

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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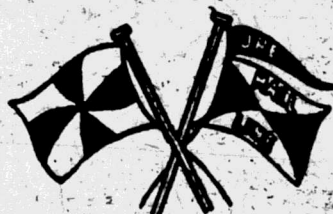
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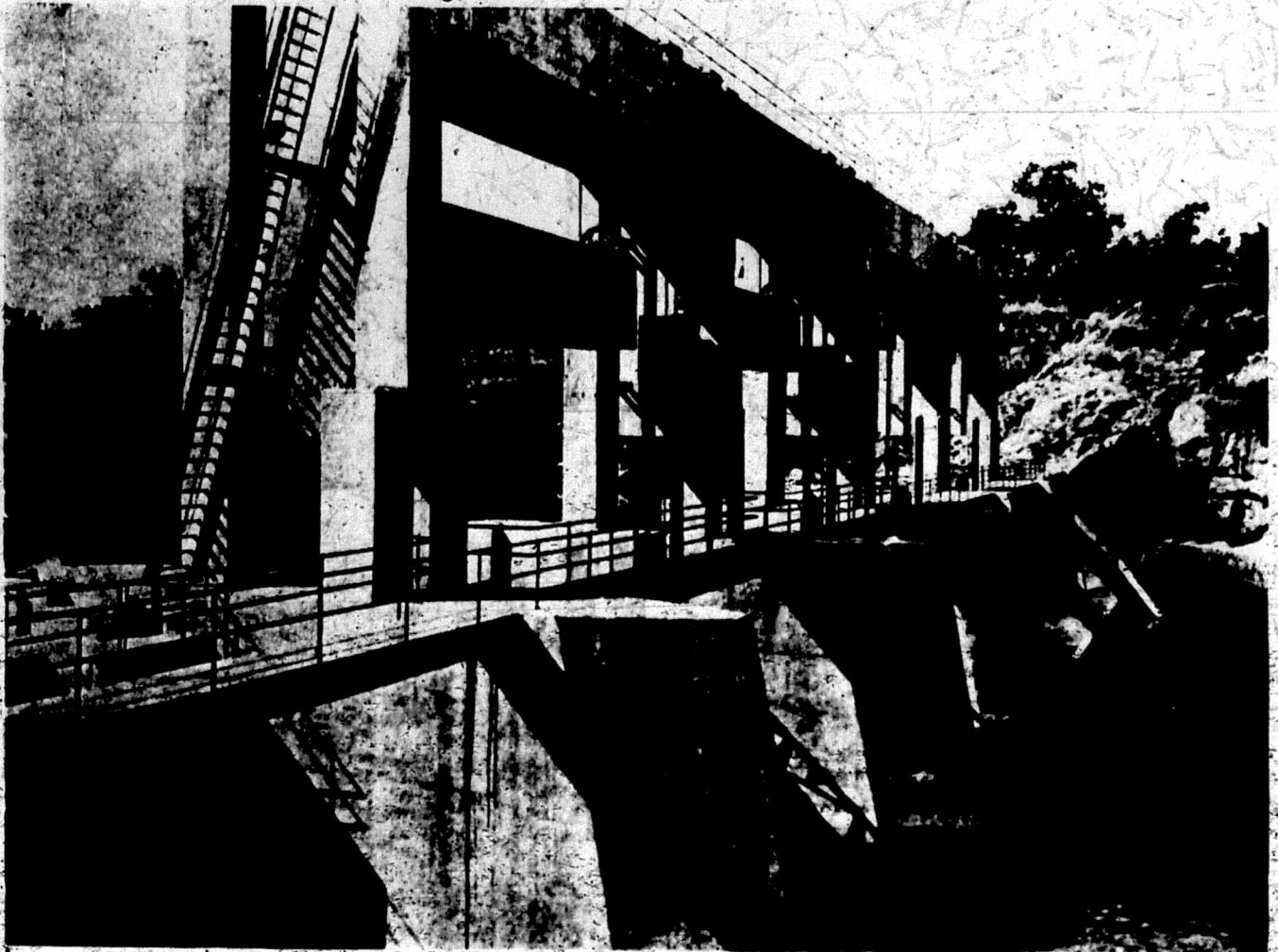
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	456	Personalia	464
N. Rhodesia Demands Secession	457	Somali Republic Opposes N.F.D. Proposals	467
Gains to North from Federation	458	East African Develop- ments	468
U.N.I.P. Threatens Press Congo Round-up	460	News Briefs	470
Islam v. Christianity in Sudan	463	Company Reports	472
		Commercial Concerns	476

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1963

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA'S SECURITY could be greatly influenced by the extent and solidity of the support given in the general election which must come within a few months to Mr. Paul Ngei's new African People's Party; and there are Europeans with special administrative or other experience among the Kamba, other Europeans who have been engaged in politics in the Colony for years, and Africans who until recently declined to take Mr. Ngei seriously, who are now convinced that his candidates will make a clean sweep of the ten seats in his tribal area and perhaps gain some elsewhere. If such prophecies should be justified at the polls, Kenyatta's old colleague—who shared his enthusiasm while Mau Mau was being created and his prison sentence at Kapenguria, has not been contradicted when repeatedly claiming to have saved Kenyatta's life when he was attacked by another man who was convicted with them on Mau Mau charges, but has nevertheless broken with him now in disgust at the state of affairs in the Kenya African National Union—may by the middle of this year occupy in the Kenya Legislative Council a balancing position comparable with that in Northern Rhodesia of Mr. Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress, who has been able to dictate his own terms for entering a Coalition Government with the numerically stronger United National Independence Party.

If Mr. Ngei's party were to win ten or more of the seats which K.A.N.U. has confidently regarded as its own, and if he were to ally himself with the Kenya African Democratic Union, whether in a Coalition Government or in a strong Opposition, K.A.N.U. would be very ill-advised to resort to the gangster methods which have

characterized it and its predecessor, the Kenya African Union. Indeed, because of that gangsterism both have been colloquially known, not only as the Kenyatta Party and the Kikuyu Party, terms which are self-explanatory, but also as the Mau Mau Party, a designation which could assuredly not have prevailed unless the evidence in support of it were overwhelming. In general, Kenyans of all races are convinced that it has been from K.A.U. and K.A.N.U. and their officials, agents, and other adherents that Mau Mau and its successor, the violently subversive Land Freedom Army, have drawn support, encouragement and incitement. Anyone who doubts that statement should read the Corfield Report on Mau Mau, the damning official report which the United Kingdom and Kenya Governments, in their anxiety to appease Kenyatta and his associates, have discredibly treated as almost non-existent.

While Mau Mau and K.A.N.U. could claim the aid of some prominent Kamba, Meru and Embu, and consequently the active assistance of considerable numbers of men and women of those tribes, all of which are adjacent to Kikuyuland, pressure by gangster methods was not difficult to maintain. At long last the situation has changed so remarkably that the Regional Boundaries Commission has just reported that the Kamba, Meru, and Embu expressed their emphatic resentment at any idea of association with the Kikuyu in an administrative region. The publicity given to that antipathy for their Kikuyu neighbours, and now the swift success of Mr. Ngei's new party, obviously affect the security situation drastically, for the Kenya Police and the Kenya battalions of the King's African Rifles have traditionally been recruited mainly from among the Kamba, Nandi, Kipsigis and Samburu, with

If Ngei Party and K.A.D.U. Joined.

smaller but still significant numbers of Meru and Embu. An alliance of the A.P.P. and K.A.D.U. would thus unite the more martial tribes, many of whose best men have for generations been eager volunteers in peace and war for enlistment in the forces of law and order, in which they have learned discipline and acquired other qualities; and, having been on active service against the Mau Mau gangs, many of them are profoundly suspicious of Kikuyu trouble-makers. A political coalition of the parties led by Mr. Ngala

and Mr. Ngei, whether in office or in opposition, would be most unlikely to tolerate violence from or seemingly associated with K.A.N.U., the speeches of whose leaders have done incalculable damage to public confidence, and, it is to be hoped, to their chances of forming the Government which will carry Kenya to self-government and then to independence. Whatever the weaknesses of K.A.D.U. and A.P.P., and they are many, they are less serious for the country than the prospect of domination by K.A.N.U.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Frank Lattin

MR. FRANK LATTIN, who has just taken up the appointment of bursar at Grey College, Durham, a new institution for 350 undergraduates built as part of the university's extension scheme, had given 32 years to the service of Uganda, and will be much missed in London, for during the decade since his retirement from East Africa he had been active in many capacities. Since 1952 he had been London representative of the Uganda Electricity Board, and he had served as chairman of the Africa Committee of the Church Missionary Society and of the Overseas Service Pensioners Association, and as a member of the council of the Joint East and Central African Board; and in the months preceding the appointment of a High Commissioner for Uganda he had been largely responsible for creating the necessary organization in Uganda House, Trafalgar Square. Years earlier he had acted for the Uganda Government in acquiring the freehold site and in connexion with the building erected thereon.

Teacher, Barrister, Administrator

BORN IN WESTMORLAND in 1905, he was educated at Appleby Grammar School and Durham University, on leaving which he went as a master to King Edward VII School, Coventry. He read law and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, took the Colonial Service Course at Cambridge University in 1929-30, and then went to Uganda as a cadet in the Western Province. Later as assistant district officer and D.O. he served in the Madi area on the Sudan border and in the Masaka and Mengo districts of Buganda. Throughout the last war he was engaged in economic control duties in Uganda and Kenya, particularly in the regulation of prices, and it fell to him to evolve much of the necessary legislation, for the model laws from other countries had little relevance to the bazaar conditions of East Africa. He was, of course, brought into close association with the chambers of commerce, and it says much for his tact and realism that the mutual relationships were happy in circumstances of exceptional difficulty for traders.

Rewarding Experiences

AFTER THE WAR he had what he later described as a series of wonderfully rewarding experiences as Development Commissioner for Uganda, as Acting Financial Secretary, as chairman of the Economic Survey Committee for the Western Extension of the Railway, as a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils in Uganda, and of the East African Central

Legislative Assembly. He helped from the start with the Worthington Development Plan for Uganda; one of the first such plans anywhere in the Colonial Empire. Because Uganda had managed to market her cotton and coffee throughout the war, and had imposed much maligned export taxes which brought in large revenues, there were substantial surpluses, and they made possible the economic development programmes of Sir John Hall's governorship, including the Owen Falls hydroelectric scheme, the creation of the Uganda Electricity Board and later of the Uganda Development Corporation, the decision to continue the railway to serve Kilembe copper mine in the Ruwenzori foothills near the Congo boundary, and the expansion of Makerere College as a future university. With all these matters Mr. Lattin was intimately concerned. Small wonder that he looks back on his Uganda days with pleasure. If he were not so modest he might also legitimately lay claim to pride. Non-officials and his official colleagues were wont to say that "Lattin has his feet on the ground". He also had his heart in the right place.

Beef Steak or Hippo?

MR. A. K. KIRONDE, Uganda's Ambassador in the U.S.A., will evidently not endorse last week's paragraph suggesting that "a nice leg of hippo" exists only in imagination, for it has since been announced by his Government that he has recommended the urgent canning of Uganda hippo meat for export. Indeed, he has expressed his confidence that "purchased as a delicacy, the price in the U.S.A. should compare favourably with that of choice beef steaks, ranging from 7s. to 10s. a lb." The recent banquet in Salt Lake City at which hippo meat was on the menu was, he says, a great success, those present being almost unanimous in praise of the *pièce de résistance*. That is not Mr. Kironde's term but my own, based on my experience many years ago of the resistance of teeth and palate to hippo meat with which African cooks had done their best. If someone has discovered how to prepare a succulent dish from the toughest, least appetizing meat which I have ever tackled, I am ready to publish the recipe in good faith but with reservations; and if someone in Uganda pioneers the export of canned hippo and sends me a tin, I will even promise to follow the directions and report faithfully. Still a sceptic, I wonder on how many occasions Mr. Kironde—or, for that matter, any other Minister in the Uganda Government—chose hippo meat when anything else was available. Give me beef steak every time.

What Did Mr. Butler Promise in Northern Rhodesia?

Mr. Nkumbula's Account of Secret Promise Flatly Contradicted

A CONFERENCE will be held in London in March to discuss the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and a commission will be appointed to advise on the break-up, the African National Congress leader and Minister of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, told a party rally on the Copperbelt on Monday.

He said that Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, had asked him not to disclose this information, but that he (Mr. Nkumbula) felt that the people should be told. He did not think that he was divulging State secrets.

Mr. Butler had arrived in Lusaka last Thursday for meetings with the U.N.I.P.-A.N.C. Coalition (African) Government, the Opposition United Federal Party, and the Litunga of Barotseland, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika, and his councillors. He also met the chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer.

Cannot Be Revived

Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, U.N.I.P. president and Minister for Local Government, said that the Federation was dead and could not be revived. "We are demanding from Mr. Butler a pronouncement similar to the one he made recently granting Nyasaland the right to secede. It is impossible now to keep us in the Federation against the will of our people. The only way in which the Federation can continue to rule us is through the use of lead and gunpowder".

A joint memorandum from the two African parties asked for a new Constitution, to be operative by June, "one granting the majority of the people of this country an unfettered say in the management of the Government", with a Prime Minister and a 14-member Cabinet in a Legislature of 65 members elected by universal adult suffrage from a single roll.

The 16-member delegation from the two parties which spent two hours with Mr. Butler demanded that Britain should now declare the Protectorate's right to secede from the Federation, that a conference should be called in February to "dig the grave of the Federation", and that a commission "comprising leaders of national political thought and also some experts" should be set up to make recommendations on the future of such institutions as the Kariba hydro-electric station. The Northern Rhodesian Government would, it was suggested, resume responsibility for matters now handled by the Federal Government.

Sell Kariba

Mr. Kaunda also stated that, on the advice of an unnamed British company, he was looking to an international group to buy Kariba, Central African Airways, and Rhodesia Railways in order to ease the dissolution of the Federation. The three territories could then pay for their share of those services.

Mr. Kaunda said that he would be unwilling to discuss this idea with the Southern Rhodesian Government, "but I am compelled economically to have some contact with them and shall go along with them in so far as I have to. Mr. Field is a likeable person, but his politics stinks".

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, former leader of the proscribed Z.A.P.U. of Southern Rhodesia, has told Mr. Butler that unless a new Constitution is introduced which would give the Africans power, independence for the Colony under its present Rhodesia Front Government as part of a Federal dissolution would produce two Governments in the country, one white and one black.

Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nkumbula stated after their meeting with Mr. Butler that they had "made it absolutely clear that should the right to secede not be conceded, we would find it difficult to go to London for any discussions on the Federation".

"Green light"

Mr. Nkumbula added: "At one stage we saw the green light, but I don't think we succeeded in getting Mr. Butler to agree to one point—to get the British Government to say we have

the same right as Nyasaland to secede. He resisted this point, which took most of the time at our discussions".

Both leaders said that they wanted to assure Federal civil servants and other employees of Federal projects in the territory that they would not stand to lose "in any way" when Federal authority was returned to the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Before flying to Nyasaland on Sunday Mr. Butler praised the "constructive attitude" of the African Coalition Government in Northern Rhodesia. He said that there would be no immediate decision on the Federation's future or on Northern Rhodesia's demand for secession, but that he would consider the suggestion for a London conference to review the situation as a whole. If there was to be criticism of the Federation, there had also to be a constructive approach to the future.

No Commitment

As to Mr. Kaunda's wish for a commercial concern to take over the common services, the interested territories would all have to agree.

