

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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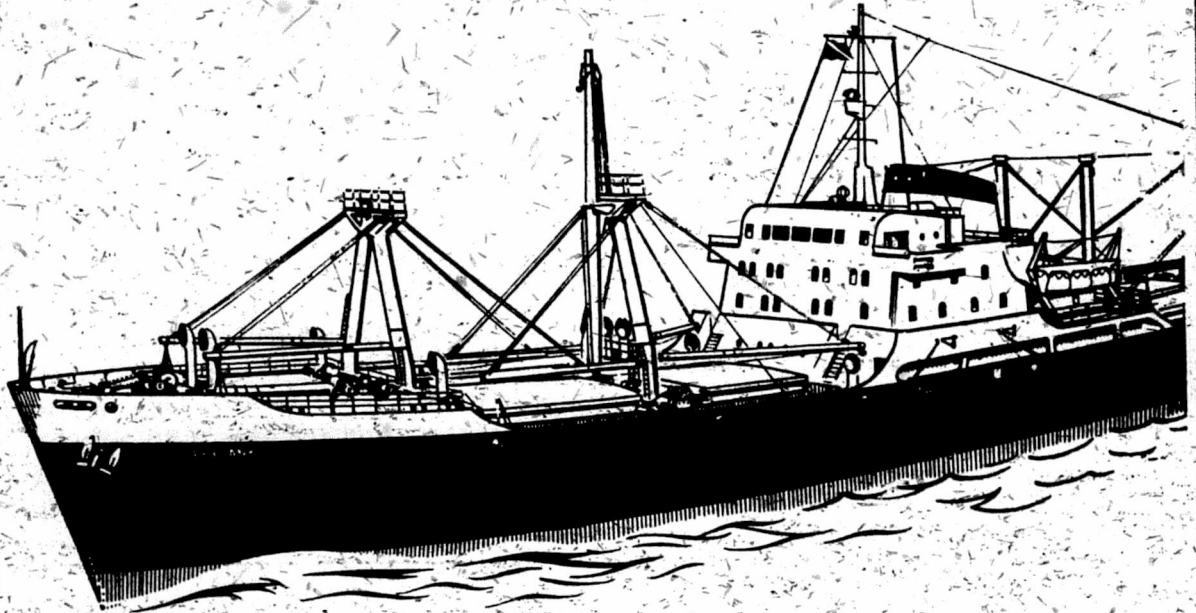
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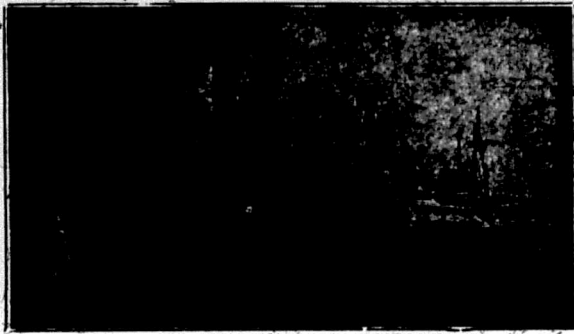
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Founder and Editor: P. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR PATRICK RENISON'S dismissal from the office of Governor of Kenya took the Press—and we believe Sir Patrick himself—completely by surprise, and its unexpected-

Sir P. Renison's Governorship.

ness was doubtless partially responsible for the deplorably misleading picture of the situation in Kenya which United Kingdom newspapers in general have presented to the public. Any reader of half-a-dozen or more daily journals, whatever his choice among them, must have been left with the impression that an able, wise, and successful Governor who had led the Colony to the threshold of independence was being unreasonably removed by an impulsive Minister. That is manifest nonsense, but it is the kind of fustian thrust upon the country day after day. In the opinion of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Sir Patrick Renison has been a tragically unsuccessful Governor of Kenya during the most critical period of its history. It was his misfortune to be chosen by Mr. Macleod, incomparably the worst Secretary of State in living memory, to implement the disastrous "wind of change" policy under which a cynical Prime Minister, as nescient about Africa as his new Colonial Secretary and Governor, and a subservient Cabinet planned to abandon British responsibilities prematurely.

At the time of Sir Patrick's selection there had been no open admission of what was afoot, but there was already anxious conjecture in Whitehall. If we knew something

Complacent Instrument of Mischievous Minister.

of the fears already entertained in responsible quarters, he presumably received hints from friends in the inner circle. Even if he was not put on his guard immediately, he was soon to receive startling evidence at the Kenya Con-

stitutional Conference of January 1960 that his political masters did not shrink even from trafficking with Mau Mau, the foulest conspiracy in British African history. Having then spent only three months in Kenya, the Governor could obviously be little more than a spectator at the conference (from which Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Howick), who had been Governor for more than five years, was excluded by a Secretary of State whose rashness and brashness he might have been expected to resist). The opening of the conference was marked by Mr. Macleod's reversal under pressure from African extremists of his own ruling against the admission to Lancaster House of the Kikuyu whom the Government of Kenya held to be second only to Kenyatta in responsibility for the Mau Mau rebellion. Could there have been a clearer warning that the Minister was motivated by expediency, not principle, and could not be trusted to stand even by his own decisions? Yet the new Governor was to prove a complacent instrument of that mischievous Minister, and also an unsound interpreter of events, his optimism causing judgment again and again.

Within a month of the conference he imprudently discussed with African elected members of the Legislature their campaign for the release of Kenyatta and other Mau

African Leader to Darkness and Death.

Man leaders who had served long terms of imprisonment, whom the authorities had been recommended by the courts to banish from society after completion of their sentences, and whom provincial and district officers, as spokesmen for the Government, had declared on innumerable occasions to be permanently ousted from their own areas and from participation in tribal life. Two months later, after a brief visit to London for discussions at the Colonial Office,

he described Kenyatta in a broadcast talk as "the African leader to darkness and death", saying that his return to political life would be a "disaster" which would demoralize the Administration and discourage those who had fought against Mau Mau. That denunciation, assuredly authorized by the Secretary of State, was not to be allowed to prevent the disaster and betrayal. A year later, almost to the day, Sir Patrick told the Legislature that "with the formation of this Government and Legislature under a new Constitution we are poised to move forward. We can put behind us the sad uncertainty of the immediate past". We criticized the address as an astonishing exercise in utopianism, writing: "Firm words about the maintenance of law and order soon gave way to amiable generalizations, which led the Governor to conclude on the note that Kenya had become 'an independent State of the Commonwealth ruled predominantly by Africans in which there is neither domination nor tyranny, but where people of all communities may live without fear and may play their full part in the whole life of the nation'. In Kenya's present condition only a very lively imagination could engage in such romanticism. But Sir Patrick goes further: he believes 'that we are on the path towards that ideal'. If we saw any evidence in support of that castle-building we should be much happier. The Convention of Associations, mouthpiece of the European farmers, does not share the Governor's optimism. It has carried *scm. cos.* a motion that the policy of H.M. Government in Kenya must disrupt the country's economy, and it deplored the departure from Sir Patrick's original statement on the Kenyatta issue. The minutes of that meeting fill ten foolcap pages of single-space typing, but there is not one sentence which can be reconciled with the fancies of a Governor who had never set foot in Africa until eighteen months ago".

Three months later he was to announce the decision to release Kenyatta—whom he had by that time twice publicly scourged as "the African leader to darkness and death". The

**Kenya Brought to
Brink of Disaster.**

to encourage violence in other African countries—was ostensibly the Governor's responsibility. Whether the initiative was to fact his or whether he submitted to proposals or pressure from Mr. Macleod, has never been clearly established. If he was constrained to do what he wanted, why did he not resign? That action would certainly have helped Kenya. In any event, the joint culpability of

Minister and Governor could scarcely have been graver. It brought to the brink of disaster—by the inflexible will of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, with the essential help first of Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell and later of Sir Patrick himself—a Kenya which had lurched from crisis to crisis under a governorship then nearly two years old. At the Lancaster House Conference spokesmen for the Conservative Party in Britain and the New Kenya Party in East Africa had proudly declared that the resultant "Macblundell" Constitution established multi-racialism in the governing of Kenya. Though that was obviously absurd, some of the African delegates publicly repudiated the agreement before the ink was dry on their signatures. Yet neither that duplicity nor the subsequent ceaseless agitation by the worst elements in the Colony, supported by some of the most prominent politicians, brought a sense of realism to the Secretary of State or the Governor. Their next step was to break the law of Kenya in order to permit Kenyatta's entry into the Legislature, and to announce recklessly at the beginning of September 1961 that the country would be granted independence within a year.

With characteristic super-optimism Sir Patrick spoke of "bringing back confidence in a flood" merely because spokesmen for the two African political parties at long last said a few soothing words about the rights of property-owners. We commented that "anyone

**Calamitous
Misjudgment.**

who can believe that can believe anything", denounced the folly of jeopardizing Kenya's future by appeasing the clamourers for the release of Kenyatta (whose first public speeches had emphasized that "I am still the old Kenyatta"), and criticized the Vicar-of-Bray attitude of Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick Renison—who, on the very day that Kenyatta reached the house built for him by the Government of Kenya at Gatundu, motored from Nairobi to the nearest administrative station not merely to meet the fellow but even to pose with him for cinematographers, so that audiences in many countries saw pictures of him convulsed with mirth beside a much more restrained Kenyatta. There have been other indifferent Governors in East Africa, but we cannot think of one who would have been likely to rush to meet a convicted person whom he had stigmatized as "the African leader to darkness and death". That was what the Governor was to tell the Colony that a joint statement on land titles by KANU and KADU "has already done much all over Kenya to restore confi-

dence", and that it might be the first step in "rapid economic growth". Far from that judgment being ratified by events, now, almost fifteen months later, there is less confidence among either Africans or Europeans than at any time since Sir Patrick's appointment. His tenure of office has been marked by consistent miscalculation of men and measures, by an invincible optimism which was often indistinguishable from gullibility, and, worst of all, by submission first to the calamitous Mr. Macleod and then to equally detestable local influences, detestable because they rejected principle for appeasement and other ignoble forms of expediency. Sir Patrick's real misfortune is not that he should be about to leave Kenya, but that he should ever have been appointed Governor of the Colony.

Why Mr. Sandys should have chosen this moment for the change has not been explained. What can be said is that the so-called reasons given by the Colonial Office are completely unconvincing.

Incredible Statement. It is true that Mr. Maudling decided months ago that someone with political experience ought to take over when Kenya reached the stage of internal self-government or approached its independence, and that Mr. Sandys, agreeing with the idea of his predecessor, offered the appointment to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in September. If it was then proposed that he should go to Nairobi in January, we very much doubt that that was made known to Sir Patrick, for we believe that when he came to London a fortnight ago he was unaware that he was about to be retired. The official suggestion that Kenya can now forego administrative guidance is incredible. The morale of its civil service has never been lower, and the security (or, rather, insecurity) situation seriously worries all responsible people of all races. We cannot imagine what persuaded Mr. Sandys to say that politics and diplomacy must now take precedence of administration, for precisely the reverse is the truth. Kenya has had a surfeit of politics, and far, far too little attention to its administrative and economic requirements.

Mr. MacDonald, who is to become Governor early in the New Year, has held an astonishing variety of high offices, and has probably done more than any other individual to win the confidence of the peoples of South East Asia in British intentions and policies. He is able, tactful, unorthodox, informal, unconcerned with personal power and precedence,

and a good listener, gifted with a sense of humour, and indeed gaiety. Yet he is a penetrating observer and a frank counsellor. The son of the first Socialist Prime Minister of Britain, he was a member of the House of Commons at twenty-eight, Dominions Under-Secretary at thirty, Colonial Secretary seven years later, through most of the last war High Commissioner in Canada (where he married a Canadian and was extremely popular), Commissioner-General in South East Asia for seven years, and then High Commissioner in India. Nobody could have been a closer observer of the dissolution of European empires in Asia and of Communist bids for power in one area after another. He has been steadfastly anti-Communist. In the 'thirties he strongly advocated the Neville Chamberlain policy of appeasing the dictators in the naïve expectation that Nazism and Facism would act reasonably. His disillusionment on that score should protect him from the wiles and pressures of the dictatorially-minded politicians of the Kenya African National Union, in whose direction many Kenyans consider that Sir Patrick Renison leaned over backwards. The opposing Kenya African Democratic Union, which has stood courageously against Kikuyu domination and terrorism, and insisted on the need for a regional system of government as a safeguard for the smaller tribes, has earned British support, for its adherents are those who would have nothing to do with Mau Mau. That debt should be paid without equivocation.

Statements Worth Noting

"Two years ago I had six Africans on the staff in my Ministry. Now I have 16".—Mr. T. C. Gardner, Finance Minister in Northern Rhodesia.

"I had always regarded the Agriculture Production and Marketing Board as an economic monster"—Mr. Michael Blackwood, Leader of the Opposition, Nyasaland.

"I hope that Sir Edgar Whitehead will rapidly produce a new Constitution giving Africans at least parity in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly. If this is not done within 12 months it may be too late".—Sir Stephen King-Hall.

"This Government, now virtually committed to allowing trade unions a free hand, has behaved at worst with crass stupidity and at best with pig-headed obstinacy".—Mr. H. J. E. Stanley, M.L.C. for Kitwe East, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

"We shall do all we can to maintain the good relations between this Government and the British Government and the good-will that ought to exist between the peoples of these two countries".—Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Minister of Education in Nyasaland.

Notes By The Way

Chinese Attack and Kenya Africans

NOT SURPRISINGLY, the Sino-Indian war is causing embarrassment to Kenyatta's Kenya African National Union, whose vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga, used a visit to Peking some time ago to make a speech glorifying Mau Mau, and is believed by many people of all races in East Africa to have received substantial sums from Chinese sources, sums which are estimated in at least one responsible quarter to amount to scores of thousands of pounds. The opposing party, the Kenya African Democratic Union, has been consistently against Communism, whether Russian or Chinese, and its president, Mr. Ngala, has said publicly that the Chinese attack on India should show Kenya the wisdom of forging close connexions with anti-Communist nations. A few days ago he challenged Kenyatta to explain the K.A.N.U. attitude to the Chinese invasion of India, and, in order to emphasize his own sympathy, said that he would give a pint of blood to India.

Aid for India

KENYATTA'S REPLY was that his party adhered to the policy of "positive neutrality" and condemned no country either because it was Communist or because it adhered to the Western group. Mr. Mboya, ever quick to plunge into any controversy, suggested that too much money was leaving Kenya for India and that something might have to be done about it if the present rate of remittances continued. Up to last week it was thought that at least £50,000 in cash and jewellery had been contributed by Kenya Indians, about 50 of whom had then volunteered to go to India to join the forces. If the controversy between the two political parties on the Chinese attack be maintained, it might have considerable influence on Asian voting in the general election expected in Kenya next year.

More Misrepresentation

MR. T. R. M. CREIGHTON, who has often made strange statements about Central Africa in the columns of the *Spectator*, says in an article entitled "Malawi and the Doctor" in the current issue that "Dr. Banda has shown remarkable statesmanship and restraint on the Federal issue since his election". What can be his definitions of restraint and statesmanship? The truth is that Dr. Banda's attitude to the Federal Government has been petty, that it has been damaging to his own country and people, and that, far from exercising and encouraging a spirit of tolerance, he has spurned co-operation with the Federal Government, and enjoined his colleagues in the Malawi Congress Party to decline to meet Federal Ministers for discussions on matters of mutual concern. In consequence, M.C.P. Ministers have ignored official communications from Federal Ministries, and Nyasaland Africans have even been withdrawn from the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury. The hydro-electric scheme at Nikula Falls for which Nyasaland has pleaded for years, and for which the Federal Government has offered the necessary funds, remains unstarted, and only after great difficulty could Dr. Banda be persuaded to allow vaccine made in Rhodesia to be used in Nyasaland. How, in the light of these facts, can anyone write of "remarkable statesmanship and restraint"?

Terrorism

ACCUSATIONS of intimidation, readers are told, "generally describe occasions when supporters of Federation fell victims to popular resentment because they are regarded as near quislings in both countries [Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia]". To offer only one indication of the unreliability of that statement, well over two thousand officials and other members of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia were convicted by the courts last year of violence and other outrages, which included burning churches, schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and chiefs' courts, setting fire to dormitories in which Europeans and Africans were asleep, and pouring petrol over African opponents and setting them alight—outrages which cannot possibly be dismissed as the result of resentment against quislings. The commission of inquiry was emphatic that every criminal act which it investigated had been committed by a supporter of U.N.I.P., an organization which is fanatically anti-Federation. There is no end to the misinformation about Central Africa circulated by London daily and weekly newspapers.

Prime Minister's Strange Speech

THE REPORT on another page of a statement on external affairs by the Prime Minister of Uganda will seem so strange to many readers that it is desirable to make clear that it is based on an official summary issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. That Mr. Obote seriously misconceives important issues is evident. There can be no justification whatsoever for his allegation that the Federal Government "despised Africans in Central Africa". Indeed, its policy is based on inter-racial partnership. It is equally inaccurate to suggest that Southern Rhodesia does not enjoy internal self-government. And it is staggering to be told that the Republic of South Africa is not independent, but is ruled from London—a statement which must be well in the running for selection as one of the year's prize pieces of political absurdity. Even in his references to near neighbours the Prime Minister plunged into difficulty, for he declared imprudently that Uganda would support all African nationalist Governments and parties. In the case of Kenya that means that he is pledged to support both K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U., nationalist parties which are bitterly antagonistic.

Fluctuations

HOW EXTENSIVELY the shares of East African sisal producing companies have fluctuated is shown by a table which has recently come my way. The 5s. ordinary shares of Bird & Company (Africa) ranged last year between 8s. 6d. and 4s. 7d., and in 1962 so far the top price has been 6s. and the lowest 3s. 1d. The 10s. shares of Central Line Sisal Estates had a high of 15s. 1d. and a low of 7s. 9d. last year, and the 1962 range has been between 13s. and 8s. 3d. East African Sisal Plantations, also 10s. shares, moved between 8s. 6d. and 4s. 7d. last year, and since January have not been above 5s. 6d. or below 3s. 10d. Dwa Plantations' 2s. ordinaries had a top price last year of 2s. 4d. and a low of 1s. 1d., and this year the comparable figures have been 1s. 7d. and 1s. Kakuzi Fibrelands, nominally 5s., were up to 9s. 8d. at one time last year but fell to 4s., and this year the range has been from 6s. 5d. to 4s. 9d.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to Replace Sir Patrick Renison

Unexpected Dismissal of Governor of Kenya by Mr. Sandys

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya for the past three years, who flew back to Nairobi on Tuesday after a fortnight's discussions at the Colonial Office, is to be replaced by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies, High Commissioner in Canada, Governor-General of Malaya, Commissioner-General in South East Asia, and High Commissioner in India.

Colonial Office Statements

Two official announcements were made from the Colonial Office on Sunday. The first said:—

"It is announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Duncan Sandys, that Sir Patrick Renison will relinquish his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya in the latter part of December.

"Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment as his successor of the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald with effect from the beginning of the New Year.

"The Queen has been pleased to promote Sir Patrick Renison, on the occasion of his retirement, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George".

The second *communiqué* stated:—

"Sir Patrick Renison, who had already served with distinction in a number of different territories and had rendered outstanding service as Governor of British Honduras and later of British Guiana, took up his appointment as Governor of Kenya at a crucial time in Kenya's history. It fell to him to guide Kenya through the testing period which followed the ending of the emergency and the 1960 Constitutional Conference and to prepare the way with great patience and courage for the conference of this year at which the constitutional pattern for self-government and subsequent independence was devised.

"Now that the arrangements for bringing into force the next Constitution are well in hand, the Secretary of State feels that the duties falling to the Governor of Kenya from now onwards will assume more of a political and diplomatic than an administrative character".

Patent Nonsense

That produced on Monday as sharply worded a short leading article as *The Times* has published for some time. It said:—

"The Governorship of Kenya has always been one of the most arduous and invidious assignments under the Colonial Office and has, especially since the war, demanded political talent of the highest order. For Mr. Sandys to state, as his reason for replacing Sir Patrick Renison by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, that a mainly administrative job has been done and that a political job is now beginning, is patent nonsense.

"If that is what the Colonial Secretary believes, it is also dangerous nonsense, because the administrative task in Kenya was never so complex or so urgent, and on its successful performance political success also depends.

"Once again, a Colonial Secretary has swapped horses in the midst of a Kenya torrent. Whatever criticisms can be levelled against Sir Patrick Renison, he knew the work and he knew the people. His distinguished successor knows neither, and his experience—wide as

it is—on the face of it hardly indicates the particular type of administrative expertise or political toughness demanded of a Kenya Governor at a moment which can be compared in gravity only with the days before the Mau Mau revolt.

"The African politicians in Kenya are superheating an already explosive political temperature by demanding for party ends what they must know is well nigh impossible—elections before the budget in May to permit independence in 1963. Yet the five constitutional commissions will not report till next month, and their reports must be incorporated in a draft that, owing to the complexities of the Lancaster House agreement, will run to 250-300 printed pages. It must be agreed at every stage. And the elections are fourfold—for local government, regional, and federal upper and lower houses.

"Yet the time taken in this complicated operation—if it has been delayed, Mr. Sandys's preoccupations are partly to blame—has deepened party rivalries and tribal tension. To this tension the Kikuyu Land Freedom Army, checked perhaps but armed and ready, and the Somali demand for secession (in which Somalia and Ethiopia are taking sides) are contributing. The economy slumps as the European farmers prepare to go, thus increasing unemployment and unrest.

"This maelstrom calls for a rare combination of colonial administrative experience, political dexterity, and ability to handle violence and disorder if it comes. Mr. MacDonald will need all the support he can be given".

No Difference on Policy

Many papers having given prominence to suggestions that sharp differences of opinion had been expressed in last week's talks between Mr. Sandys and Sir Patrick Renison, it was officially stated that that had not been the case; that Mr. Maudling had told Sir Patrick many months ago that in the final stage of advance towards Kenya's independence it was intended to replace him by a Governor of wide political experience; and that in September Mr. Sandys had offered the post to Mr. MacDonald.

On Sunday evening Mr. Sandys issued the following statement:—

"Certain newspapers have suggested that the change in the governorship of Kenya announced on Saturday had been necessitated by differences on policy between the present Governor and myself during our talks in London last week. There is not a grain of truth in this rumour.

"Sir Patrick Renison was informed many months ago by the then Colonial Secretary that it was intended in the final stages of Kenya's advance to independence to appoint in his place a man with wide political experience.

"Last September I invited Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to accept this post, and I wrote and told Sir Patrick that I thought the turn of the year would be the appropriate time to make the change.

"It will thus be seen that this decision had not arisen in any way out of my current talks with Sir Patrick Renison, which have shown a complete identity of view between us on the policy to be pursued in Kenya".

Opinions in Kenya

Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African National Union, said: "Sir Patrick has resigned because things were getting too hot. I'm sorry he should decide to leave now we're about to get our independence".

The general secretary of the party, Mr. Mboya, told a mass rally on Sunday: "Let the new Governor not unpack his luggage, for his stay in Government House will be too short. We are tired of getting new Governors in Kenya. This country does not want Governors. The best course for the British to adopt would have been to allow Sir Patrick Renison to return here for three months to finish up his affairs".

Mr. Muliro, vice-president of K.A.D.U., regretted

Sir Patrick's departure, saying: "He was our friend, and we can ill afford to lose him at this time".

Sir Michael Blundell said: "It may be that Mr. MacDonald will find a way through Kenya's difficulties rather faster than we have experienced to date".

Air Commodore Howard Williams feared that the change would delay Kenya's independence.

Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck expressed his "suspicion of all Macs"—Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod being blamed for Kenya's tragic situation.

Change in Command Just Before Trouble Was Expected

Uganda Police Officer With 31 Years' Overseas Service Dismissed

DISMISSAL of a police superintendent in Uganda was raised in the House of Commons a few days ago.

SIR ERIC ERRINGTON said he wished to refer to the case of Mr. G. F. Harrison, a police officer of 31 years' service, 20 in India, five in the Sudan, and six in Uganda.

His Uganda contract, for 36 months from September, 1959, contained a clause that the Government might at any time terminate the engagement on giving three months' notice in writing or paying one month's salary. Mr. Harrison was paid one month's salary.

"Before August, 1960, there had been no complaints in writing. A letter from the Colonial Office states that there were criticisms in inspectors' reports, but none of those reports is available. There is a suggestion too that confidential reports contained qualifications on the efficiency of Mr. Harrison, though he has never seen any confidential report of that character. If there were criticisms in a confidential report, it should surely have been made available to him.

"It is even harder to see how there could be complaints as he was appointed in April, 1959, to Masaka, which was a larger and in fact a key station in Uganda, he having previously been in charge of less important stations.

"Country Cousin" Air

"The first written complaint was on August, 15, 1960, the suggestion being that there was a 'country cousin' air about the station and that the cycle suspension bar had not been placed in the right place.

"A letter from the senior superintendent of police of Buganda contained the passage: 'There have been numerous improvements since my last inspection about six months ago'. The report ended: 'Many of the numerous improvements can be put down to the recent thorough inspections carried out by Mr. Harrison'.

"As the letter of dismissal was dated February 7, 1961, it becomes very relevant to note that a letter from the senior assistant commissioner in Buganda was written on the following day, saying: 'This is a large and onerous command, which until the past six weeks has been working at pressure under disturbed conditions. Generally, I find the command in satisfactory shape'.

"It was expected that Buganda would declare independence on January 1, 1961. The final trouble arose a day or so before, when Mr. Harrison found himself superseded informally and without any explanation being given. Subsequently, without any explanation, the officer who superseded him left in the same way as he came, without any statement as to the position.

