democratically and constitutionally, and liable to arrest for saying what he thought, he would do exactly what Z.A.P.U. was doing—protesting, organizing, and demonstrating.

The police and military were intimidating the African population. Sixty-year-old European housewives were buying guns with which to shoot their houseboys. Britain must send in troops. It was better to use force courageously and damp down a real explosion than to allow civil war to develop. Britain would have to be able to prevent intervention by Federal troops when she used her authority to settle the issue.

The Kenya Legislative Council reassembled on Tuesday. Rwanda has joined the I.L.O., becoming the 103rd member. All African Heads of State are to meet early next year in Addis Ababa.

Police and army pay increases have been awarded in Uganda as from October 1.

Colonial Development and Welfare loans and grants in the period January-September this year have totalled £9,465,065.

An education officer has been seconded to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation to assist in planning television programmes for schools.

Freehold titles to property in townships in Southern Rhodesia are to be granted to African buyers, starting with Highfield and Luveve.

Robert Menzell House has been opened in Wimbledon, London, to accommodate Commonwealth students during their first few months in Britain.

Pending introduction of a national provident fund in Tanganyika, employers are to pay severance allowances to discharged workers under a new Bill.

Because of local African opposition, a £50,000 private irrigation scheme for 500 acres on the Kano plains in Central Nyanza, Kenya, has had to be dropped.

Translations of the Lushoch literacy training system for adults and children have been made in Kenya into Swahili, Kikuyu, Luo, Kalenjin, Kamba, and Maasi.

A cut of over £116,000 has been made by the Central Nyanza African district council in Kenya for this year and next in its budget because of non-payment of rates.

East German ships will start next week a freight service from the Mogadishu, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenço Marques and South African ports.

An Independence Scholarships Appeal for £2m. for university students has been launched in Uganda by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Katikira of Buganda.

An industrial charter for Kenya signed in Nairobi on Monday recognizes trade unions, provides for the maintenance of essential services during strikes, and for the elimination of racial discrimination in wage rates where practicable.

Found guilty on 245 counts of theft by false pretences, involving £25,558, Leslie Leonard Fowler, a 32-year-old senior establishment officer in the Federal Defence Ministry, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A conference on administrative reforms in Portuguese Africa is being held in Lisbon to consider "the tremendous moral and material developments in all fields which have occurred in the overseas provinces in the last few years."

Seventeen teachers from Northern Rhodesia are at present taking one-year training courses in British, eight having received Commonwealth teacher training bursaries. The education of the other nine being met by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

An Inter-African Higher Education Conference organized by UNESCO in Madagascar has adopted a plan providing for 32 universities in Africa. Delegates looked on a total of 74,000 students for higher education by 1980, compared with a current 31,000.

Charitable groups in Nyasaland organized by the Government have been informed that the country's financial year's profits of £15,000 will be their lot, because the State's share of their activities will be a small one, which Parliament is prepared to meet. The bulk of the year's profit will be distributed to organizations and members of the I.C.F.

Education grants have amounted to £200,000 in the first year of the new Government. The grants will be distributed in July at Addis Ababa, in which the Government's grant will be £100,000. The grants will be used for the purchase of books, the maintenance of libraries, and the purchase of equipment for schools. These grants of the Education Ministry of the Government have been paid for 11 years in charge of the grants and the information to the State's Ministry of Education.

Crucial Months for Central Africa

Weakness Now Would Foster Extremism

CENTRAL AFRICA'S WHOLE FUTURE will be largely determined during the next two months by the result of the general election in Northern Rhodesia, the Nyasaland constitutional review in London, and political developments in Southern Rhodesia, said Sir Albert Robinson, Federal High Commissioner in London, when he addressed Jersey Chamber of Commerce last Thursday.

He continued:—

"Leaders of opinion at home and abroad should take stock of the situation and consider whether Central Africa is to be allowed to continue along the road of economic uplift and progress or whether it is to slide back into a state of bankruptcy and failure, such as we have witnessed in a number of countries elsewhere in Africa.

"The economic story during the past nine years shows what has been achieved as a result of federation. African cash incomes in the territory rose from £20m. in 1934 to £36m. in 1960. The money economy, from which must come the savings necessary for future development, has shown remarkable growth. There has been a tremendous expansion of the social services essential for economic growth—the health services and transport and power facilities.

"In Northern Rhodesia the number of rural health centres and clinics rose from 138 in 1953 to 189 in 1958, while admissions to hospitals, health centres and clinics rose in the same period from 58,000 to 118,000. Health services have been extended to the remotest areas in a country where diseases such as malaria, bilharzia, and smallpox have always been a grave deterrent to the progress and welfare of the people.