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, stated in Salisbury on Monday that he had been in touch with Mr. Butler concerning Mr. Nkumbula's announcement of a March conference, and had been informed by the Minister that his discussions in Lusaka have "involved no commitment in regard to the representations that the withdrawal of Northern Rhodesia from the Federation should be conceded in principle".

Mr. John Roberts, territorial leader of the U.F.P. in Northern Rhodesia, had told Mr. Butler that, should the Federation be destroyed, there would be a "fairly large-scale" flight of Europeans and the skill and money they had brought to the country, for the average European would not be prepared to live under the African one-party system that seemed to be emerging. "We are alarmed at the apparent desire of U.N.I.P. to overwhelm all else".

Restraining U.N.I.P. Violence

Interviewed on television in Kitwe at the week-end, Mr. Nkumbula claimed that Mr. Butler had given an assurance that the British Government would not oppose Northern Rhodesia's secession if the African Ministers insisted on it. The A.N.C. leader added that there could be no question of an alliance with the U.F.P. He still held U.N.I.P. to be a party of intimidation and violence, but would remain in coalition with it solely to exercise a moderating influence.

The coalition has now agreed on a motion to be tabled in the Legislative Council that would "reject and condemn Federation, which was imposed against the will of the people, and deplore Northern Rhodesia's association with it, and is of the opinion that the territory should immediately secede therefrom and petitions H.M. Government to take the necessary legislative action to end it at once".

Constitutional Council

SEVEN AFRICANS in Southern Rhodesia are stated to have declined invitations from the Prime Minister to serve on the Constitutional Council created under the new Constitution. They are: Mr. Matthew Wakatama, principal of Nyatsime College; Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira, lecturer-designate at the University College; Mr. James Chiweshe, a prominent Salisbury business man; Mr. John Madzima, a sales executive; Mr. Stanlake Samkange, a public relations consultant and publisher; Mr. Josia Chinamano, headmaster of Highfield Community School; and Mrs. Angelina Mlanga, editor of a woman's magazine.

Tangible Benefits to N. Rhodesia from Federal Partnership

Positive Northward Movement of Industry Halted by African Nationalism

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S GAINS from its membership of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are summarized in a pamphlet entitled "Federation and Northern Rhodesia" which has been published by the Public Relations Division of the Federal Government.

It deals with the questions of finance, industry, agriculture, communications, power, education, health and postal services.

From the brochure the following passages are quoted:—

"Arguments have been propounded to show Northern Rhodesia as contributing unfairly to the Federal pool, and just as many arguments have been provided to show that this is not the case. It is difficult to deal satisfactorily with this subject, the two Rhodesias have an integrated economy which serves the needs of the two territories as part of the Federation.

"This means that you cannot simply cut railway lines, telephone lines or roads at a boundary and allocate their cost simply within territorial limits. Particularly is this true in the case of Northern Rhodesia, whose outlets in these communications depend entirely on 'external' factors in Southern Rhodesia.

Territorial Limits Misleading

"On a geographical breakdown for roads, as an example, only £3,885,000 appears to have been spent in Northern Rhodesia on 'Federal' roads since Federation. But in practice nearly £12m. has been spent on these roads either in or serving the North.

"As a direct result of Federation, progress in Northern Rhodesia has been marked in many fields. The most obvious example is Kariba, a source of power for both Rhodesias, and formerly a source of argument. If Northern Rhodesia had gone ahead alone to build Kafue instead, it would have spent many millions of pounds out of its own pocket. As part shareholder on a federal basis in Kariba, it has been able to enjoy the power without so much of the burden, and, in addition, the cost advantages of wide distribution over the Federal electricity grid.

"The railway provides another example. Before Federation Southern Rhodesia carried a far greater share of the burden of finance, and, had Federation not come about, Northern Rhodesia would have had to increase substantially its contribution to the railway. If not, the level of service would have been inadequate.

"The considerable saving in capital outlay over the Kafue scheme and financing railway expansion must be set against any figure of Northern Rhodesia's contribution to Federation calculated on a geographical basis.

Stability of Southern Partner

"Direct Federal loans for capital development allocated to Northern and Southern Rhodesia since 1954 have been £21.9m. and £26.9m. respectively. It is the creditworthiness of the Federal Government which has made such a large sum available.

"The stability of Southern Rhodesia as a partner is a real factor to consider. From 1954 to 1962 the Federal Government spending rose from £8.2m. to £18.5m. in Northern Rhodesia, without a rise in tax revenues from that territory. In Southern Rhodesia over the same period tax revenues rose from £16m. to £40m. The significance of this cannot be over-estimated.

"From 1954 to 1959 manufacturing industry expanded in Northern Rhodesia at a considerably faster rate

than in Southern Rhodesia, and this position changed only because of the political uncertainty caused by the African nationalism in Northern Rhodesia.

"Investors need confidence in a country before they will invest money, and since 1959 they have regarded Southern Rhodesia as more stable than Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. Until then, however, there had been a plain trend of manufacturing industry towards the two northern territories. Up to 1959, when constitutional issues started to bedevil the whole Federal growth picture, industry was increasing this positive northward movement—a movement undoubtedly resulting from the acceleration given by Federation to the economy of all three component territories.

"Before Federation, for every £2m. of gross manufacturing output annually in Northern Rhodesia there was more than £20m. annually in Southern Rhodesia. In other words, Southern Rhodesia entered Federation as an industrialized country; Northern Rhodesia did not.

Political Uncertainty

"Yet between 1954 and 1959 manufacturing industry in Northern Rhodesia increased its contribution to the gross domestic product by 92%. In the same period the factories of Southern Rhodesia increased their contribution only by 76%. Similarly, from 1954 to 1959 the gross domestic product (excluding the mining industry) grew by 72% in Northern Rhodesia and by only 65% in Southern Rhodesia.

"So there is no doubt that Northern Rhodesia was tangibly benefiting from Federation and was catching up on its big industrial leeway with its southern neighbour until this position was changed by political uncertainty.

"All incentives, protection and encouragement to industry since 1954 have been aimed at helping manufacturers throughout the Federation as a whole, and all territories have shared in the benefit.

"Given a return to stable political conditions within the Federal framework, there is no doubt that the flow of industries northwards will resume. Once it is seen that the territory will not fall into extremist hands, manufacturing industry is expected to develop in two main directions—consumer goods industries supplying Northern Rhodesia's own requirements from local sources and workshop industries providing the mines with an ever-increasing amount of supplies, also from local sources.

"A country needs a number of basic economic requirements before secondary industry can be developed. These include an adequate transport system and fuel, power and water supplies; efficient retail outlets; a banking or credit system to provide working capital; industrial, office and domestic buildings; an efficient Government; medical and educational facilities. Thanks to Federation, all these basic requirements are well-developed in Northern Rhodesia and capable of sustaining a large investment in secondary industry when the political climate improves.

Powerful Farming Stimulant

"Probably more than in any other sphere, the advantages of Federation to Northern Rhodesia are shown by the great benefits received by agriculture. A Federal-based pricing and marketing policy, plus the protection afforded by the larger market, have combined to provide farmers with a stimulant far more powerful than could ever have been provided on a territorial basis.

"The Federal Government's aim has been to raise, in the shortest possible time, the average standards of farming in Northern Rhodesia to the same level as those of Southern Rhodesia. The gap has almost been closed.

"One notable service was the take-over in 1956 of the regional planning scheme started in 1954 by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Until the Federal Government moved in it was in danger of being abandoned through lack of finance. At take-over the plan covered 338,000 acres. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture stepped this up to 2,500,000 acres, which means that practically all non-African areas, from Livingstone to Broken Hill, are now planned.

"Also in 1956 the Federal Government took over the technical services in agriculture. Farmers now have a complete advisory service at levels never known to them before. This service in certain respects is even more powerful than the

Southern Rhodesian one. In particular, the conservation and extension staff in Northern Rhodesia contains a higher proportion of professionally qualified and more experienced officers than are available in Southern Rhodesia. This service has mainly been responsible for the great progress made in agriculture over the past six years. 'Conex', as conservation and extension is known, is a household word now to farmers and is equally respected by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

"In 1955 tobacco marketing was taken over; in 1958 the Northern Rhodesian Maize Control Board was absorbed by the Federal Grain Marketing Board; in 1960 the Cold Storage Commission purchased abattoirs operated by private enterprise; and in July 1962 the Dairy Marketing Board bought the assets of the Co-operative Creameries of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd. All these statutory bodies are rendering tangible service.

"Tobacco (excluding that from the N.-E. Province) is sold unidentified on the Salisbury auction floors, and thus enjoys the mass demand of buyers and benefits from the activities of the Tobacco Export Promotion Corporation. Tobacco from the N.-E. Province is sold unidentified in Limbe. Transport costs to Limbe are cheaper than to Salisbury, where the tobacco was previously sold identified, due to buyers' insistence.

"The Grain Marketing Board has ensured that grain surpluses are exported to best advantage. It has also prevented undercutting of price by two competing organizations. The Cold Storage Commission has given all cattle producers a market at prescribed prices—a major improvement over past practice.

"The Federal Government has been heavily engaged in the development of the Mkushi Settlement Scheme. Apart from technical advice and help to settlers, it was responsible for much of the initial planning and survey work, the selection of farms, and alignment of existing roads. Its mechanical units built the new roads into the area. Indeed, throughout the whole of Northern Rhodesia Federal road and rail development have greatly helped farmers.

"In every agricultural sphere Federation has brought great benefits to Northern Rhodesia—benefits the farming community prize and would not like to lose.

Major Road Benefits

"Almost £12m. of the £16m. spent on inter-territorial roads since Federation has been used on roads in or serving Northern Rhodesia.

"The Lusaka-Livingstone road was gravel almost all the way at the time of Federation, and the Federal Government decided that, of the whole Bulawayo-Lusaka link, this stretch should have priority. Today with the exception of a few miles, it is tarred throughout and is one of the best roads in the whole Federation. The cost has already exceeded £1m. This road provides easy access to Northern Rhodesia for visitors from overseas, from Southern Rhodesia and from South Africa, and it also contributes enormously to the development of the towns and agricultural areas along the route.

"The Kafue-Chirundu road was built before 1954, but extensive repairs proved necessary and were carried out by the Federal Government at a cost of more than £250,000. Similarly, £1.4m. has been spent on the important road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson and Salima. A double-width tar road built for £900,000 from Lusaka to Kitwe and Ndola has proved vital in carrying goods and agricultural produce and passenger traffic from the capital to those areas.

"The territory has a direct interest in the Salisbury-Chirundu and Bulawayo-Victoria Falls roads, parts of which were little better than tracks before Federation. Indeed, the need for these major roads to be reconstructed was pressed hard but unavailingly before Federation, and their construction—at a cost so far of £7m.—is one of the fruits of the Federal system.

Geographical Disadvantages Overcome

"Obvious advantages of Federal control of C.A.A. include the ability of the large authority to plan more effectively, financially and administratively, and the fact that Central African Airways has only one Government to deal with—not three.

"Capital expenditure on civil aviation works in Northern Rhodesia has totalled more than \$600,000 since 1954, and today the Federal Government maintains and is continually improving 46 Government aerodromes and runways in the territory. More than £200,000 has been spent on Ndola Airport and a further £154,000 is to be spent on a new building there. A new airport for Lusaka is the next priority.

"Rhodesia Railways served both territories before Federation. However, the Federal system has undoubtedly enabled the Railways to meet Northern Rhodesia's needs more adequately and more cheaply. For example, despite contrary recommendations from the Harrage Commission, rates for rail haulage to Northern Rhodesia have been deliberately adjusted to a lower tariff, thus facilitating importation of raw materials and equipment for industry and giving the

territory advantages denied by its geographical position.

"Since 1954 the net ton-miles operated by the Railways from Bulawayo to the north have increased by 50%, and, to meet this remarkable expansion, £22.5m. has been lent to the Railways by the Federal Government.

"A much larger share of Rhodesia Railways' capital works expenditure has also been switched to the north. In 1953 only 9% of such spending was in Northern Rhodesia. Last year more than 40% of the total capital works outlay, including housing, was spent in that territory. In the 1961-64 period more than £5m. is scheduled to be spent on works programmes in Northern Rhodesia.

"The Federation's most spectacular achievement is the Kariba Dam, and Kariba has meant cheaper bulk electricity for Northern Rhodesia.

"The Northern Rhodesian Government had intended, provided it could raise the necessary finances, to build a dam at Kafue, but the choice of Kariba in preference to Kafue has not harmed Northern Rhodesia at all—quite the reverse.

Kariba Power

"The Federal Power Board supplies the Copperbelt with most of its power. The rest comes to the mines from Katanga, but negotiations are taking place for the installation of a second supply line from Kariba to Kitwe. When it is completed the copper mining production of Northern Rhodesia will be totally dependent on Kariba power.

"The mining companies, vitally concerned with Kariba, lent £20m. towards its initial cost and, in recognition of their dependency on the project, also agreed to pay a £10m. power surcharge, spread over seven years to 1967. The resulting advantages are the security of an assured supply and power at lower cost.

"Apart from the Copperbelt, Northern Rhodesia as a whole has benefited from Kariba. Power now reaches farming communities at a very favourable tariff.

"Power is now generated only on the southern bank of the Zambezi. The nets there have an installed capacity of 675 megawatts. The second stage of Kariba provides for a 990 megawatt power-house on the Northern Rhodesian side of the dam—more than enough to meet any future mining and industrial development in the Rhodesias.

"Every major post office and telephone exchange building in Northern Rhodesia has been replaced since 1954—as has the bulk of the telecommunications equipment. In eight years before Federation, expenditure on plant and buildings was at the rate of £100,000 a year. In the eight years since Federation the figure has been in excess of £500,000 yearly.

"The Federal Government has spent more than £11.5m. on postal and telecommunications services in Northern Rhodesia. It has only received £8.5m. in income from the territory. These figures, plus the fact that more has been spent since Federation on postal buildings in the north than in Southern Rhodesia (despite the latter's £28m. income) are convincing proof that Northern Rhodesia has been noticeably on the receiving end where these important services are concerned.

Inadequate Funds and Remote Control

"The territory now has a range of post offices and telephone exchanges of which any country may be proud. Since Federation the number of post offices has increased by 40% from 92 to 129; there are now twice as many telephone exchanges; the number of telephones has risen from 6,084 to the quite astounding total of 22,916. Ninety-five per cent. of the telephone subscribers are served by automatic exchanges—a higher proportion than Southern Rhodesia (86%) or Nyasaaland (88%).

"In relation to total population, Northern Rhodesia now has as many telephones as Egypt and more telephones than any other country in Africa south of the Sahara except Southern Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa. Since Federation, the telephone system has expanded almost four times, whereas in the rest of the Federation it has only doubled.

"Pre-Federation backlog and shortcomings, arising from the Northern Rhodesian Government's inability to provide adequate funds, have been eliminated in eight short years.

"The greatest contribution rendered health and medical services in Northern Rhodesia by Federation was removing those services from administration by London—an administration which, no matter how efficient, suffered greatly from the handicap of remote control. Under that control the territory before Federation—despite its financial strength—was allowed only its share of the medical and health resources in Britain's 'Colonial Pool'. The Northern Rhodesian Government, although quite able to pay for more doctors, more nurses and for specialists, was not permitted to recruit them in case the balance of recruitment by all other Colonial territories was upset as a result.

"This financial situation had additional aspects. The hand-

ful of medical staff and the few qualified nurses who were employed by the Colonial administration were superbly and luxuriously housed and looked after. Yet patients needing treatment often had to go to Southern Rhodesia to find it, while all mental cases had to be sent to Southern Rhodesia.

"This completely Gilbertian position was ended by the Federal Ministry of Health, and today Northern Rhodesia has planned medical services equal to any in Africa, providing full specialist and diagnostic services, all specialist surgery, radio-therapy, and care of mental diseases.