"Mr. Harrison unwisely wrote a letter on January 1, which may be the real reason for his subsequent dismissal. He unwisely wrote:—

"The suddenness and manner of my present supersession in a time of impending trouble, and the fact that I am now in ignorance of any scheme in force to meet any threat of disturbance in the district, has caused me to reach the conclusion that my immediate superiors have no confidence in my ability to deal with events in the district. It seems therefore not unreasonable on my part to state that I have lost confidence in my immediate superiors and to assume that I have forfeited any confidence reposed in me by my junior

officers and by the senior assistant resident at Masaka and by the members of the committee set up under the terms of the Masaka Defence Scheme'.

"The next thing which happened was that Mr. Harrison received an intimation from the Chief Secretary's Office of Uganda dated February 7: 'I am directed to inform you that it has been decided on the advice of the Police Service Commission to terminate your engagement'.

"At no time has there been any statement as to why action was taken under this contract in the most harsh way possible. There may be a legal right to take the action taken, but it is not the action of a good employer. No reason was given at any time for the examination by the police authorities or the Police Service Commission. Nor was any opportunity given for the case of Mr. Harrison, with his 32 years' service, to be put. He had already arranged with the authorities that he would retire in October, 1961.

"The Colonial Office has been less than frank when, in reply to a question raised by me, it wrote on July 16, 1962: 'In the absence from Uganda of the Officers mainly concerned in this affair the Governor is unable to comment on the apparent lack of liaison with the senior assistant resident'. In fact, of the two residents who were concerned, one was in Uganda until September this year and was easily available, and another is still in Uganda and available.

Bad Effect on Morale

"Fortunately, Mr. Harrison has had the opportunity of getting in touch with one of the senior assistant residents at Masaka. To indicate the sort of reputation that Mr. Harrison had with the civil side of the administration I read an extract from a letter that that person has written. It reads:—

"When Tennent was sent down in December, 1960, to take over from you both another resident and myself were astounded that this should have been done without warning or reference to the other resident as the officer responsible for law and order in the district. I am quite certain that he had no cause to ask that this should have been done. The result of this sudden change in police command badly affected European morale, and it is my impression it badly shook the morale of the police rank and file in Masaka as they did not know who to turn to as their master; and if things had blown up, I feel sure any inquiry afterwards would have strongly criticised such a change in command immediately before trouble was expected.

Invaluable Experience

"I know the other resident had no cause for complaint about your work, and certainly I had none after I took over. Your long experience under similar conditions in India and the Sudan were invaluable, always in my opinion resulting in a correct appreciation of the situation being taken, and the correct deployment of available forces being made, and I did to understand how your senior officers, at a considerable distance, could be fully in the picture'.

"Those words at any rate raise a *prima facie* case for an inquiry, but an inquiry has been refused. I suggest that the whole case should be reopened. If the Government are not prepared to do that, the least that in the circumstances they can do is to treat the position as though Mr. Harrison had retired in October, 1961, instead of being summarily dismissed in February, 1961, and to treat him on the terms agreed by them prior to his dismissal'.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his reply:—

"Mr. Harrison was appointed a superintendent of Police in Uganda in February, 1959, on contract for one year in the first instance. His contract was renewed in January, 1961, and

again in October, 1959. He was posted to Masaka, according to my information, in October, 1959; my hon. friend says that it was April.

"In December, 1960, a serious security situation was impending in the district for which Mr. Harrison was responsible. His superior officers were not confident that he would be able to cope satisfactorily, and they therefore felt it necessary to send Mr. Harrison's immediate superior to the district to assume operational command.

Too Desk-Bound

"I do not want to be unfair to Mr. Harrison. I am advised that he was the sort of officer who was satisfactory in a quiet job but who, it was thought, would not be satisfactory under emergency conditions—the conditions in which the district then was. He was, I have been told, too desk-bound; not an energetic leader of men in a tough and exacting operational command. It is very distasteful to have to say these things. He was not an unsatisfactory officer in normal conditions, but he was not up to the standard which, I am informed, became necessary in this job at this time.

"My hon. friend may say: 'Why was he not sent to a quieter area to finish peacefully the last few months of an admittedly long career overseas?'. I asked that question in the Office when I came to look at this case. The plain fact is that the Commissioner considered that there was no suitable post in his rank available at that time in Uganda. In those circumstances he recommended the termination of Mr. Harrison's contract—only four months before Mr. Harrison had asked for his contract to be terminated.

"The Commissioner's recommendation was referred to the Police Service Commission, an independent body existing precisely for the purpose of giving impartial advice on police staff matters. The case was very fully considered by the Commission, which advised that Mr. Harrison's contract should be terminated straight away on payment of one month's notice.

"Mr. Harrison lost no terminal benefits as a result of this decision. He was granted the leave for which he was eligible, the gratuity which he had earned, and return passages to the United Kingdom."

Sir E. EARINGTON: "Is my hon. friend saying that the Police Service Commission makes decisions when it has heard only one side?"

Uninspiring Leader

Mr. FISHER: "Neither Mr. Harrison's contract nor the Uganda Police Service Commission's regulations make any provision for a contract officer whose contract has been properly terminated to make representations against the action proposed. He was not an established civil servant. He had already written to the Commissioner of Police protesting against the reorganization of his command and his own supersession, and his letter, together with all his confidential reports, were available to the Police Service Commission when the case was being considered. The Governor was fully satisfied that there was no point in asking for further representations before the matter was submitted to the Commission for its advice.

"The decision to relieve Mr. Harrison should not have come as a great shock to him. He must have read the inspection reports criticizing his command, particularly those in July and August, 1960. There were also a number of verbal warnings that he showed a negative, unenthusiastic, uninspired, and uninspiring approach to his duties. One letter of criticism was sent personally to him by his provincial commander. The fact is that he was not a leader and was not at all close to his men, as one has to be when a job becomes operational.

Superior Staff Last Conditions

"Mr. Harrison might perhaps make very good plans and decisions. But I am not convinced I am convincing myself to use the right man in every job there is under the direction of the Commissioner of Police. His superior officers did not think so. There is no doubt whatever that they had lost confidence in his ability to deal with the sort of situation which was arising at that time.

"It is the day after the day which Mr. Harrison addressed to the Commissioner of Police that he had lost confidence in his superior officers. In those circumstances it is likely that he would have continued to serve as the Commissioner of Police. It is possible that he would have continued to serve as the Commissioner of Police. It is possible that he would have continued to serve as the Commissioner of Police. It is possible that he would have continued to serve as the Commissioner of Police.

"I am not convinced that the Police Service Commission should have been asked to consider the case. It is possible that the Police Service Commission should have been asked to consider the case. It is possible that the Police Service Commission should have been asked to consider the case. It is possible that the Police Service Commission should have been asked to consider the case.

MR. FISHER: "I was about to say that I thought that perhaps it was his pride and self-respect which had been hurt. I should have felt exactly the same. My hon. friend is concerned to try to vindicate the professional reputation of his constituent. But I feel sorry the matter has been raised in this way, because it has inevitably involved whoever was replying for my Office in the unpleasant task of having to criticize publicly the work of an officer with a long career in the Overseas Service. I am sorry that I have had to do it in order to explain the circumstances in which he had to retire. I have tried to look at this matter sympathetically, but in the light of all the circumstances there is really no action I can take which would be of any help to Mr. Harrison."

Uganda and the Federation

Mr. Obote's Statement on External Policy

MR. A. MILTON OBOTE, the Prime Minister, told Parliament last week in his first statement on foreign policy since his country became independent that Uganda would have no diplomatic relations with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland because the Federal Government's policy was to regard and treat Africans differently from whites. To despise Africans in Central Africa, he said, was to despise Africans in Uganda.

Because they felt frustrated the people of the Federation wanted to break it up. He advised them not to do that, but to fight for human rights, so that black and white would be accorded the same rights.

He did not agree that Southern Rhodesia had internal self-government or that the British Government and Parliament could not interfere in its affairs.

Because South Africa was not prepared to listen to anyone, particularly Africans, Uganda would have no diplomatic relations with that country. While recently in New York he had instructed Uganda's Mission to work with other countries in regard to sanctions against South Africa. If she did not change her policies, Uganda might boycott South African goods.

Mr. Obote added: "We do not consider that South Africa is independent. As Kenya is ruled from London, South Africa is the same, but the people have transferred themselves to the spot; so we cannot agree that South Africa is independent."

The Portuguese office in Kampala had been closed down because the policies of Mozambique and Angola did not recognize human rights in those territories.

The East African Federation envisaged by the Colonial Government 40 years ago had fortunately not materialized; if it had, Tanganyika and Uganda would not now be independent. As an independent country Uganda must talk with equal partners about federation. The Prime Minister was not prepared to talk with London about East African federation, for it was a purely African matter. Kenya should be free, and Uganda must support her in her fight for independence.

Uganda wanted friendly relations with all her neighbours, and would support all African nationalist Governments and parties and fight to bridge the differences between the two blocs in Africa.

[Comment appears in Notes by the Way]

Dangerous Mixture

LOOKING WESTWARD AND EASTWARD is a serious danger in Uganda, the Rev. F. B. Wellborn, warden of St. Michael's Hall at Makerere College, has written in the Anglican paper *New Day*. "Keep out the Roman Catholics was regarded by most as the policy of the Uganda People's Congress and was the real basis for its alliance with the Kabaka Yekka, extremely dangerous politically for both of them. Because Kabaka Yekka was seen as an attempt to guarantee Anglican domination at Kampala, it was likely that the Catholics and Muslims would join hands to oppose it. And because his name has been used for the political aims of one party, I fear that the Kabaka, the Charles I and James II of England, will share their fate."

PERSONALIA

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON was 58 on Sunday.

A memorial service for EARL WINTERTON was held yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

MR. ROY LEWIS returned to London last week from his visits to East Africa and the Federation.

MR. FOWLER HAMILTON has resigned as head of the American Agency for International Development.

MR. HAMZA KASSONGO, an announcer in the Swahili programme of the B.B.C., is visiting the United States.

MR. MICHAEL MICHAEL was the first non-Commonwealth Ambassador to Uganda to present his credentials.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and LADY ROBERTSON have just spent a few days in Uganda.

MR. HUGH GILCHRIST has arrived in Dar es Salaam to take up his duties as Australian High Commissioner in Tanganyika.

MR. G. WEBSTER has been promoted Chief Conservator of Forests in Uganda, on the retirement of Mr. W. E. M. LOGAN.

SIR WILLIAM A. B. ILIFF, a vice-president, has retired from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

MR. MOUSTAFA F. EL ESSAWI has presented his letters of credence as Ambassador in Tanganyika of the United Arab Republic.

MR. JUMA S. KABAILAH has been elected chairman and Mr. FENEHAS D. MTEMO vice-chairman of Dodoma Town Council, Tanganyika.

MR. NSILO SWAI, Tanganyika's chief representative at the United Nations, is chairman of a group formed by African member States.

FATHER P. KAKOKOTA, now rector of Lubushi Seminary, near Kasama, is the first African cleric in Northern Rhodesia to be so appointed.

THE VERY REV. ALFRED WEBSTER-SMITH has been appointed a member of Lusaka regional education advisory board in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. B. HAMMAR, a surgeon in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and DR. B. LIND, a psychiatrist in Zomba, Nyasaland, are at present in London.

MR. RICHARD DILL, of the U.N.E.S.C.O. staff, is organizing a five-week course in Uganda—it opened on Monday—in educational broadcasting.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL is to speak on "The New Africa" at the annual general meeting of the Africa Bureau on Thursday afternoon next.

SIR DAVID CAMPBELL, M.P. for South Belfast, who was at one time in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, has decided to retire at the next election.

MR. JOHN WILSON and MR. P. J. MCGEENEY have been appointed to Nyasaland to hold courses in the teaching of English as a second language.

CHIEF JOSEPH MBEYELA, Mtwi Mkuu of the Bena, has been appointed area commissioner for Njombe in the Southern Highlands region of Tanganyika.

THE REV. JULIUS ADOYO, of Maseno, Kenya, has arrived in England to become priest-in-charge at St. Phillip's Church, Rugby, for about 14 months.

DR. BRUNO STAINIER, a Belgian, and a former director of the paediatric centre in Burundi, has been assigned to the Ivory Coast as an F.A.O. nutrition officer.

MR. H. G. S. CAYZER, deputy chairman of The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., is a homeward passenger of the WINDSOR CASTLE, due tomorrow.

M. PIERRE JULES MEYER is due in Uganda in a few days to take up duty as French Ambassador. M. GILLES DE GRIZ has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires.

MR. NJENGA KINUTHIA, a 26-year-old Kikuyu graduate in political science from Beloit College, U.S.A., has been appointed the first African immigration officer in Kenya.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary, is confined to bed with Bornholm's disease, an abdominal complaint commonly known as "Devil's Grip".

SIR ARTHUR and LADY KIRBY held a reception on Tuesday evening at East Africa House, Marble Arch, for MR. T. B. BAZARRABUSA, High Commissioner in London for Uganda.

THE REV. A. H. DOYLE, lately chaplain of Ruzawi School, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, is to be vicar of Chaddeley Corbett, near Kidderminster, in the diocese of Worcester.

MR. R. A. MAGUIRE, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, has written another book entitled "The Dark Glass", which will be published in London early next year.

MR. J. R. E. CARR-GREGG, lately in charge of British Information Services in Ghana, has taken up the appointment as director of British Information Services in Kenya, with Nairobi as headquarters.

MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, M.P., a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke at the closing session last week of the conference in Lagos of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

SAYED MOHAMED EL SAYED OSMAN, a former general manager of Sudan Railways, and later director of the Ministry of Information and Labour, has joined the board of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Middle East), Ltd.

SIR BERESFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., one of two new members of the executive of the 1922 Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party, was for some years general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

The first Seychellois to be ordained a deacon in the Anglican Church has been appointed to Goole parish in Yorkshire. He is MR. FRENCH CHANG-HIM, of Bel Ombre, who was a student at Lichfield Theological College.

MR. CHARLES NJONJO, acting deputy public prosecutor in Kenya, will attend an international congress of jurists in Brazil next month. Southern Rhodesia will be represented by its only practising African attorney, MR. W. J. KAMBA.

MR. JULIUS WARD was recently appointed general manager of East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., which he joined as chief chemist three years ago. He is a director of the company and of Tanganyika Extract Co., Ltd.

MR. W. "BILL" TAYLOR, who joined Kenya Breweries in 1924, and 14 years later built his own brewery at Ruaraka, has retired from the board of Allsopp (East Africa), Ltd., which bought the controlling interest in his company in 1948.

CANON ALFRED WEBSTER-SMITH has been appointed Dean of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Lusaka, by the Archbishop of Central Africa, the MOST REV. OLIVER GREEN-WILKINSON, who was previously Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

Three Tanganyika students who have recently passed their Bar finals in London are Messrs. SIMON TUKUNJOBA, of Tukuyu, PHILLIBERT MUTAGAYWA, of Bukoba, (Middle Temple), and RICHARD RUGARABAMU, of Bukoba (Lincoln's Inn).

SIR CYRIL HAWKER, chairman of the Standard Bank, LADY HAWKER, and MR. R. E. WILLIAMS, general manager, received the guests at a dinner in London last week in celebration of the bank's centenary. SIR CYRIL and LADY HAWKER had only just returned from their visits to East, Central and South Africa.

SIR IVOR JENNINGS, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University and Master of Trinity Hall, who is making good progress after a major operation, has advised the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on constitutional matters.

THE RT. REV. PERCY BRAZIER, Bishop of Rwanda-Burundi, has said that new problems for the Church have been created by the decision of the two countries to go their different ways, and that there must therefore be separate church councils.

DR. J. P. WOODALL, a scientific officer at the East African Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, is on holiday in this country before leaving for the United States and South America in January for six months' study of advanced virus techniques.

MRS. MARY GAOBEPE, a teacher at Kitwe Training College, Northern Rhodesia, and a founder of a local business and professional women's club, is touring Australia under the auspices of the Australian Federation of Business and Professional Women.

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Minister for Finance, announced on returning to Tanganyika after a visit to Europe that a £1½m. loan for the Hale hydro-electric project had been subscribed to by the Standard Bank, National and Grindlays Bank, and Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. A. TAYLOR, for the past six years manager of the Ndola office of Fraser and Chalmers (South Africa) Ltd., is now general manager in Johannesburg of the industrial sales division of the company, with responsibilities covering South Africa and the Federation.

PRINCE ALBERT DE LIGNE OF BELGIUM and the PRINCESS were injured and taken to hospital on Sunday after their car had skidded and struck a tree near Orleans. The PRINCE, whose thigh-bone was fractured, has visited East Africa. He had coffee estates in Kivu.

SIR EDWARD FELLOWES, formerly Clerk of the House of Commons, is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, December 13, on "The Development of Parliamentary Procedure in the Commonwealth". SIR HILARY BLOOD will preside.

MR. J. R. MCCRINDLE, until three years ago a director of B.O.A.C., has been appointed by the International Air Transport Association to the post of commissioner to judge breaches of the resolutions of the international airlines' traffic conferences. He has visited East and Central Africa.

MRS. ANNA G. LUMUMBA, who has been appointed area commissioner for Kasulu, is the first woman area commissioner to be appointed in Tanganyika. She succeeds MR. DOLLAH OTHMAN, who has been transferred to Kibondo district. Her husband is area commissioner for Manyoni.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., having re-organized their Rhodesian industrial division because of the "phenomenal growth of the Federation, resulting in increased sales", MR. K. A. SINCLAIR has been appointed manager of a new head office in Salisbury, assisted by MR. D. CLARK. A branch office for the Salisbury area is led by MR. E. BAILEY.

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA has been re-elected president of the Uganda Democratic Party by 104 votes, against 34 cast for MR. BASIL BATARINGAYA, who has led the Parliamentary Opposition since the last election. It had been widely expected that MR. BATARINGAYA would become president of the party.

MR. RINGWELL GURU BANDA, who retired a few years ago from the staff of the Nkana mine, Northern Rhodesia, after 24 years as a senior African personnel assistant, has opened a £2,000 hotel at Chinteché in the Nkata Bay district of Nyasaland. While at Nkana he founded the Mines African Staff Association and was at one period chairman of the African Mineworkers' Trade Union.

PRESIDENT TSHOMBE of Katanga at the beginning of the week had meetings in Kitwe with MR. KENNETH KAUNDA and MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, leaders respectively of U.N.I.P. and the A.N.C. in Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR PATRICK WALL, M.P., British delegate on the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations, has described *apartheid* as practised in South Africa as "morally abominable, intellectually grotesque, and spiritually indefensible". He is a vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. MALCOLM ARCHER, public relations officer in London for the Government of Kenya, and from 1954 until the early part of last year P.R.O. to East African Railways and Harbours, has been selected for the new office of director of the Institute of Public Relations. There were 80 applicants for the appointment.

MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, Tanganyika's Minister of Health and Labour, presided last week at a meeting in Dar es Salaam of East African Labour Ministers and representatives of federations of trade unions and employers' associations. MR. IBUNI SALEH, Labour Minister in Zanzibar, and MR. RINGABOO, Labour Minister in Mauritius, also attended.

Reports are expected soon from DR. A. E. NYBERG, director of the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, and MR. STUART GRAHAM, of the International Civil Aviation Organization, on the results of their inquiry into the workings of the East African Common Services meteorological department and the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

THE REV. R. T. JOURDAIN, research secretary of the Church Assembly Overseas Council, has left London to attend an education conference at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Salisbury, and to visit missionaries and other Church leaders in Tanganyika, Kenya, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria. He is accompanied by MRS. JOURDAIN.

THE MOST REV. OLIVER GREEN-WILKINSON, Anglican Archbishop of Central Africa, who has recently arrived in this country with MRS. GREEN-WILKINSON, told journalists in London a few days ago that he expected most Europeans to remain in Rhodesia after political control had passed out of their hands. He said that he hoped soon to have two assistant bishops and that one, if possible both, would be African.

MAJOR RICHARD LAWSON, who some months ago saved a missionary trapped in the eastern Congo soon after 22 of his colleagues had been murdered, was named one of nine "Men of 1962", and attended last week's Men of the Year Luncheon in London. Another of those similarly honoured was INSPECTOR JOHN MAXWELL, who lost a leg when saving a family from a crocodile in a river in Northern Rhodesia. He was not able to attend.

MR. C. E. TOWERS, who was for some years on the staff of A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., in Kenya and Tanganyika, and then managing director of the London company until 1953, when he joined British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., has been appointed its regional export manager for South America and the West Indies. Earlier in his career he worked in Chile, Colombia and Bolivia for a New York merchant house.

Two Nandi farmers in Kenya, SENIOR CHIEF ARAP KATONO and MR. NATHAN KIPSEREM ARAP MURKO, have bought a 1,727-acre farm in the Uasin Gishu near Eldoret with a loan from the Land Development and Settlement Board. The former owner was MRS. M. C. BARROW, who has retired but will remain in Kenya. The farm adjoins the 2,320-acre property now owned by another Nandi farmer, MR. PAULO ARAP BOIT, one of the first Africans to take over a large European farm under the Land Board's assisted owner scheme.

Nyasaland Constitutional Conference

Asians Intimidated by Malawi Party

THE NYASALAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE continues in Marlborough House under the chairmanship of the Minister for Central African Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler. The formal opening was on Monday last week.

Discussion on a Bill of Rights began on Thursday, preliminary views being given by Mr. Michael Blackwood, Leader of the Opposition, and Dr. Banda, leader of the majority Malawi Congress Party and Minister of Natural Resources, Local Government and Surveys. Statements were also made by the only Independent delegate, Mr. Colin Cameron, who is also Minister of Transport, Mr. Orton Chirwa, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Justice, and others.

After Mr. Butler had outlined the pattern of discussion for the conference on Tuesday, statements were made to an afternoon meeting by Mr. W. Chokani, Minister of Labour, Mr. J. Z. U. Tembo and Mr. I. K. Surtee (M.C.P.), and Mr. L. A. Little (United Federal Party). A general discussion ensued.

Addresses were given next day by Dr. Banda, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. M. W. K. Chiume, Minister of Education and Social Development, and Mr. Chirwa.

On Friday Mr. Butler made a statement on the work of the conference during its first week.

On Monday afternoon this week the conference began the examination of a draft memorandum on the main features of a proposed self-governing Constitution. A sub-committee has been set up to consider a Bill of Rights.

Nyasaland's Land Freedom Army

From Nyasaland the same day came news that an extremist faction in the Malawi Party had broken away to form a rival "Land Freedom Army" under a "General Remero", whom the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent said was well-known in the country and had recently completed a tour of African countries which culminated in talks in Cairo with Communist groups.

The "general" told him that if Nyasaland did not obtain secession from the conference, there would be another Congo in the land. "We mean business and are well organized. Anyone in our way will be crushed to pieces".

Thirty-six chiefs in the Protectorate have cabled Mr. Butler asking him to establish a Council of Chiefs as an Upper House.

"Pay Up Or Else"

The Blantyre correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled last week that many Indian traders were preparing to leave Nyasaland because of a "pay up or else" intimidation campaign waged by factions of the M.C.P. Police had confirmed in recent weeks the operation of a "protection" racket. Some 40 families, comprising the entire Indian population of Lilongwe and Fort Johnston, were stated to have left for Blantyre and Limbe because of renewed threats of violence from local M.C.P. members.

"One leading Blantyre trader said: 'Our community is being bled dry. We cannot take it any more. We are always being threatened that our houses will be burned down and our businesses boycotted if we do not pay into party funds'.

"Another said: 'Before the general election last year our community was prepared to give its vote to Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party. We were all told that we should be in trouble if we did not vote for Dr. Banda'.

In the Federal Assembly in Salisbury last week, during a debate on the Human Tissue Bill—which will enable bodies to be given for medical study—the U.F.P. chairman in Nyasaland, Mr. Charles Bryden, member for Zomba, asserted that Mr. Banda was "openly recognized as a witch-doctor". That charge was dismissed next day as "utterly unreal and ill-informed, indeed fantastic" by Colonel J. P. Feaney, special member for Nyasaland African interests. Mr. Bryden had opposed the Bill on the ground that witch-doctors would be able to use it for immoral purposes; he called on the Government to stop "trafficking in human flesh".

Kamba Split K.A.N.U.

HOSTILE CROWDS chanting anti-Kenyatta, anti-Kikuyu, and anti-K.A.N.U. slogans roamed the streets of Machakos on Sunday when Paul Ngei announced the formation of a new party which had, he claimed, the support of some 750,000 Kamba. He accused the K.A.N.U. leader, Kenyatta, of dictatorship and of opposing Kamba wishes in the election of Machakos branch officers. Kenyatta and his general secretary, Mr. Mboya, had to take refuge in a house in the town when the meeting they were holding broke up. Police were called in to disperse the crowd of some 10,000 people. Ngei was one of the Mau Mau leaders sentenced with Kenyatta at the Kapenguria trial.

Socialist State

DIVERSION of trade to co-operative shops is now openly encouraged by the Government of Tanganyika. Miss Lucy Lameck, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development has said that in the first five weeks after its establishment Dar es Salaam Consumer Co-operative Society was joined by only 192 people out of a population of about 120,000. She hoped that all the people would shop at the co-operative, in which Government money, their money, had been invested. It was the responsibility of the nation to make such shops succeed.

Trade Union officers and workers' education organizers from East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are attending the first seminar convened by I.L.O. on workers' education in East African countries. It is being held in Dar es Salaam.