Prepared for Transformation

"The railways, the airways, and the power supplies have been expanded to meet the present and foreseeable demands of industry, and, generally speaking, the Federation has developed to a point where it can now contemplate tackling the tremendous task of bringing about the transformation of some eight million of its people from a subsistence economy to a cash economy in which all will enjoy a better standard of living.

"By its own energy, skill and effort the Federation has created a springboard for its future. It must be the task of all responsible persons to ensure that this precious asset is preserved in these difficult times.

"It may be said that the progress I have described could have taken place without federation. That is an unproven proposition, whereas the progress achieved in a few years in social and basic economic services has to be financed chiefly by the Government, and this means that the money has to a large extent to be borrowed, much of it from abroad. There is no doubt that over the last seven years it has been the fact of federation that has enabled the Government to obtain such large capital sums from abroad.

"During the political difficulties of the past two years the Federal economy continued to show remarkable resilience. The external banking reserves reached a record level in July, the year of 1960, and in the same month the Federation's exports were the highest for two years, with a favourable balance of trade of over £10m. For the five-year period of 1957 the favourable trade balance was £12m, which is 22 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

"The Government has protected all the interests of a young people. We have a strong and stable constitutional basis of national development, thereby creating a path

ahead. Production policy has been built on the assurance of a large market. Financial institutions have grown up and provide the channels by which the money resources of the country can flow to new enterprises. In fact, a whole body of common policy and of economic expectation has grown up.

"To assume that if any one of the three territories breaks away into independence it would simply be able to carry on from there is totally unrealistic and wishful thinking. To say that the possibility of maintaining such economic relationships with the other territories is not ruled out begs a large question. To assume some form of common market association covering such subjects as trade tariffs, reciprocal tax treatment, currency and labour is to ignore the real probability.

"The reason territories break away is because they have not been prepared or are not able to remain on good terms with at least one of the other territories. There would undoubtedly be a deterioration in feelings between the territories. It is excessively optimistic to expect men placed in these circumstances to rise above their feelings and enter into such arrangements to retain close ties.

Damage Would Have Been Done

"There may be an inclination later on to re-establish such ties, but in the meantime the damage will have been done. The scope of markets will have narrowed. There will be no assurance about the future, and investors will be forced either to give up or contract their enterprises, with consequential large-scale unemployment. There will be a general reaction of decreased demand, decreased confidence, and decreased investment.

"In the case of Northern Rhodesia the result would be a reversion to an even greater dependence on the copper mining industry than before 1953—this in a country where an extraordinarily high proportion of the population is below 20 years of age and will be coming on to the labour market in the next few years, and where mining now employs fewer Africans than in 1954.

"All these problems can best be met by reaffirming our belief in the desirability of the Central African territories continuing to be linked together in some form of constitutional arrangement. This is the foundation upon which leaders of opinion should agree to negotiate arrangements for the future.

"Failure to do so can be interpreted only as aiding the cause of those who would see the spread of extremism in Africa, with the consequential disorder, poverty, and uncertainty that flows from such policies."

Nyasaland Conference on November 12

NOVEMBER 12 has been fixed, as expected, as the date for the opening of a Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in Marlborough House, London. Mr. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, has suggested that it should be attended by six representatives of the Malawi Congress Party, three of the United Federal Party, and the Independent member elected to the Legislative Council at last year's general election, when the Malawi Party won all the 20 lower roll and two of the eight upper roll seats. Five in the upper category were won by the U.F.P. There are also three ex-officio and two nominated members in the Legislature.

Land Apportionment Act

MR. WILLIAM KONA, president of the African Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia, claimed at its recent annual congress that repeal of the Land Apportionment Act would be a greater disaster to Africans than its implementation had been unless the Government subsidized African purchases of unreserved land in the open market, provided long-term loans for development, and consolidated or subsidized uneconomic units in Native purchase areas in order to eliminate subsistence farming and create a strong middle class "buffer" community. The country's two economic standards based on race instead of ability had to be reduced to a common denominator before there could be economic and political franchise.

Tories and the Common Market

Overwhelming Vote for Entry

BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY the annual conference of the Conservative Party, meeting in Llandudno, approved on Thursday last the principle of entry by the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community.

Mr. R. A. Butler, First Secretary of State, said that the Government was opposed to any extinction of national identity and that it would not agree to anything which undermined the position of the Crown, the essential powers of Parliament, or the domestic authority of the courts in criminal and civil cases.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs, recalling that a year ago he had said that he would leave public life rather than have any part in breaking up the Commonwealth, said: "I think exactly the same today, but I am more than ever convinced that if we can join the Common Market on fair terms, which I hope and believe we can, it will be good for Britain and the whole Commonwealth. We intend to maintain and further expand our trade in both directions with Commonwealth countries."

Mr. R. H. Turton, M.P., was greeted with cries of "No" and "Shame" when he said that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers had gone away dissatisfied from the recent conference. To abandon the present preferential system and the right of free entry for food after 1970 was to betray the Commonwealth.