"Whereas the only new hospital built by the Northern Rhodesian Government in 20 years before Federation was at Broken Hill, the Federal Government has built new hospitals in Lusaka, Kitwe, Luanshya and Livingstone, and has also modernized hospitals in Ndola, Kasama, Lusaka, Mongu, Fort Rosebery and Abercorn.

"Although Northern Rhodesia's school population is only 23% of the total for which the Federal Government is responsible, some 40% of the capital expenditure on education in the Federation from 1954 to 1961 was spent in Northern Rhodesia. The figures are £4,087,886 for Northern Rhodesia out of the Federal total of £10,244,656.

"In 1954 recurrent expenditure on education in Northern Rhodesia was only £750,000. Last year it was £1,800,065. Today Northern Rhodesia has an educational system which compares favourably with those of most of the older established Commonwealth countries.

Enrolment Trebled

"Seven years ago, when the Federal Government assumed control, there was not a single secondary school open for European children and no proper education of any kind for Asians and Coloureds! For European children the Federal Government gave priority to the construction of secondary schools, and since 1954 has built nine such schools and a number of hostels, in addition to completing the Rennie Schools, Lusaka, planned before Federation. Since 1954 there has been a remarkable increase in secondary school enrolment in Northern Rhodesia, the numbers almost trebling.

"The Asian and Coloured education situation was most acute at the time of Federation. Those schools which existed were often housed in most unsatisfactory premises, such as houses and empty shops; the standard of teaching was lamentably low; and there was no legislation compelling school attendance. All this was tackled energetically. New schools were built and properly qualified teachers were recruited. Existing staff were given in-service training and the aid of audio-visual equipment. As a result, in the first six years of Federation enrolment of Asian and Coloured children in Government schools rose from 600 to more than 1,800, an increase of 200%.

Mr. Kaunda Threatens the Press

U.N.I.P. Resentment at Report of Split

BECAUSE IT HAD REPORTED differences within the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, the *Central African Post*, of Lusaka, has been publicly threatened by three leading officers of that party.

Mr. Kaunda, its president, who is also Minister for Local Government, called a Press conference to deny that there was a major split in U.N.I.P., and threatened to organize a complete boycott of the paper.

His situation was, he said, very serious, and he warned the editor and staff to be very careful.

Any racial disturbances caused in Lusaka by the report, would, he said, result in the destruction of the newspaper's offices. "The *Central African Post* building will go". He might also organize a complete boycott of the paper by his supporters.

Mr. Wina, publicity secretary of the party, told the journalists: "If this is the type of newspaper scoops we get from the Press I will have no hesitation in reconsidering our policy towards newspapers. Independence of the Press is essential, but it must not be abused. I will ruthlessly suppress the Press if there are many more of these stories."

It might one day be necessary to review "the laws governing the establishment of the Press", despite crying shareholders in Britain and the United States. "I could not give a hint about them".

Mr. S. Kapwepwe, Minister of African Agriculture, reacted even more strongly, stating: "If the newspapers here are going to do as they did in Kenya to keep the tribes apart, they can rest assured that they are going to be banned".

According to the South African Press Association, a *Central African Post* reporter was accosted as he left the conference and told by an African: "Stop writing these things. I will kill you myself".

Lozi Dispute

The *Post* reporter had said: —

"On the eve of Mr. Butler's visit to Northern Rhodesia, the majority party in the African coalition Government is facing a crisis. The Lozi faction in U.N.I.P. is threatening to break away—taking with it two Parliamentary Secretaries and the party's director of elections.

"A five-man delegation of Lozi ex-members of the U.N.I.P. said this morning that in the past two days 45 U.N.I.P. members had quit and gone over to the African National Congress. The number includes branch secretaries and section leaders of U.N.I.P. Teams of Lozi organizers are to be sent to centres in Northern Rhodesia to persuade U.N.I.P. members to hand over their membership cards to the A.N.C.

"The delegations' members produced a sheaf of forms from Lozi, Tonga, and Luvale members of U.N.I.P. listing reasons why they quit the party. Nearly every one referred to tribalism, violence and intimidation within the party. Some of the reasons given were 'party too tribalistic', 'violence and intimidation', 'petrol bombs against members', 'fed up', 'new Bemba colonialism', and 'U.N.I.P. endeavouring to introduce Communism'.

The delegates alleged that they had met Mr. Kaunda some time ago and had given him seven days to eradicate tribalism from the party's ranks. He had not met their demands, and had closed the door in their faces when they had visited him for a second time. They will now meet Mr. Harry Nkumbula".

Mr. Mundaia, deputy national treasurer of U.N.I.P., threatened nationalization of the *Central African Post* and the *Northern News*.

Mr. Kaunda later denied any such intention, and added: "I shall soon have my own paper".

Chiefs To Be Ousted

Mr. Nkumbula, the African National Congress leader, who has joined with U.N.I.P. in a Coalition Government, commented: "We shall resist any attacks by the Government [in which he holds a portfolio] to deprive the Press of their freedom".

Mr. John Roberts, Leader of the Opposition (United Federal Party), tabled a motion in the Legislative Council calling upon the House to affirm the principle of freedom of the Press.

That U.N.I.P. is under considerable criticism from A.N.C. members is evident.

Mr. P. Cingaye resigned recently from U.N.I.P. to become an organizer for the A.N.C. in order to be able to warn its members, the country, and especially the chiefs that U.N.I.P. had plans to get rid of the chiefs, replace them with Government "puppets", and introduce a one-party system. "He has declared that politicians opposed to U.N.I.P. were to be arrested and detained".

At a meeting last week Mr. H. D. Banda, a U.N.I.P. leader, accused the A.N.C. of calling Mr. Kaunda "Minister of the Chimbudzi" (lavatory).

In the Red

THE FIRST FRIENDLY SOCIETY established by Africans in Southern Rhodesia, the Central African Mutual Association, has in its first three years lost 62% of the £50,000 subscribed by 5,000 members. Liabilities total £50,225, but assets are no more than £18,748. Of £13,500 revenue last year, administrative expenses took £10,800. Withdrawals of subscriptions and loans are in abeyance. The association was intended "to promote thrift among Africans and use the funds to promote African economic progress".

Congo Action Has Given Dangerous Power to U.N.O.

Security Council Inquiry Requested: Katanga Juridically Independent, Says Dr. Schweitzer

RUIN MIGHT well have overtaken the Congo, poised as it was on the edge of a disaster which would have taken years to repair, had it not been for the conciliatory action taken under instructions by the British and Belgian consuls in Elisabethville, Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords last week.

Wisdom and statesmanship were now the greatest needs, so that the Constitution could be settled and reunification could progress with the willing consent of all concerned. H.M. Government hoped that U Thant's expressed desire to convert the U.N. military operation into one of economic and technical assistance would be quickly fulfilled.

Every Assurance Violated

Lord Colyton asked if it were not a fact that virtually every assurance given to H.M. Government, including the Secretary-General's promise that force would not be used to impose a political settlement, had been violated in the past few weeks, with U.N. action far exceeding the scope of the Security Council's resolution and putting powers in the hands of the Secretariat which could be very dangerous. He asked if the Government would not now call for a special meeting of the Security Council so that an impartial committee might be sent to examine the dangerous developments in the Congo.

Lord Home replied that the U.N. had stated that it had limited objectives, but that the entry into Jadotville had been undertaken without instructions because of a communications breakdown.

"The Secretary-General had an exceedingly difficult task here. He was told to keep law and order, while the U.N. force should have freedom of movement. Our concern was that this should not be interpreted in such a way as to lead the U.N. to insist on certain political conditions. I find it extremely difficult at present to assess whether the U.N. overstepped the line.

"It is much more profitable to concentrate on making the present situation work, in which U Thant has recognized Mr. Tshombe as provincial president, and to hope that he and Mr. Adoula will come together". He would inform the Secretary-General of the feeling that there should be a "post-mortem" meeting of the Security Council.

When Lord Balfour of Inchyre asked if the British taxpayer was to be expected to contribute money to a policy of action which the Government had condemned, the Foreign Secretary agreed that "we shall have to make it clear that the United States and the United Kingdom cannot be allowed to carry the whole of the expenses of the U.N., and that members must fulfil their obligations". Including the Soviet Union, the Communist satellites and France, at least 60 of the 109 member States had not paid a penny for the Congo operations.

Ethiopian Atrocities

Baroness Summerskill voiced suspicions of the "ulterior motives of certain business interests in the Congo", and expressed "considerable satisfaction that this settlement has been established by the U.N."

Lord Home rejoined: "You must not make this kind of allegation, and certainly you should not link it in any way with the actions of the Government. When it comes to British interests in the Congo, they are marginal. It is impossible to argue that the Government's policy has been in any way influenced by business considerations."

Mgr. Edouard Kilesheye, Roman Catholic Vicar-General of Elisabethville, has presented the U.N. High Command in Katanga with a report of atrocities committed by Ethiopian troops and witnessed by his clergy in the African parishes of the city. They have asserted that more than 100 civilians were murdered, and that two women and a girl were disembowelled with bayonets after being repeatedly raped.

When the commanding officer of an Ethiopian unit visited the Benedictine monastery at Lubumbashi to verify the pillage perpetrated by his men, he excused them with the remark: "They are children; one must make allowances for them".

These affirmations have been "deplored" in a Leopoldville statement "because they have no relation to the truth and no foundation", and tribute has been paid by the U.N. command to the "courage, efficiency and restraint of the Ethiopian contingent in the face of great provocation".

A similar U.N. *communiqué* from Elisabethville claimed that the statistics of heavy casualties (300 deaths) in the African communes of the city were not based on fact, and that "no U.N. troops had entered the communes at any time and no fire had been directed on them by U.N. contingents; with the exception of one or two isolated incidents, which are deeply regretted, the whole operation has been remarkably free of casualties".

"Safe Conduct"

Lieut.-General M. De Baer, a former judge-advocate-general in the Belgian Army, and a former member of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, has forwarded to the *Daily Telegraph* photostats of a letter from the Minister of the Interior of the Congolese Central Government to his Prime Minister confirming that Mr. Tshombe was to be arrested if he went to Leopoldville last August, when he was being urged to go under guarantee of safe conduct in order to discuss a Constitution for the Congo.

General de Baer states that he has been unsuccessful in his endeavours to get the document published by newspapers in the United States. He draws the conclusion that "for some obscure reason information which might be to the credit of Mr. Tshombe or explain his actions is being withheld from the American public".

The full text of the recent statement about Katanga by Dr. Albert Schweitzer does not appear to have been published by any British newspaper. It was addressed to *La Dernière Heure*, of Brussels, and published by that newspaper on December 20. Translated into English, it reads:—

"I have been asked as a veteran African, one who has lived for 50 years in a country adjoining the Congo, for my opinion on the Katanga question. Here it is.

Congo Entity Non-Existent

"Katanga formed part of a great empire, the Belgian Congo. This was a Colonial entity created by King Leopold, partly by persuasion and partly by force of arms. The era of colonialism is now over, and the colonial empire of the Congo no longer exists. Instead there remain a number of peoples and tribes who under the colonial regime formed part of the Belgian Congo. None of them has any rights over the others. Juridically they are completely independent of each other. No foreign State has the right to oblige one of them to submit to another.

"It is therefore incomprehensible that in this day a foreign Power is found making war on Katanga in order to force her to pay taxes to another Congolese State. How can a civilized country undertake such a thing? Still stranger, the United Nations has associated itself with this foreign country, thereby losing the respect which it enjoyed in the world. It is not the mission of the United Nations to make war. Reason and justice therefore demand that this foreign country, as well as the United Nations, withdraw their troops from Katanga, and henceforward respect its independence.

"The independence of Katanga derives from the fact that the empire of the Belgian Congo no longer exists, and, whether it is recognized or not, nothing can detract from its juridical validity".

Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs had written in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"I served at U.N. headquarters in New York for three and a half years as the chief Service adviser to the British Delegation there and also as the British representative on the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council.

"Under the Charter (Article 47) a Military Staff Com-

mittee was set up 'responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council'. The five permanent members of the Security Council are China (still Nationalist China), France, United Kingdom, United States, and the Soviet Union. The Service representatives of these five Powers form the Military Staff Committee and take the chair in turn at meetings. Even before my day (1948-51) these meetings were becoming a farce. Today I doubt whether they take place at all.

"But the Charter had been based on the belief that these five war-time allies would co-operate wholeheartedly for peace and security in the post-war world. It soon became very clear that this was not Communist Russia's intention. Russia used the U.N. as a platform for propaganda, and employed her privileged position in the Security Council to block by veto any action for real peace and security, because that would not have helped the spread of Communism.

Novices in Command

"So exercise of the real world-security function of the U.N. has never been practicable, but the U.N. enthusiasts have tried to maintain a facade of contrary aspect.

"The orders for 'offensives' are given by the civilian Secretariat at the U.N. in New York—backed mainly by the United States Government, for their country has gone overboard politically on the United Nations. Proper professional direction of forces and clear command is lacking at the U.N. and the conduct of their wars seems to be by novices—who apparently are not fortuitously inspired by military wisdom, and whose actions are bedevilled and masked by considerations of U.N. prestige".

Mr. J. Silver, has written from Eastbourne to the *Sunday Telegraph*:

"Imagine that 50 years ago the Russians had colonized all Europe, including Britain. For their own convenience they fixed the capital of this vast colony in Bucharest, and forced us, on our industrialized island, to contribute a major share of the upkeep of this colonial regime. Now comes a 'wind of change': the Russians get tired of ruling Europe, and suddenly we in Britain are free.

"But are we? When we attempt to establish our own Government, Indian and Ethiopian troops come shooting their way through the streets of London. They tell us, not only that we must continue to pay tribute to Bucharest, but that the Rumanian army is to be sent to occupy the country.

"This sounds an improbable tale, I admit; but it is analogous to what the United Nations is trying to do in Katanga".

Reek of Guilt

Mr. L. B. Quesnel, writing from Manchester University to the *Guardian*, said:—

"The U.N. Charter is based on the belief that all men have the same basic rights. When U.N.O. itself permits (and possibly fosters) the flagrant violation of these rights, as is becoming clear from the behaviour of the U.N. forces in Katanga, it is high time that official action is taken to seek the truth and publish the facts about these allegations.

"It is not good enough for officers to take the attitude 'well you know what soldiers are like'. The officers are responsible for the conduct of the men; the civil command is responsible for the conduct of the officers; the Secretariat is responsible for the actions of the civil command; and U.N.O. itself is responsible for the directions to the Secretariat. The higher the authority the higher must be the responsibility, or discipline will be a mockery and authority a farce.

"Clearly there are many well authenticated cases in which U.N. forces have perpetrated sacrilege, raped, looted, pillaged, and murdered (see the *Universe*, January 18). If officers cannot prevent their men from doing so, they should be sacked; if the civil command cannot ensure that officers keep control, they should be sacked. In either case uncontrollable troops should be removed forthwith: you cannot fight anarchy with anarchy.

"Furthermore, the Secretariat, and every nation which supports the use of these troops either financially or politically, shares in the guilt. The reek of guilt hangs heavily over the Secretariat and the U.N. The cynicism of Dr. Bunche is not sufficient".

A statement issued last week by the Movement for Colonial Freedom says:—

"The Movement welcomes the long-delayed action by the United Nations forces in taking firm steps to end Katanga separatism and make available to the whole Congo Republic the badly needed revenues from the mineral wealth in that province.

"Whilst agreeing that an amnesty should be granted to those who have engaged in agitation for secession, we cannot agree

with its extension to persons guilty of murder and assassination. Those, including Tshombe, whom the U.N. Special Commission found to be implicated in the murder of Patrice Lumumba should be brought to justice forthwith.