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Challenge to Honour Promises

Fighting to Maintain Standards in Africa

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, said when he addressed a Men of the Year Luncheon in London last Thursday on "Courage and Achievement":—

"I represent in London the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has the good fortune to have as Prime Minister a man who is recognized throughout the world by friend and foe as a person of great courage. I refer to that exceptional personality and statesman, Sir Roy Welensky.

"Not only does he fight for the maintenance of standards in Africa, where so much is being done to destroy the fine achievements of the last half-century and more, but he also is a great champion of the Commonwealth, in which he is a passionate believer. It is strange that two men without a drop of British blood in their veins will be recorded in the history of our times as two of the greatest advocates of Commonwealth solidarity. I refer to Field-Marshal Jan Smuts and Sir Roy Welensky.

Only Lip Service

"I only hope that in this world of change those who now concern themselves with new alignments and associations will honour their promises to maintain the strength of this great family of nations. The disintegration of the Commonwealth cannot be contemplated, as there is no substitute grouping that can bring so many diverse nations together in the spirit of mutual confidence and understanding that has characterized the Commonwealth family relationship over so many years. I fear that some are beginning to pay lip service to the value of these associations. Before it is too late I hope that all concerned will reaffirm in a practical fashion their belief in the value of and the need for maintaining the strongest possible bonds between the countries of the Commonwealth.

"Through the courage and sacrifice of so many Commonwealth citizens, this great association of nations has been built up over the years. It is too precious a heritage to weaken, let alone destroy. So, gathered to pay tribute to courage and achievement let us couple with the names of our guests of honour the great and courageous leaders of the Commonwealth, who by their sacrifice and endeavour have given us this unique association of countries whose special relationship it should be our united duty to preserve".

Toro Disturbances in Uganda

THREE COUNTIES and part of a fourth in the Toro Kingdom in Western Uganda have been declared disturbed areas following attacks by hundreds of Bamba and Bakonjo tribesmen armed with bows and arrows on chiefs, two schools, a dispensary, and a prison at Kasese, where the inmates were released. One Mutoro has died after being beaten with sticks. The two tribes demand secession from Toro for their own Rwenzururu district because they claim that their representatives' opinions and grievances pass unheeded in the Rukurato.

A commission of inquiry has reported that blame must rest on the Toro Government for discrimination in education and governmental appointments and for references by Batoro officials to Bamba and Bakonjo people as "apes, baboons, gorillas, insects, dogs, flies and pigs". It recommends fresh elections to the Rukurato and a "real effort at reconciliation".

The disturbances have gathered momentum since August, when by-elections were announced to fill the places of the Bamba and Bakonjo members of the assembly who had walked out.

U.K., U.N., and Southern Rhodesia

British Aid to Federation

REPRESENTATIVES of Southern Rhodesia will not be co-opted to the United Kingdom delegation at the United Nations. Announcing that decision in the House of Commons, Mr. Heath, Lord Privy Seal, said:—

"H.M. Government have an ultimate responsibility for the external affairs of the territory and thus represent at the United Nations the interests of the Federation of which Southern Rhodesia forms part. But as hon. Members will be aware, Sir Edgar Whitehead recently addressed the Fourth Committee of the United Nations on two occasions from the United Kingdom seat, and there may be other occasions on which, in consultation with the Southern Rhodesia Government, it may be desirable for a Southern Rhodesian representative similarly to address the United Nations Committee."

Mr. Brockway asked the First Secretary of State what action he proposed to take following the resolution adopted by 81 votes to two by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. A. Butler: "Since H.M. Government do not recognize that the United Nations is competent to pass resolutions affecting the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia, they feel under no obligation to take any action in the light of such resolutions".

Asked by Captain Kerby what amounts of direct external investment by H.M. Government had been made in the Federation from 1954 to 1961, Mr. R. A. Butler replied:—

"Grants or loans made by H.M. Government to the Federal and territorial Governments of the Federation in the financial years from April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1961, were as follows:

	£
1954-55	937,198
1955-56	1,474,558
1956-57	2,858,390
1957-58	2,636,145
1958-59	2,273,103
1959-60	2,039,109
1960-61	8,305,727

"These figures include grants and loans made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts (including issues totalling £1,860,000 from a grant of £2,875,000 to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), Colonial Development Corporation investment (including an issue of £6.3m. during the year 1960-61 from a loan of £15m. for the Kariba Dam project), and Colonial Services vote assistance in the case of Nyasaland".

If Nyasaland Secedes

To another question Mr. Butler replied that he could not undertake to state that if Nyasaland seceded from the Federation the British Treasury would not pay the subsidy now received by Nyasaland from the Federal Treasury. The current conference he added, was concerned with Nyasaland's internal constitutional development.

Asked whether the Federal Government was consulted before the currency of the Bechuanaland Protectorate was changed from pounds, shillings and pence to rands and cents, Mr. Sandys replied "No".

Sir T. Beamish asked on what date H.M. Government received the full text of the Constitution for the Congo now proposed by the U.N. when they were consulted about its wording, and with what reservations they had approved it.

Mr. P. Thomas: "H.M. Ambassador in Leopoldville was given a copy of the draft Constitution by the Congolese Prime Minister on November 2. H.M. Government were not consulted about the wording of the Constitution and have not been asked to approve it. It was drawn up with the assistance of a team of international jurists supplied by the U.N. at the request of the Congolese Central Government".

Africa Bureau

THE AFRICA BUREAU is organizing a one-day "African Christmas Market" in London, for which articles have been imported from many parts of Africa. The main feature will be an exhibition of art and craft work by Africans in Southern Rhodesia. Traditional carvings, pottery, and beadwork will be on sale.

Emergency in Leopoldville Province Mr. Tshombe's Standing Never Higher

A STATE OF EMERGENCY has been declared in the Leopoldville Province of the Congo in an effort to control increasing lawlessness including murder and armed robbery. Military courts replacing the criminal have been set up under the head of the national *Surete*, Mr. Victor Nendaka, who has control of police and troops.

President Tshombe of Katanga last week called on the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, in Salisbury. He was accompanied by his Finance Minister, Mr. Kibwe. Discussions were held on civilian supplies to Katanga and road maintenance across that part of Katanga which juts into Northern Rhodesia.

On his return to Elisabethville, Mr. Tshombe said that he was enthusiastic about accepting the United Nations plan for reunifying the Congo federally, for "it is the only way of solving the Congo problem. We are not like our friends in Leopoldville", he continued, "who accept one day and say 'no' the next. If Mr. Adoula and the U.N. want to undermine the execution of the plan, they bear full responsibility".

In the House of Commons the Joint Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. Thomas, stated that from November 1 last year to June 30 this year the British Government's contribution to the Congo *ad hoc* fund had been £2,163,370. There had not yet been any assessments for the second half of 1962.

Answering another question from Mr. P. Noel-Baker, he said that it was understood that no payments were at present being made to the Central Government by the *Union Minière du Haut-Katanga*.

Cabling from Elisabethville at the week-end, Mr. Ronald Ledge reported to the *Sunday Times* that the capital was calmer and life more normal than at any time since the savage fighting last December. The only noticeable "excitement" last week, when the U.N. deadline for acceptance of

U Thant's plan expired, had been the "tumultuous enthusiasm" shown by a packed theatre for the election of a "Miss Katanga" who was to accompany the national football team to Italy!

"Tshombe seems to have pulled off another finesse in the interminable game of delaying tactics he has played against the U.N. His strictures on the failure of the Central Government to provide a constitutional plan were greatly reinforced by the failure of senators and deputies to turn up in sufficient numbers in Leopoldville to enable either the Upper or Lower Houses to meet. This struck another blow at the shaky prestige of Mr. Adoula at a time when Mr. Tshombe's personal standing in Katanga has never been higher.

"So much is he in control of affairs internally that the only criticisms one ever hears voiced against him is that he takes too much responsibility on his own shoulders and is reluctant to delegate authority. In the early days of the régime the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Godefroid Munongo, was freely canvassed as a rival and successor to Tshombe. He is no longer regarded as Katanga's 'strong man', and the danger of his securing support for a policy of pursuing a tough line with the U.N. and the Congolese National Army has faded.

"The extent to which Tshombe has subdued his fiery lieutenant was emphasized when Munongo returned from a two-month tour of remote areas just as Tshombe and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Kimba, were about to leave the capital. Instead of appointing Munongo as his deputy during his absence, the President called on the comparatively unknown Minister of Labour, Mr. Paul Muhona. This is interpreted here as meaning that Munongo is in eclipse".

Dr. O'Brien's "Fabrication" Book Denounced by United Nations

A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN in New York has said that much of Dr. Conor O'Brien's book "To Katanga and Back" is "tendentious both as to facts and interpretation.

Categorically refuting allegations that the late Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, had put out a false official version of the events of September, 1961, in Katanga, and that the U.N. had undertaken at that time to end Katanga's secession from the Congo by the use of force, the spokesman said:—

"This is a fabrication bearing no relations whatsoever to the truth. Dr. O'Brien himself is on record to the contrary and made no mention of his new interpretation of the event of September, 1961, to anyone at U.N. headquarters during the three weeks he spent there for consultation in November, 1961, immediately prior to leaving the organization.

"Nor did he mention his current interpretation in the articles published in the *British Press* soon after his resignation from the U.N.

"Whatever Dr. O'Brien's personal reasons for this remarkable about-face may be, it is necessary, in view of the absence in his book of any supporting evidence or documentation for it and the existence of cogent official records to the contrary, to expose it as the irresponsible fabrication which it is."

Dr. O'Brien's reply was to challenge the U.N. to give evidence before an impartial tribunal about events leading to the fighting in Katanga last year.

Africans Avid Radio Listeners

TWO ADULT Africans out of every three in the main urban areas of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland new light regularly to the African Service of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, which has now well over 700,000 African listeners, according to a survey made for the F.B.C. by an independent market research company.

Of Africans over the age of 16 in the territory over 50% listen to the radio. In Johannesburg and on the Orange Free State stations show 65% and 67%. The number of African listeners is given as follows: Cape Town, 10,000; Durban, 15,000; Johannesburg, 20,000; London, 10,000; and Pretoria, 15,000. The F.B.C. African Service is broadcast in the languages of Afrikaans and English from transmitters in London, Salisbury, Durban, and Harare.

PLAYER'S
please
THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

East African Airways Outstanding Year Success in International Sphere

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS, of which Sir Alfred Vincent is chairman, reports an outstandingly successful year, the eighth in succession in which East Africa's national airline made a profit. Despite rising costs and the introduction of economy class fares, there was a net operating profit of £263,927.

Assets exceed liabilities by £1,355,000, an increase of £232,000 over the 1960 figure. Revenue at just under £5m. showed an increase of 13.5% over 1960, itself a record year. The major factor in raising the number of passengers carried to 173,811 has been the popularity of the Comet services during their first full year of operation. So successful were the first two Comets that a third was ordered for delivery last April.

Immense Benefits

"The wisdom of the decision to enter the international sphere of air travel on a full competitive basis with the world's top air lines has proved an unqualified success", says the annual report. "Moreover, it has been of immense benefit to East Africa and her peoples in several ways. First, the revenue earned by the carriage of passengers and cargo from East Africa has kept money in these territories which would otherwise have gone to other air lines. Secondly, the revenue earned outside East Africa on international routes has enabled the corporation to improve the standards and facilities of domestic services. Some of these are uneconomical to operate, but nevertheless play an important rôle in East Africa's communication system.

"During 1961 22.8% more seats and cargo space than in 1960 were made available to domestic travellers. Another benefit arising from enhanced revenue mainly earned internationally will be the ability to finance the purchase and delivery of three Friendship aircraft which will augment the faithful DC3 fleet."

E.A.A. has maintained three Comet jet services weekly between East Africa and London and one flight a week direct between Nairobi and Johannesburg. The corporation introduced last year the first jet service between Nairobi and Karachi and Bombay.

Corporation's High Confidence

Four-engined Canadair aircraft operate to and from Rhodesia and South Africa and there is a coastal service to Portuguese East Africa and South Africa. Within East Africa 34 points are served, and in addition to schedule services more than 150 extra flights were operated, mainly in connexion with holiday periods and Tanganyika's independence celebrations.

The report states that the corporation looks ahead with a high degree of optimism. Frequencies on the East Africa-London route are to be increased to seven flights a week, and its flights to South Africa and India are to be doubled. The Friendship turbo-prop aircraft ordered will cost more than £2m., but the corporation is confident that this investment in the future will repay dividends and maintain a competitive position for E.A.A. in international aviation.

During last year's disastrous floods E.A.A. operational and ground staff played a significant part in preventing the disruption of communications and supplies by operating many extra services.

Large charter charter flights were cancelled on account of the Congo situation, "which for uninformed readers continues to have its adverse effect on tourism in East Africa".

There was a large increase in international traffic, passenger figures being 19.4% above those for 1960, the increase being due to extensive tours for businessmen, families, and sports holiday parties, and for excursions to the game parks. There are now more than 200 all-inclusive tours. Holidays to East Africa from Rhodesia provided by E.A.A. and C.A.A. have proved very popular. New package tours are to be provided both from the United Kingdom and South Africa.

E.A.A. carries 2,110 persons, the increase of 20% corresponding with a rise of 16% in passengers carried, 17% in freight and mail tonnage, and 30% in capacity.

The board consists of Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman) and Messrs. E. J. Munn, J. C. Mundy, E. S. Alexander, J. T. Morgan, S. G. Gopalan, and W. D. F. Murray.

Kenya Farmers' Association Little Confidence in Kenya, Says Chairman

SO LITTLE PROGRESS has been made towards a revival of confidence in Kenya, says Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott in his review as chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., that many members who had wished to remain in the country are trying to dispose of their farms; most would like to sell but are left with no option but to continue their operations without enthusiasm.

The issued farmer and ordinary share capital is £909,894 and the issued preference capital £500,000. Profits before tax of £56,300 in the year ended on July 31 were £241,945, compared with £249,295, in the previous year, and the excess of current assets over current liabilities was £126,233. The bank overdraft was substantially reduced, and the total of borrowed finance was down to £1.7m. from £2.1m. Ordinary shareholders receive 6%. No less than £25,309 had to be provided for bad and doubtful debts and another £20,000 has been allocated to a contingency reserve because of present uncertainties.

Farmer membership at the close of the financial year numbered 3,709, against 3,777 a year earlier, there having been a steady increase in the number of African farmer members, including African co-operatives.

The K.F.A. undertaking in Tanganyika was sold in August to the Tanganyika Farmers' Association, Ltd., which became an autonomous company outside the group. There was a capital loss of £28,734 on the transaction.

Mr. James Mackay is president and vice-chairman, Mr. C. A. Male managing director, Mr. F. L. Walker business director, Mr. H. A. McCubbin finance director, and the other members of the board are Messrs. J. C. Eksteen, C. D. Hill, A. Kuenzler, K. McD. Robertson, H. S. Smith, and L. A. J. Roffey.

Sisal Wages Sharply Increased

SISAL PRODUCTION COSTS in Tanganyika will rise by between £10 and £12 per ton as a result of an award made by Chief Petro I. Marealle, whom the Government appointed arbitrator in a dispute between the Tanganyika Plantation Workers' Union and the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.

The wage per ticket for general labourers is raised from 84s. to 114s.; for artisan labourers and office messengers, from 90s. to 120s.; and for brushers, trolley-men, rail-loaders, stumpers, cutters and decorticator workers, from 111s. to 147s. Where rations are provided in kind, these new rates are reduced by 21s.

In 1960, when wages were substantially increased, the union undertook that productivity would be increased by 30%. That promise has never been fulfilled. The arbitrator now writes that "both the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and the Tanganyika Plantation Workers' Union are responsible for the implosion of the 30% increase in productivity".

No award is made in respect of five claims: payment of cutters by weight, payment of decorticator men by shifts, bonuses for long service, payment of gratuities, and a 40-hour working week.

The awards are backdated to October 1. They will cost the industry about £2m. a year.

The increased price of production may cause some estates to close if the price of sisal falls. It has risen in recent months by about £20 per ton to £114, but, this level being considered vulnerable, spinners are not buying forward for any length of time.

Nyasaland Railways' New Board

A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST in the ordinary capital of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., having been acquired by London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., Mr. W. M. Codrington, chairman of the Railways, and three other directors, Lieut-Colonel J. D. Hornung and Messrs. W. E. A. Robinson and R. F. Norman have resigned.

The new board consists of Mr. A. H. Ball (chairman), Mr. R. W. Rowland (managing director), Mr. F. L. Brown, the Hon. A. J. B. Ogilvy (alternate, Mr. J. A. G. Mills), Mr. J. R. Pike, and Mr. C. F. Braun.

The administration of the company is to be transferred immediately to Central Africa.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Net Profits Exceed £4.2m.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports net profits to June 30 of the parent company and its subsidiaries at £4,203,461 (£3,293,325), of which £970,497 (£1,484,590) was retained by subsidiaries. To enable dividends of 7s. gross per £1 share, costing £4.3m., to be paid, £1.1m. is brought back from the general reserve.

Profit, before tax, on sales of copper from Roan Antelope was just under £2.9m., dividends from the Mufulira and Ndola Copper Refineries companies were £2.6m. and £204,000 respectively, and interest and sundry revenue added £609,858. After deduction of £1.6m. for taxation, the total was £4.6m., of which £1.4m. represented pre-acquisition profits arising from the merger with Roan Antelope. Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., made a profit of £642,446, of which £600,000 is transferred to general reserve.

At the end of the year the computed ore reserves at Mufulira were 180m. short tons averaging 3.35%, and at Chibuluma 10.2m. of 4.67% copper.

The issued capital is rather more than £20.5m. Fixed assets appear at £44.7m., loans at £15m., and current assets less current liabilities at £13.1m. There are in issue debentures and loans slightly over £9m., and £4.3m. has been allocated for replacements. The interests of minority shareholders in subsidiary companies amounted to £9.1m.

Sir Ronald Prain is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Sir William L. Murphy and Messrs. T. H. Bradford (alternate, G. F. Hatch), D. D. Irwin (alt., Lewin Tucker), Frank E. Buch, Colin Kirkpatrick, Frank Coolbaugh, J. H. Lascelles, resident director in London (alt., A. M. Vere), H. R. Finn, Eric J. T. Gouldie, Alexander B. Maclaren, Harold K. Hochschild, Walter Hochschild, John Payne (alt., T. G. Moore), and Jack Thomson (resident director in Lusaka).

There is a London Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. A. Chester Beatty as chairman, Brigadier R. Micklem, and Messrs. C. W. Boise and J. H. Lascelles.

Rhoanglo's Half Share in Rhobrew

£1.8m. Company Takes Over Ndola Brewery

RHODESIAN BREWERIES, LTD., (Rhobrew), a company incorporated in Southern Rhodesia as a subsidiary of South African Breweries, Ltd., and Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. (Rhoanglo), which is incorporated in Northern Rhodesia, have reached agreement on the formation of a company to take over the brewery operation of Rhobrew in Northern Rhodesia.

Rhobrew has three breweries in the Federation—in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Ndola. The Ndola brewery accounts for one-third of Rhobrew's production and profitability.

The company, considering it desirable to entrust operations in Northern Rhodesia to a locally registered company, and recognizing the practical advantages of association with a major company already incorporated in Northern Rhodesia which could assist with administrative and secretarial services and in other ways, entered into discussions with Rhoanglo, which has important mining, industrial and other interests in the territory.

It has now been agreed to incorporate Northern Breweries, Ltd. (Northbrew), with an authorized capital of £1,800,000 in 7,200,000 ordinary shares of 5s., to be subscribed at par equally by Rhobrew and Rhoanglo.

Rhobrew will sell to Northbrew the whole of its beer-brewing business in Northern Rhodesia, together with all the assets, fixed and current, presently owned by Rhobrew pertaining to such business, for £2,400,000, the present book value. The difference of £600,000 between the purchase price and the issued capital will be met by a loan, bearing interest at 7½ per cent, provided in equal shares by Rhoanglo and Rhobrew.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., made a profit after tax in the year to June 30 of £355,332 (£351,329). The dividend is to be 3s. 4d. less tax on the £1 shares, of which 500,000 are in issue. There is a redeemable cumulative preference share issue of just under £1m. Fixed assets appear at £3.1m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £78,294. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, Sir Keith Acutt the deputy chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson.

Rhoanglo and Its Subsidiaries

Profit Level Maintained Despite Strikes

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., reports profits after tax to June 30 at £7,198,717 (£7,251,375). The general reserve is increased by £1.5m.; an interim dividend of 2s. tax free took £1,365,353, and a final dividend of 6s. tax free will require £4.1m.; and after writing £159,737 off investments, the carry-forward in £542,922. The profit after tax of Rhoanglo and its subsidiaries was just over £21m. (£20,590,783).

The issued capital of the group is £6,828,091 in stock units of 10s. Fixed assets, including trade investments of just over £20m., stand at £73.2m. (£70m.), loans and advances total £16.1m., other investments at £1.7m., stores valued at £4.6m., and current assets less current liabilities amount to £6.6m.

Rhoanglo has interests of 52.4% in Rhokana Corporation, of 39% in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, of 35.7% in Rhodesia Copper Refineries, and of 41.1% in Kalindini Exploration Ltd. Three wholly-owned subsidiaries are Rhoanglo Mine Services, Ltd., Rhoanglo Trustees, Ltd., and Mushili, Ltd.

Rhoanglo and Rhokana have substantial interests in the Bancroft, Mufulira, Chibuluma, Rhodesia Broken Hill, Wankie and Chambishi mining companies, and Rhoanglo has holdings in numerous financial, development, industrial, prospecting, and exploration companies in the Rhodesias.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman and Sir Keith Acutt the deputy chairman. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Crawford and Messrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall Clark, W. M. Frames, R. B. Hagart, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson, and W. D. Wilson.

There are seven alternate directors: Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, N. W. S. Lewin, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and H. H. Taylor.

Rhokana's £10.7m. Profit After Tax

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., a subsidiary of Rhodesia Anglo American, Ltd., reports a profit after tax for the year to June 30 of £10,742,214 (£10,955,993), of which £1.5m. is allocated to capital expenditure and £750,000 to general reserve.

Dividends again totalled 7s. tax free on the £1 shares, of which nearly 25m. are in issue, together with £750,505 of 5½% redeemable cumulative preference shares. Fixed assets and stores appear at £36.8m., loans and advances at £6.1m., current assets less current liabilities at £1.3m., and investments at just over £1m.

Owing to a strike of three weeks production was down to 106,428 long tons (110,168 in 1960-61) but sales were up to 102,580 long tons from 99,697, and the average price realized was about £1 higher. Operating profits after tax were £6.14m. (£6.09m.).

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman and Sir Keith Acutt the deputy chairman. The other directors are Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson.

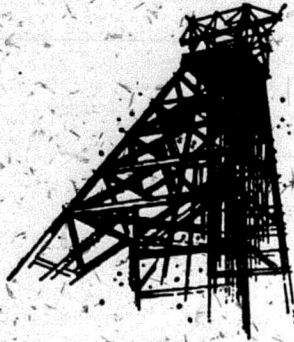
Bancroft Mines' £2.1m. Profit

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., of which the blister copper output in the year to June 30 was down from 51,775 to 41,438 long tons owing to a three weeks' strike, reports net profit at £2,121,690 (£2.67m.), of which £1.3m. is again appropriated for capital expenditure. A dividend of 7½d. less tax per 5s. unit takes £431,250.

The issued capital is £5½m. in ordinary stock units and £7½m. in 6½% redeemable participating preference shares. Fixed assets and stores total just under £23m. (£21.8m.) and current assets less current liabilities £479,906. No income tax is payable until the aggregate of net profits from the beginning of mining operations (£5.7m.) exceeds the aggregate of redeemable capital expenditure, which at the end of the year amounted to £23.3m.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Sir Keith Acutt the deputy chairman. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Crawford, Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson, and Messrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson.

There are six alternate directors: Messrs. I. M. Cowan, D. A. Etheredge, D. A. Hawkins-Dady, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson.



RESPONSIBILITIES IN A CHANGING AFRICA

R.S.T. GROUP CHAIRMAN LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Sir Ronald L. Prain, O.B.E., Chairman of the R.S.T. Group of Companies, in his annual statement to shareholders dated October 18, stated:

The year which ended on June 30 last was a significant one for the R.S.T. Group for three reasons, namely: the merger between the Rhodesian Selection Trust and Roan Antelope companies; the announcement of the decision to open up the Chambishi mine; and the completion of the expansion scheme at Mufulira.

The reasons which led the directors of R.S.T. and Roan Antelope to recommend the merger were fully set out in a circular last January, so I will not repeat them here. I would, however, stress that the merger has not only consolidated the community of interest within the group, but has strengthened the financial position of the group as a whole and has opened up a potential which I am certain could not have been achieved in any other way in today's circumstances. It will enable former shareholders of the Roan Antelope company, now in voluntary liquidation, to participate in the growth of R.S.T. which now controls all our producing mines and undeveloped properties.

The merger was approved by holders of 99.7 per cent of the R.S.T. shares voted and 97.8 per cent of the Roan shares voted, and I should like to take this opportunity to express the thanks of the directors to the shareholders of both companies for this support which enabled the merger to be put into effect as from March.

It may be of interest to record that shareholders in R.S.T. now number approximately 42,000.

In May we announced our decision to develop the Chambishi mine to produce at the rate of 25,000 long tons of copper per annum in 1967, with smaller tonnages becoming available before then. I have more to say about Chambishi later, but should like to mention here that this development represents the first fruits of the R.S.T./Roan Antelope merger.