Sovereignty

Sir Derek Walker-Smith, M.P., criticized his party's attitude to the issue of sovereignty, saying: "Cutting into the principle of sovereignty is like a surgeon saying before an operation: 'Do not worry; I am only cutting out your heart. It is such a small part. Think of how much you will have left'."

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said at Salisbury Airport on the same day on his return from Europe, that what he had seen during a fortnight's visit to Continental countries had strengthened his conviction that it was right in principle for Britain to join the Common Market, which would, he believed, expand at a tremendous rate. He would be utterly opposed to Britain's entry if it meant the end of the Commonwealth, but it made sense for Britain to enter on the right terms and so be in a position to influence the decisions of the Third Power which was being formed in the world. The Federal Government would want associated overseas territory status if Britain decided to enter the E.E.C.

Emergency Meeting

In Kampala later that day, after a Government House garden party in connexion with Uganda's Independence celebrations, there was an emergency meeting of the East African Common Services Authority, the governing body of the Common Services Organization, to discuss an agreed approach to the Common Market by Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Mr. Gichuru, Kenya's Minister of Finance, who represented Kenya at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London last month, had been summoned from Nairobi.

When Mr. Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, said in London that that territory would reject the offer of associated overseas territory status, Mr. Gichuru was understood to feel that Kenya should not be committed to so definite a decision. He now apparently agrees with Mr. Kawawa and Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, that association should be refused but that East Africa should jointly negotiate more favourable terms for exports to Europe.

Benefits accruing to associate members of the Common Market were outlined by the vice-president of the European Parliament, Professor Hans Furler, when he met in Nairobi recently the two Kenya Ministers of State. He told them that if Kenya and the other East African territories accepted associate membership, they would profit thus:—

(i) There would be no political ties; (2) they would be able to share in the 900m. dollars that the Six proposed to spend on associated countries over the next five years; (3) such products as coffee would enter Europe free of duty, whereas non-members would have to pay a 50% tariff; (4) developing African countries would be allowed to erect tariff walls against European imports; (5) associate membership would have no effect on the desire of African countries to trade with non-members such as Russia and China.

Both sides would, he said, benefit if the Common Market were to help the African States become prosperous. As to the allegation that associate membership was a device to maintain Africa as a source of raw materials for industrialized Europe, it was made nonsensical by "the fact that the European Common Market will spend money in helping African countries to develop their industries, plus the fact that we will allow them to put up tariff walls against European imports while their industries are getting on their feet. Until African industries are able to compete under equal conditions they will be able to protect themselves while being able to sell in Europe without any customs duties."

The East African "common market" would be no more affected by associate membership than the Benelux grouping, which had its own agreements but also belonged to E.E.C. Mali, a West African associate member, traded quite freely with Russia and Czechoslovakia.

[Nineteen independent African States have accepted associate membership.—Ed.]

Northern Rhodesian Nominations

NOMINATIONS for the Northern Rhodesian general election show that the 45 seats in the Legislature will be contested on October 30 by 144 candidates from six parties.

The United National Independence Party has 40 candidates and will support four Independents, comprising 28 Africans, eight Europeans, and four Asians or Coloureds.

The African National Congress has 30 candidates.

The United Federal Party has 28, including 19 Europeans and nine Africans, 14 of whom, including an African, will contest the upper roll, 10 the national constituencies, and four the lower roll.

Because the U.F.P. has not put up contestants for four national seats where A.N.C. men are standing, and the A.N.C. has reciprocated for four other seats, it has been conjectured that the two parties have made an election pact. This has been denied by party leaders, but the A.N.C. chairman, Mr. Liso, has welcomed U.F.P. instructions to its followers that they are free to vote for other "moderate" parties where its own candidates are not standing.

The Liberal Party has 29 candidates; the Rhodesian Republican Party five; and the Barotse National Party three.

Tear-gas and baton charges had to be used on Sunday to break up a *mêlée* of some 2,000 Africans at Bancroft who in three hours of rioting stoned policemen and vehicles and set fire to four thatched shelters. Clashes between U.N.I.P. and A.N.C. supporters were reported elsewhere on the Copperbelt.

U.N.I.P. has suggested to the Chief Secretary that the municipalities should consider ways to control "drunken mobs from the beer-halls", with a restriction on opening hours, and that for three days before the elections the Protectorate should be declared "dry".