"The prospects of Congo unity, now somewhat brighter, will be enhanced if Antoine Gizenga and the other estimated 900 political detainees are released immediately. We therefore press the U.N. to urge the Central Government of the Congo to release those prisoners and restore their political and civil rights forthwith.

"The attainment of real independence and unity by the Congo will be delayed if foreign interests are allowed to continue their influence. There are disturbing signs that the United States Government intends to use U.N. forces and the Central Government of the Congo to further its own economic and strategic plans in that area. Such policies of the U.S.A. are likely to be strengthened through the reaction of the British and Belgian Governments in switching—under pressure of events—their 'support' from Tshombe to the Government of Prime Minister Adoula.

"We therefore urge the independent States of Africa to take every possible measure, including the use of their influence in the United Nations, to help the Congolese people win real independence by preventing neo-colonialism being clamped even more tightly on this strite-torn part of Africa".

Dr. Nkrumah Rebuffed

President Nkrumah of Ghana, again demanding of the U.N. that Mr. Tshombe be arrested "on the gravest suspicion" of involvement in the murder of Lumumba, has described the Central Government's amnesty to Katangese Ministers as a violation of a U.N. resolution calling for the punishment of those responsible for Lumumba's death.

In a letter to the secretary-general he asserted that the Katangese Government had "thrice levied war against U.N. forces" and had a record of "consistently repudiating whenever convenient all agreements; if they are protected in office as provincial authorities they will certainly in their own time, whatever they say now, renew their secessionist activities".

U Thant replied that there was no present justification for regarding Mr. Tshombe as a criminal. The Central Government's acceptance of him as provincial president "necessarily has a decisive bearing on the attitude of the U.N."

Denying Dr. Nkrumah's accusation that the U.N. had been guilty of "vacillation and lack of resolution" in allowing freedom of movement to Mr. Tshombe, U Thant insisted that "scrupulous regard" was had to the Security Council resolution on the Congo and that there was a "persistent effort to seek peaceful solutions".

He denied that the Congolese authorities had issued warrants for the arrest by the U.N. of Mr. Tshombe and other Katangese officials in September, 1961. Certain subpoenas had then been delivered to the U.N. Elisabethville office, which "was at that time in charge of Dr. Coñor O'Brien, who is now in your Government's employ as vice-chancellor of Ghana University, and therefore he could inform you on the details of this matter; though he has later as an author given much attention to these documents, he did not at the time report that they were in his possession, nor, as far as I can ascertain, seek instructions or indicate any action he proposed to take on them".

Inter-Tribal Fighting

Eight great chiefs in Katanga are stated to have written to Mr. Adoula and the U.N. representative in Elisabethville earlier this month pledging their "devotion" to the Central Government and asking that a new provincial government be formed, one that would be "capable of understanding the miseries through which our people have passed after years of duress". They asked that Congolese National Army units be posted to Elisabethville, to arrest Mr. Tshombe, and to other centres to keep the peace while the U.N. forces completed their "liberation" task. The tribes allegedly represented were the Baluba of the northern Katanga and the Balamba, Basanga, Bayeke, Dembo, Lunda, and Tshokwe in the south. The signatories were reported to include Chief Mwata Yamvo of the Lunda, Mr. Tshombe's father-in-law, and Chief Mwanda Munongo of the Bayeke, elder brother of the Katangan Minister of the Interior, Mr. G. Munongo.

The letter was denounced in New York by the director of the Katanga Information Services as a U.N. forgery. He said that he had received a denial from one of the alleged signatories.

Inter-tribal fighting broke out in Kasai round the diamond mining centre of Tshikapa when U.N. forces were trans-

(Continued on page 471)

Church Under Severe Pressure in Sudan

Arabic and Islam As National Language and Religion

THE CHURCH is probably under greater pressure in the Sudan than in any other country outside China and some of Russia's satellite States.

That statement is made by the Church Missionary Society in a memorandum which has just been circulated to bishops and other clergy and lay people of the Church of England with a special request for prayer "for the Government of the Sudan, for all Christians in the Sudan, and especially for their leaders, particularly the two Sudanese assistant bishops due to be consecrated in Juba on January 25".

A special Sudan supplement to the January issue of the C.M.S. bulletin states, *inter alia*:

"After less than three years of independence, parliamentary institutions proved a failure, and in November 1958 the Sudanese Army took over control of the country.

"One of their main problems was to create a national consciousness among the different tribes of their vast country. This they have tried to do through the promotion of Arabic as a national language and through Islam, the majority religion. In such circumstances any minority group is regarded with suspicion.

"The Church is also discredited in the eyes of the present Government because of its share (through the missionary societies) in the former educational policy which sought to isolate and thus protect the less developed and more African southern provinces. The Church, strongest in those provinces, has grown accustomed to English rather than Arabic, and its leaders are now handicapped in dealing with Arabic-speaking officials.

"Suspected and often inarticulate under the rule of an authoritarian Government, the Church suffers further restriction because the Government appears to follow the historic attitude of Islam in recognizing its existence but not its right to grow."

Fostering National Consciousness

The Rev. David Brown, lately canon missionary in the Diocese of the Sudan, wrote:

"The Sudan is in area the largest independent State in Africa and one of the most diverse. It is neighbour to Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Chad, and Libya. Across the Red Sea it faces Saudi Arabia.

"Few countries contain such diverse peoples as the Zande peasant cultivators on the Congo border; the Nuer cattle-owners of the swamps; the Hadendowa of the Red Sea hills; the Arab tribesmen of the northern deserts; the tenants of the Gezira cotton scheme; the merchants of the towns; or the educated elite employed in administration and commerce.

"The greatest single problem facing the Government is that of unifying the country and fostering a national consciousness, a task made all the more difficult because of the artificiality of some of the frontiers, particularly in the south. Inevitably, the attempt is being made to achieve this unity by means of a common language, Arabic, and the spread of a common religion and culture, Islam.

"The reason is that the six northern provinces, which contain 7½m. inhabitants, compared with the 2½m. in the southern provinces, and a greater proportion still of the wealth and educational facilities of the country, are predominantly Muslim.

"The southern provinces are in fact economically dependent on the northern for the maintenance of their educational and medical services, and most of the senior officials working there have been recruited from the north. Furthermore, all the members of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, which rules the country, are Arabic-speaking Muslims.

"Most of the inhabitants of the southern provinces are pagans and, as such, a natural field for efforts at Islamization. Some chiefs and other southerners have become Muslims, and the process might have proceeded more quickly than it has, had it not been for the existence in the southern provinces of Sudanese Churches resulting from the efforts of missionary societies during the past 60 years.

"The largest, the Roman Catholic Church, claims a membership of 300,000. Anglican Church members total 80,000. Very much smaller are the churches associated with the American Presbyterian Mission and with three inter-denominational missions also working in the Sudan. All these churches are truly indigenous and are served and directed by Sudanese clergy and laity.

"The two Anglican archdeaconries in the south are staffed entirely by Sudanese priests, and the only ordained mis-

sionaries, apart from the bishop, are working at the theological college. Within these two archdeaconries over 500 separate congregations meet regularly, using New Testaments, Prayer Books, and hymn books printed in their own languages, and cared for by pastors and lay workers, often voluntary, who are their own kith and kin.

"The Church in the southern archdeaconries is growing at the rate of some 6,000 adult baptisms every year. With very few exceptions in the specifically pioneer areas, all its clergy and paid evangelists are supported by the gifts and offerings of the local congregations.

"Most of the Christians are country people; many are illiterate. No Sudanese at present serving in the Church has had a secondary education, although there is a small but increasing number of well-educated southerners, responsible and vocal in their aspirations for the Christian community. In both worship and instruction the local tribal languages are used, and there are very few places in the southern archdeaconries where the regular Anglican service is in Arabic.

"Thus in the eyes of authority the Sudanese Church too often appears as an unimportant but embarrassing relic of missionary work in the days when the Sudan was administered by British officials, or, worse still, as an element promoting disunity, through religion and language, and thereby hindering the task of Government. This suspicion probably explains why fewer permits for missionary work are being given, and also why Sudanese Christians find administrative and other barriers raised in the way of growth and development."

Bishop and Assistant Bishops

The Rt. Rev. Oliver Allison, Bishop in the Sudan, has served in that country for 22 years, becoming assistant bishop in 1948 and the diocesan bishop in 1953.

The Ven. Elinana Jabi Ngalamu, archdeacon for the Moru-Dinka archdeaconry, and assistant bishop designate, served first as a village school teacher and then as a village school supervisor. The village schools comprise only two classes, in which are taught the bare rudiments of the three Rs and of general knowledge. He was ordained in 1953. Three years ago he rejected an invitation to become chief of his tribe in order to continue his pastoral work.

The Rev. Yeremaya Kufuta Dotiro, Assistant Bishop designate of the Bari-Zande Archdeaconry, and at present rural dean of the Zande deanery, had only four years of elementary education. He started work as an untrained village teacher in 1936, receiving training as an approved village school teacher in 1940-41, was ordained deacon in 1947, and priest in 1949.

"Since then he has worked in three of the Zande parishes and has proved himself a conscientious and sensitive pastor, deeply trusted by his people.

"After his consecration, Bishop Yeremaya will be the archdeacon and assistant bishop of the recently formed Bari-Zande archdeaconry and he will be responsible for supervising the work of 12 parishes and over 400 village churches scattered over an area roughly lying from 50 to 100 miles north and south of the main road running westwards from Juba to Tembura, a distance of over 400 miles. Included within that area are the province capital of Juba and three important district centres."

Other Church Leaders

The Ven. Aмоса Rakpi Ngama, provost designate of All Saints' Cathedral, Juba, had an intermediate school education, was for some years an intermediate teacher, and was ordained in 1947. He studied for a year at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and has also visited Jerusalem.

The Rev. Benjamina Wani Yugusuk is Church secretary. With the departure of the last missionary archdeacon in 1960, it was recognized that the time had come for the establishment of a separate church office in Juba staffed by Sudanese. It proving impossible to recruit a suitably qualified Sudanese layman, it was agreed that a Sudanese pastor should be appointed.

(Continued on page 470)

PERSONALIA

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has recently spent a month in Kenya.

SIR RONALD PRAIN flew back from London to Rhodesia last week.

MR. A. M. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, was received by THE QUEEN on Monday.

SIR MILES THOMAS has been appointed chairman of the West End board of the Sun Insurance Office.

MR. JOHN GRICE has been appointed public relations officer to the Northern Rhodesian National Road Safety Council.

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Vice-President of Tanganyika, left London Airport on Friday evening for Dar es Salaam.

SIR DAVID CAMPBELL, who was at one time in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, has been sworn a member of the Privy Council.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES will leave London in mid-February for Kenya, and will then visit Tanganyika and Uganda.

MR. ALASTAIR MATHESON, for the past decade a senior member of the Information Department staff in Kenya, has left to become joint editor of the *Reporter*, Nairobi.

MR. H. A. LONGDEN has been elected chairman of the Cementation Co., Ltd., in succession to SIR FREDERICK PILE. SIR ALEXANDER SIM has been elected deputy chairman.

MR. G. P. G. MACKAY, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, and MR. R. W. MACDONALD, the chief accountant, arrived in London last week for discussions.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., has appointed MR. J. H. OSBORN, Conservative M.P. for Hallam, to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary in succession to MR. RICHARD HORNBY, M.P. for Tonbridge.

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, said in Nyasaland last week that he believed that Dr. Banda would prove to be "one of the finest Prime Ministers in the Commonwealth".

MR. E. K. HAWKINS, of Sheffield University, has just spent three weeks in Nyasaland making for the Government a survey of road passenger problems. Several years ago he undertook a similar task in Uganda.

SIR PHILIP ROGERS, lately chairman of East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has arrived in London. He will shortly take up the duties of chairman of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Standing Committee in the United Kingdom.

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON, president of the Overseas Employers' Federation, and MR. JAMES CAMPBELL, the chairman, gave a reception last Thursday evening at the East India and Sports Club after the annual general meeting of the federation.

PROFESSOR D. T. JACK, of Durham University, who has been engaged on several economic inquiries in East and Central Africa in recent years, has been invited by the British Railways Board and the three unions in the industry to be their chief negotiator.

THE DOWAGER LADY BADEN-POWELL, the Chief Guide, who revisited Nyeri, Kenya, in the middle of January, rang for the first time the bell which she had given to St. Peter's Church in that township in memory of her husband, founder of the Boy Scouts.

MR. J. Q. WILLIAMSON, director of the educational side of the United Kingdom Forestry Commission, is about to visit East Africa in connexion with suggestions that the commission should train staff from East Africa for administrative and educational duties. MR. WILLIAMSON will also visit Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone.

DR. E. G. WEST has been appointed technical director of the Copper Development Association.

MAJOR L. B. L. ("JIM") HUGHES, who has lived in Kenya since 1926, has sold his South Kinangop farm to the Government in connexion with the African land settlement scheme, and is about to leave for South Africa, where MRS. HUGHES and he may grow grapes.

MR. L. BEAN, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Native Affairs, who has been in Northern Rhodesia since 1946, and MR. P. H. COUNSELL, Director of Public Prosecutions, and at present Acting Solicitor-General, have been appointed nominated members of the Legislative Council.

MR. KENMUIRE GORDON, a 26-year-old Kenyan, is reported to have saved a five-year-old nephew who was seized by the leg by a crocodile while swimming in the Northern Frontier District. He jumped on the back of the crocodile, about 12 foot long, and kicked and wrestled with it until it released the boy.

MR. MARK WHEELER, lately an assistant lecturer in social science at the London School of Economics, has joined the staff of the Oppenheimer College of Social Service in Lusaka, to which the Gregoriana University in Rome has lent for six months FATHER KEVIN QUINN, a specialist in economics and co-operatives.

DR. C. M. ROSS has arrived in East Africa as director of the East African Leprosy Research Centre at Alupe on the borders of Kenya and Tanganyika. For much of his 33 years in Nigeria he was engaged in leprosy work, and he was for five years on the staff of the British Empire Leprosy Research Association.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Director-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation, left London a few days ago to lead the British delegation to a Central Treaty Organization Economic Committee meeting in Karachi. After this visit to Pakistan, he will go on to Burma, Thailand, Malaya and India. He is due back in London on March 1.

BISHOP J. L. JOBIDON, Bishop of Mzuzu, Nyasaland, said on his return from attending the Vatican Council in Rome that more use was to be made of vernacular languages in Roman Catholic churches in prayers and in the Mass, that the use of local traditional music was likely to be authorized, and also drumming in church if the majority of the congregation so desired.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA and MRS. T. B. BAZARRABUSA held a reception at Uganda House, London, last week for MR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda. Among those present were MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MRS. SANDYS, the MARQUIS and MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE, the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, and MR. KAWAWA, Vice-President of Tanganyika.

THE PRIME MINISTER gave a luncheon party at Admiralty House last Thursday for MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Vice-President of Tanganyika, and MR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda. The other guests were MR. G. S. K. IBINGIRA, MR. A. K. SEMPA, MR. I. M. B. MUNANKA, the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA, the ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TANGANYIKA, MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, MR. JOHN TILNEY, SIR HILTON POYNTON, SIR HENRY LINTOTT, and MR. T. J. BLOCH.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was host at a Government luncheon in Marlborough House last week in honour of MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Vice-President of Tanganyika, and MR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda. The guests included Commonwealth High Commissioners, the EARL OF HOME, the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, MR. DENNIS VOSPER, MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, MR. B. MUNANKA, MR. DANIELI, MR. A. K. SEMPA, MR. G. S. K. IBINGIRA, MR. B. K. KIRYA, and MR. P. M. NDIRWA.