The Mufulira expansion scheme which was completed in the past year is one of the major expansion projects undertaken in the copper producing industry in recent years; increasing the capacity of Mufulira from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of copper a year, the benefits of which are already beginning to be felt.

Throughout the year the group operated at a rate of production which was voluntarily curtailed to 80 per cent of capacity, the reasons for which I explained at some length last year. Production of copper from the group's three mines on this basis was 209,178 tons, compared with 202,041 tons in the previous year.

The fact that our total production was some 7,000 tons more than in the previous year was due to basing our production rate on the higher capacity, although during the previous year the 10 per cent curtailment was in effect for only nine months.

Since the end of the financial year we have felt it desirable in the interests of the world copper industry to increase our voluntary curtailment by a further five per cent. Further restrictions have also been announced by other world producers, some by cutting production and others by withholding copper from the market.

Group results

The consolidated profit for the year, before taxation, amounted to £12.35 million. In giving effect to the merger, the accounts show for the first time the combined results of all the companies in the group. Because of this the figure of £7.74 million for the previous year is not comparable as it is exclusive of the profits of the Roan company for that year which were, of course, reported separately to the then shareholders of that company. Of the above-mentioned profit, £11.37 million was accounted for by profits on sales of copper, and the balance of £980,000 came from net interest and net sundry revenue.

Development of Chambishi orebody

The mine, whose published ore reserves are 35 million short tons at an average grade of 3.37 per cent copper, will be started as an open pit from which will be extracted ores first of oxide, and then of sulphide, mineralisation. Capital cost of development is estimated at £7.5 million of which about £1 million has already been spent in past years on geological investigations. The additional capital will be subscribed by the existing shareholders of the Chambishi company and in the case of R.S.T. the money is expected to be found from its internal resources.

The factors which we have had to take into account in considering Chambishi are fundamentally the same as those which confronted us in 1956 when we decided on the Mufulira extension, namely the outlook for the copper market, the political development of the country in which we operate, and the provision of finance.

On the first of these we continue to have confidence in the development of the copper market on a world basis, and I should like to take this opportunity of repeating what I have said elsewhere, that this is essentially a long view, and is quite irrespective of short-term fluctuations which may develop from time to time in the industry. We also have confidence in the orderly development of the country. The position in regard to the provision of finance is very different from what it was in 1956. Overseas investors are more cautious, to the point in fact of being unwilling for the moment to invest fresh capital in this part of the world, and it is only the greater flexibility which the merger of the Roan Antelope and R.S.T. companies has given to the entire group that has enabled us to

proceed with the development of the Chambishi mine.

The development of Chambishi has been placed under the management of the Chibuluma company. In the past the interests of Chambishi have been under the supervision of R.S.T. Mine Services and I would like to pay tribute to that organisation for the efficient geological work and engineering studies which it has carried out over the years.

By the end of September the Chambishi site had been cleared of all bush and timber in preparation for the open pit.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

After summarising the political situation in the Federation, and pointing out the certainty of major changes, Sir Ronald continued:

Whatever these changes may be, however, as I have indicated in my statements of recent years, we regard our job as that of producing copper with the maximum efficiency under Central African conditions, and in doing so we must continue to bear in mind the many interests to which we are ultimately responsible. These interests include those of our shareholders, the government of our country, our employees and local communities who depend on our enterprise, the customers whom we supply, and the future growth and prosperity of the copper industry as a whole.

The interpretation of these responsibilities involves a constant re-assessment in which one factor emerges clearly, namely that we must be ready to accept change in its widest sense—change in our political and economic environment, change in our attitudes towards the traditions of the past and the requirements of the future. If we are ready to do so, and I believe our actions over the years bear witness to this, we can, I believe, look forward to the continued healthy expansion of the Northern Rhodesian mining industry under conditions where such health and expansion will remain the first consideration of government in the interests of all the people of this country.

These are extracts from the annual statement of the Chairman of the R.S.T. Group of Companies, Sir Ronald L. Prain, to shareholders, dated October 18. Copies of the full statement and annual report can be obtained from Selection Trust Limited, Rhodesian Department, Mason's Avenue, Coleman Street, London, EC2.

R S T

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Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia,
Southern Rhodesia and
Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Company Report

Chairman's Statement: RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED
Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia

Integrated Labour Force Established on the Copperbelt

SUSTAINED PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION IN MINING AND EXPLORATION

The following is from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, which has been circulated to members with the annual report and accounts:—

Political uncertainty has this year continued to be the dominating factor in the Federation. Although the Federal economy in the circumstances has shown reasonable growth and resilience, it has not advanced as I think it would have if the pattern of political progress had been clearly established. It is difficult to comment usefully on the political situation at the time of writing, as the result of the polling in the Northern Rhodesian election under the new Constitution is not yet known, the Nyasaland Conference is due to start on November 12, and an election under the new Southern Rhodesia Constitution will be held on December 14. The outcome of these three events will vitally affect the future of the Federation.

For some years I have expressed the confidence that there are the qualities among the people of these Territories which can lead to the establishment of genuinely non-racial relationships. This I still believe, and in spite of almost continuous external criticism, particularly of Southern Rhodesia, the progress in the year has been considerable. We have shown our faith in the future by a sustained programme of expansion in our mining operations, by continuing widespread and expensive exploration for minerals in Central Africa, and by adding substantially to investments outside our main mining sphere. Virtually all the interests of Rhodesian Anglo American are within the Federation.

Profits and Investments

Our Company's results for the year under review were very much in line with the previous year. The profit for the year of £7,318,677 before tax was, in fact, slightly higher. It reflects a saving of £116,000 in interest from the surrender of loan stock in payment for shares taken up under option rights, and a net reduction of £51,000 in our income from investments mainly owing to reduced dividends from Bancroft and Broken Hill. It was necessary in this year's accounts to make the relatively large tax provision, compared with previous years, of £119,960 as a result of changes in the Federal tax laws.

During the financial year 497,543 options to subscribe for shares at 80s. were exercised, and our issued share capital thus increased by £248,771 and the share premium account by £1,741,401. Almost all these options were exercised by the surrender of loan stock, and the amount of stock outstanding at June, 1962, was reduced to £1,963,855. After the exercise of further options since the end of the year 331,318 remain outstanding and rights in respect of them expire in March of next year.

Our investments showed a net increase of £1,809,490, after writing off £159,737 mostly in respect of interests in prospecting companies. The largest single new investment was a loan of £500,000 to the Federal Govern-

ment, which forms part of loans totalling £5.1m. being made over a period of twelve years by companies in the Anglo American Corporation Group in Rhodesia, to assist and accelerate the development of the Federation's resources particularly in the rural economy. In view of the Group's special responsibilities in Northern Rhodesia at least £2m. is to be spent there. In addition to following up our investments in the Rhodesia Broken Hill and Bancroft mines, we have taken an important interest in the development of the Southern Rhodesian lowveld by acquiring a shareholding at a cost of £287,500 in Hippo Valley Estates, with an option to take up further shares by October, 1964.

Dividends

We have this year transferred £1.5m. to general reserve which now stands at £10.75m. and we have recommended a final dividend of 6s. per stock unit which with the interim dividend of 2s. maintained our total dividend at 8s. for the year. Our net current assets at the year end amounted to £4.3m. and so we remain well placed to follow up investments and to continue to play our part in the economic development of the country.

Throughout the financial year the copper producing companies of the Anglo American Corporation Group continued their policy of withholding about 10 per cent. of planned production from the market. In July of this year these companies and the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of companies decided to increase the cuts in production or sales to a total of 15 per cent. These cuts, together with cuts by a number of producers in other parts of the world, have been an important factor in keeping the cash price on the London Metal Exchange stable at about £234 per ton for the last nine months. As in the past, we shall decide according to prevailing circumstances whether to withhold copper from the market or to cut production.

The amount spent on fixed assets by the copper companies of the Anglo American Corporation Group during the past year amounted to £4.72m. At Nchanga the major extensions to the surface plant are progressing well. Rhokana continued with the development and equipment of a sub-vertical shaft at Mindola and of the South Orebody shaft. From our holdings in these two companies we derive the most important part of our revenue. Both companies had satisfactory years and maintained their dividends.

Bancroft

At Bancroft work continued on sinking the No. 3 shaft and when this is connected with No. 1 shaft and the area dewatered, it is hoped to increase annual production to about 63,000 tons of copper. The company had another difficult year. Mill head grade dropped by 0.23 per cent. to 3.59 per cent. and this, together with the loss of output resulting from the three weeks' strike of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade

Union which took place in May, reduced primary production by about 7,000 tons. At the same time costs rose because of the use of increased pumping capacity to intensify the dewatering programme. To assist in financing the capital programme £1.3m. was appropriated from profits, and the dividend was halved.

Labour Relations

This has been an extremely important year in the field of labour relations in Northern Rhodesia. In July the mining companies of our Group, together with those of the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, reached a settlement in the long-protracted negotiations with the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union on wages and related matters arising from the proposals for advancement of African employees in the industry. This closed a remarkable chapter which opened with the first agreement on advancement reached in 1955 with the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, and has now after many difficulties resulted in a uniform wage structure for the industry's entire labour force, in place of the traditional dual system.

The agreement with the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union provided for an increase in basic wages at a flat rate of 1s. 6d. per shift and improvements in the conditions relating to shift differential and leave. It incorporates also, other than in the event of a major economic upheaval, a standstill until January 31, 1964.

This settlement was followed in September, after a further period of negotiations, by agreement between the companies and the Mines African Staff Association, which provided increases for staff employees particularly in the lower categories. Shift differential and leave were also adjusted, and a standstill until 31 March, 1964, was accepted.

There is thus the foundation of a period of freedom from industrial disputes on wage demands. This should give us the opportunity we need to concentrate our attention on the problems of reorganisation necessitated by the establishment within our industry of an integrated labour force. These cannot be tackled energetically and objectively except in conditions of harmony and confidence. We should now be able to move away from the distinction inherent in the past industrial history of Northern Rhodesia, between employees of European and African origin. We must progressively come to think and act in relation to our employees on grounds of skill, job content and responsibility alone.

Education and Training

The copperbelt has become one of the world's major mining centres, capable of producing 625,000 tons of copper a year, equivalent to about 13½ per cent. of world output. To keep this industry competitive with other producers—particularly in view of the fact that

it is situated some 1,500 miles from the nearest seaport—requires continuous improvement in mining and metallurgical techniques applicable to local conditions. This demands substantial numbers of highly qualified men, many with degrees or technical qualifications, backed up by a supervisory staff of whom the majority have completed at least normal secondary schooling. The proportion of the total strength of our employees who have been to secondary school is still very small, and the majority have had little formal education. At present there is a very wide gap in the educational standards of the different sections of the community in Northern Rhodesia. We are doing all we can to bridge this gap on the Copperbelt but it is clear that for many years the industry must look mainly to Europeans for the technical qualifications it needs.

It is our policy to provide all our employees with the best opportunity to develop their talents and skills. The education and training programmes in which we are involved with the rest of the industry are therefore of great significance. The Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust, established by the copper-mining companies in 1960, has already ensured by the provision of £2m. towards classroom and other facilities that thousands of children are at primary schools, and many hundreds at secondary schools who would not otherwise have secured places. Similarly there is to be an expansion of technical, vocational, commercial and adult education on a non-racial basis in Northern Rhodesia as a result of a comprehensive survey which has been carried out in this field.

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The deepest shaft yet sunk on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia is on the Roan Antelope mine. It has reached its final depth of 4,054 feet.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya has obtained a contract of almost £2m.—its largest—to supply extract to North, Central and South America in the next year and a half.

Minerals Separation, Ltd., which has large mining interests in Rhodesia, has declared an interim dividend of 6d. per share less tax in respect of the year to December 31 next.

United African Explorations, Ltd., are paying 10% and a bonus of 5% for the year to September 30, against 10% of the previous year. Net profit after tax was £9,837 (£6,063).

O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., incorporated in South Africa, and trading also in Rhodesia, reports consolidated net profit after tax for the year ended June 30 at £2,020,472, against £1,956,154 in the previous year.

Metal Industries, Ltd., of which Sir Charles Westlake is chairman, reports approximate profit after tax, depreciation, and other charges for the 26 weeks to September 30 at £580,000, compared with £547,000 in the corresponding period of 1961. The interim dividend of 6% is repeated. Last year's final dividend was 9%.

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Company Report**Rhokana Corporation Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Stability of Copper Price in 1962**Importance of Investment Income**

The following is from the review by Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the chairman, which has been circulated to members with the annual report and accounts:—

Operations at Rhokana were satisfactory notwithstanding the three week's strike by the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Trade Union in May. As a result of an improvement in metallurgical recovery combined with a reduction in stockpiled concentrate tonnage, primary production of copper for the year was expected to total about 113,000 long tons, in spite of a small reduction in the milling rate, but the strike limited the total output to 106,428 long tons compared with 110,168 long tons in 1960-61.

Operating Results

The total tonnage sold for the year was 102,680 long tons compared with 99,696 long tons the previous year. The average price realised for electro copper was £232 per ton, an increase of £1 on the average for 1960/61. The additional revenue derived from the higher tonnage and price was however largely offset by a small increase in normal working costs and an expenditure of £0.28m. attributable to the strike. The operating profit for the year amounted to £9.62m. and after providing £3.48m. for taxation, the net operating profit was £6.14m. compared with £6.09m. last year.

Including income from investments of £4.6m., the total net profit for the year was £10.74m. The directors have appropriated £1.5m. for capital expenditure, placed £0.75m. to general reserve and recommended a final dividend of 5s. 6d. (net) per unit of ordinary and "A" stock, which together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d., gives the same total distribution of 7s. (net) per unit as in the previous two years.

Investment Income

Our investment income is at present mainly derived from a 33.6 per cent. holding in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited, which with an annual output approaching 200,000 long tons of copper is the second largest producer in the world, and from a 26.56 per cent. interest in Mufulira Copper Mines Limited, a Rhodesian Selection Trust Group company which this year completed the major expansion scheme designed to increase its annual output to 150,000 long tons. The increase of 1s. 2.4d. in the recent final dividend for the year ended June 30, 1962, of 3s. 7.2d. (net) per share recommended by the Mufulira board is an indication of the improved income which may be expected from this source in future.

Approximately £1.25m. has so far accrued in dividends from Bancroft Mines Limited, which is currently engaged on a major capital programme aimed at increasing its annual output to about 63,000 long tons of copper. Bancroft has had to face severe operating difficulties in its short life. These are still considerable and it appears unlikely that our income from this

source will increase until the present expansion programme is completed.

During the year under review Chibuluma Mines Limited, a company in the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group which started producing in 1956, paid the final instalment of a £5m. loan from the United States Government. Now that this obligation has been met we can expect to receive a return on our 26.68 per cent. holding in Chibuluma.

Plans for Chambishi

We also have important interests in three other companies of the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, Baluba Mines Limited, Chambishi Mines Limited and Chisangwa Mines Limited, which have so far been engaged in prospecting large areas adjacent to the existing Northern Rhodesia copper mines. Earlier this year the directors of Chambishi announced plans to bring the mine into production at the rate of 25,000 long tons per annum by 1967 at an estimated cost of £6.6m. We have undertaken to provide over the next five years £1.76m., our pro rata share of the estimated cost, and we will thereby maintain our 26.68 per cent. interest in Chambishi.

In December, 1961, we undertook to provide up to £1.45m. of loans totalling £5.1m. by the Anglo American Corporation Group in Rhodesia to assist in the rural development of the Federation, of which a minimum of £2m. is to be spent in Northern Rhodesia in view of the Group's special responsibilities to and interests in the Territory. We have so far advanced £0.43m. of these rural development loans and the balance is to be provided in annual instalments over the next 11 years.

Copper Market

The policy announced in October, 1960, of withholding 10 per cent. of total planned production from the market was maintained until July 1, 1962, when the copper mines of the Anglo American Corporation Group decided to increase their production and/or sales cuts by a further 5 per cent. Cuts have also been announced by certain other producers and these measures, taking into account losses in production through strikes in North and South America, the Federation and elsewhere, should serve to restore the balance between supply and demand.

During the year the stability of the cash price for electrolytic copper on the London Metal Exchange has been a significant feature. We believe that this stability is welcomed by producers and consumers alike and is in the best interests of copper generally. I am confident that world copper consumption will continue to increase and we are well placed to take advantage of any upturn in demand.

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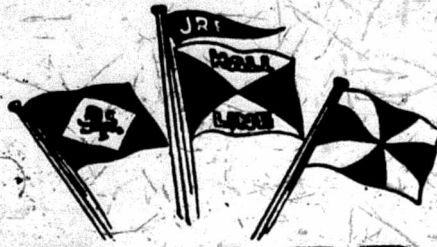
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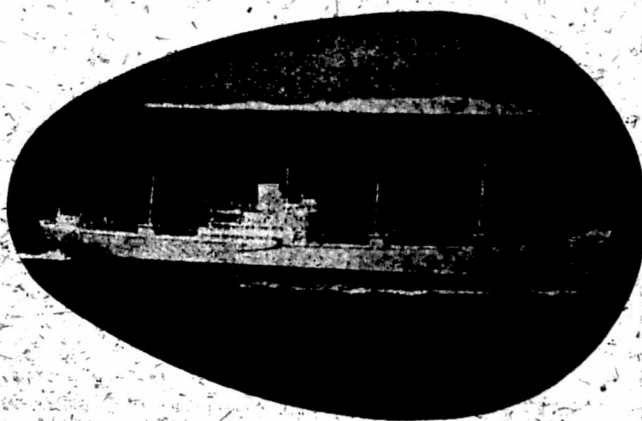
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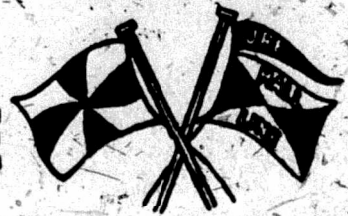
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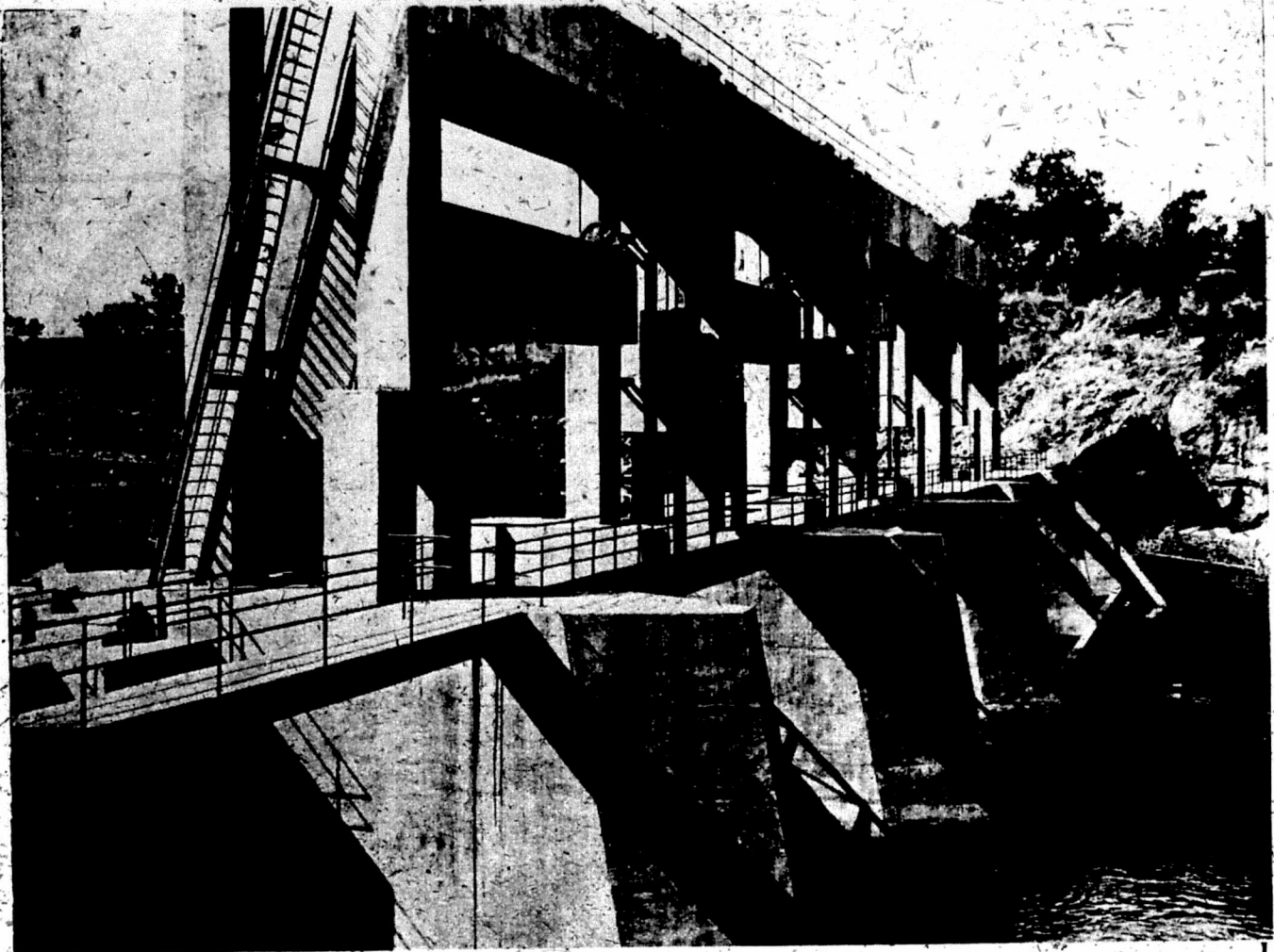
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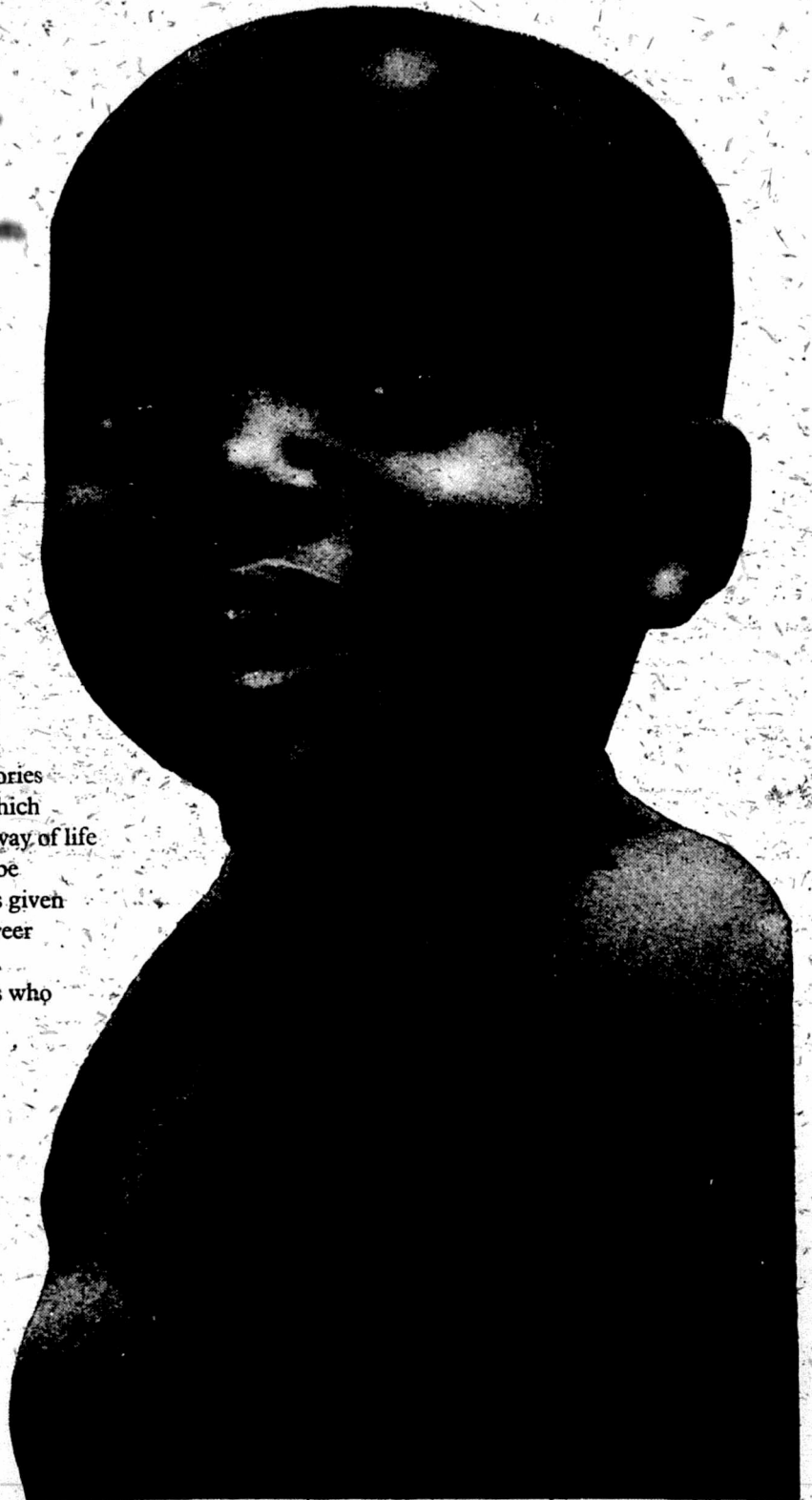
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NYASALAND'S SECESSION from the Federation, though not once mentioned during the constitutional conference in London which ended last Friday, was the real issue at stake, and there can be no doubt that an understanding was reached in private between Mr. R. A. Butler, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs, and Dr. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party, who has campaigned for fully a decade to get his country out of what he calls "this stupid Federation". If he had not received assurances which he deemed satisfactory—and which are therefore bound to be detrimental to the Federation—he would certainly have behaved very differently. The continuing good humour of a man who so easily reaches flash-point was ominous. So is Mr. Butler's air of satisfaction. It would be very naïve to imagine that it bodes well for the millions of Africans who, as wards of Britain and Southern Rhodesia for some seventy years, should have been safeguarded against premature abandonment merely because it has suited defeatist politicians in the United Kingdom to shuffle out of the Colonial responsibilities which an unalert nation placed in their hands.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Macmillan Government has been its cynical disregard for the principles of the party which it purports to represent and its scandalous and callous breach of its own pledges and those of previous Ministries, particularly in connexion with Africa. Having wrecked Kenya, and dispossessed the Crown of its trusteeship for Tanganyika and Uganda long before that act could be for the general benefit of the inhabitants of those countries, a deplorably submissive Cabinet—untroubled by

an astonishingly obedient party in the House of Commons and a tragically apathetic Press and public—is now ready to betray the Federation. The manœuvring is already far advanced, and there are certain to be quick developments, which will show much less concern for the responsible elements in society, white and black, than for the excited and excitable African nationalist extremists who, though they have flourished on intimidation and capitalized violence, are nevertheless permitted to parade themselves as dedicated servants of the doctrine of non-violence. That Ministers in Britain should accept this fantastic and dangerous pretence is outrageous. They have even been allowed to extenuate Mau Mau—and, most monstrous political surrender of all, elevate the convicted leader of that foul conspiracy against the Queen's peace to the rank of a Minister, well knowing the risk of the yet more despicable possibility that the man might thereby emerge as Chief Minister in the land on which his movement sought and still seeks to inflict its dictatorship. This is the dark background to the struggle for the preservation in suitably modified form of a Federation which has never had the staunch British backing which it was promised and had the right to expect.