East African Coffee Quotas

BASIC COFFEE EXPORT QUOTAS for the next five years have been agreed to at a United Nations coffee conference in New York, which is to be succeeded by an international coffee council in London representing both producer and consumer country signatories. Of 45,590,000 bags of 60 kilos each comprising the annual export tonnages, 32,650,000 have been assigned to Latin American producers and 12,920,000 to African and Asian growers. A revision will be made in the third year. Uganda has been awarded a quota (in thousands of bags) of 1,888, equivalent to 11,043 tons for the coming season, or 14,000 tons less than the estimated crop; Kenya, 517, or 30,000 tons, as against an estimated output of 38,000 tons; and Tanganyika, 435 (25,600 tons). Non-Commonwealth African quotas include: Portuguese Africa, 2,189; Ethiopia, 850; the Congo, 700; Rwanda and Burundi, 340. All forms of coffee are included in the agreement.

Somali Republic and Kenya

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION in the Government of the Somali Republic has made the following statement summarizing the Somali attitude to Kenya's Northern Frontier District:—

"A political federation of East and Central African States is an absolute necessity if we are to safeguard our dearly-won liberty and to play a positive role in African and world affairs.

"We visualize a federation in which all the Somali people will form one federal unit in the wider federation of East and Central African States.

"The Somali people would be happier and more contented if their administration, judicial system, and social services, such as education, were 'tailor-made', so to speak, to fit their particular environment and way of life. It is not, however, the Government's intention to force Somalis, at present under alien rule, to reunite against their will.

"For this reason the Government welcomes the commission appointed by H.M. Government to ascertain the views of the people in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya as to their future. If this commission reports that the majority of the people wish to become a part of independent Kenya, the Government will not object. On the other hand, if the people wish to join the Somali Republic the Government will be happy to see them reunited with their brother Somalis.

"We insist that the principle of self-determination be fully respected and applied before Kenya becomes independent.

"What is the reason for this insistence? It is this: in all federal Constitutions the boundaries of federal States can be revised only by the sanction of the Federal Parliament. The time for revising boundaries is thus before federation.

"Our experience with Ethiopia has shown that settlement of boundaries can be one of the most intractable problems between independent African States. How much more difficult therefore would it be for the Somali State, as a minority in

any federal Legislature, to secure agreement for a revision of boundaries after federation had taken place?

"It is inaccurate to refer to the N.F.D. as part and parcel of Kenya. The N.F.D. has always been under a separate administration in Kenya. The inhabitants are required to obtain special permission to leave the area, and they are not allowed to acquire schooling in Kenya or to seek employment there. They are a people in total isolation from the rest of Kenya. The N.F.D. is administered differently from the rest of Kenya and practises an entirely different way of life".

Land Freedom Army Leaders Caught Allegation Against Kenya Minister

TWENTY-FOUR "LEADING" MEMBERS of the Kenya Land Freedom Army had been arrested by the middle of last week in a special five-day operation decided on by the Council of Ministers, the temporary Defence Minister, Mr. G. J. Ellerton, has announced.

They were arrested by police in Molo (10), Nakuru (eight), and Kericho and Kiambu (three each), and have been restricted to Lamu or Marsabit, joining 63 persons already held for Land Freedom Army and allied activities. Some of the arrested men are expected to be charged with criminal offences arising from their subversive actions.

The Minister said that the arrests were part of a continuous campaign against subversion which had been in train since the end of August during which time 103 Africans had been convicted for administering illegal oaths or being members of the proscribed Land Freedom Army, while 60 had been convicted for the illegal possession of some 250 arms and 480 rounds of ammunition. A further 40 cases were pending. As long as subversion continued a substantial proportion of police effort would have to be diverted to combating it.

A report in the *Daily Mail* from its Nairobi correspondent on the day of the Minister's statement stated that after the Council of Ministers had met the previous week and had decided on the security swoop one of the Ministers had telephoned "Army" headquarters in Molo; as a result of the warning 11 prominent members had eluded the police and been able to destroy documents and other evidence. The correspondent asserted that the Minister's identity was known.

The Colonial Office has declined to comment. At the time of our inquiry this week the Kenya Government had issued no statement on the allegations.

Mr. Mboya on "European Bribes"

At a week-end meeting in Molo before an estimated 2,000 Kikuyu, the K.A.N.U. general secretary and Government Labour Minister, Mr. T. J. Mboya, gave the warning that the misdeeds of a few could precipitate another emergency. He attacked oath-takers, saying that some engaged in oath-taking because of European bribes to do so, and others because they made a profit on oath-taking fees.

"Although we dislike Europeans and the British, there are some among us who are bigger devils. These people who are taking oaths, holding night meetings, making guns — where were they when the war was on in Kenya? Why were they not fighting then? Why are they trying to stir up Kenya now? The British see all this happening and say: 'That's why Kenya cannot go forward'."

At a rally of some 15,000 people at Kericho, the chairman of the Kalenjin Political Alliance, a major group within K.A.D.U., Mr. Samson Tumisaing, told Kikuyu tribesmen in the region (most of whom work on tea plantations) that they had two weeks in which to leave.