VISCOUNT COBHAM has been re-appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Worcestershire.

SIR MILES THOMAS has been appointed chairman of the West End board of the Sun Insurance Office.

MR. R. P. HARTLEY, assistant general manager of Central African Airways, has arrived from Salisbury.

MR. A. E. DUVEEN addressed the Commonwealth Institute on Monday on "Wild Life in East Africa".

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER and M. ARY GUILLAUME have retired from the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

MR. A. WINA, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LEONARD ROGERS, a pioneer in tropical medicine, left £2,907, of which he bequeathed £1,000 to the Medical Missionary Association.

ALDERMAN M. ONDIEK, Mayor of Kisumu, Kenya, has appealed for funds to build a permanent hostel for homeless children.

MR. A. R. C. ARBUTHNOT, a managing director of Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., has joined the board of London Assurance.

MR. R. B. CHIDZANJA, M.L.C., for Lilongwe South, returned to Nyasaland recently from visits to Pakistan, India, Hong Kong, and Japan.

MR. SAM NTIRO is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, February 12, on "East African Art".

DR. JOHN MANSON has replaced DR. JOHN WHITCOMBE, who has resigned, as a member of Bulawayo Regional Education Advisory Board, Southern Rhodesia.

CHIEF JOHN MARUMA, lately chairman of the Transport Licencing Authority of Tanganyika, is to become chairman when MR. DESMOND O'HAGAN retires next month.

Four district commissioners from Southern Rhodesia, Messrs. D. M. CONNOLLY, R. D. MACLEAN, E. C. W. TROLLIP, and R. C. WOOLLACOTT, are at present in the United Kingdom.

MR. S. P. CHAMBERS and SIR JEREMY RAISMAN have been re-elected vice-presidents of the India, Pakistan and Burma Association. Both have visited East and Central Africa.

MR. T. W. TYRRELL having resigned the presidency of the Association for the Promotion of Industry in East Africa, the duties are being discharged by MR. C. A. COOPER, the vice-president.

LORD POLWARTH, chairman of the Scottish Committee of the United Kingdom Freedom from Hunger Campaign, has said that Scotland will provide £50,000 for a farm institute in Tanganyika.

LORD OGMORE, who is president elect of the Liberal Party, has joined the board of the Property Owners Building Society. He was at one time Socialist Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. J. H. BERRILL has been elected chairman of Gordon & Ouch, Ltd., on the retirement of his brother, MR. L. W. BERRILL, at the age of 71. The company has a large East and Central African business.

MR. W. M. MCCALL, Q.C., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia, is acting as Minister and Attorney-General while MR. B. A. DOYLE, Q.C., is on leave.

MR. ELLIOT DRULA, headmaster of a Bulawayo school, is the first African to be appointed to the board of governors of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. His wife teaches in the same school. Both are leading figures in public activities in Bulawayo.

SIR THOMAS CHURCHILL, a former president of the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries, has suggested that the Government of Southern Rhodesia should confer with business leaders in regard to economic planning.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA is to be sworn in tomorrow as Nyasaland's first Prime Minister.

MR. S. M. ROBERTSON has joined the board of The South African & General Investment Trust, Ltd., a group with old-established interests in Rhodesia.

MR. ARFAXEL WEREMA CHAMBIRI, who has been appointed Area Commissioner for the North Mara District of Tanganyika, became a member of the national executive committee of T.A.N.U. in 1958.

MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE, President of the Republic of Tanganyika, has become patron of the Boy Scouts' Association in that Republic, and has appointed DR. LEADER STIRLING, M.N.A., to be Chief Scout.

DR. FREEMAN KENNETH STEWART, of Toronto, Canada, has been appointed secretary of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee and director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit in London. He succeeds DR. V. S. JHA, of India.

MR. GEORGE HERBERT BAXTER, sometime Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and afterwards director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in London, left £23,464, on which duty of £3,536 has been paid.

MR. EUGENE BLACK, lately president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who has visited East and Central Africa, has joined the board of the American Express banking, travel and freight organization.

MR. ZAFRULLAH KHAN, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, has paid a short visit to East Africa. After three days in Dar es Salaam as the guest of DR. and MRS. NYERERE, he flew to Entebbe to spend six days in Uganda.

MR. A. E. LEWIS, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Northern Rhodesia, is in charge of the portfolio during the absence on leave of MR. T. C. GARDNER, the Minister.

MR. WILFRED PADLEY, deputy managing director of Metal Industries, Ltd., has been appointed joint managing director, with responsibility for administration. He was at one time Financial Secretary in Uganda. Sir CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman and chief executive of the company, was the founder and first chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board.

LORD HOWICK OF GLENDALE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, and a former Governor both of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, is to reply for the guests at a dinner of the Commonwealth Press Union and the London District of the Institute of Journalists, at which MR. WILLIAM DEEDES, Minister without Portfolio, will speak on the opportunities and responsibilities of the Press in regard to Commonwealth Relations.

MR. C. G. H. ROGERS, who has been appointed Chief Engineer of East African Railways and Harbours, joined that organization in 1937 after obtaining an honours degree in Mechanical Sciences at Cambridge University. From 1940 to 1945 he served in Europe, West Africa and India as a pilot in the Coastal Command of the R.A.F. On returning to railway work in East Africa he was a district engineer in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

MR. MAGNUS HALCROW, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia since May, is to be chief executive officer of a statutory board set up in British Honduras to undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction measures, necessitated by the hurricane disaster some months ago. MR. HALCROW was an agricultural officer in Kenya from 1934 to 1939, and at the end of the war went back to the Colony for a short period. He was soon transferred to Barbados as Deputy-Director of Agriculture, and he went to Northern Rhodesia in that same capacity in 1950. Later he was for nearly four years Development Commissioner in the Northern Provinces.

Obituary

Sir George Tomlinson

SIR GEORGE TOMLINSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office from 1930 to 1939, died last week in Tenterden, Kent, aged 86.

He was educated at Charterhouse and University College, Oxford, where he was president of the Union. He spent a year in the Education Department of the Transvaal, four years as an administrative officer in Nigeria, and was then Director of Education in the Gold Coast from 1911 to 1928, when he retired to teach Hausa at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.

He served on the Warren Fisher Committee which in 1929 recommended unification of the Colonial Service and the creation of a Personnel Division in the Colonial Office. That appointment was offered to Tomlinson, who held the post for the next decade, after which he worked throughout most of the war in the office of the Clerk to the House of Commons.

In 1914 he married Beatrix Violet Headlam, who died last year. Their only son, who died in 1955, had been invalided from the Colonial Service in Tanganyika. There was a daughter of the marriage, Mrs. Barbara Garvey, at whose home in Kent her father died.

MR. ARTHUR GORDON BEBBINGTON, who has died in this country, had spent 26 years on the overseas staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, initially at Mazabuka in Northern Rhodesia and then in Tanganyika, where he was responsible for selecting the site of what is now the Government's leading agricultural research centre in the Eastern Province at Ilonga. He introduced the high quality 47/10 cotton variety in 1947, which has become the main commercial cotton of the province.

COLONEL W. G. MACKAY, O.B.E., M.C., who has died on his South Kinangop farm, had lived in Kenya for many years. A Regular officer, he served throughout the 1914-18 war in France, and soon afterwards joined the Somaliland Camel Corps, which he later commanded. Later he served in India, and in the last war in Britain, France, North Africa, and Germany.

A memorial service for LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR STEWART SYMES was held last week in the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral. An address was given by BISHOP GELSTHORPE, sometime Bishop in the Sudan. CANON B. J. HARPER, honorary secretary of the Sudan Church Association, and for many years resident in Khartoum, took part in the service.

MR. TOM REID, C.M.G., a former Socialist M.P. for Swindon, who died on Monday in Harrogate, aged 81, spent some years in the Ceylon Civil Service. In 1933 he visited the Seychelles as Financial Commissioner. While in the House of Commons he showed considerable interest in East African affairs.

LADY (ELINORE) KITSON, widow of SIR ALBERT KITSON, died last week at the age of 70 in Beaconsfield, where they had lived since SIR ALBERT'S retirement from Kenya, where he was mining adviser to the Government.

A memorial service was held at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London, on Monday for LIEUT.-COLONEL COUNT ARTHUR BENTINCK, who had frequently visited East Africa.

SIR ERIC THOMAS, a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia from 1944 to 1955, has died in Salisbury at the age of 73. He had acted as Chief Justice.

THE REV. HARRY SKELLERN, who died in Worthing, Sussex, was at one time organizing secretary of the Eastern Counties for the U.M.C.A.

PROFESSOR ROBERT KIRK, O.B.E., who has died in Hong Kong at the age of 58, joined the Sudan Medical Service in 1933 after graduating from Glasgow University and was for years engaged in research work in the Wellcome Laboratories and the Stack Medical Laboratories in Khartoum. He was made F.R.S., awarded the Chalmers Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed O.B.E. He became the first Professor of Pathology when the Kitchener School of Medicine joined the new University College of Khartoum. In 1955 he went to the University of Malaya as Professor of Pathology, and to the University of Hong Kong in the same capacity five years later.

MR. GEORGE WOODS-HUMPHERY, who has died in a London hospital, aged 70, was a pioneer of British commercial aviation and general manager and later managing director of Imperial Airways from its creation until he resigned in 1938 when it was nationalized as B.O.A.C. At a dinner given in his honour a senior pilot then said that he was the victim of a "dirty political move". In the 1914 war he had served in the R.F.C. and R.A.F.

Somali Republic and Ethiopia

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Somali Republic, Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, stated recently that an overwhelming majority of the people of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya were asking to be reunited with the Somali Republic, a fact which "is not to the liking of the Imperial Ethiopian Government".

Two African Bishops

TWO ARCHDEACONS, the Ven. John Sepeku of Magila, and the Ven. Yohande Lukindo, of Korogwe, are to be the first two African assistant bishops in the Diocese of Zanzibar, now renamed "Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam". Bishop Sepeku will live in Dar es Salaam and Bishop Lukindo in the Tanga district. The Rev. R. N. Russell, a U.M.C.A. priest in Tanga, is to become an assistant bishop resident in Zanzibar. The Bishop, the Rt. Rev. W. S. Baker, said when announcing the appointments that the consecrations will take place in March.

Israeli "Infiltration"

MUSLIMS IN EAST AFRICA should wage a campaign against Israeli "infiltration" in order to preserve Islam, Sheikh Yahya Hussein, representative in East Africa of the World Muslim Congress, has told the Muslim Students' Association of Tanganyika in Dar es Salaam. "Israel is planting itself in East Africa by offering scholarships, inviting nationalist leaders to visit it, building health centres, and supporting co-operatives. In 10 years Israel will be controlling the economy of East Africa, and it will destroy Islam, since the Koran tells us that Jews are the first enemies of the Islamic religion", he declared.

Racial Discrimination and Incitement

FOR THE NINTH YEAR in succession Mr. Fenner Brockway, Socialist M.P. for Eton and Slough, has introduced in the House of Commons a Bill which would make it an offence to discriminate to the detriment of any person on grounds of colour, race or religion or to incite publicly contempt or hatred of any person because of colour, race or religion. The measure would apply, he said, to common lodging houses, hotels, places for the sale of food and drink and of public entertainment or recreation, but not to private lodgings, since the Englishwoman's home was her castle. Eight times previously, Mr. Brockway said, the Bill had been obstructed. The second reading is due on February 8.

Somali Republic and the N.F.D.

Strong Reply to Kenya Proposals

THE GOVERNMENT of the Somali Republic has declared that it "will not accept dismemberment of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya". It "demands that the right of the majority in each district to self-determination be fully respected".

A long official commentary on the reports of the commissions which have recently reported on the Northern Frontier District and on the boundaries of the new regions to be created in Kenya says, *inter alia*—

"The N.F.D. report divides that part of Kenya roughly equally into three eastern districts, namely Manderla, Wajir and Garissa, as areas of 'Somali opinion', and the western districts of Moyale, Marsabit and Isiolo as areas of 'Kenya opinion' or 'mixed opinion'. But the evidence indicated that 70% of the inhabitants of the Moyale district, 51% of Marsabit, and 90% of the Isiolo district favour secession from Kenya to the Somali Republic.

Demand for Secession from Kenya

"Thus on their own criteria the Regional Boundaries Commission had no right to separate the three western districts from the three eastern districts. Strong objections to these proposals have been lodged by the representatives of these districts, all of whom have declared once again that they wish to take no part in Kenya's regional system and demand secession from Kenya and union with the Somali Republic.

"The Regional Boundaries Commission acknowledged that the Somali delegations in the three eastern areas were unanimous in their desire not to be included in any region of Kenya and that they wished the N.F.D. to be joined with the Somali Republic. This half of the N.F.D., according to the report, is thus detachable from Kenya.

"The strongest exception has been taken to the inference in the report that the possibility of secession lies only with the

three eastern districts. The report is totally unacceptable to the N.F.D. and likewise to the Somali Republic.

"There is much in the report which is inconsistent, goes far beyond the bounds of reference, and in some instances appears to prejudice the commissioners' findings.

"A bad blunder occurs when the commissioners imply that agitation for secession is of recent origin in the N.F.D. Political parties there were proscribed from 1948 to 1960, because members of the Somali Youth League in the N.F.D., together with N.F.D. chiefs and elders, participated in the Four Power Commission hearings in Mogadishu in 1947-48 and subscribed to joint resolutions requesting the formation of a Greater Somalia. Political leaders in the N.F.D. were exiled in 1948 and released from custody only three years ago. The proscription of the S.Y.L. was lifted by the Kenya Government shortly after the Somali Republic became independent.

"Fixation" of Commissioners

"A fixation in the minds of the commissioners about the importance of the 'Somali-Galla Line' appears to have coloured their attitude towards 'Somali appeal'. The Rendille people are an example. They form the majority of the population in the Marsabit district and were unanimous in demanding secession; yet their opinion was not accepted by the commission.

"In the three western districts, Moyale, Marsabit and Isiolo, the commission found one reason or another to discard the evidence of 'Somali opinion', although this opinion was expressed by the majority of the inhabitants.

"According to the commissioners, the only groups supporting the 'Kenya opinion' were the Gabbra in the Marsabit district, the non-Muslim Boran in the Moyale district, and the riverine tribes on the banks of the Tana in the Garissa district—a total of less than 20% of the N.F.D. population according to the commission's own estimates. The Somali population of the N.F.D. comprises nearly two-thirds of the total population, not, as the report suggests, half.

"The Government of the Somali Republic supports the people of the N.F.D. in their refusal to accept the report of the Regional Boundaries Commission. It cannot accept the commission's view that opinion among the Rendille, Gelubba, Sakuye, the Somalis of Isiolo, the Muslim Boran, and the Orma should be discounted.

"If the commission had any doubt as to the genuineness of opinion in those areas, it was not for them to accept or reject it, but for the British Government to hold a plebiscite.

"The commission was sent to the N.F.D. to establish the will of the people. On the basis of the opinions voiced, between 80% and 90% of the people stood for secession."

The Kenya Government issued this statement a few days later:—

"Having examined this commentary and noted that the Government of the Somali Republic claims to represent the views of the peoples of the Northern Frontier District, the Government of Kenya considers that this act constitutes unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of this country. Accordingly it has drawn the attention of H.M. Government to this commentary and has expressed its strong objection to it".