Fortunately, it has had in crisis after crisis the stout championship of Sir Roy Welensky. Being an excellent judge of political weather, he will know that the State committed to his care is about to be struck by another hurricane

Frank Admission of Dictatorship.

(and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the first paper anywhere to predict that the wind of change of which Mr. Macmillan spoke languidly in Cape Town would be lashed by his irresponsibility to gale force in many parts of Africa). The Federal Government will not be lulled into

a false sense of security by the recent placid proceedings in Marlborough House. That explosions were avoided is naturally to be welcomed, as is a result which is as good as could be expected in the circumstances. The Constitution agreed is, however, of merely temporary significance, for in a few months it will be discarded for a document which, while prescribing the conditions for Nyasaland's independence, will have only such validity as the African Government of a one-party State may care to accord it. That Nyasaland is already under dictatorial control is obvious to all except the wilfully blind. Indeed—though, so far as we know, not one newspaper in this country has thought the point worth mentioning—Dr. Banda emphasized that fact at the closing public session of the conference. Having candidly admitted that he is two conflicting personalities in the one skin, he quickly added that his "boys" (his customary term for the African Ministers and other members of the Legislative Council) do what they are told, and that Nyasaland will act as he decides "because Kamuzu knows best". Could there have been a more direct admission of dictatorship? Yet, we repeat, there has not been one word of comment in the British Press on words which make nonsense of the loudly trumpeted idea of "democratic freedom".

Though Press and Parliament have to their discredit reached the stage of unconcern in these matters, they must not expect the Prime Minister and chief trustee of the Federation to take so phlegmatic, obtuse, and despicable a view. Finesse and double-talk leading to betrayal, as nakedly exemplified in the case of Kenya, will have a very different reception in Central Africa, which has the great good fortune to be led by a man of stout heart who will stick to his principles and battle for what he believes to be right—and, if driven to that extremity, tell the world in the plainest terms of the pledges broken by the United Kingdom Government and a whole series of dishonourable operations which so staunch a Tory as Lord Salisbury epitomized as unscrupulous (that being his considered summary of Mr. Iain Macleod's dealings with the Federal area). Whether combat *à outrance* is joined in the immediate future will depend upon the United Kingdom Cabinet, and especially upon Mr. Butler, whose confidence in himself in regard to Central Africa may have been quickened by the developments of the past few weeks.

Sir Roy Welensky Will Fight Back.

By early February Dr. Banda is to be installed as Prime Minister of Nyasaland, with the understanding that his country will become completely independent later in the year. It was with those few months of transition that the London Conference dealt.

Explosion Possible Before Christmas.

What now matters is how quickly the official recognition of the right of self-government is to be followed by a United Kingdom announcement formally acknowledging Nyasaland's right to secede from the Federation. Having received that assurance privately (as we have no doubt he has), Dr. Banda is bound to expect public confirmation. One of the Government's senior law officers has declared that the United Kingdom has the sole right to authorize secession by one or more of the federated territories. The Federal Government, on the other hand, has been advised by one of the greatest constitutional authorities in this country that that interpretation is unsound, and Federal Ministers must therefore reject the idea that Britain's spokesmen have unilateral rights of decision about the continued existence of the Federation. Nevertheless, we hazard the forecast that Mr. Butler, having committed himself to the Malawi Congress Party, will disclose his attitude in the House of Commons this side of Christmas, thus confronting the Federal Government with a most serious *fait accompli*, instead of engaging in that genuine consultation which is prescribed by the Federal Constitution, and for which a visit to the Federation in January was planned. If a statement be made before the Christmas recess, Mr. Butler may argue, much of the anger will die away in the holiday period, and subsequent negotiations will be made easier. Any such assumption seriously underestimates the riposte to be expected from Sir Roy Welensky.

Statements Worth Noting

"The dynamic concept of the United Nations placed at the service of new forms of co-operation and international action has been felt more in the field of colonialism than in others, so much so that it is said that colonial empires are lost in New York"—Dr. Carlos Velazquez of Uruguay, addressing the General Assembly.

"Voluntary service overseas started in 1958, and since then about 600 volunteers have gone overseas to 50 countries for a year or more in projects ranging from teaching (60%) to community and rural development and social work. Volunteers have increased from 18 in 1958 to 250 this year"—Mr. Dennis Vosper, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, addressing an international conference in Puerto Rico on "Human Skills in the Decade of Development".

Notes By The Way

Misrepresentation

A SORRY STORY of misrepresentation is revealed by the correspondence issued at the week-end by the High Commissioner in London for the Federation and recorded on other pages of this issue. Responsibility for having authorized publication of a seriously misleading advertisement has been accepted by Canon Collins, whose recklessness extended to the use of the names of people who had not approved, or even seen, the statements which they were made to appear to sponsor. One whose name was thus exploited without his authority was Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Socialist Opposition in the House of Commons. Another was a well-known and highly respected Roman Catholic priest in London, who has said that he would not have endorsed the charges made against the Government of Southern Rhodesia if he had been consulted; in protest, he has asked that his name shall never again be used in connexion with any appeal for the Defence and Aid Fund. Strangely enough, an explanatory letter from 22 of the 38 original signatories does not even mention the appropriation of names without consent. Nor does a letter from six others. Canon Collins is similarly silent, apologizing only for what he admits to be inaccuracies, and declaring that he has no intention of furthering the work of the fund "at the expense of integrity".

Reckless Use of Names

HAS HE FOUND his associates, people of substantial influence, so indifferent to the use (or misuse) of their names that he can assume almost automatic acceptance for any draft which he may circulate? In at least some cases no opportunity was given of agreeing or disagreeing. In some other cases it was apparently assumed on both sides that the draft was acceptable and use of the name permissible unless the organizer was notified to the contrary. That suggests astonishing negligence for such an arrangement is obviously no satisfactory safeguard to those to whom a statement may be posted. It may miscarry in the mail. It may arrive when some are travelling, and so not reach them for quite a time.

What Ought to be Done

THOSE WHO HAD AGREED that their approval might be assumed if they did not ask to be omitted from a published list of supporters have had a sharp and richly merited lesson, which should cause them to be much more circumspect. Southern Rhodesia, however, has been seriously maligned, and the apologies were made cannot be expected to erase from the memory of many people the extremely damaging impression created by the advertisement. Now that they know that their appeal included seriously misleading statements, the signatories should be concerned to discover whether people who sent money to the fund in response to the advertisement were misled by the advertisement. All such contributors ought surely to be sent copies of the instructions now issued, and should be asked whether their donations are to be returned or may be retained. Unless that is done it might be argued that money had been raised by misrepresentation.

Glory and Grandeur

AFTER HIS DEFEAT in the South African by-election Mr. Angus Maude, the official Conservative candidate, said some bitter things, especially about the former Conservative Member for the constituency, Lord Windley

brooke, who has gone to the House of Lords as the Earl of Sandwich, and who gave strong support to an Independent Conservative whose sole purpose was to campaign against United Kingdom entry to the European Common Market on anything like the present terms. During the campaign Mr. Maude was reported to have shouted at Empire Loyalists who heckled him: "You people have not the wit to see the glory and the grandeur of what is happening". That was his reply to the taunt that his party had betrayed the Empire and infamously compromised with the Mau Mau leader. Whatever the Tory candidate (of whom Mr. Macleod, wrecker of Kenya, spoke highly), may think, few people in East Africa, black or white, will see "glory and grandeur" in the truckling to Kenyatta and his ilk which has marked the disastrous Macblundellism of the past three years. Mr. Maude, an experienced journalist and former M.P., until recently edited one of the leading newspapers in Australia. Can he imagine that anyone in that robust community will think the more of him for his amazingly stupid remark?

Malawi Badges Discarded

MALAWI DELEGATES to the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London sported the party tie and lapel badges of Dr. Banda at the opening public session. At the closing session last Friday all except Mr. Chiume, a bitterly anti-European racist, appeared without the Malawi neckwear. Mr. Chokani also left off the Banda badge. Mr. Sattar Sacranie wore neither badge nor party tie.

Paleozoic

MR. CHUMBE, Minister of Education and Social Development in Nyasaland, is fond of the word "paleozoic" which he works into his speeches from time to time. The latest *Hanover* reports him as having referred to "journalistics whose mental breakfast is confusion, whose academic lunch is rumour-mongering, whose intellectual supper is paleozoic gnaw". By contrast, the Africans of Nyasaland were described in the next sentence as "black images of God".

Ticket for Moscow

A SECRET VISIT to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika told a private gathering in London the other day that African boys who did well in the school Certificate examination could count nowadays on being offered a choice of good jobs by the banks, oil companies, or other commercial or industrial concerns, many of which take a good deal of trouble to give bright young men a start in life. Those who did less well in the examination found little competition from the banks, but a reasonable prospect of being offered a scholarship at some university in the United States. They were offered or narrowly escaped offers were very likely to be offered a ticket to Moscow. It is a very sorry world which gives scholarships, as in the last year, but to hundreds of second class or fourth-year students the speaker did not say is that in Kenya scholarships in the U.S.A. and tickets to the East Coast are still sought by politicians prominent in the national Kenya African National Union, and that there is some free talk amongst of more equitable distribution of the national opportunities between white people, black and black, but it very convenient to explain the failure and non-fulfillment, who are often really awarded that which is better opportunities.

Final Speeches of Nyasaland Constitutional Conference

Unanimous Accord on Forward-Looking Proposals: Further Problems Ahead

MR. R. A. BUTLER, First Secretary of State, said at the final meeting of the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference at Marlborough House, London, S.W.1, on Friday last, November 23:—

"It has been a great honour for me to preside at this historic conference. The course of the proceedings and the statesmanship which has been shown on all sides have fully maintained the traditions of Marlborough House as the new conference centre of the Commonwealth.

"We have been engaged in framing a Constitution conferring self-government upon Nyasaland. It is very satisfactory to be able to say that we have reached unanimous agreement. I am sure that the constitutional arrangements which have been endorsed by the whole conference will serve the territory well in the next phase.

"The success of the conference is largely due to the co-operation which I, as chairman, have enjoyed, and I am grateful to you all. Dr. Banda, leader of the majority party, said in our opening session that he had come here to take. This he has certainly done; but in doing so he has shown a notable breadth of view and a spirit of co-operation.

First Prime Minister

"The constitutional proposals which we are announcing provide for Cabinet government under the leadership of a Prime Minister in Nyasaland for the first time in its history. Politics is, of course, an inexact science, and I should not chance my arm. I am, however, prepared to gamble on the strength of my long and varied political experience and hazard a guess that when the time comes the Governor will in all probability find himself looking to Dr. Banda to fill that honoured position.

"Mr. Blackwood has generously acknowledged the aspirations of the majority of the people of Nyasaland whilst at the same time representing with considerable patience and skill the interests of the minority. The plan for the Bill of Rights which has emerged owes much to his legal acumen, and I am sure it will be a source of confidence to those whom he and his fellow delegates represent.

"We are all grateful for the valuable contribution made by Sir Glyn Jones, the Governor, and his officials, to whose advice and guidance we owe so much. I paid tribute in my opening speech to the Governor's wisdom and patience. It is most heartening for me to know that he will be at the helm as we embark on this new constitutional voyage.

"We have also been grateful to Mr. Cameron, who from his own viewpoint has made a special contribution to our deliberations.

"All delegates will wish me to express their gratitude to the officials and advisers who have given us the benefit of their experience and knowledge, and to the administrative and secretarial staff who have served us so well.

"We all realize that the constitutional arrangements on which we have agreed leave further problems to be solved. They are, however, a substantial measure of advance and look forward to future progress.

"We can justifiably take pride and satisfaction from the fact that at this conference we have worked together to reach an amicable agreement. I feel sure that the same spirit will inspire the efforts of all the people of Nyasaland as they move forward into the future. I wish all the delegates who have been here this month

a safe and happy return to their beautiful country, and look forward to my next visit to Nyasaland."

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, said in the course of a short speech:—

"The rôle of a Governor in plenary sessions of conferences such as this is largely to be seen and not heard. Such influence as he may exercise on the proceedings is for the most part appropriately confined to raising an eyebrow or a kick under the table.

Substantial Advance

"We have produced with singular and even unprecedented expedition an agreed report which provides for a substantial constitutional advance. This has entailed much hard and concentrated work on the part of everyone. It bespeaks a quite remarkable performance by those who have been responsible for the documentation of our efforts. The administrative and secretarial staff deserve both our gratitude and our admiration. All this has entailed long hours of hard work for them.

"The same, of course, is true of the delegates. I have attended many interesting discussions with you, sir, and with the delegates during the past two weeks. Indeed, if I may borrow and adapt a remark of Disraeli, one might almost attribute the great success of the conference to our severally talking politics after dinner.

"I associate myself most sincerely with the tributes which have been paid to Dr. Banda, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Cameron, and their colleagues. At the outset Dr. Banda described himself as here to take what was his by right of conquest at the ballot-box. He has nonetheless been magnanimous in his victory.

"Mr. Blackwood and his delegates have—as I think Dr. Banda would be the first to agree—proved most constructive and helpful. Much, indeed, is due to Mr. Blackwood for the success of this conference. The position of an opposition party on such an occasion can never be enviable. The Lord is traditionally on the side of the big battalions. Inevitably, the outcome falls short of the opposition's hopes, though possibly not their expectations. Inevitably, too, it must be seen that if not actually disgruntled at the outcome they are very far from being grunted.

A Controlled Canter

"That this conference can be counted a considerable success, that we have brought forth an agreed report providing for very considerable constitutional advance in Nyasaland, are matters for which we have in very truth to thank you personally, sir. I am sure all the delegates would wish to join me in paying tribute to the wisdom, humanity, and acumen with which you have guided our affairs. You have exercised upon us a kindly discipline, preferring the prod of the spur to the lash. As a result we have not proceeded on our course at a furious gallop so much as at a controlled canter.

"It is now for us to return to Nyasaland and transmute this exercise on paper into the realities of good government on the ground. This will not be an easy task, but it will be immeasurably worthwhile. The task represents a challenge which can be met only by good will, co-operation, unselfishness, and sheer hard work on the part of all the communities in Nyasaland.

"If we can take back and nurture in the territory the friendliness, the good will, and the willingness to work together which have been the feature of our endeavours here, we shall indeed make quick progress towards our goal. I pray for our success, and that we shall not be found wanting. Upon our success will depend the prosperity, welfare, and happiness of some three million people who have put their trust in us and whose home is in Nyasaland."

DR. BANDA started by confessing to not knowing what to say nor how to say "what little I have to say". Then he spoke for 15 minutes.

MR. BUTLER and the Governor had each taken six minutes. **MR. BLACKWOOD** was to take exactly the same time, and **MR. CAMERON** five minutes.

DR. BANDA said:—

"When I came here I said I had come to take. I am going back with what I came to take, but in going home I go with a feeling of delight, of having come to know a great man, the First Secretary of State. When he was first appointed to the office of Minister in charge of Central African Affairs I

was a bit worried, because papers in Southern Rhodesia claimed him as their own friend, which meant that he was not a friend of the African.

"But when he came to Nyasaland I began to think that I had always been right in not believing what the papers say, because as soon as I met the First Secretary of State and had a few words with him, it became clear that he was not at all a friend of any one particular racial group in Central Africa, but of all the people of Central Africa, including my own people, the Africans of Nyasaland. We had talks. I did not hide anything from the Secretary of State. He understood my desires, my aspirations, which were the desires of my people.

When I came here, I knew of course that his task in giving me what I wanted was not easy, because there are other people who have their own ideas about Nyasaland and the Africans of Nyasaland. But I am very, very very glad to tell everyone here that I go back home very, very happy.

Tributes have been paid to me by the First Secretary of State and my own Governor; but I must say at once that the success of this conference is due chiefly to the First Secretary of State himself, secondly to the Governor, thirdly to Mr. Blackwood, fourthly to Mr. Cameron, and fifthly my own boys—whom I keep under strict control.

Pig-Headed

"You see, sir, and gentlemen, there are two sides to my nature: the good side, the reasonable side, and the bad side, the unreasonable and pig-headed side. But you, sir, have drawn out of me that side which is good and reasonable. You have drawn that side to the front and pushed that other side which is bad, pig-headed and unreasonable to the back, back, and still back. I am a person like that. His Excellency knows that: that when I am dealing with reasonable people I can be very, very reasonable, but when I am dealing with unreasonable people, pig-headed people, I too know how to be pig-headed.

"So, sir, the success of this conference is due to you. I know that we have not finished everything. We have not solved all the problems, but I am not afraid of those problems now because as long as I have you to deal with here I know we can get somewhere.

"What is important to me now is that, as I told my people, I was coming here to a conference to end conferences, and I am going back knowing that there will be no more conferences. What there is between us to be solved later on will be between the two Governments, Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Nyasaland, and I hope, sir, between yourself and me because we are friends, we understand each other, we understand each other's problems and difficulties. We can talk as one friend to another, one man to another.

"I also want to thank the Governor. He has been most helpful to me and my group. We have known each other since 1960. He came to see me at Gwelo. He had not been in Nyasaland a month before he came to see me. He and I are colleagues now.

"I must also pay tribute to Mr. Blackwood. He and I have quarrelled. Probably we shall continue to quarrel. Since we became members of the Legislative Council together, he and I have worked together very well in the Legislative Council. Of course, I say hard things about him, and I probably will do so again, but we understand each other. I understand the kind of people he has to lead and what they want. So I try and meet him half-way, as he understands my problems also. I regard Mr. Blackwood as my colleague across the table, while my boys here are my colleagues on the same side of the table.

"I know, sir, in giving us this Constitution you have certain things in your mind about which you are not sure, or you may not be sure, or about which people in this country may not be sure. You may be sure yourself because we have had talks, but it is the people in this country.

Bridging the Racial Gap

"I refer now to the problem of the civil servants and the minority. I have said it time and time again in Nyasaland: that we are not out to localize or Africanize the Service just for the sake of localization or Africanization at the expense of efficiency. I repeat here, sir, to you and your top civil servants, that those men whom you have in Nyasaland need not worry. We want them to work with us. All we say is that civil servants must be civil servants and not politicians. They must be administrators and not legislators, as they were at one time.

"The question of the minority—and by 'minority' in Nyasaland is meant European. Mr. Blackwood will be the first to admit that when I first came to Nyasa-

land in 1958—July 6, 1958, to be exact—I said that I had come back home, among other things, to act as a bridge between the races, between the Europeans and the Asians on the one hand and my own people, the Africans, on the other. Europeans did not believe me. They called me an extremist, an agitator, and all kinds of phrases.

"But I hope that by now Mr. Blackwood at least, and Mr. Little, Mr. Morgan and others like him, will know that I meant what I said, because as most people in Central Africa know, since I came back from Gwelo I have made it possible for the Europeans and the Africans and the Asians and the Coloureds in Nyasaland to work together, to live as friends, neighbours and fellow citizens. Therefore, I can assure you that minorities need not worry about anything in Nyasaland. We welcome them.

"My quarrel when I went back home in 1958 was not with the Europeans as such, or with the British as such—not at all—but with a political system which in my view was unjust, a political system which gave power to the minority to rule and lord it over the majority. Now that you have rectified that kind of system and have given power to the majority, why should I and my people be against the Europeans, be against the British? No, sir, we have no quarrel any longer between us. We are friends now, and I assure you—and through you, H.M. Government and through H.M. Government the people of this country—that we have nothing against Europeans in Nyasaland.

Black Man's Country

"All we say is that Nyasaland is a black man's country on a black man's continent, and we the Africans are in the majority. This being the case, we must rule. We must run the political show, even if we make mistakes and burn our fingers. I believe that you cannot learn anything except by doing it. What would you say to a man in Britain who said: 'My son, I want you to be an expert tennis player but you must not touch the racket until you get to Wimbledon'?"

"My place to learn the game of politics and administration is in Zomba with my boys. I have to have these boys in Zomba with me to learn the art and science of government. I am glad that you realize this. You are not one of those who say: 'Banda, you want self-government. You haven't got educated men. You haven't got the experienced men'. How can I get the experienced men unless I have these boys in the Legislative Council and in the Cabinet? That is the way to gain experience.

"Kamuzu Knows Best"

"Therefore, sir, I want to thank you very much indeed for giving me this opportunity to learn how to govern, and I can tell you that I am not at all afraid because I lead people who trust me, and I have a team of brilliant young men. I am not afraid of these boys here. I can face them against any team across the Zambezi or across the Limpopo without fear. My boys are intelligent. They know what they want because their Kamuzu knows what they want.

"As you have seen here, you need not fear once you and I agree on anything. You can expect that thing to be carried out because in the Malawi Congress Party there is no question of divided leadership, and in Nyasaland they say 'The doctor knows best; their Kamuzu knows best'. So do not be afraid of giving me anything, because whatever you give me I am going to use it, not for the benefit of the African only, but the Europeans and the Coloureds also. Whatever agreement is

(Continued on page 290)

Signatories Apologize for False Statements About S. Rhodesia

Some Names Used Without Knowledge or Consent of Those Concerned

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the only publication in this country to criticize the advertisement of The Defence and Aid Fund when it appeared in the *Observer* and other journals.

In our issue of November 8 the whole Notes By The Way page was devoted to examination of the inaccuracies and innuendoes of a statement which bore the signature of many men and women prominent in public life in the United Kingdom.

The advertisement also appeared in the *Spectator*, *New Statesman*, and *Church Times*. The signatories were:—

Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Sir Gerald Barry, Lord Boothby, Sir Maurice Bowra, Mr. George Brown, M.P., Sir Jock Campbell, the Rt. Rev. Edward F. Carpenter, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Canon L. J. Collins, the Rev. T. Corbishley, S.J., Mr. Frank Cousins, Mr. T. E. N. Driberg, M.P., Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., M.P., Mr. John Freeman, Mr. Hugh Gaitskill, M.P., Mr. Gerald Gardiner, Q.C., Mr. Victor Gollancz.

The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, Bishop of Manchester, Mr. J. Grimond, M.P., Sir Kenneth Grubb, Mr. R. J. Gunter, M.P., Sir Stephen King-Hall, Mr. Christopher Hollis, the Earl of Listowel, the Earl of Longford, Mr. Humphrey Lyttleton, the Very Rev. George F. Macleod, Lord Poole, Mr. J. B. Priestley, the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, the Rt. Rev. W. G. H. Simon, Bishop of Llandaff, Colonel David Stirling, Mrs. Mary Stocks, Colonel Laurens van der Post, Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., the Rt. Rev. Roger Wilson, Bishop of Chichester, the Rt. Rev. J. L. Wilson, Bishop of Birmingham, and Dr. Leslie Weatherhead.

Claims Against Which High Commissioner Protested

The advertisement stated that:—

- (1). The purpose of the Fund is to provide legal defence for those in Southern Africa accused of offending against racialist legislation, and to aid their families and dependants.
- (2). The Southern Rhodesian Government persists in banning all legitimate African opposition to its racialist policies.
- (3). The African accused cannot rely on receiving justice in the courts.
- (4). Hundreds of Africans have been arrested, and lack of adequate legal representation and of money for bail condemns many of them to remain in prison on remand.
- (5). Their families are left without a bread-winner.
- (6). One of the detainees [who has now been identified as Mr. George Nyandoro] is stated to be in prison and unable to get satisfactory treatment for his illness, and it is alleged that his wife and seven children are living in poverty and distress.
- (7). Hundreds of thousands of people in Britain who see in racial intolerance a shocking disregard for Christian and liberal principles can do something practical, immediate, and of healing import in respect of the situation in Southern Rhodesia by sending money to the Defence and Aid Fund.