After the Kenya National Union of Teachers suspended its three-week strike last week (involving 20,000 teachers) to "give the Government one last chance" and present a peace formula, it was decided on Friday to end the strike, following agreement on a 7½% pay increase to T4 teachers; a new pay scale for T3 teachers, from £150 a year to a "shadow" £216; a joint pensions committee which will deal with free pensions for women teachers and four options to male teachers, also to have a free scheme; another committee to consider a unified teaching service under one employer and accelerated Africanization of the Ministry of Education at all levels; and investigation of the cases of both trained and untrained teachers either already dismissed or served with dismissal notices, "through no fault of their own".

Near the Uganda border some 300 Dodoth and Karamojong attacked a Turkana encampment in the Northern Province of Kenya and killed at least 36 women, children and old men. A running fight ensued, with casualties on both sides.



PLAYER'S
please

THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

Uganda's Road to Independence

(Concluded from page 153)

The Government was slower than usual in attempting a reconciliation, and a surprisingly long period elapsed before the final official reaction to the report was available. But meantime the masque was renewed. The Legislature moved its scene of operations from its borrowed premises in Kampala Town Hall to the magnificent Parliamentary Buildings nearby. In this atmosphere, physically new but redolent in spirit of centuries of British Parliamentary activity, the tradition of mutual respect and even mutual trust could be strengthened.

A visiting French professor, after inspecting the library, the writing-room, the members' lounges, refreshment rooms, and committee rooms, remarked that in France there was only a chamber in which the deputies fought and then went home, whereas in Uganda after verbal battles in the chamber the contestants met again in some common room where friendships were restored.

Revolutionary Election

The elections of 1961 were as revolutionary in their results as the reforms of 1954. Membership of the Council was again increased, and since the vast majority of members were now elected, many new faces were seen. The political parties had to seek out large numbers of candidates from a relatively limited field of possibilities. By these activities they had built up party structures which were stronger than they had been before.

A problem which for many years had troubled those concerned for the future of Uganda was the position which Buganda would occupy after independence. Until recent times the existence of the Legislature exacerbated that problem. Muffled rumblings were heard even before the Council came into being in 1921, when the Kabaka of that time inquired whether the creation of this new body would affect adversely Buganda's position as laid down in the 1960 Agreement. He was assured that it would not, and he appears to have accepted the assurance. But one of Buganda's representatives, giving evidence 10 years later before the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union, provided a further foretaste of Buganda's uneasy relationship with the Council when he said that the kingdom was not concerned at having no representation in the Legislature since to take part in its proceedings would place Buganda in the position of being only a part of a whole. By contrast, through relying on its own institutions Buganda's negotiating powers were far more concentrated. As the prospect of independence became more immediate after the second world war Buganda's relations with the Legislative Council became a far more significant issue.

Buganda's brief participation in the Council after the Agreement of 1955 might have suggested that, given able representation, the kingdom could play an extremely effective rôle in the Legislature's deliberations. But numbers were against her. The Baganda members were lively and vigorous, but they constituted a very small proportion of the whole. There were, too, other members who were just as anxious to achieve political pre-eminence.

Buganda's Fears

There was no question of a deliberate campaign against Buganda by the representatives of other areas, however. Indeed, with the exception of some fairly strong remarks during the period of the trade boycott in Buganda in 1959 and occasional references to the siting of so many important buildings—the new Mulago Hospital, Lugogo sports stadium, the National Theatre—in and around Kampala (not, in fact, in Buganda as such), there was remarkably little criticism of Buganda. Even during the trade boycott the present Prime Minister, Mr. Obote, counselled moderation in the Government's handling of the kingdom.

It was not an overt attack that Buganda feared. It was the danger of being swallowed up, of losing her identity, of being placed in a position of apparent subservience as exemplified by the possibility of the Kabaka's coming under the over-all direction of a commoner.

That a *modus vivendi* has been discovered is largely attributable to the position of the Legislative Council, Buganda could have ignored even a strong political party. She could not ignore a political party operating within the traditions of an institution so widely recognized as the future law-making authority of Uganda.

If all are equally aware of the need to work together in their own interests, as the liaison between the Uganda Peoples Congress and the Baganda leaders seems to suggest, it may not be long before M.P.s. again berate their opponents with all the vigour and hostility of earlier days, only to reassemble afterwards in mutual friendship when public faces have been removed.

Cease-Fire in Northern Katanga

Katanga Money Offer Repudiated

A CEASE-FIRE for northern Katanga was signed on Tuesday, calling for an immediate cessation of both Central Government and Katangese troop movements, the removal of road blocks and the return of prisoners from both sides.

Until the Katanga gendarmerie is integrated into the National Army, present operational positions are to be maintained by each group. Further supplies of arms and ammunition will not be provided. A commission of seven members each from the United Nations, Katanga and the Central Government is to ensure implementation of the agreement.