Deported from Uganda

A EUROPEAN AND AN ASIAN have been deported from Uganda "in the interests of racial harmony". They are Mr. J. B. Whitford, an Australian, who was branch manager in Arua for the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, and Mr. H. H. Chotai, a clerk at Arapei ginnery near Soroti, Teso. No details have been given of Mr. Whitford's offence. Mr. Chotai was reported by African strikers demanding pay rises to have used "unprintable" language about the Prime Minister, Mr. Obote, who said that he had not taken this "drastic" action on any racial grounds. The Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Mr. Nekyon, who personally served both deportation orders, has described them as a landmark in Uganda's history, adding that while the Government regretted having to take such measures, it could not tolerate any derogation of Uganda's independence. The Prime Minister has appointed a commission to inquire into allegations of racial discrimination against the European Club in Mbale, which rejected an application for membership from an Asian magistrate, Mr. Krishna Maini, a younger brother of the Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Amar Maini. He was the first Asian to seek membership.

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East African "Foreign Affairs" Policy

Representations by Tanganyika and Uganda

MR. A. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, and Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Vice-President of Tanganyika, had talks in London last week with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary, Mr. Sandys, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Heath, who has had charge of Britain's negotiations on the European Common Market, and the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, Mr. Vosper.

Mr. Obote said on arrival:—

"The Uganda and Tanganyika Governments are deeply involved in the state of affairs in Kenya. We want an understandable East African foreign policy, and it is impossible to get one. I go to meetings of the East African Common Services Organization with the full backing of my Government, and so do the delegates from Tanganyika, but when we get there we are faced with two different thinking Kenya representatives, Mr. Kenyatta and Mr. Ngala.

"We have the situation that Uganda and Tanganyika offer part of their sovereignty to the organization only to find that Kenya is represented by K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U., who are completely unable to do so. I am not prepared to offer the sovereignty of Uganda to a political party.

"We want to get ahead. Tanganyika has been independent for more than a year, and Uganda for something like a year [Uganda became independent not quite four months ago.—Ed.]. We cannot just sit in East Africa waiting for Britain to make a decision in the case of Kenya. As long as Kenya remains as it is today it could be interpreted that we accept colonialism".

No official statement on the discussions with U.K. Ministers has been issued.

K.A.N.U. Leaders Join Ngei Party

THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY of the Nairobi branch of the Kenya African National Union, Mr. Oyangi, has resigned on the ground that the party "will never unite into a solid organization, because the interests of its officials are diametrically opposed to those of its members and of the country as a whole". Part of the confusion in K.A.N.U. was, he believed, due to the receipt of foreign money, both from the East and the West. Two other members who have resigned are Mr. George Nthenege, M.L.C. for Machakos, and Mr. William Malu, national treasurer of K.A.N.U. and chairman of its Machakos branch. Both have joined Mr. Ngei's African People's Party, which thus obtains its first representative in the Legislature.

M.Ps. to Visit Tanganyika

A DELEGATION from the House of Commons is to visit Dar es Salaam to present its gift of a Speaker's chair for use in the National Assembly. Sir Richard Thompson, Dame Irene Ward, Mr. Bellenger, and Mr. George Lawson are to be accompanied by Mr. K. R. Mackenzie, Clerk of Public Bills.

East African Shippers' Association

MR. G. F. DU MAY, of Messrs. A. G. Kidston & Parker, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association in London. The deputy chairman is Mr. L. Joseph (Allied National Corporation, Ltd.), and the other members of the committee are Messrs. W. H. Bessant (Hawes & Co., (London), Ltd.) A. W. Boxall, (W. H. Jones & Co. (London), Ltd.), T. W. Curtis (British Markitex, Ltd.) and G. W. Walker (Walker Bros. (London), Ltd.).

French Ambassador to Uganda

M. PIERRE MEYER said when presenting his credentials as French Ambassador in Uganda to Sir Walter Courtts, the Governor-General: "The placing in Your Excellency's hands of the letters by which the President of the Republic, General Charles de Gaulle, has been pleased to accredit me to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, is a very great honour, of which I am even more conscious because it represents the achievement of a long-cherished desire. My personal associations with the affairs and the people of East Africa are so deep and my stay in these happy regions has already been so long that I could not but wish to return here".

Back to the Fold

MR. ZUBERI MTEMVU, founder and president until its recent dissolution of the African National Congress of Tanganyika, called last week at the headquarters in Dar es Salaam of the Tanganyika African National Union to be formally re-admitted, to purchase a membership card, and to receive it from the secretary-general of the party, Mr. Oscar Kambona, who is also Minister for Home Affairs. Other former leaders of opposition parties who were re-admitted to T.A.N.U. at the same time included Mr. Saidi Chamwenyewe, former chairman of the Elders' Section of the A.N.C., Mr. E. J. E. Makaidi, former publicity secretary of the People's Democratic Party, and Messrs. Saidi Selemani and Ali Oman Yusuf, former regional chairman and secretary respectively of the A.N.C. in the Dodoma district. Mr. Mtemvu expressed gratitude to T.A.N.U. for the re-admission of those who had opposed it; described their return as evidence that the people wanted a one-party system of government, and said that they hoped to corroborate in the task of re-building the nation.



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Overseas Employers' Federation

Lord Boyd's Presidential Address

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON, president of the Overseas Employers' Federation, said at the 17th annual meeting, held last week in London: —

"We now have over 50 employers' associations affiliated to our federation, and our total membership is over 100, representative of the leading industrial, financial, civil engineering and commercial interests in East, West and Central Africa, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Australia and the Far East, and of the leading mining, oil plantation, transport and shipping businesses. We welcomed this year 16 new members covering many different activities.

"Many members of the executive committee and members of the staff have travelled overseas. Our secretary, Mr. Shipp, went to Malta to advise the newly-formed Malta Employers Federation. Mr. Hyde-Clarke went to the first annual conference of the Bermuda Employers Council, and subsequently to Swaziland and East and Central Africa at the request of our committee and the invitation of the Federation of Tanganyika Employers; and also to the first session of the I.L.O. African Advisory Committee in Madagascar.

"Members of our committee and staff were, as always, prominent at the I.L.O. meetings in Geneva, and we were well represented at the Oxford study group for education and training in industrial relations overseas of which we were one of the prime promoters. As a result, a council for technical education and training for overseas countries has been set up.

"It has always been the aim of British Colonial policy to train people to stand on their own feet and manage their own affairs and strenuous efforts have been made to help and guide them. So it has come as no surprise to many of us, nor did it need a wind of change to bring it about, that the stirring of national conscience and movements for independence should play such a large part in thinking all over the world.

"A very significant feature has been the rapid growth in the trade union movement, often closely linked with the newly-formed Governments. The usual pattern of demand and lightning strikes has been all too conspicuous. This trade union organization has frequently not been paralleled on the employers' side until much later, with the result that many problems have been settled *ad hoc*, and Q.E.F. help called for far too late.

Integral Approach

"This is where the federation can play a most useful part in a field closely linked with the success or failure of self-government in emergent territories. It is vital to get employers to see their enterprises and harmonious labour relations as integral parts of the whole process of development, and not as isolated units. This involves a readiness to help trade union movements, and the need for constructive approaches to education and training, so that sensible industrial relations can evolve. Many individual companies, of course have already extensive educational programmes covering the whole field of management.

"A growing number of our affiliated employers' organizations are sponsoring in their various countries courses with a particular emphasis on industrial relations.

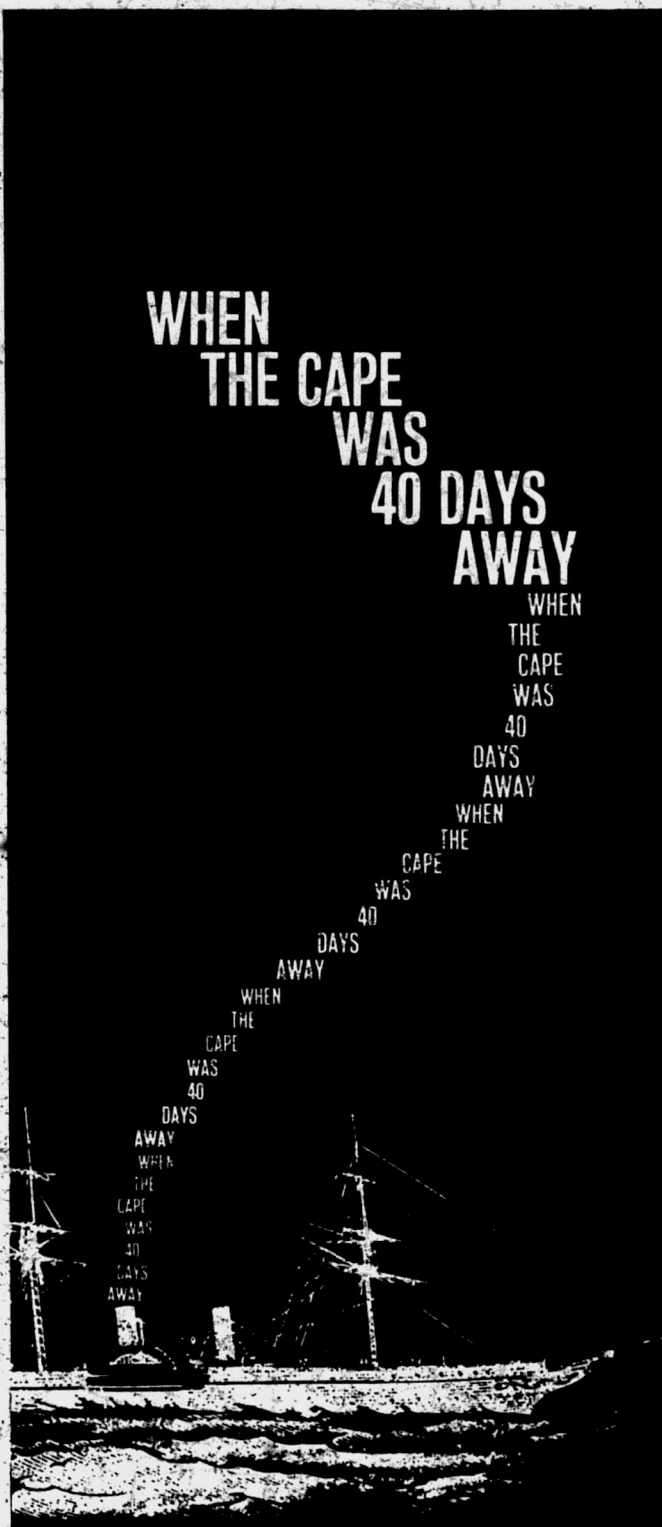
"In Kenya the Federation of Employers have held two courses on industrial relations for senior management, and, as the demand exceeded all expectations, arrangements have been made for a third course. That federation and the Kenya Federation of Labour have jointly run a course at which half the students were junior supervisors, nominated by the employers and the other half shop stewards nominated by the trade unions.

"Someone lately defined accountants as people who tell us how to adjust our net income to our gross habits. I have told you something about our habits and achievements. I want just a word on our income.

"Our revenue, largely through the chairman, Mr. Campbell, has gone up by some £6,000, and now is £21,000; but our target is £30,000. Considering the work is done and that we are the only organization directly representative of overseas employers which attends the I.L.O., where decisions of the first importance are arrived at, this is a very modest sum indeed".

East African Aerosols, Ltd., has opened a new factory at Bahati, near Nakuru, where it has produced pyrethrum insecticides since 1958.

Uganda's first steel mill has begun production of angles and sections. Later it will make baling hoops, wire rods, barbed wire, chain-link fencing, and screws.



IN 1802, when it took forty days to reach the Cape, the Standard Bank opened its first branch in Africa.

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Church Growth Impeded in Sudan

(Continued from page 463)

Pastor Benamina was elected by the archdeaconry council of 1961 and re-elected in 1962.

Mr. Christopher Cook is the mission and education secretary.

The Rev. Richard Gill and Canon Ezra Baya Lawiri are Principal and Vice-Principal respectively of Bishop Gwynne College, the training centre for pastors and lay workers of the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches.

Two C.M.S. missionaries, Miss Philippa Guillebaud, a Bible translator, and Miss Louise Ryder, of the staff of the mission office in Juba, have been expelled on the ground that the purposes for which they were allowed entry into the Sudan have ceased to exist.

"Dead Set" Against Christians

In the view of the mission, a "dead set" is now being made against persons engaged in translation work. Three Bible translators of the American Presbyterians and many Roman Catholic missionaries had previously been expelled.

The Rev. John Taylor, Africa Secretary of the C.M.S., is quoted by the *Church Times* as having said a few days ago:

"Everything is done to make sure that the Church cannot grow. An impossible situation exists over education where Christians are concerned. The national rest day is Friday, and Sunday is an ordinary working day.

"Children have to run all the way from church to school, and there have been cases, when they are late, of some being severely beaten.

"There is interminable delay over licences to repair buildings, and the Government will not allow any extension of churches to meet growing congregations."

The C.M.S. has 14 missionaries in the Southern Sudan and 12 in the North.

News Items in Brief

The annual session of the C.E.T.A. opened in Dar es Salaam on Monday.

The estimated European population of the Federation was 309,000 at the end of June last.

The re-assembly of the Federal Parliament has been postponed from February 4 to March 25.

Poaching has increased in both game parks, states the Uganda National Parks' latest yearly report.

Self-help schemes in Tanganyika are henceforth to be called "nation-building" schemes because of their scope.

The Federation of Nigeria has given £15,000 to the Uganda Independence Scholarships Fund started by Mr. Obote.

Uganda has won the George Cup, the premier East African football trophy, by an eight goal to nil victory over Zanzibar.

The Good Samaritan Foundation of Tanganyika is to build in Mochi a hospital and medical training centre costing about £1m.

Unemployment figures in Kenya have risen by about 40,000 since June, when there were 558,000 people in employment.

A College of Natural Resources to be established in Northern Rhodesia will train African farmers up to a B.Sc. standard.

Of 28 African railwaymen sacked last week in Umtali in consequence of strike action, 19 are to be re-instated by Rhodesia Railways.

All employees of Northern Rhodesian mines, from the general managers downwards, are to carry identity cards bearing their photographs.

Government sanction having been refused to its decision to raise the site rate from 2.6% to 5%, Dar es Salaam City Council has resolved on a 4% rate.

Ford Foundation grants announced recently include one of \$45,000 to pay for economic consultants for the East African Common Services Organization.

A 16-year plan involving £512m. has been announced in the Sudan. It includes £85m. for agriculture, £63m. for transport and communications (to be spent mainly on extending the railway from Wau to Juba, on the Khartoum-Port Sudan road, and on re-opening the old port of Suakin), £85m. for health and education, and £41.8m. for industry and mining.

The proposed technical college for Northern Rhodesia is not to be sited in Kitwe, but in Ndola, because about £225,000 in capital costs will be saved.

The Government of Nyasaland plans to spend £200,000 in the next three years on modern housing areas in Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Mzuzu.

Four Kenya trade unions with members in the tea, sugar, coffee, sisal and general agricultural industries have amalgamated to form the Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union.

Sharks recently drove ashore on an island in the Seychelles group a 12-foot whale which, though only superficially wounded, was so exhausted that it died soon after reaching the beach.

Families emigrating from the Federation may now take with them up to £2,000 for husband and wife and an additional £250 per child to a maximum of £3,000. Single persons may take £1,000.

Public political meetings, which were banned in Zanzibar in 1961, may now be held under conditions which satisfy the police that there will be no "recurrence of the antagonism and tension" which then led to riots.

The Government of New Zealand, under a special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme, has offered 13 scholarships for professional and technical training to Africans nominated by the Government of Kenya.

A draw by the last putt of the day was the result of the first inter-racial golf tournament ever held in the Federation. Ten members each of the B.S.A.P. and Harare Gleneagles Club met at the police golf course, Salisbury.