Sir Albert Robinson, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, wrote to all the signatories, saying that he was disturbed to see their names above an advertisement containing numerous inaccuracies and generally conveying a false picture of the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

Numerous Inaccuracies

He pointed out that the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government is to build a non-racial State and that, in the words of Sir Edgar Whitehead, "all vestige of discrimination against Africans must be eliminated and put outside the law", and stated that it was not true that the Government had banned "all legitimate African opposition to its racialist policies".

The number of African officials and members of Z.A.P.U. who had been restricted for a period of three months to their homes in their original tribal areas was 304. That did not mean imprisonment or house arrest; the people concerned may move about within a certain area and have their families with them. They may work in the area concerned or engage in agriculture or trade.

Three hundred and twenty-six members of Z.A.P.U. had been arrested for alleged criminal offences, including 53 acts of arson, 38 cases of malicious injury to property, 31 cases of firing of grounds and land forestation, and 10 cases of cutting telephone wires. Other instances involved violence: crimes

of a serious nature which would be the subject of police action in any country.

Under the Legal Assistance and Representation Act of 1948, legal assistance and representation would be provided by the Government if the court considered it desirable in the interests of justice that the accused should be so assisted.

Serious Reflection upon Judiciary

The statement that the African accused could not rely upon receiving justice in the courts was a most serious reflection on the judiciary of Southern Rhodesia, which has an international reputation for impartiality and fair dealing in the highest traditions of the British legal system.

Allowances ranging from £6 10s. a month for a single restrictee to £22 a month for a man with eight dependants are paid to restrictees. These amounts compare fairly with rural economic earnings in Africa. Therefore the statement in the advertisement that "their families are left without a bread-winner" was misleading.

The Southern Rhodesian Government had made arrangements to ensure relief from destitution or undue hardship if any cases should arise, which was proof of the Government's sympathetic attitude to the dependants of those involved.

Since the whole basis of the Southern Rhodesian Government's policy was non-racialism, the reference to "racial intolerance" did not accord with the facts.

The facts about Mr. George Nyandoro were that he is a restrictee, suffering from a slipped disc condition and chronic asthma. He refused medical treatment in the excellent Mpilo Hospital, Bulawayo, on "political and other grounds". He has been offered treatment in any hospital in Southern Rhodesia, including the Morgenster Mission Hospital, and has also been offered an operation by any doctor in Southern Rhodesia. He has refused all those offers. He has been, and still is, receiving £22 a month from the Government. The reference to Mr. Nyandoro's case in the advertisement was misleading and could be regarded as an attempt to arouse sympathy by highly questionable methods.

In the High Commissioner's view, the advertisement appealed for money from the British public on premises and facts that can be challenged and some of which are actually false.

As he could not believe that the signatories would wish to mislead or misinform the public on so important an issue, or knowingly seek to raise funds on such premises and facts, he felt that, in the interests of fair dealing and racial harmony in Central Africa, all concerned should make a collective correction of damaging advertisement by a suitable and equally prominent insertion in the publications concerned.

Apologies

Canon L. John Collins, chairman of Christian Africa, wrote when forwarding a reply from 22 of the sponsors:—

"Two other sponsors, the Bishop of Llandaff and Dr. George Macleod, are out of the country, but before going stated that they were content to leave matters to me. Other sponsors tell me they have written independently or have signed a letter prepared by, I think, Mr. Victor Gollancz.

"Let me add once again my apologies and great regret that the advertisement should have contained inaccuracies. No doubt you and I have differences of opinion about the situation in Southern Rhodesia. But I certainly have no intention of trying to further what I believe to be the good work of the Defence and Aid Fund at the expense of integrity. So my apology for the errors is a sincere one".

The joint letter read:—

"Such investigations as we have so far been able to make establish that the advertisement to which you take exception did contain certain errors.

"The facts about 'George' were misstated because, though the Southern Rhodesian Government refused the request of the Southern Rhodesian Legal Aid and Welfare Fund that he should be allowed to go to London for an operation and the Federal Government refused the request of the same body

that a surgeon from South Africa should be allowed to operate on him in a Southern Rhodesian hospital, he had in fact been offered free operative treatment in Southern Rhodesia which (whether his reasons were good or bad) he had declined. Moreover George Nyandoro is not 'in prison', but 'restricted'.

"The reference to the financial position of George's family was unjustified without reference to the Government's maintenance to him and to the other five restrictees similarly situated. Whether £6 10s. per month for a single man, and £22 per month for a man with eight dependents, is adequate is, of course, a matter of opinion.

"The reference to the need for a fund for legal defence omitted to state that, if the court thinks fit so to direct, legal assistance and representation will be provided — though we understand that in practice this has rarely been done except in murder cases, and in the magistrate's courts not at all.

"For these unfortunate errors, which were due to incomplete and inaccurate information, and which we regret, we apologize.

No Aspersion Intended

"We would wish to add that in the treason trial in South Africa, the opening stages of which one of us attended, we think it unlikely that all the accused would have been acquitted had they not been defended by eminent counsel of their own choice, whose retention was only made possible by Christian Action. To say this is not to cast any reflection on the South African Bench, nor do we consider that the present appeal casts any reflection of the Bench of Southern Rhodesia; no such reflection, in any case, was intended.

"On the remainder of your letter we shall probably disagree. We do not ourselves think that the provisions of the Unlawful Organizations Act and the Law and Order Maintenance Act are consistent with the rule of law.

"The general impression given by the advertisement of the urgent need for defence and aid was in no sense false. Recently hundreds of Africans have been arrested, many of them, according to reports received and published in London and attested by Christian Action correspondents in Southern Rhodesia, for no other crime than that of holding a party-membership card of Z.A.P.U., the political organization recently banned whose official policy has always been one of non-violence."

The signatures were those of the Bishop of Birmingham, Lord Boothby, Sir Maurice Bowra, Mr. George Brown, Sir Jock Campbell, Canon Edward Carpenter, the Bishop of Chichester, Canon Collins, Mr. Driberg, Mr. Dingle Foot, Mr. John Freeman, Mr. Gerald Gardiner, Sir Kenneth Grubb, Mr. Christopher Hollis, Sir Stephen King-Hall, the Bishop of Manchester, Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Colonel David Stirling, Dr. Leslie Weatherhead, Mr. Harold Wilson, Dr. Mary Stocks, and Mr. Frank Cousins.

Another Joint Letter

Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Lord Boothby, Mr. Gollancz, Mr. Grimond, Lord Longford, and Lord Poole replied on somewhat similar lines, but added: —

"You complain that the persons arrested since the banning of Z.A.P.U. were not arrested for offences against racialist legislation but for alleged criminal offences. On the other hand, a lawyer has been reported to us as stating, without qualification, that he has himself defended some 20 people who were arrested after the banning of Z.A.P.U. on no other charge whatsoever but that of possessing a party card.

"You object to the statement that 'the Government has banned all legitimate African opposition to its racialist policies'. You would, however, agree that it is always possible to ban troublesome organizations while failing to ban untroublesome ones.

"On these two points we could not decide without a lengthy investigation whether or not your objections are valid. We can only say that, if the advertisement could be shown to our full satisfaction to have given a false impression on these matters, we should hasten to apologize.

"In general, we say that, however honourable a Bench may be, the very existence of such legislation as the Unlawful Organizations Act and the Law and Order Maintenance Act is almost inevitably inconsistent with the rule of law: and it is for this reason that we wholeheartedly support the efforts of the Defence and Aid Fund to provide those arrested with counsel of their own choice."

Several signatures had been appended to the advertisement without the knowledge or consent of the individuals concerned.

Mr. Ray Gunter, M.P., wrote: —

"I have been making inquiries as to how it came

about that my name was included as a signatory to the advertisement appearing in the *New Statesman*. I had no knowledge of it. I'm sorry, and hope that you will accept my apology. I can assure you, very vehemently, it will not happen again."

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell also said that he had not seen the advertisement before it was published. "Nevertheless I wish to associate myself with the letter to you signed by Mr. Victor Gollancz, Lord Longford, and myself"

Would Not Have Endorsed Allegations

Writing from Farm Street Church, Mount Street, S.W.1, the Rev. T. Corbishley said: —

"Thank you for your letter about the *Church Times* advertisement, to which, apparently, my name was appended. May I assure you that this was the first information I had had about the advertisement in question. It is true that some time ago I was approached with a request to give my name in support of the general aims of the fund, which I was ready to do, since it seems to me reasonable that everybody should have a chance of legal aid and so forth, where necessary. But I was not shown a draft of the particular advertisement, nor did I even know that any such advertisement was due to appear in the *Church Times*.

"I fully appreciate your reaction to the specific charges brought against the Southern Rhodesian Government, which I personally would never have endorsed had I been consulted. I am, of course, writing to the promoters of the fund to tell them to withdraw my name from any further appeals"

Dame Peggy Ashcroft wrote: —

"On account of being ill and away from home, I did not receive Canon Collins's letter asking for agreement to giving my name until after the date of advertisement. I have asked Canon Collins that in future no name should be included in a public advertisement unless a reply has been received in the affirmative. At present no reply has been taken to mean agreement"

Unable to Defend Assertions

In releasing the correspondence to the Press, the High Commissioner wrote: —

"Thirty-eight names were used to support the appeal organized by Canon Collins. Most of the signatories were unable to defend, when challenged, the truth of the statements in the advertisements.

"Canon Collins and the majority of the signatories have found it necessary to apologize for the inclusion of inaccurate assertions in the advertisement, and although their apology is accompanied by provisos and new assertions, the basic fact remains that they have found it necessary to retract.

"Mr. Gollancz and his colleagues have apologized more fully than Canon Collins, and have dissociated themselves from certain aspects of his reply.

"Some signatories have dissociated themselves from the advertisement. Some of the signatories have not replied or apologized, and so apparently adhere to all the original statements despite retractions by the rest of their associates.

"One signatory comments: 'I think it will be a lesson to us all not to accept statements from biased sources without meticulous verification'."

Propagating Damaging Political Views

"No objection would ever be raised by me or the Governments concerned to the raising of funds for the appointment of a legal representative to defend an accused on any charge. Nor would any objection be raised to the collection of funds for the assistance of dependants of accused or convicted persons.

"My objection is that these prominent persons use the medium of an advertisement for legal aid as a means of propagating political views of a damaging nature with facts that can be challenged and some of which have been shown to be false.

"The ethics of this exercise do not require comment from me. The British public will no doubt draw their own conclusions"

A letter sent to the *Observer* by the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA protesting against the false statements in the advertisement in their columns was refused publication.

PERSONALIA

LORD MCCORQUODALE has been appointed a governor of Harrow School.

MR. and MRS. R. MALCOMSON are in London from Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. R. GOOLD-ADAMS has joined the board of Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

LORD COBHAM has rejoined the board of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., of which LORD CHANDOS is chairman.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to visit the British Solomon Islands in January.

THE HON. ROBIN CAMPBELL, a director of Tracy Blagden, Ltd., will leave London in a few days for his first business visit to East Africa.

MR. A. T. BOSMAN, lately Solicitor-General in Southern Rhodesia, has become Attorney-General on the retirement of MR. E. W. G. JARVIS.

MR. RENE MAHEU, a Frenchman, who has been acting head of U.N.E.S.C.O. for the past year, has been elected director-general for the next six years.

MR. W. S. BATES, an Assistant Secretary in the Central African Office, is to become British Deputy High Commissioner in Northern Nigeria in January.

BENJAMIN TSHOMBE, a 17-year-old brother of the PRESIDENT OF KATANGA, is now attending Ashford Grammar School, Kent. He is captain of the football team.

THE REV. W. A. BUCKLEY, senior Anglican chaplain in the Federal Army of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to become rector of Duloc with Herodsfoot, Liskeard, Cornwall.

SIR JAMES JONES, lately chairman of James Finlay & Co., Ltd., a group with large tea growing interests in East Africa, left personal estate in the United Kingdom of £30,005.

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE, chairman of the United Dominions Trust, a group with Rhodesian subsidiaries, has entered a London nursing home for a period of complete rest.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Governor-designate of Kenya, is due in London from the East about December 10. He will go to Kenya to take up his new duties early in the New Year.

MR. H. C. BANNERMAN, a director of Duncan Macneill & Co., Ltd., a member of the Inchcape group of companies, has just visited Kenya in connexion with its growing interests.

DR. G. S. NELSON, parasitologist to the Medical Department in Kenya, has been appointed reader in medical parasitology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

A charge of manslaughter brought against Mr. "TONY" KENNAWAY, an air charter pilot in Kenya, after he had killed an African thief in a struggle last July, has been dropped.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. H. BAKER, who is to become Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was concerned with the deportation of ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS from Cyprus to the Seychelles.

MR. A. M. F. WESS, Attorney-General, Mr. R. I. GUTHRIE, Solicitor-General, and Mr. M. L. DUNLAP, a legal draughtsman in Kenya, have compiled a new edition of the laws of the Colony.

When MR. IAIN MACLEOD, chairman of the Conservative Party, and previously Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke in the South Coast by-election campaign last week he was heckled by a group of Empire Loyalists, who greeted him with shouts of "traitor of the Empire".

SIR JOHN SLESSOR, of Rimpleton Manor, Yeovil, has been appointed one of the three sheriffs for Somerset, and SIR (ROBERT) GEORGE ERSKINE of Busbridge Wood, Godalming, a sheriff for Surrey.

MR. MARTIN A. RUBANGA, who has been appointed district commissioner of Bukedi, is the sixth African in Uganda to reach that rank. Since 1957 he has worked as an A.D.C. in the Madi, Acholi, and Bukedi districts.

MR. N. SHAVA has been appointed headmaster of Nyatsime College, near Salisbury, following the resignation of MR. M. WAKATAMA, who is taking up a lectureship at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. GEORGE NJAGI and MR. FRANCIS NJERU, of the Meru Coffee Co-operative Union of Kenya, will spend the next five months studying the co-operative movement and agriculture at the International People's High School in Denmark.

Visitors to this country from the Federation include MR. ERIC ALBON, MR. H. C. BUTLER, MR. DAVID COLE, MR. A. INKERSOLE, MR. & MRS. P. W. KENNEDY, MR. A. F. MASON, MR. P. B. OTTAWAY, MR. M. H. PERKINS, and MR. J. B. ROBINS.

SIR EDWARD FELLOWES, Clerk to the House of Commons from 1954 until the end of last year, has succeeded SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL as chairman of the council of the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government. He has visited East Africa.

A descriptive survey entitled "Swahili Poetry" has been published by Dr. LYNDON HARRIES, a former missionary in the Tanganyika diocese of Masesi, who is now a lecturer in Swahili at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University.

CANON J. S. KINGSMERTH, general secretary of the U.M.C.A., is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on the afternoon of Thursday November 29, on "The Changing Role of Missionary Societies in Africa". MR. PHILIP MARIN will preside.

During 42 years...

the Rhodesian Milling Company has developed into the largest organisation in kind in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its two principal products - Glaxo Flour and Blended Trade-Grade are household names throughout the country. Representatives are available at most centres in the Federation to give advice and assistance on any matter connected with a Blended product.

MR. KENNETH DE COURCY, who has announced that he will stand as an anti-Common Market candidate for the Cirencester and Tewkesbury constituency at the next election, has been connected with property development schemes in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. H. SHEFFIELD, head of the Communications Department of the Department of Technical Co-operation, has been appointed a member of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board as representative of British dependent territories. He succeeds MR. W. J. BIGG.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, the Deputy Under-Secretary of State who is in charge of the African Division of the Foreign Office, and who recently visited the Federation as chairman of the team of advisers to MR. BUTLER, is believed in Whitehall to be likely to succeed SIR JOHN MAUD as High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, Engineer-in-Chief to the Crown Agents, and former general manager both of East African Railways and Harbours and of the Sudan Railways, has placed proposals for the linking of Africa's major rail systems before the first African Railway Congress of Independent African States.

THE EARL OF KILMUIR has accepted the chairmanship of the Thomson Foundation, the £5m. trust created by MR. ROY THOMSON to promote the training of newspaper and broadcasting journalists and technicians, especially from under-developed countries. MR. THOMSON has interests in East and Central Africa, which both he and LORD KILMUIR have visited.

MR. EDWARD COUSINS, a plant attendant at Kariba power station, has been awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing 15-year-old DENISE JANSEN of Lusaka when she fell into a crocodile-infested stretch of the Zambezi River below the dam last November while fishing. The society's testimonial on vellum has been awarded to MR. S. YOUNG, who assisted in the rescue.

SIR GEORGE DE HAVILLAND, whom the QUEEN has appointed a member of the Order of Merit, built his first aircraft in 1908 with £1,000 given to him by his grandfather. He served in the Royal Flying Corps in the 1914-18 war. Among the famous aircraft afterwards built by his company were the Moth, Rapide, Albatross, Flamingo, Mosquito, Vampire, Hornet, and then the Comet and the Trident. SIR GEORGE, an enthusiastic big game photographer, has visited East Africa on many occasions.

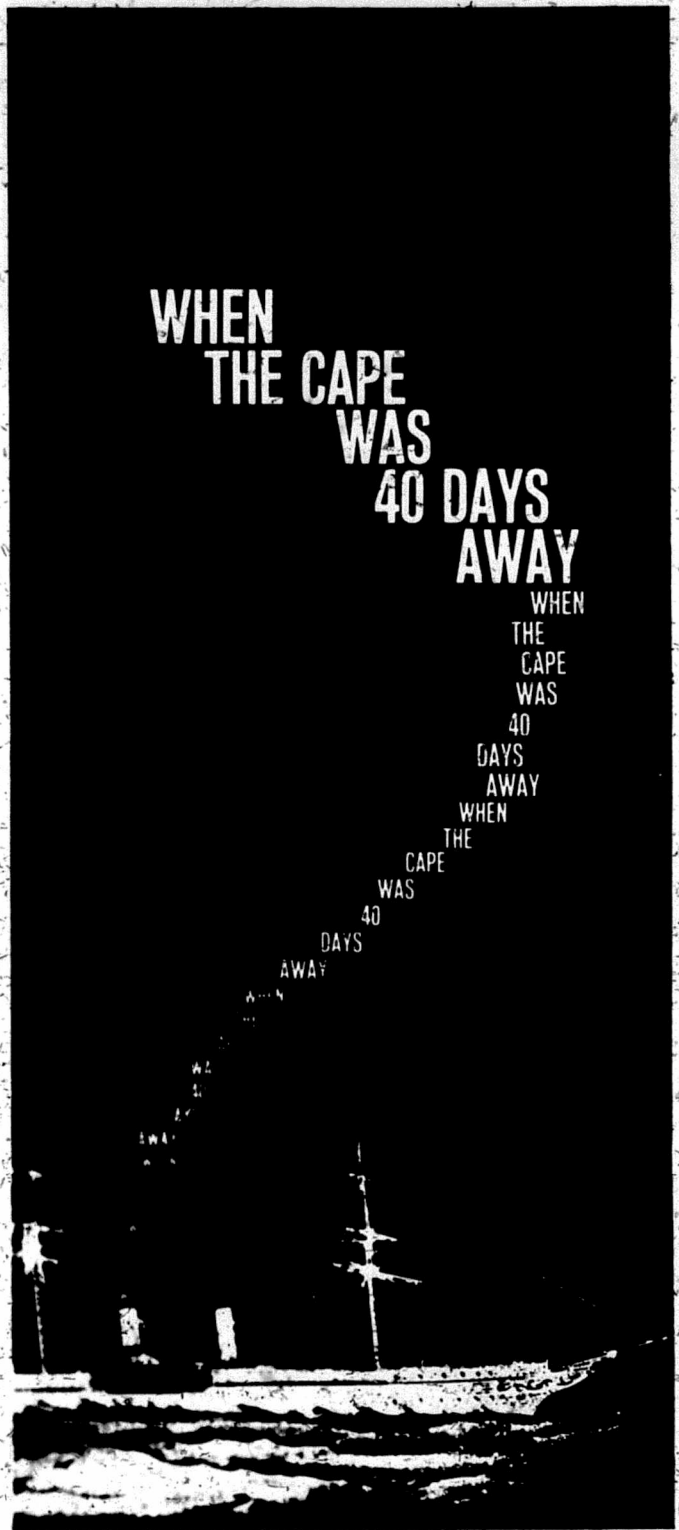
Obituary

Mr. Colin Cowan

MR. COLIN JOHN COWAN, editor of the *Rhodesian Herald* from the beginning of 1956 until he retired owing to ill-health last August, was found dead in bed in his home in Salisbury last week. He had suffered from serious heart trouble and had returned from hospital only a few days earlier.

Born at Cape Town in 1907, he was educated at the South African College School in that city and was later an overseas student in history and psychology of Cape Town University.

On leaving school he joined the South African Press Association as a reporter, and seven years later transferred to the Cape Times, which he represented as the Press Editor of the South African Parliament for a brief time before going north to Salisbury to join the Herald, which he served as a member of parliament until 1956. He was editor of the Herald until 1958, when he was succeeded by the late group. For many years he returned to the Herald as a special adviser. When Colonel R. S. Parris assumed the post in 1961, Mr. Cowan succeeded him as editor.



WHEN THE CAPE WAS 40 DAYS AWAY WHEN THE CAPE WAS 40 DAYS AWAY WHEN THE CAPE WAS 40 DAYS AWAY WHEN THE CAPE WAS 40 DAYS AWAY

1662, when it took forty days to reach the Cape, the Standard Bank opened its first branch in Africa. A century later the Bank has over 900 offices throughout South, Central and East Africa. Behind this network is a forward-looking organisation making full use of new business techniques, and able to provide accurate and comprehensive advice on all aspects of trade in the areas which it serves.

**THE STANDARD BANK
100 YEARS IN AFRICA**

HEAD OFFICE: 55 ABchurch Lane, LONDON EC4. OTHER LONDON OFFICES: 63 LONDON WALL, 101 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE WC2 AND 117 PARK LANE W1.

Candidates for Southern Rhodesia General Election

U.F.P. Nominates 64, Rhodesia Front 65: No African Parties Participating

POLLING FOR THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN elections will take place on December 14. Nominations last Thursday showed that the United Federal Party will contest 64 seats, the Rhodesia Front all 65 seats, the Central Africa Party 14, and independents seven. No African parties will participate, although the recently formed Peoples Independent Democratic Union put up three candidates but their cheques for a deposit of £50 each were unacceptable to the returning officer.

In the list of candidates hereunder, U.F.P. stands for the United Federal Party, R.F. for the Rhodesia Front, C.A.P. for the Central Africa Party, and Ind. for Independents. Asterisks denote members of the last Southern Rhodesian Parliament, in which there were 30 seats. There are 90,393 'A' roll voters and 9,814 'B' roll voters.

'A' roll constituencies:—

Arundel: *Ewing, B. V., (U.F.P.), Minister of Local Government, company director; Robertson, Dr. Olive, (R.F.), retired medical practitioner.

Avondale: Selmer, I. R. "John", (R.F.), businessman; *Stumbles, A. R. W., (U.F.P.), Minister of Justice, an attorney.

Bellevue: Gasson, J. G. H., (U.F.P.), advocate; Patterson, R. H., (R.F.), retired railway superintendent.

Belvedere: Divaris, D., (R.F.), company director; Thomas, G. F., (U.F.P.), company director.

Borrowdale: *Grey, P. H., (U.F.P.), farmer; Sandeman, T. I. F., (R.F.), tobacco farmer, company director.

Braeside: *Currie, M. E., (U.F.P.), attorney; Tanner, Colonel H. D., (R.F.), consulting engineer.

Bulawayo Central: Campbell, N. M., (R.F.), schoolmaster; *Goldstein, B., (U.F.P.), wholesale merchant.

Bulawayo District: Baron, B., (C.A.P.), attorney; Gale-Langford, A., (R.F.), company secretary; Thompson, B. R., (U.F.P.), land surveyor, chairman of Bulawayo Indaba Committee.

Bulawayo East: *Abrahamson, A. E., (U.F.P.), Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, an industrialist; McCarter, A., (R.F.), railway official.

Bulawayo North: *Hatty, C. J., (U.F.P.), Minister of Mines, a chartered secretary; Wrathall, J. J., (R.F.), chartered accountant.

Bulawayo South: Hoole, R. G., (U.F.P.), chartered accountant; Phillips, J. W., (R.F.), consulting engineer.

Leader of the Opposition

Central: *Cary, W. J. J., (R.F.), Leader of the Opposition, a rancher; Peck, A. J. A., (U.F.P.), attorney.

Charter: Dupont, C. W., (R.F.), chairman of the Rhodesia Front and former Federal M.P.; a farmer and solicitor; Willoughby, F. S. B., (U.F.P.), company director, farmer, chairman of national and Mashonaland cattle committees.

Eastern: Cadiz, C. F. C. V., (U.F.P.), retired Colonial Office administrator; MacLeod, Colonel A. J. W., (R.F.), farmer.

Gatooma: *Harper, J. W., (R.F.), farmer and miner; Wells, R. N., (U.F.P.), company director.

Greendale: Partridge, M. H. H., (R.F.), chartered accountant; *Quinton, H. J., (U.F.P.), Minister of Agriculture, a farmer and company director.

Greenwood: Brelsford, W. V., (U.F.P.), former Director of Federal Information Services; Jarvis, W. J., (R.F.), retired civil engineer; Pitch, I., (Ind.), company director.

Gwebi: Crozier, J. D., (U.F.P.), farmer; Graham, Lord James, (R.F.), former Federal M.P., farmer and company director.

Gwelo: Doyle, Mrs. Eileen, (U.F.P.), housewife; Lardner-Burke, D. W., (R.F.), attorney.

Gwelo Rural: *Clark, C. F. S., (R.F.), engineer and company director; Douglas-Downs, Colonel J., (U.F.P.), farmer.