Katanga has offered the Central Congolese Government £714,200, which President Tshombe hopes will be used to re-equip the province's rail link with Matadi port. His administration has re-built the Labilash River bridge to South Kasai en route to the port. Leopoldville's initial reaction was that the offer was an attempt "to throw dust in our eyes", coupled with an accusation that Katanga was importing arms and preparing camouflaged airfields.

The head of the United Nations operation in the Congo, Mr. Robert Gardiner, claimed in New York last week that he had documentary evidence that at least 115 mercenaries were in Katanga, including 54 whom the U.N. repatriated last year. He has returned to Elisabethville and had further "satisfactory" talks with Mr. Tshombe.

Hostility Undiminished

Mr. Tshombe has complained, however, that there seems to be not the slightest sign of reduced hostility to his Government on the part either of the U.N. or the Central Government. "We have decided to seek by all means at our disposal a national reconciliation following the lines of the U.N. plan", he said, "but we shall go step by step without compromising our position. We shall not be influenced by actions directed against us, and we shall not fall into a trap. At the same time, we shall not deviate from the line of conduct we have chosen".

Albert Kalonji, the self-proclaimed "emperor" of South Kasai, was reported a few days ago to have escaped from Central Government custody in Bakwanga (for the second time) and to have arrived in Elisabethville.

Police in Stanleyville, Orientale Province, killed 10 and injured 18 when they opened fire after being attacked by members of the Kitalawa religious sect (allied to Jehovah's Witnesses) whom they were trying to arrest. One policeman was wounded.

A Uganda chartered aircraft sent to Leopoldville to collect the widow of Lumumba to take her to the Uganda independence celebrations has been released after being seized in Stanleyville because of a "misunderstanding".

The Swedish pilot of a U.N. plane which was shot down last month over northern Katanga has stated that there could be no doubt that Central Government troops were responsible. He found it incomprehensible that the U.N. would not admit this fact. National Army positions seen in the area on a previous reconnaissance flight had been demolished after the incident. Troops had been sent to the crashed aircraft and had broken the wings where bullet holes could be discerned.

Sheep-Shearing

MR. EDWARD G. ROBINSON, the American actor, who suffered a heart attack while filming in East Africa in June, and was in hospital in Nairobi and London for some weeks, said before leaving London a few days ago for his home in California that he intended to keep the beard which he had grown for his part in the film. "We had planned a ceremonial sheep-shearing at the end of the picture, with everyone having a chop at the beard, but I have got rather attached to it and I think I may keep it". Shooting at the Shepperton Studios, near London, of the final scenes of the film, "Sammy Going South", has just ended.

Prince Bernhard and F.M. Montgomery

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS—who recently visited Tanganyika, where he has an estate—has stated in a biography published last week to have criticized Field Marshal Montgomery severely in conversation with the author, Mr. Alder Hatch, to whom he is recorded as saying:

"In his famous book, Monty admits that Arnhem was a failure, but I wish he had added that it was a failure that could easily have been avoided. Before the battle my Chief of Staff General Doorman and I saw Lord Montgomery. We knew more about conditions in Holland than he did. If he had believed us, Arnhem would not have been a failure but a victory; but Monty absolutely refused to believe us.

"He just would not accept that tanks could not operate alongside the roads in the soggy meadows and on the dikes of Holland as they could on the firm terrain of France and Belgium. He would not see that tanks would simply sink down into the soft soil; neither would he believe it was necessary to have the infantry advance with the tanks to clear away the anti-tank traps which the Germans naturally had behind the dikes. The result was that it took his 30th Army Corps four days longer to get close to Arnhem.

"The second error was to drop the parachutists far too far away from Arnhem. Some of them had to march 30 or 40 kilometres (19 or 25 miles) before they got to their objectives, giving the Germans time to prepare a warm welcome for them.

"Finally, Monty categorically refused to believe the intelligence I gave him about the strength and location of the German troops in the attacking area. The result was, for example, that one of the paratroop regiments was dropped in an area where there were two German armoured divisions."

Commissioner's New Assistant

MR. BISSET BWALYA NKONGA took up his appointment on Monday as assistant to the Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London.

Born at Chiwala in the Mporokoso district of the Northern Province 39 years ago, he was educated at London Missionary Society schools, and, after training as a teacher for two years, was employed by the society from 1947 to 1951 as a teacher and latterly as headmaster in various lower primary schools in the province.

He resigned in 1951 to join the Bemba Superior Native Authority as departmental councillor, and after seven years became secretary councillor for two years. During that time he was appointed to the African Provincial Council for Northern Province, and was elected to the African Representative Council.

In 1959 he joined the Government service as an administrative assistant. In the following year he was given leave of absence on appointment as research assistant in the Bemba language at the School of Oriental Languages and African Studies of London University. He has recently completed a course in social and public administration at Torquay.