European, African and Asian football associations in Southern Rhodesia have agreed unanimously to form a national body which will disallow racial discrimination at grounds under the direct control of the new organization.

A Nordic Centre, 25 miles from Dar es Salaam, to be built by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, will cost about £600,000. It will include a secondary school, a farm institute, and health and community centres.

The new research ship *Discovery*, which is to take part in the International Indian Ocean Expedition as one of 40 vessels from 13 nations, berthed in the Pool of London on Monday on a five-day visit before undertaking her shake-down cruise.

Preliminary figures of over 65,000 visitors made last year a record for tourism in East Africa. They spent more than £8m. An average tour of 17 days was divided between Kenya (69%), Tanganyika (almost 20%), Uganda (10%), and Zanzibar (1.5%).

Training of Africans for the Northern Rhodesian civil service is to cost £778,000 over the next two years. It is hoped to be able to recruit each year about 100 university graduates, 100 Higher School Certificate holders, and 200 with the School Certificate.

Asian and Coloured parents in Nyasaland have recently kept their children from school because secondary schools throughout the Federation are not fully inter-racial. Last week Asian and Coloured children paraded through Blantyre banging drums and blowing whistles.

Chiefs' provincial councils have been established in Northern Rhodesia with power to nominate members to the House of Chiefs—four each for the Northern, Southern and Eastern Provinces, three each for North-Western, Luapula and Central Provinces; and one for the Western Province.

One hundred and seventeen constituencies have been recommended for Kenya by the delimitation commission headed by Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, divided thus between the six regions: Rift Valley, 24; Eastern, 21; Nyanza, 20; Coast, 17; Central, 15; Western, 13; and the Nairobi area, seven.

The Ministry for Economic Planning in Kenya has set up an advisory planning commission of 17 members to prepare public and private development projects, including short-term plans for unemployment relief, and to suggest measures of greater efficiency with particular regard to increased inter-territorial co-ordination.

Of over 30,000 privately-owned firearms and more than 2m. rounds of ammunition in the Kenya Police arms store at Gilgil, which is to be transferred to Nairobi, at least 75% of the holding belongs to people of whom track has been lost, who have left Kenya supposedly for good, or who are not now licensed to possess firearms, the Government has stated in connexion with a Bill which empowers the Commissioner of Police to dispose of guns and ammunition stored for more than three months.

The East and West Friendship Council arranged through its London office for 345 African and Asian students to stay in British homes over Christmas. During the year 1,408 such visits were arranged, apart from those for a meal or one day. An article on the woman's page of one newspaper caused 150 readers to offer hospitality. The council's annual report gives the following figures of students in U.K. universities in 1961-62: from Ethiopia, 109; the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 596; Kenya, 1,593; Somali Republic, 130; Sudan, 377; Tanganyika, 690; Uganda, 1,189; and Zanzibar, 263.

Katanga Bank Money Missing

(Continued from page 462)

ferred to Katanga for the Christmas offensive, and some 370 people were killed, including two Belgians who are thought to have been eaten. Central Government troops at Bakwanga were reported to be "restive" or even mutinous. Rail services between Luluabourg, the capital, and Port Francqui, were suspended.

About 200 European "mercenaries" serving with the Katangese gendarmerie had left Kolwezi before U.N. troops entered the town last week. Most were reported to have established a temporary base at Dilolo near the Angola border; others made for Northern Rhodesia, where they were disarmed and detained pending immigration inquiries.

Mr. Tshombe told them and 2,000 of his own forces in Kolwezi before a crowd of thousands of cheering Africans, shortly before he was due to welcome the U.N. troops, that their courage would be remembered. "For two and a half years you fought three times bravely against overwhelming odds. Lift your heads high. These foreigners will not be here for ever".

The leader of the "mercenaries", a Frenchman, told his men that they might have to work together again for Mr. Tshombe, whom they had enabled for so long to negotiate with the U.N.

About a week before the Katangese surrender, American sources claimed that between £3½m. and £7m. in Congolese and Katangan francs were missing from the National Bank of Katanga in Elisabethville. U.N. and Congolese investigators reported this week that nearly £1m. in Katangese francs, and £160,000 worth of gold coins, were missing, and that only £41 10s. 1½d. of foreign currency assets were held. Important records and files could not be found. It was believed that the gold coins—about 4,000 "Tshombe sovereigns"—were in Switzerland, where a Geneva syndicate had authority to sell or deposit them. From Cairo it was reported that Egypt had agreed to place two tons of gold—deposited there by Gizenga when he was in power in Stanleyville in 1961—at the disposal of the Central Government.

U Thant has asked U.N. members to provide immediately

£3m. of a £6,785,000 programme of civilian aid for the Congo. U.N.E.S.C.O. is to recruit another 100 teachers this year (bringing the total to 500) under a 4½m. dollars educational scheme.

A consortium of four British, American, Dutch and Belgian oil companies is to erect a £3½m. refinery to supply all the Congo's petroleum needs. America is offering \$50,000 worth of enriched uranium through the International Atomic Energy Agency for a nuclear research reactor.

A British gift of £714,000 to assist the purchase of British goods and services has been rejected by the Congolese Government, allegedly with the remark that it is "not a child that can be given a lump of sugar to keep it quiet". Later reports denied that that phrase was used.

The U.S. Under-Secretary for African affairs, Mr. Mennen Williams, has estimated that the Congo will need up to 4,000 foreign technicians and expenditure of some £35m. annually for the next three years. The U.S.A. was, he said, currently spending some £22m. a year on the Congo.

African refugees from Elisabethville, Kipushi and other towns congregated along the Northern Rhodesian border at Mushoshi, Kasumbalesa, Tshinsenda and Mokambo. One estimate put the total as high as 50,000. Food was supplied by the Northern Rhodesian Government. The Federal Government appealed to the U.N. to assume responsibility for the humanitarian aspects of the problem, but the chief U.N. representative in Katanga, Mr. Eliud Mathu of Kenya, is reported to have said that U.N.O. was "disinclined" to accept such a responsibility. Red Cross officials were anxious about the danger of epidemics.

Situation Deteriorating

A U.N. statement from Elisabethville said that every assistance was being afforded those refugees who got into touch with U.N. units, but gendarmes were in some cases preventing refugees from returning to the capital.

The Congolese Minister sent to Elisabethville to supervise the reintegration of Katanga into the Congo, Mr. Joseph Ileo, warned on Monday that he would use "draconian measures" against anyone of "whatever rank or function" should incitement of the populace to "hatred and rebellion" continue. He said that the situation in the capital had been "deteriorating rapidly" for several days. He later had talks with Mr. Tshombe.

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AMSTERDAM

Company Meeting**Tanganyika Concessions, Limited****CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE'S REVIEW**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 24, 1963, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN THE RT. HON. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.L., the chairman, presided.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

During the twelve months which have elapsed since the last annual general meeting those in charge of your company's affairs have passed through periods of difficulty and anxiety. It is, in the circumstances, satisfactory to be able to report that in spite of all that has happened the Union Minière substantially achieved its target of production and that traffic flowed normally on the Benguela Railway during the calendar year of 1962.

The accounts show a profit of £874,842 for the year to July 31, 1962, as compared with £3,296,325 for the previous year. The causes of this drastic fall are set out in the report which is in your hands.

Union Minière

During recent weeks the Congo has been headline news, and I have no doubt that you have closely followed the complicated evolution of events in the Katanga.

On Christmas Eve fighting broke out for the third time between forces of the United Nations Organization and the Katanga Gendarmerie in Elisabethville. The city was occupied by United Nations troops. On December 30 Kipushi was seized, and on January 3, 1963, Jadotville was entered without opposition.

During the hostilities the power line to Lubumbashi and to Kipushi was cut, and neither the smelter nor the mine was able to re-open after the Christmas holiday.

Production in the Jadotville area ceased on January 2, and damage was done to some parts of the installations, especially the cobalt plant at Panda and the dispatching room at Shituru.

The Katanga forces and Government had withdrawn to Kolwezi, and there was serious danger that, if the United Nations persisted in their decision to advance and in the refusal to negotiate with President Tshombe, a scorched earth policy would be adopted. The consequences of such action will be appreciated when I remind you that in this area four-fifths of Katanga's power is generated in the Delcommune and Le Marinel hydro-electric plants and the new fully automated copper/cobalt refinery of Luilu is situated.

Fortunately this crowning disaster was prevented, mainly by the efforts of the representatives of the Belgian and British Governments and by the statesmanlike attitude of President Tshombe, who, in spite of great provocation, decided that it was his duty to save his people from further sufferings.

Although, on the whole, production capacity has not been greatly affected, the Union Minière has suffered a heavy loss, not only through the destruction of parts of its industrial installations and power lines, but through the cessation both of output and of exports. It is not yet possible to say how long it will take and how much it will cost fully to repair the damage and to resume normal activities, but the difficulties are aggravated by the extensive damage done to the transport system during the hostilities.

The present position is that the Kipushi mine and the Lubumbashi smelter are in operation. Repair work is now being carried out in the Kolwezi and Jadotville areas, where it is expected that production will start next week, though it will be some time before power is completely restored.

The future is governed by factors which are new in world history, and your guess as to the outcome is as good as mine. The Union Minière has repeatedly made it plain that it takes no part in politics, and on other occasions in this room I have told you that it was our duty as traders to work with the established Government, whatever its complexion. The main objective of the Union Minière management throughout these trying years has been to ensure the safety of the European and African personnel and to safeguard a large and vital economic structure in Central Africa.

The preliminary figure of output of copper for the year to December 31, 1962, was 295,068 metric tons, as compared with an actual production of 293,509 metric tons for the year 1961. Production of cobalt for 1962 was 9,633 metric tons, as compared with 8,326 metric tons for the previous year.

The price of copper on the London Metal Exchange varied between a low of £228 2s. 6d. on January 16 and a high of £236 17s. 6d. on February 1, 1962.

As you know, the dividend of 800 francs per *part sociale* declared by the Union Minière in May last year remains unpaid as the necessary foreign exchange has not been made available, and the company decided that no interim dividend should be declared for 1962.

The Benguela Railway Company

As I have already said, the operations of the Benguela Railway Company were undisturbed during 1962. It is estimated that 1,470,000,000 earning ton-kilometres have been carried, as compared with 1,518,354,000 in 1961. The gross receipts for 1962 were approximately the same as those for 1961, but there has been some increase in working expenses. It is, therefore, anticipated that the net profit earned will be somewhat less than that for 1961.

A new emergency tax based on profits earned by the larger companies has been promulgated in Angola, and the Railway is faced with a demand for some £623,000. That company's legal advisers are of the opinion that under the terms of the concession this tax is not applicable to the Benguela Railway Company and an appeal against it has therefore been registered with the competent courts in Angola and may go up to the High Court in Lisbon. It is expected that the hearing will take place within the next few months, and the board of the Railway Company hope that a favourable verdict will be obtained.

During 1962 the main outlet for minerals from the Katanga has been *via* the Benguela Railway to the Atlantic port of Lobito, but on January 4 this year the Katangese Authorities, following United Nations occupation of Jadotville and the advance towards Kolwezi, stopped all inward and outward railway traffic. The B.C.K. line has now been reopened to Kolwezi, but considerable repairs are necessary before traffic can flow over the Kolwezi-Jadotville section.

The future activities both of the Union Minière and of the Benguela Railway must continue to be controlled by political events which are outside the sphere of influence of your company or of its associates. The task of those responsible is to keep these great enterprises in such a condition that they are able to carry out their functions with efficiency.

I would like on your behalf to send a special message of thanks to the executives concerned for the admirable way they have fulfilled their duties during the trying period under review.

Commonwealth Timber Industries

The affairs of Commonwealth Timber Industries, Limited, are proceeding smoothly. Improvements in general conditions in the Republic of South Africa are reflected in better sales of timber, and the operating subsidiary companies have this year obtained record orders for boxes. Research is being carried on into new methods of packing designed better to utilize timber and thereby supply the market with improved boxes at competitive prices.

The construction of the new factory at Thetford in Norfolk by Novobord (U.K.), Limited, was proceeding according to schedule. It was hoped that production would start in April of this year but the prolonged cold spell in Great Britain must inevitably somewhat postpone the date.

I have already referred to a special message of thanks to the executives of the Union Minière and Benguela Railway, and I know that you would wish me to extend a similar expression of appreciation to the executives and staffs of this company and of its subsidiary and associated companies. All have this year had a particularly anxious time, and by their loyalty and ability have assisted in surmounting the tasks which have confronted us.

The report and accounts were adopted and the payment of the final dividend was approved.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Clitheroe, Sir Robert James Hudson, and Monsieur Andre de Spirlet were re-elected to the Board.

Company Report

The Nchima Tea and Tung Estates, Limited

Policy of Amelioration in Every Aspect of Activity

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NCHIMA TEA AND TUNG ESTATES, LIMITED, has been held at its registered office in London.

MR. H. ROLE GARDINER, chairman of the company, presided.

In September 1910, the residue of the Nswazi Estate, comprising 31,000 acres in the Shire Highlands of the Cholo district of Nyasaland, was bought by a forerunner of the present company. The land was first opened up for the planting of tobacco and other crops, but later tea was found to be suitable and became the chief product, the factory being one of the first in Nyasaland. Much of the land was sold to other companies, and from 1948 onwards, outlying sections passed to Government for the resettlement of African tenants, the estate being the first to end the *tangata* tenant system. An official survey in 1962 confirmed the total acreage of the company's property at 13,300 acres.

With tea as its main crop, the estate entered upon a development programme which aimed at utilizing the land as a balanced and self-supporting whole. Conservation of soil and water and the protection of the last large fuel forest in the Cholo district were of cardinal concern to a company whose interest in long-term improvement of the land was as great as any exploitation of natural resources for profit.

The shareholders, being principally members of a single family, have consistently supported a policy of amelioration in every aspect of activity—the planting of tea, tung, pines and eucalyptus, the establishment of a farm with over 500 head of cattle for meat and milk, the planning of villages with improved housing for both resident and seasonal workers, the provision of welfare, educational and recreational services and facilities, and of properly managed food gardens and canteens.

All this work entails the employment of a large European staff of qualified and devoted men and women. But the aim is to give responsibility to Africans and to encourage them to help themselves rather than to spoon-feed them. The keynote of the estate is co-operation.

With rising costs, great efficiency is required in both field and factory, and improved methods of crop layout and moisture retention are being adopted. In this progressive work the estate benefits through having let 150 acres of its land as a research station to the Tea Association of Nyasaland.

The following are extracts from the report of the directors for the year ended June 30, 1962, together with other pertinent details.

Crops

The tea crop for the year amounted to 1,359,670 lb., compared with 1,501,250 lb. for the preceding year. Average prices of teas sold in London and Africa also fell, but it is hoped that both crops and sales will show improvement in the coming 1962-63 year.

The tung crop for 1961 amounted to 2,116,493 lb., which was the highest on record. A seasonal fall was expected in 1962, for which the estimated crop was 1,400,000 lb.

Nchima Trust

Through the generosity of a former director, Sir Alan Gardiner, a fund was created to provide for the building of a recreation hall on the estate. At the same time new school buildings, linked with the hall, were erected by the company. They are considered to be the finest in the field of primary education in Nyasaland. The total cost amounts to over £10,400, of which over £6,000 has been contributed by the estate. It is intended that the whole block and the adjacent playing field shall in due course become assets of the Nchima Trust.