Hartley: Courtney, G. S., (U.F.P.), farmer; van der Byl, P. K. F. V., (R.F.), farmer and company director.

Hatfield: *Aitken-Cade, S. E., (Ind.), journalist and nurseryman; Gaunt, J., (R.F.), public relations officer, former Northern Rhodesian Federal M.P.

Highlands North: Ellman-Brown, G., (U.F.P.), Minister of the Treasury, a chartered accountant; Rumbold, W. R., (R.F.), company director.

Highlands South: Butler, A. D., (U.F.P.), company director; Lister, G. O., (R.F.), estate agent.

Hillcrest: Ayl, M.N., (U.F.P.), company director; Newington, J. A., (R.F.), clerk.

Hillside: Kinleyside, W. R., (R.F.), sales manager; *Watson, Mrs. Maureen, (U.F.P.), housewife.

Jameson: Carter, J. D., (U.F.P.), railway official; *Howman, J. H., (R.F.), attorney; Porter, W. A., (Ind.), company director.

Lomagundi: Hoskins-Davies, R. G., (U.F.P.), tobacco farmer; Smith, L. B., (R.F.), farmer.

Mabelreign: Gale, W.D., (U.F.P.), former Director of Tourism; journalist and Rhodesian historian; Palmer-Owen, P., (R.F.), company director.

Marandellas: Danckwerts, J. P., (U.F.P.), farmer; Field, W. J. (R.F.), president of the Rhodesia Front, Leader of the Opposition in the last Federal Parliament; a farmer.

Marlborough: *Burrows, Dr. I. D., (U.F.P.), medical practitioner; Reedham, H., (R.F.), company director.

Matobo: Kirby, E. W., (U.F.P.), a farmer and a leading member of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union; *Roberts, H., (R.F.), farmer, company director.

Mazoe: Hammond, N. P. (U.F.P.), Rhodesia-born Rhodes scholar and a farmer; Hayman, G. R., (R.F.), farmer.

Milton Park: Cooper, Mrs. Patricia, (R.F.), housewife; Winterton, W. A. E., (U.F.P.), a former Minister of Native Affairs and ex-Federal M.P.; an attorney.

Mtoko: Hackwill, G. R. J., (U.F.P.), advocate; Rankine, R. W., (R.F.), retired farmer.

Queens Park: Ayers, L., (U.F.P.), architect; *McLean, I. E., (R.F.), business manager.

Que Que: *Hirsch, Dr. M. I., (U.F.P.), medical practitioner; Dunlop, Brigadier A., (R.F.), rancher.

Raylton: Lennon, P., (U.F.P.), locomotive driver and president of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union; *Pinchen, T. A., (R.F.), retired.

Rusape: Power, P. J., (U.F.P.), retired executive of Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co.; *van Heerden, P., (R.F.), farmer.

Salisbury Central: Ryan, J. R., (R.F.), consulting surgeon; Whitaker, E. J., (U.F.P.), advocate.

Salisbury City: Nicholson, J. R., (U.F.P.), journalist and company director; Pflagis, J. A., (R.F.), director of companies.

Prime Minister

Salisbury North: Cambitzis, N., (R.F.), company director; *Whitehead, Sir Edgar, (U.F.P.), Prime Minister and territorial chairman of the U.F.P.; a farmer.

Shaban: Auret, R. J. H., (Ind.), a farmer; *Dillon, I. B., (R.F.), company director; Moorcroft, G. E., (U.F.P.), rancher, company director.

Umtali East: Morris, L. H., (U.F.P.), Mayor of Umtali; railway employee; Mussett, B. H. "Jack", (R.F.), company director.

Umtali West: Christie, J., (R.F.), mining engineer; Trouncer, H. O., (U.F.P.), actuary and company director.

Umzingwane: Sagar, R. E., (U.F.P.), company director; Smith, I. D., (R.F.), former Federal M.P.; a farmer.

Victoria: Hartley, Colonel G. H., (R.F.), farmer; Zographos, A., (U.F.P.), company director and town councillor.

Wankie: Rudland, G. W., (R.F.), rancher and company director; Sparrow, B. H. G., (U.F.P.), director of Kamativi Tin Mines.

Waterfalls: Gardner, E. D., (U.F.P.), accountant and company director; Lawson, A. J., (Ind.), a company director; Smith, A. P., (R.F.), retired industrialist.

Willowvale: Odendaal, V. P., (R.F.), farmer; Raftopoulos, C. J., (U.F.P.), municipal transport foreman; vice-chairman of Arcadia community centre; Thornicroft, G. T., (Ind.), general merchant.

'B' roll constituencies:—

Bellingwe: Hove, J. S., (U.F.P.), farmer; a cousin of Federal High Commissioner in Nigeria; Mazibisa, S. J., (C.A.P.), teacher; Msindo, G., (R.F.), contractor.

Bindura: Chanetsa, P. H. J., (U.F.P.), farmer and company director; Chinyani, A. T., (R.F.), taxi operator; Horn, J. W., (C.A.P.), advocate.

Gokwe: Chigogo, P. E., (U.F.P.), railway transport driver; one-time member of banned N.D.P.; Kumalo, J. M., (R.F.), farmer; Thompson, H. J., (C.A.P.), tobacco grader.

Highfield: Chaza, G. A., (U.F.P.), bank teller, former policeman; Geoffrey, P. J., (R.F.), taxi owner; *Palley, Dr. A., (Ind.), medical practitioner and advocate; Palmer, R. D., (C.A.P.), president of the C.A.P.; a farmer.

Hunyani: Hodges, A. W., (C.A.P.), training officer; Kandengwa, L., (U.F.P.), hotel and shop owner; Kwenda, M., (R.F.), garage proprietor.

Inyazura: Majongwe, A. C., (U.F.P.), farmer; former policeman; Matsika, J. C., (C.A.P.), bookkeeper; Ndoro, T., (R.F.), businessman.

Magondi: Gwanzura, E., (C.A.P.), farmer; Kawara, W., (U.F.P.), plumbing contractor; Mambo, E., (R.F.), farmer.

Makabusi: Edwards, M. G., (R.F.), motor mechanic; Pedder, M. A., (C.A.P.), businessman; Rubatika, P. J. D., (U.F.P.), teacher.

Mangwendi: Bwanya, S. Z., (R.F.), company director; Chikosi, R., (C.A.P.), journalist; Hlazo, T. J., (U.F.P.), retired teacher; recently petitioned U.N.O. on Southern Rhodesia.

Manicaland: Chawheta, W. D., (R.F.), businessman; Devchand, R. D., (C.A.P.), company director; Mfudu, P. H., (U.F.P.), social welfare officer.

Matabeleland North: Behane, J. M., (U.F.P.), accounts clerk; Mapisa, A., (R.F.), teacher.

Matabeleland South: Masola, J., (U.F.P.), businessman; Zekare, P., (R.F.), trader.

Mpopoma: Hlabangana, C., (U.F.P.), headmaster, member of Bulawayo Council of Social Service and of Indaba Steering Committee; Kadzutu, P. P. J., (C.A.P.), builder; Masunda, D. A., (R.F.), health supervisor.

Narira: Makaya, R. C., (U.F.P.), trader; Masawi, D. J. R., (C.A.P.), teacher; Samuriwo, I. H., (R.F.), businessman.

Ndanga: Gondo, J. M. (U.F.P.), businessman, recent petitioner at U.N.O.; Dembetembe, L., (R.F.), building contractor; Tinago, D. A., (C.A.P.), company director.

How to Save the Federation

Sir Roy Welensky's Prescription

IF THE FEDERATION can hold its position for another two or three years, it will have succeeded and saved its part of Africa, the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, said at a United Federal Party meeting in Bulawayo last week.

"I say this because many Africans, realizing what has happened in Ghana, Kenya and the Congo, are beginning to recognize that they are next on the list of the leaders of pan-Africanism for sacrifice on the altar of that creed. The world is also just beginning to wake up to the fact that they have backed the wrong horse. Though our difficulties are as great as ever, perhaps the signs are today more heartening than they were a year or two ago."

Because the U.F.P. followed a policy of multi-racialism and said that merit and merit alone was what counted, it offered in its own way a much more serious obstacle for the African extremist to surmount than the out-and-out believers of *apartheid* did.

"On *apartheid* the line of the Afro-Asian group and others who support them is quite clear-cut. But with us it is much more difficult, because the only objection they can have is that we are not going fast enough. You see the extent to which that line is taken at the United Nations and elsewhere. They dislike our insistence that merit is the only criterion of progress. Their call is for African advancement faster and faster, irrespective of the ability to carry the responsibility."

Sir Roy said that the Rhodesian Front was determined to destroy the Federation. It believed in some kind of economic association between the territories, but he (the Prime Minister) did not consider that it would be possible to maintain any kind of economic association between the Rhodesias, let alone Nyasaland, once the federal link was broken. The purely economic association had failed in the days of the Central African Council.

A Fool's Paradise

If the economic ties were severed, nobody should have any illusions about the attitude of African nationalists in the north. "Do not believe that these people will be at all concerned about any suffering they might cause their own people. If you were to get a nationalist Government in power in Northern Rhodesia, you would not sell the goods you manufacture in this country to Northern Rhodesia. Unless we get a change of front in Nyasaland, the same thing applies there."

"Those who swallow the arguments that some form of economic association will follow the break-up of the Federation are living in a fool's paradise because the Northern nationalists will do their best to make certain that they sever all links with Southern Rhodesia, not only because they themselves desire to do so, but also because the utmost pressure will be brought by all other pan-African countries to achieve just this."

Southern Rhodesian manufacturers could expect to sell about 30% of their products in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "I warn Southern Rhodesians of the seriousness of the situation that would arise in the event of the break up of the Federation. There would be a mass exodus of Europeans

from Southern Rhodesia simply because there would be no work for them; and people can't stay if they can't work. The effect on the Africans of Southern Rhodesia would be equally catastrophic."

Turning to defence, the Prime Minister said that even before Federation it had become apparent that Southern Rhodesia on its own could not afford to maintain the armed forces necessary for Southern Rhodesia's defence. In 1952-53 £1,786m. had been spent on defence in Southern Rhodesia. That amount excluded Northern Rhodesia's contribution to the purchase of Vampire jet aircraft. In the current financial year the Federation had to spend just on £8.91m. on defence and defence works in order to provide adequate safeguards for the country. In the past four financial years it had spent a total of £26,413m.

Firmness With Liberty

What the Rhodesian Front proposed meant abandoning to a thoroughly unpleasant future a considerable number of white men and many thousands more Africans in the north.

"I have learnt two lessons. The first is that only firmness and determination — in dealing with the eruptions of nationalism within the borders of the Federation, and in dealing with it as a political force, as much as dealing with its supporters and its sympathizers overseas — is the only course to follow. Secondly, that there is no substitute for our sensible and liberal outlook if we are to survive."

Sir Edgar Whitehead was being accused of selling the white man down the river. The impression was conveyed that the new Southern Rhodesian Constitution had brought about sinister and dramatic changes. The fact was that the 1924 Constitution, accepted by the European electorate at a time when there were hardly any Africans, if any, on the voters' roll, clearly envisaged that the day would come when Africans would be in the majority on the roll. In the 1924 Constitution there was no colour-bar whatsoever. Sir Edgar Whitehead had made no fundamental change in that state of affairs.

"Of course, I know there are elements who believe that you can hold the clock back and that you can go in the style of the good old days in the way we did before the war. It is time those people woke up. In the general atmosphere of world affairs today, and with the pace at which African nationalism has moved on this continent — never mind whether it be to the disadvantage or to the good of the ordinary African — the pace at which it has moved already indicates that you would be laughed out of court if you were to try to negotiate a Constitution such as the one that has just come into effect in Southern Rhodesia today."

Whatever political differences there might be between India and the Federation, the Federal Government had been solidly behind India in her present troubles. "India has a claim to our sympathy and support both as a fellow member of the Commonwealth and as a victim of Communist aggression. If there is any material way in which we can assist her we shall gladly do so", said Sir Roy.

Representing Independent African States

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION of newly independent African States is expensive, even if the number of such posts is kept to the minimum. *The Times* asked some such Governments to reveal the recurrent annual costs, and Tanganyika and the Somali Republic gave the following information.

Tanganyika: United Nations, Ambassador, 6 others, £63,211; United Kingdom, High Commissioner, 6 others, £48,245; India, High Commissioner, 2 others, £29,860; West Germany, *Chargé d'Affaires*, £8,795.

Somali Republic: United Nations, Ambassador, 1 other, £17,574; United States, Ambassador, 1 other, £33,552; United Kingdom, Ambassador, 2 others, £21,375; Italy, Ambassador, 2 others, £20,647; Russia, Ambassador, 2 others, £23,232; France, Ambassador, 1 other, £28,875; West Germany, Ambassador, 2 others, £28,875; Ethiopia, Ambassador, 1 other, £19,467; United Arab Republic, Ambassador, 3 others, £16,512; Kenya, 2 (Consulate-General), £11,305; Aden, 2 (Consulate-General), £11,405.

If Tanganyika had its own building in London the cost would be higher, but months of search for suitable accommodation having proved fruitless, the High Commission is still housed in offices in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, which were previously part of the East African Office.

Uganda, which became independent on October 9, has Uganda House in Trafalgar Square, a freehold property built a few years ago by the Protectorate Government.

Nyasaland to Have Self-Government Early Next Year

Transitional Provisions for British Financial Responsibilities and Administrative Stability

A SELF-GOVERNING Constitution, to be introduced in two stages, was agreed at the final session of the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in Marlborough House last Friday.

At the first stage, to take effect not later than the beginning of February, the existing Constitution will be amended to bring into force changes in the composition of the Executive Council and the Legislature, leaving other matters in the present Constitution unchanged.

At the second stage, which will follow as soon as administratively possible, a complete new Constitution as agreed at the conference will be enacted.

The final *communiqué* stated:—

"In outlining to the conference H.M. Government's broad approach to constitutional advance for Nyasaland, the First Secretary of State paid tribute to the way in which the Nyasaland Government had tackled their problems since the general election in 1961. The capacity of the people of Nyasaland to shoulder the burden of responsibility had been amply demonstrated, and H.M. Government were therefore satisfied that the time had come when further political advance could be made.

"However, H.M. Government had to have regard to the special problems of the territory. In particular, there were financial and economic problems still to be resolved, and there was a continuing need for the services of overseas officials. While, therefore, H.M. Government were ready to see a new Constitution providing for self-government on the normal pattern established in other British African territories, there would need to be variants specially related to the territory's problems at least for a transitional period.

Safeguards

"In the field of finance there should be transitional provisions which would enable H.M. Government to discharge their responsibility to Parliament arising out of the assistance which the British Government were giving to Nyasaland. These would consist of retention by the Governor of appropriate reserved legislation and executive powers.

"As regards the public service, the transitional provisions should be designed to maintain the administrative stability of the territory during the period of adjustment which lay ahead.

"H.M. Government were also greatly concerned with the position of the minorities and the need to offer them some tangible form of reassurance during the time when the substance of political power was being transferred. A guarantee of protection against infringement of ordinary human rights should be accorded to everyone, not as members of a particular community but as individuals. That was the significance of a Bill of Rights, which was essentially a means of establishing confidence.

"The following are the salient features of the constitutional proposals in the conference report:—

"The Governor will be appointed and hold office at the pleasure of Her Majesty. There will be a Deputy Governor, who will be appointed by the Governor on Her Majesty's instructions.

"The Executive Council will be replaced by a Cabinet composed of a Prime Minister, not more than eight other Ministers, and the Financial Secretary (who will be *ex-officio* Minister of Finance). Provision will be made under which the number of Ministers can be increased if the Prime Minister considers it necessary and H.M. Government concur, and under which (at a time to be agreed between the Nyasaland Government and H.M. Government) the portfolio of Finance can be assumed by an elected Minister. The Cabinet will have the general direction and control of the Government of Nyasaland and be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

"The Prime Minister.—The Governor will be required to invite the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to him, in his discretion, likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the Assembly to form a Government and serve in the office of Prime Minister. The other Ministers will be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister from among the members of the Legislative Assembly, except that not more than three (or, so long as the Financial Secretary remains Minister of Finance, two) may be appointed from among persons who are not members of the Legislative Assembly but are qualified to be elected members of the Assembly.

"The Prime Minister will be removable by the Governor, but only if a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Prime Minister does not within three days either resign or ask for a dissolution. The other Ministers will be removable by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Powers of the Governor

"The Governor's Powers.—In the new Constitution provision will be made requiring the Governor to consult the Cabinet in the exercise of his functions, except functions conferred on him in his discretion, functions he is authorized by law to exercise without the advice of the Cabinet, functions exercisable on the advice or after consultation with persons or authorities other than the Cabinet, or functions in relation to matters not within the constitutional competence of the Nyasaland Government.

"In cases where he is required to consult the Cabinet the Governor will be required to act on the Cabinet's advice, except when he considers it necessary for the purposes of discharging his responsibility for public order and public safety, or for the purpose of maintaining or securing the financial and economic stability of Nyasaland, or for ensuring that any condition attached to any financial grant made by H.M. Government is complied with.

"Conduct of Government Business.—Portfolios will be assigned to Ministers by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister (except in relation to matters for which responsibility is assigned by the Constitution to some other person or authority).

"The Governor will have responsibility for public order and public safety (including the use and operational control of the police force), but in normal circumstances the Governor will delegate his responsibility for use and operational control of the police to the Prime Minister or a Minister designated by him, subject to such conditions as he may wish to specify. General policy in matters of organization and administration of the police will become the responsibility of the Prime Minister or other designated Minister.

Finance Minister

"The *ex-officio* Minister of Finance will have responsibility for financial matters and economic policy, which will include the conduct of the financial business of Government in the Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly, the preparation of estimates and the administration of public funds.

"Director of Public Prosecutions.—The power to institute criminal proceedings, and exclusive power to take over and to discontinue criminal proceedings instituted by any person, will be vested in a Director of Public Prosecutions, who will be a public officer. In the exercise of his functions the Director will be independent, but, before deciding whether to exercise any of his functions in a case which in his opinion may involve general considerations of public policy, he will bring the case to the notice of the Attorney-General (which office will be held by a Minister) and in making his decision will have due regard to any views expressed by the Attorney-General.

"The Legislative Assembly.—The chamber of the Legislature will be renamed the Legislative Assembly. It will consist of a Speaker, the Financial Secretary so long as he is a member of the Cabinet, and, for the present, the existing number of elected members. The Governor's existing powers of nomination will be withdrawn.

"Under the new Constitution the Governor will retain his discretionary powers to veto the introduction of financial measures. He will also retain, until a full compensation scheme is brought into operation for those overseas officers for whom H.M. Government have special responsibility, his powers to veto the introduction of measures which he considers would alter public service conditions in respect of overseas civil servants.

"The Governor will retain reserved legislative powers for use only where he considers it necessary for the purpose of maintaining or securing the financial and economic stability of Nyasaland, or for ensuring that any conditions attached to a financial grant made by H.M. Government to Nyasaland are complied with, or (until a full compensation scheme for overseas officers is brought into operation) for securing and maintaining satisfactory conditions for overseas officers."

"The questions of enlarging the Legislature and extending the franchise have been left for later consultation."

"**Emergency Powers.**—The Emergency Powers Order in Council, 1939, as amended will continue to apply to Nyasaland, and the powers of the Governor under that Order will be exercised by him in his discretion."

"**The Judiciary.**—The existing arrangements for the High Court will continue subject to the following changes: (a) appointment to the office of Chief Justice will be made by the Governor after consultation with the Prime Minister; (b) other judges of the High Court will be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission; (c) any appointment of an acting Chief Justice will be made by the Governor in his discretion and of an acting judge by the Governor on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission; (d) judges' salaries, which are at present fixed by the Governor, will be prescribed by law."

"**Service Commissions.**—The Constitution will establish executive Service Commissions, concerned with appointments, promotions, and discipline of public officers belonging to the judiciary, the police, and the civil service generally. Until, however, a full compensation scheme is brought into operation for overseas officers, the commissions will remain advisory to the Governor in respect of those officers."

"**Pension Rights.**—There will be provision for the protection of the pensions of public officers. This will ensure that the provisions governing the pensions of public officers (whether former officers, existing officers, or future officers) are not altered to their disadvantage."

Compensation for Officials

"**Compensation and Public Officers Agreement.**—The introduction of self-government calls for definitive arrangements for the compensation of overseas civil servants for whom H.M. Government have a special responsibility. It will be necessary for H.M. Government to enter into an agreement with the Nyasaland Government for this purpose. When the stage is reached at which circumstances permit the withdrawal of the Governor's special transitional powers in respect of overseas civil servants, a full compensation scheme will come into operation under which all overseas officers entitled under the scheme will have the right to retire with compensation. A Public Officers Agreement will also be concluded between H.M. Government and the Nyasaland Government under which conditions of service and pensions of entitled officers will be safeguarded."

"**Bill of Rights.**—The new Constitution will contain a Bill of Rights guaranteeing protection of the right to life and the right to personal liberty; protection from slavery and forced labour, inhuman treatment and deprivation of property without compensation; protection of privacy of the home, of the law, of freedom of conscience, of freedom of expression, of freedom of assembly and association and of freedom of movement; and protection against discrimination."

"**Council of State.**—There was considerable discussion on the question of a Council of State. The First Secretary of State said that there were valid arguments for and against a Council of State. He thought it was somewhat misleading to regard it as a check operating in favour of a minority community against the majority. Rather, its essential purpose was to provide an independent opinion on the validity of proposed legislation which might contravene the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by a Bill of Rights, before it became law and was open to challenge in the courts."

"He felt bound to recognize the strong objections that had been raised in the conference to the complicated machinery of a Council of State, and the difficulties which could arise in trying to operate such machinery in Nyasaland. On the other hand, as part of the process of maintaining confidence during the period of major political adjustment to which he had referred, he believed that there might be value in looking for a simple and appropriate way in which effect could be given to the basic purpose of a Council of State."

"The First Secretary of State noted that, under the normal provisions of a self-governing Constitution, the Governor would be required to reserve for Her Majesty's pleasure any Bill repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution. It would be natural for the Governor, if he considered that any measure which the Government proposed to introduce was likely to infringe the provisions of a Bill of Rights as part of the Constitution, to raise his doubts on the matter with the Cabinet. In order to enable him to do so, it was desirable that he should have recourse to independent legal advice."

"The First Secretary of State therefore proposed that, for this purpose, provision should be made for a legal adviser to form part of the Governor's personal staff. This arrangement could be reconsidered when other transitional provisions in the Constitution came under review. The conference accepted this proposal."

[A White Paper is expected to be published while this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is being printed.]

Nyasaland Railways' Administration

WHEN THE IMMEDIATE TRANSFER of the administration of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., from London to the Federation was announced in Rhodesia last week, the main advantages of the move were stated to be closer contact between the board and users of the railway, better working arrangements between the board and the management, improved liaison between the Government and the company, and immediate economies in the administration and operational costs.

Mr. F. S. Owen, Federal Minister of Transport, issued the following statement:—

"At the end of July I told Parliament that I hoped the head office of the Nyasaland Railways could be moved to the Federation in the fairly near future. This move will be achieved before the end of November. That statement found general acceptance with hon. Members, and I believe it has long been the view of the public and the users of Nyasaland Railways that the change would be of benefit."

"Government had previously contemplated such a move, but the decision rested with the commercial directors. Their view was that the retention of control in London yielded particular advantages, notably in connexion with the London money market. This consideration has been of less benefit in recent times. This is an interim step pending complete transfer of the company's domicile to the Federation, which is now being studied."

"There is no change in the Government's position on the Railways. The Government's shareholding is unaltered, and it retains the right to appoint two Government directors, with reserved powers, to the board."

"The Company will consult closely with me on the details of the arrangements for the transfer of the administration. I welcome the change, which was long wanted by the Nyasaland Government. The Federal Government, when it took over the shares in Nyasaland Railways, supported this policy."

"With the change we can look forward now to three main advantages. The first is the establishment of much closer contact between the board and the users of the Railways. The second is a better working arrangement between the board and management. The third is the basis for improved liaison between the Government and the company. From this improved position we can expect immediate economies in the company's administration and operational costs."

Union-Castle Changes

FOLLOWING THE RETIREMENT of Captain John Gabley, master of the *Winterton Castle* and commander of the Union-Castle fleet, and the appointment of Captain Arthur Patey as the new commander, Captain Richard Lloyd is to leave the *FRANCIS CASTLE* to command the *TRANSVAAL CASTLE*, and the master of the *EDINBURGH CASTLE*, Captain Graham Lloyd, is to be transferred to the *FRANCIS*. Captain R. A. B. Cambridge will take over the *EDINBURGH CASTLE*, and Captain Douglas W. Rowden the *STREAN CASTLE*.

Sir P. Renison Wished to Remain

"I Know Kenya's Difficulties and Dangers"

SIR PATRICK RENISON stated on his return to Nairobi last week after talks at the Colonial Office, during which it was announced that he was shortly to be replaced by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, that the change of governorship was not of his choosing.

A Colonial Office announcement had refuted rumours that the change had been necessitated by differences of policy between Sir Patrick and the Colonial Secretary, adding that the Governor had been informed many months ago by the then Secretary of State that he was to be replaced by a man with "wide political experience". Sir Patrick said that he had no comment to make on that statement.

"But I do want to say to the people I have been working with here in Kenya, particularly to the elected leaders who are my colleagues in the Council of Ministers, and to my own service, that this change of governorship was not of my choosing. I know all the difficulties and dangers which Kenya is facing and is going to face, but I very much wished myself to have seen it through to independence.