Mr. Nkonga has taken over from Mr. John Mwanakatwe, who has resigned after about 18 months in the post.

K.F.L. Dismisses Mr. Kubai

MR. FRED KUBAI, one of Kenyatta's closest Mau Mau associates, who was appointed director of organization of the Kenya Federation of Labour when restriction on his movements was removed earlier this year, has been summarily dismissed by decision of a special meeting of the executive committee on the ground that since his return from a visit of three months to "Socialist countries" he has engaged in activities in contravention of K.F.L. policy. He was recently reported to have visited Russia and China. After receiving the notice of dismissal he said that he had already resolved not to resume duty with the K.F.L. because he did not want his services to the workers "to be bought by imperialistic I.C.F.T.U. money". He is shortly to open an office in Nairobi "to give guidance to all trade union leaders and workers".

Terrorism in Southern Rhodesia

THE REV. A. R. LEWIS, of St. Peter's Mission, Mandea, near Umtali, has written in a letter to *The Times*—

"The storm of criticism directed against the Southern Rhodesian Government cannot but puzzle some of us who live in this country. I arrived in Southern Rhodesia four years ago expecting to find a territory with a rather reactionary Government and an intolerable colour-bar. The reality was not far from what I expected. But the intervening years have seen an almost unbelievable transformation—largely as a result of a revolution in the outlook of the Europeans, headed by Sir Edgar Whitehead. The colour-bar has all but disappeared; the non-racial State is well on its way to becoming a reality.

"In these circumstances it seems to me the critics should state explicitly what they want. Do they want freedom for nationalist extremists (and not all nationalists are extremists) to alter the Constitution and obtain power by violence and terror? People who burn churches and schools are not necessarily the best representatives of the African people; and those who differ from them are surely entitled to some freedom too.

"Believe it or not, neither the expression nor organization of opinion is restricted in this country, save when the liberty and safety of others are jeopardized.

Ability or Colour?

"Or do the critics object in principle to the non-racial State, in which ability and character count and colour does not? If they do not, then practical help is what is needed, not destructive criticism.

"For the real problem of getting rid of European privilege is the problem of sharing with the African majority the culture, experience and know-how which the European minority have inherited and which they have used to transform an almost empty land into a modern State. This is a problem of economics and education rather than politics. It is a missionary problem too.

"The other day the African priest of an African township told me that the majority of Africans are behind the Government, and any appearance to the contrary is the result of intimidation. He has been surrounded by terror, and may know what he is talking about.

"My own work is entirely among Africans; and though I am far from claiming to know what Africans think, I am sure that many want partnership—only more of it, and more quickly. If this were England it would be fairly easy to determine the majority view: you could have an election. Unhappily, tribal society does not lend itself to the making of individual decisions.

"And if you live under a thatched roof the prospect of a match struck at midnight may be a powerful argument for subscribing to racialist opinions which in your heart of hearts you do not really hold at all."

[Reference to this letter is made in Notes By The Way.]

Intimidation in Central Africa

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE PAMPHLET published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA under the title "Intimidation in Central Africa: Vote for Me . . . or Else" summarizes the proven cases of intimidation, assault, arson, and similar crimes in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in recent months as part of the plan of African politicians to destroy the support of people of their own race for the extremists.

Intimidation, one of the ugliest aspects of African politics, is also one of the most successful methods, for most Africans deem it wiser to obey than to risk being victimized.

The pamphlet gives an authoritative survey of a situation which is all too little understood even by Parliamentarians, leading contributors to the Press, and other moulders of public opinion.

The brochure may be obtained at its post free, or 10s. for 12 copies, from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Inchcape & Co.'s Higher Profits

INCHCAPE & CO., LTD., of which Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary, reports that in the year to March 31 there was profit after tax of £654,675, against £471,443 in the previous year; £387,119 is retained by subsidiaries, and after paying 15% (11%), the balance forward is £59,753 (£29,143).

Issued share capital is just over £24m. Fixed assets and current assets less current liabilities both somewhat exceed £5m. There are in issue loan stocks of £1,550,000. In the consolidated balance-sheet investments appear at £4,149,824, but have a greater market value; fixed assets total £3.4m., and current assets less current liabilities £2.3m.

Smith Mackenzie had a substantially increased net profit, despite "difficult trading conditions aggravated by further political uncertainty and disastrous drought followed by unprecedented floods".

The Earl of Inchcape is chairman and managing director, Mr. Hamilton Shedden is deputy chairman and managing director, Sir Gilbert Faithwaite deputy chairman, and Mr. J. M. Sim a managing director. The other members of the board are Lord Craigmyle, Viscount Simon, and Messrs. A. W. Giles, A. T. O. Deas, A. Mackinnon, H. F. Morford, H. C. Waters, R. E. Castell, H. C. Bannerman, and A. J. F. Mackay.

Alex. Lawrie & Company

ALEX. LAWRIE & COMPANY, LTD., a group with substantial East African interests, report consolidated profit in the year to June 30 at £35,155, compared with £91,169 in the previous year, this much less satisfactory result being due entirely to the position of the East African subsidiary, Kettles—Roy and Tyson, Ltd. It has been necessary to provide £75,000 for their doubtful debts and obsolescent stock, and a further £75,000 of the general reserve has been earmarked as a contingency reserve for any further liability in that connexion. The parent company made a profit of £107,463 (£105,088 in 1961), and the 12½% dividend is repeated.

The consolidated balance-sheet shows issued capital at £848,000, capital reserves at £477,465 and revenue reserves at £466,234. Fixed assets total £372,284, investments £981,630, and current assets less current liabilities £630,782.

The tea estates in Nyasaland did well, and the area under tea at Stone Valley, Tanganyika, was increased by 120 acres.

Mr. G. W. Gemmill is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Mr. G. A. Rainey, Mr. H. G. Sinclair, and Mr. L. F. Manton (who visited East Africa twice during the year).

Dalgaty Group's Lower Profits

DALGETY AND NEW ZEALAND LOAN, LTD., in their first accounts since the merger of Dalgaty & Co., Ltd., with New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Ltd., report group profits for the year ended on June 30 at £1,967,743, against £2,546,177 in the previous year, before tax deduction of taxation liabilities of £725,586 (£1,136,769). Part of the reduction in profits is due to the need to allocate £200,000 in respect of stocks in East Africa. After tax the net profit is just over £1.2m., against £1.4m. last year. A final dividend of 5% tax free, makes an unchanged 8% net for the year.

Heavy Fall in "Tanks" Profits

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD.—known to the London Stock Exchange as "Tanks"—report that in the year ended on July 31 net profit after tax amounted to £874,842, whereas in the previous year it had been £3,296,325. The dividend on the ordinary stock is reduced from 1s. 9d. to 9d. per unit, taking £574,712, as against £1,340,994.

Last year there was an addition of £500,000 to the general reserve; this year it receives no allocation.

The company has a large holding in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, which in May approved a dividend of 800 Belgian francs per unit in respect of 1961, a decision which would have brought Tanganyika Concessions about £1,285,000 net. The necessary currency for payment of the dividend has, however, not been made available by the exchange control authorities in the Congo, and the directors of Tanganyika Concessions have therefore excluded the dividend from the above figures. When payment is received the question of an interim dividend will be considered.

Lonrho's Bid for Halls Holdings

LONDON & RHODESIAN MINING & LAND CO., LTD., has circularized shareholders of Halls Holdings, Ltd., a company operating a motor vehicle business in Nyasaland, offering for the 852,066 issued shares of 5s. each either two Lonrho shares for every seven Hall shares or cash payment of 2s. 6d. for each share in Halls Holdings, whose directors will accept the offer in respect of their personal holdings and recommend acceptance by others.

The Halls Company, incorporated in Nyasaland in 1948, has four fully-owned subsidiaries. The book value of net tangible assets at the end of last year was £293,363. For the last five years the dividend has been 5% tax free, profits after tax ranging between £13,130 and £21,831 (£17,125 in 1961). For the current year they are running at a lower level.

Lonrho has £54m. shares of 5s. each in issue and has granted an option until August 1962 on another 2m. at 7s. per share. Net profit after tax last year was £113,631 and in the previous year £65,139. The dividends were 12½% and 8% respectively. For the year ended on September 30 the directors expect to be able to maintain the 12½% dividend.

Nyasaland Railways

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT of Rhodesia and Nyasaland now owns 61,000 ordinary shares of £1 in Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., in addition to just over a million A ordinary shares of 1s. each which have been Government-owned since the inception of the company. Discussions have recently taken place in London between representatives of the Government and the directors on various matters, including representation on the company's board of the Trans-Zambezi Railway Co., Ltd., the possible change of domicile of the company from England to Nyasaland, and a programme of capital expenditure. More detailed studies of all the factors involved are now to be undertaken.



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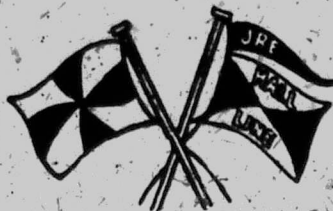
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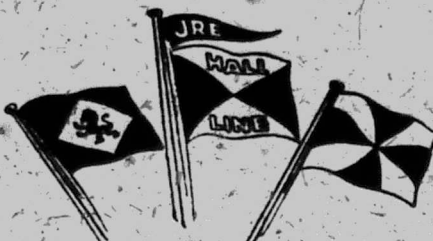
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