"This without doubt is the most attractive country in which I have ever served. As you know, I have been carrying out policies which have not been altogether popular with everybody, but wherever I have been in this country in the past three years, from all communities I have met nothing but kindness, courtesy, and friendship, which my wife and I hugely appreciate. We will never forget it."

The talks in London had been "extremely helpful and went very well from Kenya's point of view".

The Governor was met at Nairobi Airport by the full Council of Ministers, except Mr. Sagini, who was in Dar es Salaam.

New Constitution

After a three-hour meeting of the Council of Ministers next day, called to consider reports from the Governor and the Minister for Legal Affairs on their London discussions, it was announced that the first section of the draft Constitution, com-

prising about one-third of the expected 300-page whole, which it had been possible to draw up without awaiting the reports of the five commissions, would be ready in about a fortnight for the Council to consider.

The report of the regional boundaries commission is expected by the middle of next month; those from the commissions on the Northern Frontier District, constituencies, finance, and economics are expected to be submitted to Mr. Sandys by the end of December.

The Somali, Rendille, Gelubba, El Molo, and some Boran in the Northern Province are said to favour seceding to the Somali Republic; opposed to such a move are the Gabbra; Burgi, Konso, Boran from Moyale and Marsabit, and the Meru and Turkana communities near Isiolo.

Abaluhya Chief Wants to Secede

The paramount chief of the 800,000-strong Abaluhya tribe, Mr. Shitawa Mumia, said on Sunday that he would fly to London to seek audience with the Queen to demand the right to form a semi-independent kingdom under a treaty signed by his father with Britain in 1888, which, he claims, purported to allow the Abaluhya to establish a kingdom if the British Government withdrew from the Colony.

The G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, Major-General Goodwin, whose period of command has been extended, is reported from Nairobi to have stated that the British Army will not leave Kenya before November of next year.

Kenya Settlement Needs Extra Money

Only 1,800 K.N.F.U. European Members Left

BRITAIN SHOULD PROVIDE enough money to the Land Bank in Kenya to enable it to lend up to 80% of the purchase price of farms, the president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, Lord Delamere, told the annual conference last week. Otherwise, he said, the confidence of European and Asian farmers would completely disappear and the development of African farming would be hampered.

Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Settlement, stated a month ago that he hoped to be able to announce soon that H.M. Government had provided a "considerable" sum for that purpose. K.N.F.U. and Land Bank officials are considering whether to try to raise an international loan themselves.

Lord Delamere hoped that Britain would also finance an agricultural credit organization which would co-ordinate all forms of farming credit under professional management. "I cannot believe that the British Government could be so short-sighted as not to recognize that the provision of extra money for these projects is essential to the success of the settlement operation. The last thing anyone would wish to see would be the creation of a smaller edition of the White Highlands of the past."

The K.N.F.U. annual report states that about 1,800 members are expected to be in the Colony at the end of the year. In June there were 2,600 members. There are about 100 African members.

Heavy Blow to Coffee Industry

Mr. Wilfrid Howland, Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the Kenya Government has accepted the International Coffee Agreement, under which the Colony's annual export quota for the next five years will be 25,000 tons or 2,100 tons below the quota for regular markets in the past two years. Exportable production is estimated at some 25,000 tons this year, rising to 47,000 tons over the next five years as new estates come into production.

By the middle of next year, African and European growers will be cultivating about 120,000 acres, divided about equally.

Further planting is to be restricted to replantings, and then only to the most favourable areas. All possible energy will be expended to discourage growers of low-quality coffee from further production, and no further loans from Government or Government-sponsored sources will be granted for coffee planting. Efforts will be made to encourage domestic consumption, and to find new non-quota markets, in which the Coffee Marketing Board hopes to sell at least 1,000 tons this year.

The Minister has appointed a working party to investigate the local distribution and export market potential of the food processing industry, with particular reference to coffee for animal products. The chairman is Mr. E. E. Johnson and the other members are Messrs. G. C. Mack, J. P. Mack, B. A. Wood, and P. M. Thion.

PLAYER'S
please
THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs

Socialists Want Separate Ministers

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last week that he would not appoint a Secretary of State with responsibility exclusively for Colonial affairs.

MR. HEALEY, Socialist M.P. for Leeds East, who had raised the question, said:

"I am not raising any question of the personal suitability of Mr. Sandys. Would the Prime Minister agree that the exceptional burden of work both in Commonwealth affairs and Colonial affairs is too heavy for any single Minister to carry at one time? Many people feel that some of the recent events in British Guiana, Kenya, and Aden might have been avoided if there had been a senior Minister with responsibility exclusively for Colonial affairs."

Mr. Macmillan: "I cannot accept the second part of that question. These were the responsibility of the Minister and the Government as a whole."

"For quite a long time there has been talk and discussion about these two offices. There is a great deal to be said for it. I have not gone as far as that. At present we are operating by leaving them together at the top through the Minister, keeping the offices for the moment separate, but working more closely together than perhaps they have been able to do in the past."

"When one considers that in the last two years British Colonies with a combined population of 50 million have become independent, and that now Jamaica, Trinidad, and Uganda have become independent, and that what used to be a tremendous public responsibility has been reduced to about 17 million, I think this tentative movement towards getting these two offices together is a good experiment, and showing good results in the close co-operation between the two departments."

Mr. Healey: "Although the number of persons in the Colonies has been reduced in recent years, the complexity and difficulty of the problem is as great as many problems we faced in the past. Does the Prime Minister recall saying the Commonwealth Secretary would be an unsuitable person to accept responsibility for Central Africa, and was that not because he was identified with a particular communal interest in the area? Does not that also argue against his accepting

responsibility for any area where there is a majority of people of non-European race?"

Mr. Macmillan: "No. What was done and said in connexion with Central Africa had the advantage of getting all the territories, which had been under two Ministers, under only one Minister with an office of his own. This is a wider experiment in the direction in which I feel we shall have to move. This was the best way of making a start."

Mr. Gaitskell (Leeds South, Lab.): "Is not part of the difficulty that as the two departments are not combined this imposes an exceptionally heavy burden on the Secretary of State. Has the time not come when the two departments should be properly integrated? This would help the civil servants employed in them?"

Mr. Macmillan: "I think steps towards closer co-operation are being taken and we may be able to move farther."

Reception for Mr. Bazarrabusa

Sir Arthur and Lady Kirby's Last Party

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for the East African Common Services Organization, and LADY KIRBY held a reception last week at East Africa House, Great Cumberland Place, for Mr. T. B. Bazarrabusa, the recently-appointed High Commissioner in London for Uganda.

Sir Arthur's resignation from the post of Commissioner was due to take effect a few days later (tomorrow, in fact).

Among the guests were:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Adimola, Joan Lady Altrincham, Mr. & Mrs. A. I. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Archer, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Beeton, Mr. J. S. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Blaxland, Mr. & Mrs. K. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Sir Nicholas & Lady Cayzer, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Clarke, Sir Andrew & Lady Cohen, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Coleman, Mr. T. Colchester, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Coltart,

Earl De La Warr, Major-General & Mrs. Dimoline, Mr. J. Dixon, Sir James Farquharson, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. G. Gill, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Gillespie, Sir Stuart & Lady Gillett, Mr. & Mrs. Keith Granville, Mr. & Mrs. M. Griffin Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. S. Griffiths, Sir John & Lady Hall, Sir Cyril Hawker, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. A. Haynes, Mr. J. K. Holroyd, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. G. Hoar, the Earl of Inchcape, Mr. F. S. Joelson,

Miss A. M. Keith, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. M. Knox, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Lattin, Lord & Lady Latymer, Mr. J. Leyden, Sir Stephen Luke, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Magoba, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. W. Mathieson, Mr. I. K. Michie, Mr. & Mrs. P. G. Molloy, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. L. Monson, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Morgan, Mr. A. Murdoch, Mr. & Mrs. Norton, Mr. S. Nuro, Mr. & Mrs. W. Padley, Mr. F. J. Pedler, Sir Hilton Poynton, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Pridaux, Mr. W. N. Rayner,

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Antao Wins Gold Medal

MR. SERAPHINO ANTAO has won a gold medal for Kenya at the Commonwealth Games in Perth, Australia, by running the 100 yards race in 9.5 seconds, beating by one second the Canadian who had been expected to win. According to the special correspondent of *The Times*, "through binoculars the eyes of Antao could be seen starting from their sockets as he concentrated every nerve, but his style never lapsed as he raced towards Kenya's first gold medal, and the crowd forgot the heat of 103 degrees to cheer him on". The world record for the 100 yards is 9.2 seconds, and the Commonwealth Games record 9.4 seconds. Mr. Antao is a Goan.

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End of Nyasaland Conference

(Continued from page 279)

reached between you and me will be carried out. There will be no question of anybody challenging it.

"Therefore, sir, I want to thank you very much. I go home very, very happy. The relationship between your people and my people which was destroyed in 1953 is now restored. Thank you very much."

MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD, Leader of the Opposition, replied:—

"It would not be right for me to say that my delegation is entirely satisfied with the outcome of this conference. I doubt if ever a delegation leaves one of these conferences fully satisfied. Our wishes, however, have been met in many instances. I want to pay tribute to Dr. Banda in this respect, and his fair approach to the problem, and to you, sir, as our chairman, for your assistance and ready understanding of the problems besetting us.

"I feel that it is largely due to our insistence on a Bill of Rights that one has been obtained. This Bill of Rights, with the reserve powers of the Governor, should secure the position during the transitional period even in the eyes of the doubting Thomases.

Vital Non-African Economic Role

"We considered it was our duty to represent all people who do not agree with the Malawi Party, and we came to the conference hoping to secure certain constitutional safeguards which, in our view, would have strengthened the Constitution. I refer particularly to a Council of State, which would have acted as a buffer between the Legislature and the Judiciary, and also to a Council of Chiefs, which would have provided a forum in order that the advice of the traditional rulers could be heard. We still hope that these institutions will be introduced in the next stage.

"This conference is more than an agreement between my delegation and Dr. Banda's. It is a conference to settle a long-term policy which will influence Nyasaland's future for years to come.

"I wish to make one thing very clear, and that is on the matter of reserved seats. We wish the upper roll to continue on its present basis, which is a non-racial one, but it is one which does give the non-African, on whom so much of the economy depends, a special chance of representation. It is only if at the next stage the upper roll disappears that we ask for reserved seats for Europeans in order that the voice of the European community, so vitally concerned with the economy of Nyasaland, can still be heard.

"We have tried to insert checks and balances into the Constitution in order to ensure that what is done by way of change is done with thought and regard for the interests of all, and that the economic contribution of the non-African is not forgotten.

Safeguards After Transition

"For the future, it is not enough to have a Bill of Rights alone without the reserve powers of the Governor, and an independent check on the legislation against a Bill of Rights. The very safeguards we have sought to build into the Constitution are just as much safeguards for Dr. Banda and his delegation as they are for us. They are safeguards for the future, safeguards for all of our families and our children.

"Nyasaland is my and my delegation's home, and we have attended this conference with the intention of doing our best for all the peoples of Nyasaland. We most sincerely hope that this conference will, in fact, have secured democratic government for Nyasaland for all time. We wish Dr. Banda good luck and good fortune in the future. We sincerely mean this. All we ask for is a stable Government, a secure home and fair treatment. Dr. Banda has assured us of all these things, and we accept his assurances without reservation.

"The present Constitution is transitional. When the final Constitution comes to be drawn up, a very grave responsibility will rest on H.M. Government to ensure that other safeguards are evolved to replace those presently existing in the Governor and the Governor's reserved power. Without the existence of these safeguards, we could not have accepted this result."

MR. C. CAMERON, Minister of Works and Transport, the Independent delegate, stated:—

"Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, and—with your permission—Mr. Prime Minister, it has been a privilege for me to have taken part in a conference such as this. I believe that the relationships which have been established in negotiation here will be maintained and augur well for the future of Nyasa-

land. I am sure that the Leader of the Opposition will agree with me wholeheartedly in this. From my own point of view, this conference has at long last broken the ice which has been subsisting between Mr. Blackwood and myself, and for this I am very happy.

"As a Scot by birth and a Nyasalander by adoption, and as one whose Scottish home is only a stone's throw from Dr. Livingstone's birthplace, I need not elaborate on the sentiments which necessarily pass through my mind at a time like this. Some years ago an eminent Scottish churchman came to Nyasaland and expressed the view that on Scotland attaining her independence Nyasaland, because of a long-standing association and ties with Scotland, should become her first Protectorate. So rapid has Nyasaland's constitutional progress been made, and so slow that of Scotland, that the tables have been completely turned. I would ask Dr. Banda and my friends north of the border to ponder the possibilities which now arise!

"It has been, I think, the outstanding feature of this conference that, despite cleavage of political opinion, all delegates have made their own views subordinate to the overriding needs of Nyasaland as a nation. It is true that the United Federal Party has pressed very strongly for safeguards to be written into the Constitution, but I would ask them in the interests of all the inhabitants of the country not to lean on these constitutional devices but to work actively towards a mutual and lasting understanding with the majority, because this in the first resort as in the last resort is the real measure of the security of fundamental rights.

"From my own experience and that of my fellow Ministers, I can say that civil servants, both of local and overseas origin, have given their undivided loyalty to the present Government of Nyasaland. I am certain that after the forthcoming changes they will continue to give that loyalty and support to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

"The happy outcome of this conference can be attributed to the confidence which you, as representing H.M. Government, have shown in Dr. Banda and the people of Nyasaland. This confidence is, I know, not misplaced and will be entirely justified."

Warning to African Civil Servants

"MANY AFRICANS are demanding promotion. 'Why haven't we got a big house, a rise in salary? Why are we not promoted Under-Secretaries?' They ask these questions simply because they want high salaries and a big house. These higher salaries, big houses, are artificial and a disturbance to the circumstances of Nyasaland. They were intended for people who came from another country and were used to another kind of life and another standard of living.

"It is only right that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom should subsidize those officers who leave their home in Britain and their standard of life to come and help us, but just because we are now self-governing I am not prepared to say everyone must get the same things that someone from overseas gets. I want every African civil servant to understand that the standard of living in this country and in Northern Rhodesia and other places is artificial. Nobody must expect it to last for ever".—Dr. Banda, Minister of Natural Resources and Surveys, addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

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"Constitutional Massacre Plot"

Dr. Banda Challenged to Fresh Elections

BECAUSE IT FEELS that the new constitutional arrangements "betray and frustrate" the aspirations of the "people and chiefs of Nyasaland", the Convention African National Union entirely rejects them as a "constitutional massacre plot".

The party president, Mr. Bradford Chidankhanya, and the national chairman, Mr. J. G. Scouting Chingattie, a former Federal M.P., who have been in London during the conference, issued a statement on Friday which described the conference agreement as a "plot to humiliate our people and their traditional hereditary chiefs; to entrench the present Federal scheme; to upgrade the premiership of the leader of the majority party without obtaining a new mandate from the people and chiefs of Nyasaland through a general election; to entrench the present settlers' representation; to delay the date for Nyasaland's immediate independence; and to promote neo-colonial dictatorship, intimidation, thuggery, and violence.

Malawi Misrule

"Approximately 40 chiefs have been forced to vacate their traditional offices by Malawi misrule", the statement continued. "The future of all the chiefs is very insecure in that the new Constitution shall further deprive them of participation in local courts and administration. The Malawi delegation completely turned down proposals for the creation of a chiefs' chamber and for a constructive opposition.

"C.A.N.U. will not be part and parcel of this constitutional massacre plot, which is a pact between Malawi and the United Federal Party for entrenching and perpetuating their position in the new Nyasaland Assembly without general elections, and because the Governor still retains most of his previous functions and powers, particularly over finance, the judiciary and the police, and becomes a link between the new Nyasaland Government and the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland".

When the conference began, the two officials wrote to Mr. Butler requesting a meeting with him and asking to be admitted as delegates to the conference. They contended that the British Government's refusal to allow their participation "to submit the views of that section of inhabitants who oppose dictatorship and condemn intimidation" was a departure from the principle and practice of British tradition and Parliamentary procedure.

"We are therefore convinced that the U.K. Government has encouraged and endorsed Banda's policy of intimidation and violence, which is one party, one leader, one head of Government, one head of State, and one hell, according to the dictation of Banda-ism and other -isms. This being the case, we must inform our supporters and the chiefs that democracy is no longer applicable in Nyasaland, and the policy of 'survival of the fittest' is applicable".

Intimidation

Before coming to London, the party sent an open letter on intimidation to the Governor. It read, in part:—

"With thousands starving on the mainland of the Nyasaland Protectorate, with criminal cases flooding into the courts and thousands of souls languishing without normal life in prisons, it is clear that the Malawi Congress Party and the Government have failed to fulfil their promises, as a result of which they are all out organizing thugs against a democratically constituted movement like C.A.N.U.

"If this wave of terror was organized by people of a completely different race; we people filled by Christ's spirit with pure minds would not bother; we would only doubt their lack of understanding regarding our needs and desires. But we are being terrorized by thugs, by friends of our own origin—Africans, who know our objections, who clearly understand why we differ with their so-called messiah.

"We feel that a stage is reached whereby an official protest should be lodged with the U.K. Government through Mr. Butler. We must warn the powers that be that if this state of affairs directed on an African organized opposition party continues, C.A.N.U. shall have no alternative but to retaliate and shall be compelled to bend to violent actions.

"Since we launched the Convention African National Union six cases of beatings and intimidation have been reported to the Government through the police department. But no action has ever been taken to bring the offenders to the courts. Instead we are told that the Attorney-General feels that it is not in the public interest to prosecute the criminals.

"Of course, this is no surprise, for we all know of the 'back-door dealings' between the leader of the Malawi Congress Party and Sir Glyn Jones, Governor of Malawi (not Nyasaland). That is to say, the Governor has abdicated his responsibilities as a representative of the Crown to a party leader. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor for the British Crown, and the Council is an advisory body, but in practice the reverse is the case. The Governor acts as an adviser to the Council, which renders his office redundant in the practical sense. Thus the Malawi Congress Party through their official position are able to terrorize an established democratic opposition, thus allowing lawlessness in this country."

Chiefs Demoted and Degraded

Mr. Chingattie has told a representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the party had 55,200 registered, paid-up members. It claims the support of some 80% of the chiefs, and European and Asian sympathizers—the latter offering their support clandestinely for fear of reprisals from the M.C.P. The party is a merger of a number of small anti-Malawi groups.

The status of the chiefs should be safeguarded, he emphasized, for it was with them that Britain had originally negotiated its treaties. They were traditional symbols of local government and discipline for the tribes, and without their co-operation the central Government would be unable to function properly. The M.C.P. had demoted, denounced, and degraded those who did not support it. It was C.A.N.U.'s view that the younger, educated chiefs should be allowed greater participation in the government of the country, and efforts should be made to reconcile their misunderstandings with the Malawi leaders.

An Upper House of 15 chiefs and five Governor's appointees should be set up, with power to veto all legislation from a Lower House of 45 elected members except financial Bills.

Mr. Chingattie wants the present Federal links altered, but as Nyasaland cannot stand alone as an independent unit, economic ties should, he says, be provided which would maintain essential services such as defence, postal and air services, and central bank facilities, somewhat on the pattern of the East African Common Services Organization.

Encouraging Investment

His party blames both the British and Federal Governments for not providing an economic programme for Nyasaland before and after the inception of the Federation, and for an unequal distribution of the benefits of industrial developments.

"Immediate attention should be given to encouraging agencies which could bring investment into Nyasaland so that more industrial activities would be created to provide work for a large number of our people who are now unemployed. The Malawi Government is silent on this point, despite the adequate evidence available on which a sound economic plan could be formulated. We are shocked at the Malawi attitude to the Nkula Falls hydro-electric scheme at a time when Nyasaland needs it most."

He added that a politically independent Nyasaland would be of assistance to Southern Rhodesia in helping its Government to cease its "suppression" of those qualified Africans who were ready and able to take part in ruling the country, so that, as equals in every sphere, it would be possible for the territories to establish a "colourless State in Central Africa".

Youth Wing Army

The C.A.N.U. leaders have cabled to "General Romero", leader of the Malawi break-away "Land Freedom Army", asking him to restrain his followers from "physical action" and to meet for peace talks when Mr. Chidankhanya and Mr. Chingattie return at the week-end.

Mr. Chidankhanya said that the "general", whose real name was Romero, was a prominent leader of the M.C.P. youth wing, and had seen army service outside Nyasaland in the last war. He was anti-Federation in the "true" sense of the word; unlike the M.C.P., he was not prepared to give in on Federal issues. His 'army' had no links with C.A.N.U.

Company Reports

Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Limited

Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Dawnay on
Post-Merger Activities

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND NEW ZEALAND LOAN LIMITED, will be held on December 20 in London.

The following are extracts from the statement of the chairman, LIEUT.-COLONEL C. P. DAWNAY, G.B.E., M.V.O.

A year ago you were invited to approve the proposed terms of a merger between Dalgety and Company, Limited, and New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited. My colleagues and I are more than ever convinced that this was a wise decision, as I hope the years to come will demonstrate.

It is naturally a disappointment that the first Group profits to be published following the merger which total, before tax, £1,967,743, show a substantial reduction of approximately £580,000 on the combined results of the companies concerned in the previous year, even though after deduction of the estimated taxation the reduction in the group net profit from £1,404,419 to £1,226,930 is comparatively slight. The chief contributory factor is the greatly reduced earnings in the stock departments in Australia and in New Zealand in part attributable to unfavourable seasonal conditions, especially in the Eastern States of Australia, and in New Zealand, and to considerably lower prices both for sheep and cattle, though some of it is due to a more permanent adverse trend of higher operating costs.

On the internal side, we have begun the very considerable reorganization and integration which was the prime reason for the merger.

The costs of these integration moves have to some extent increased the normal costs of operating the business, and few, if any, of the economies made were reflected in last year's accounts.

The past year saw some improvement in the average price realized in Australia, but the reverse was true in New Zealand. Wool stores to deal with the quantities of wool which the company handles at almost every port are costly structures, and the handling of the wool also involves heavy labour costs, which continue to rise.

We believe that, eventually, substantial economies will be achieved through the provision of modern, single-storey buildings situated on less valuable land than wool stores have traditionally occupied. The achievement of this naturally involves substantial further capital expenditure and it also involves selling a number of conventional wool stores. For this purpose the directors are considering the desirability of raising additional loan capital.

The rapid changes taking place in the East African scene have presented us with a challenge, and a challenge from which we have not flinched. We confidently believe that we are in a position to be of considerable service to the African Governments which are now, or shortly will be, in control of the destinies of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya.

Whilst the Group profits, before tax, fell some £580,000, the estimated tax is down by over £400,000, despite the fact that provisions for various contingencies have been fully up to usual standards. This is because special credits of a highly technical nature have arisen as a consequence of merging the businesses. These have benefited last year's net profit, but they are not likely to be repeated.

U.N.I.P.—A.N.C. Rapprochement

Party Leaders to See Mr. Butler

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress, which won five seats in the Northern Rhodesian elections last month, has arrived in London after talks in East Africa with the Tanganyika Prime Minister, Mr. Kawawa, and the K.A.N.U. leader in Kenya, Kenyatta.

He said that, "as far as I am concerned, and as far as Kaunda is concerned, we are agreed" on forming a coalition Government in the Protectorate, but his party would not decide finally until its national council had met after the December 10 by-elections for the frustrated 'middle' seats. An alignment with the United Federal Party, which holds 15 seats, was completely ruled out.

The leader of the United National Independence Party, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, was expected to leave Lusaka yesterday to join Mr. Nkumbula for a meeting with the Minister for Central African Affairs, Mr. Butler, to ask for a new Constitution on the grounds that the present one has already proved unworkable. He was asked to make the journey by Mr. Kawawa and Kenyatta. U.N.I.P. won 14 seats in the election.

The two Northern Rhodesian party leaders have had a joint meeting with President Tshombe of Katanga to discuss closer economic ties. A further meeting is planned after the by-elections, and U.F.P. members may attend.

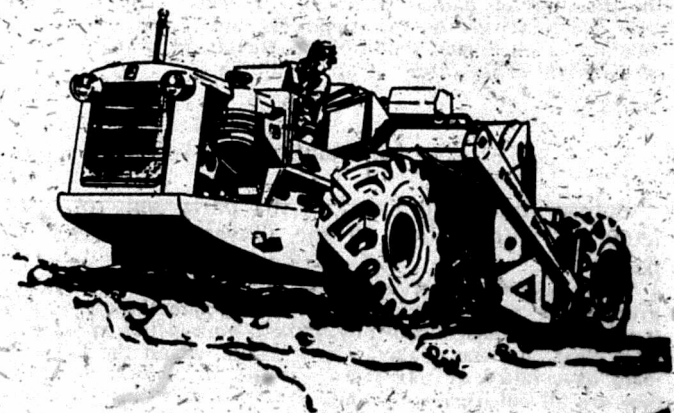
An Independence gift of £8,000 from National and Grindlays Bank to the Government of Uganda is to be used to purchase a complete radiological unit for the special investigation of heart diseases. The equipment will be installed in Mulago Hospital, Kampala.

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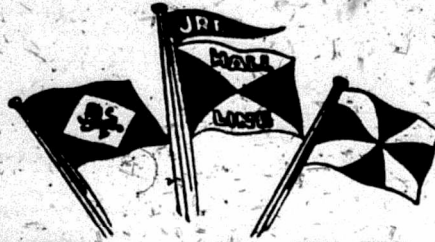
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