Michiru Company, Limited

The Michiru Company, Limited, formed in 1949 by the present chairman of Nchima Tea and Tung Estates, Ltd., with its help aimed at a comprehensive rehabilitation of the important catchment comprised by the Likabula River and Michiru Mountain. By water conservation works, afforestation, and the planning of the land for farming and future residential development, the company hoped to develop a model of land-use on the

front doorstep of Nyasaland. Some £30,000 was sunk in this largely public-spirited venture with very little hope of foreseeable return. Former tenants and squatters were resettled on 3,400 acres on the Tumbulumbu section of the estate. Some 3,000 acres of the mountain and slopes were sold to Government to form a forest reserve.

Persistent firing of the company's land has destroyed plantations and brought afforestation to an end, while illicit charcoal-burning continues to rob this important catchment of its cover. Nevertheless, the company has held to its aim of endeavouring to improve the land in the belief that its efforts will one day be appreciated and receive public support.

During the past year important development has improved the position of this company's farms, including the building of a number of dams stabilizing the catchment, and providing a reservoir comprising 24 million gallons of water, the fencing of paddocks and grazing areas, and the building of a new mountain road with Government assistance.

The bringing of electricity to Chikunda Farm and the installation of a cooling plant have improved the quality of the milk supply. Sales have been increased. Beef cattle from the Cold Storage Commission are purchased, fattened and resold. These cattle graze plantation areas and reduce fire risks.

Negotiations for developing a garden suburb pivoted on an education centre near the town boundary are being pursued.

It remains to be seen how far the Michiru Company, with no financial reserves, can still attain its aims, and remain viable. Its achievements have been won in the face of the greatest difficulties and always in the far-sighted interest of Nyasaland.

Finance

Capital expenditure for the year on the development of Nchima Estate amounted to £36,250, the main expenditure being on housing, the new school, and the factory and factory machinery.

It is interesting to note that, over the ten years 1953-62, income tax paid to the Nyasaland Government amounted to £240,200, and to the U.K. Government £58,300. Capital expenditure on housing, welfare, transport and estate development amounted to £240,100 ploughed back from reserves and profits for the benefit of the estate as a whole.

It is the directors' sincere wish that their policy of estate development, of benefit to the people, the land and all who husband it, shall continue, as it has done in the past, in co-operation with the Government and its representatives.

The general manager of the company in Nyasaland is Mr. R. J. Trotter, and the sincere thanks of the directors are due to him and his staff for their continued efficient management of the estate.

The directors of the Company are H. Rolf Gardiner (chairman), Mrs. Margaret Gardiner Bernal, Mr. J. W. A. Calver, and the Hon. C. G. W. James.

Company Report

The Lancashire Steel Corporation

MR. PHILIP E. HOLLOWAY'S STATEMENT

The thirty-third annual general meeting of The Lancashire Steel Corporation, Limited, will be held on 14th February at Warrington.

The following are extracts from the statement of the chairman, Mr. Philip E. Holloway, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1962.

During the year the demand for steel in general diminished rather than increased, with the result that there is now even more surplus capacity in the industry than a year ago, and only a small general price increase, which by no means covered increases in cost, was granted by the Iron and Steel Board.

These adverse conditions have affected this company, as nearly all other companies in the industry, with the result that total income before taxation shows a reduction compared with 1961 of £1,440,000. On the other hand, the charge for taxation has fallen by £875,000 and the reduction in available income is, therefore, only £565,000.

The directors have accordingly felt justified in recommending that the dividend on the ordinary shares be maintained at 11%, the same rate as last year.

The Year's Trading

Production of the main sections of the steel works compared as follows with those of the year 1961:

	1962	1961	± %
	Tons	Tons	
Coke	380,000	423,000	- 10
Pig Iron	331,000	364,000	- 9
Ingots	538,000	598,000	- 10
Rods	340,000	354,000	- 4
Re-Rolled Products	57,000	62,000	- 8

These figures are in general accord with the experience of the majority of other companies in the steel industry during the past year; a reduction in the rate of output from the already low level of production of 1961, resulting, as is well-known, in a serious under-utilization of capacity throughout the industry with the possible exception of companies engaged in the production of sheets.

During the year continued efforts were made, with some success, to sell our products in export markets, but the fall in demand for steel is world-wide, and the export market in particular has been subject to the most severe competition, and prices at which orders can be obtained, particularly against Continental, South African and Japanese makers, are frequently so low that they cannot be met without incurring a loss.

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £5,287,438—by far the largest amount incurred by the company in one financial year.

Development

At the time of writing this review the current development programme is virtually complete. The majority of the plant, however, only came into production either towards the end or after the close of the financial year, and little or no benefit was, therefore, obtained from it in the year ended September, 1962.

Under today's conditions, which may well last for some considerable time, there is already a great deal of surplus capacity available in the industry, and expenditure designed merely to increase total steel production cannot be justified. Our endeavour must, therefore, be to improve the quality and reduce the cost of our products, and your board have under consideration many projects designed to this end.

Recent developments in the field of pneumatic steel-making and continuous casting techniques are, however, revolutionising the traditional methods of steel manufacture. If we are to stay in the forefront and meet the ever-increasing competition, it seems highly probable that this company will also have to adopt processes of this type, and the various methods are being most carefully investigated.

Overseas

The political uncertainty in Southern Rhodesia has continued to have a most depressing effect on trade generally in that country.

At Lancashire Steel (Rhodesia) the rod mill, which started up in April 1962, came into production very smoothly. The control of the raw material of our wire and wire products, the reduction in the amount of stocks which it had hitherto been necessary to carry when rods had to be imported from abroad, and other advantages, have all proved the value of this mill.

Unfortunately, it has not as yet proved possible to obtain billets at the price which was envisaged when the undertaking was planned some years ago, nor to obtain them with the regularity as regards quantity and reliability as to quality upon which the satisfactory operation of the rod mill depends. It is earnestly to be hoped that these conditions will improve.

So far as the demand for wire and wire products is concerned, I am glad to be able to report that there has been some improvement from the very depressed level of 1961, but it is still below the level at which the factory can operate profitably, and even more below the level of demand which, in 1956, was confidently anticipated.

At present the future of Southern Rhodesia is obscure and, until some stability can be established, conditions of trade must remain uncertain. Given a satisfactory solution to the problems of that country and an amicable settlement of political problems as between Europeans and Africans, I am still confident that the country has a prosperous future, but I fear that, unless there is a marked change in the present position, that future will be long delayed.

Future Prospects

The trading conditions enjoyed by the steel industry ever since the war in the shape of over-demand compared with ability to supply no longer exist, and I am doubtful if they will return for many years, if at all. Even should demand return to the level of a year or two ago, it is estimated that there will be surplus capacity, so that, in general, steel supplies will be obtainable "off the shelf". Delivery and service to customers will undoubtedly become of the utmost importance, and the vagaries of stockholding will be a thing of the past.

To sum up, it seems that a further difficult year is ahead of the industry, but it is hoped that there may be some improvement towards the end of 1963.

Turning to this company in particular, I can say that profits and the level of activity in the three months to 31st December, 1962, are not dissimilar to those of the same period in 1961. If there is no further falling off in orders, and taking into account that several of the development schemes have just come, or are shortly coming, into production with the benefits of reduced cost and greater efficiency they will bring, I have every hope that the profit for the year will at least equal that of 1962.

Uganda's Cotton Price Assistance Fund may be reduced by about 50% by the price which the Uganda Government has decided to pay to the peasant growers this season, namely 56 and 57 cents per lb. of seed cotton for the two main crops. India, traditionally the largest buyer, may this year be less than her customary tonnage owing to certain shortages of foreign exchange and greatly increased cotton requirements.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Acquisition of Halls Holdings

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., announces the acquisition of all the shares in Halls Holdings, Ltd., Nyasaland, partly for cash and partly for shares. Lonrho's issued capital is now £1,430,069 10s, in shares of 5s.

The board of Halls Holdings has been reconstituted with Mr. H. J. Groom as chairman, Mr. M. J. S. Spearing as managing director, and with the Hon. A. J. B. Ogilvy and Messrs J. N. Baines, G. McC. Corbett, and R. W. Rowland as the other members.

The motor assets excluding goodwill of Halls Holdings and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Halls Garage (1954), Ltd., Farming and Electrical Services, Ltd., Hays Garage, Ltd., and Car Parts and Accessories (Nyasaland), Ltd., based on the audited balance-sheet at the end of 1961, amounted to £293,363, fixed assets totalling £144,003, and current assets less current liabilities £157,860, from which a secured loan of £8,500 fell to be deducted.

Profits of the company and its subsidiaries in the five years to December 31, 1961, were £27,655, £35,344, £32,852, £35,022, and £30,675. In each year the dividend paid was 5%.

Turner and Newall's Profits Lower

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., the group controlling the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and Turner's Asbestos Products, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, report profits after tax for the year to September 30 at £6,667,652, against £7,734,238 in 1961. The 12 per cent distribution is repeated, and the general reserve of the parent company is increased by £2m. to £29.2m.

The issued capital is £47.8m. in ordinary stock and £1.4m. in 7% cumulative preference stock. Fixed assets total £99.5m. Interests in subsidiaries exceed £58.1m., and group current assets less current liabilities are just above £40.4m.

Mr. R. G. Boothill is the chairman, Mr. R. M. Bennett the deputy chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs R. H. Turner, G. E. Sandilands, N. A. Marling, Kenneth Neve, J. A. E. Clegg, Alan Russell, W. Staley, and J. H. Thomson.

United Africa Commercial

UNITED AFRICA COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LTD. has been registered in London to provide buying, selling, and development services in petroleum and subsidiary companies in the United Africa group in 11 countries in Africa and the Middle East. The chairman is Mr. C. H. Bond, and Mr. B. I. Dale is the executive director responsible for general management. Mr. E. Fisher and Mr. A. T. Rowland are the members of the board. United Africa is the largest subsidiary in the Unilever group.

Lobby's Retreat of Meat Company

Lobby's STEAKS OF MEAT CO. Ltd. will be admitted to the Federation and Meat Association, which will give the firm the right to sell meat in the U.K. The company's turnover for the year ended August 31, 1962, was £1,000,000, and the profit was £100,000. The company is a subsidiary of the parent company, the Meat Association, which is a subsidiary of the Unilever group.

Shipping Lines Industry

The shipping lines industry is expected to face a difficult year in 1963. The industry is expected to face a decline in demand for shipping services, and a corresponding decline in revenue. The industry is expected to face a decline in demand for shipping services, and a corresponding decline in revenue.

C.A. Airways' Best Year

DESPITE LESS BUOYANT economic conditions in the Federation last year, 1962 was the most successful in the 16 years of operation of Central African Airways, the chairman, Mr. R. M. Taylor, states in his annual report.

Net operating profit was £249,462 (£127,032 in 1961). For the third successive year the corporation had operated without a subsidy. Revenue totalled £3,310,542 (£3,237,370) and expenditure £3,061,080 (£3,110,338). The previous year's surplus was £60,629, and there were appropriation credits of £178,541. From these balances £141,500 have been allocated to an obsolescence reserve in order to write off the five Viscount aircraft within nine years. Replacements, beginning at the latest in 1965, are to be made with British Aircraft Corporation twin-jet airliners. Net assets stand at £2,158,093 (£1,841,994).

Passengers carried numbered 204,516 (201,004), and 987,488 freight-ton miles were flown (971,327).

International Computers and Tabulators

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTERS AND TABULATORS, LTD.—a group with subsidiary companies in both Central Africa and East Africa—is to raise some £15m. by an issue of 3,193,750 £1 ordinary shares at 6s. 6d. and a 6% £5.5m. debenture issue, 1963-65, at 98 per cent., the ordinary shares being offered to existing shareholders in the proportion of one for four.

Because most of the business done by the group is in the hiring of machines, not their sale, the balance-sheet to September 26 last shows bank overdrafts, acceptances, and other credit facilities totalling £11.7m. It is to reduce reliance on short-term borrowing that the new issues are being made. The authorized ordinary capital is to be increased from £17.1m. to £22.5m., and when the new debenture stock has been issued the loan capital will total just under £19.5m.

Group revenue rose from £24.5m. in 1960 to £28.1m. in 1961 and £31m. last year, and consolidated group profits before charging interest and taxation were respectively £3.7m., nearly £4.5m. and £4.5m., the average for the three years representing a threefold cover of interest on all the debenture stock including the new issue. Net assets at September 26 amounted to £4.5m. including the £15m. now to be raised, they would be approximately twice the total of the debentures.

Consolidated group profits for the past year after charging interest and tax amounted to £2.3m. (from which £1m. is to be transferred to development account). The dividend was 2s. 6d. per share, and the directors expect to be able to recommend the same distribution for the current year on the higher issue.

Various Ltd. holders of 25% of the ordinary shares, are to take up this entitlement to new ordinary issues on subscription terms. Messrs. Grenfell & Co., Ltd. have undertaken to distribute the debenture stock and rights issues for consideration of 2s.

Mr. J. H. G. (Chairman), a chairman of International Computers and Tabulators (Central Africa) (Pvt.) Ltd., and the directors of the group are Messrs. G. C. V. Cooper, J. V. Jones, P. J. Lovelock, C. Lloyd, and H. E. Phillips.

Mr. G. C. V. Cooper is chairman of the East African subsidiary, Mr. J. H. G. is chairman of the Southern Rhodesia subsidiary, and Mr. J. H. G. is chairman of the East African subsidiary.

Commercial Brevities

The strike of brewery workers in Kenya ended on Thursday.

Trade delegations from India, North Korea, and Saudi Arabia have recently visited the Sudan.

The Rover Company's new assembly plant in Salisbury is expected to produce the first Land Rover within the next fortnight.

Gumeld sugar factory in the Sudan, which came into commission in mid-December, has a present production capacity of 400 tons daily.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd., which trades in East Africa, reports a profit for 1962 after tax and including Rs.3,02,553 brought in of Rs.66,21,722. The distribution is 16%.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 2% free of tax. Last year's distribution was 4%. In 1960 the interim and final dividends had totalled 9%.

Dalgety and New Zealand Loan, Ltd., have acquired the insurance agency carried on in Nairobi by Mr. R. T. D. Wheelock under the style of Wheelock and Coates.

Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd., has been granted an exclusive prospecting order in respect of precious metals over about 117 square miles in the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia.

Uganda Electricity Board generated 453,146,438 units in 1962, of which almost 189m. were exported to Kenya. In the previous year the total had been 434,842,732 units.

The possibility of establishing a tobacco factory in Seychelles is under consideration by the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., one of whose representatives recently visited the Colony.

The Industrial Development Corporation of Northern Rhodesia has subscribed one-third of the capital for a new biscuit factory in Livingstone established by Messrs. Maganlal A. Patel and Manibhai Patel.

Preston Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., and Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., intends, subject to approval by the shareholders, to form a joint operating company in which the two parties would have an equal shareholding.

Output in the Kenya sugar industry "must be about the lowest in the world", says the board of inquiry of which Mr. W. C. Rodgers was chairman. His colleagues were Messrs. Thomas Anderson and Basbeer-ud-Deen.

Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which has a subsidiary in Uganda, reports group profit after tax to September 30 at £286,166 (£384,727). The 17 1/2% dividend is repeated, but earnings are down from 39% to 29%.

At a cotton auction sale in Dar es Salaam last Thursday Chinese representatives bought more than 6,000 bales for approximately £240,000. A month earlier China had bought 4,000 bales. Their bids have raised prices by 12%.

British African Tea Estates (Nyassaland), Ltd. report group profit after tax at £74,820 (£87,923). Group fixed assets at June 30 were valued at £750,493. Output was 3,430,684 lb. of manufactured tea (3,062,622 lb.). The interim dividend is again 7%. Last year's final was 5%.

Hope that a nitrogenous fertilizer factory would be established in Livingstone was expressed a few days ago by Mr. K. B. Kaunda, Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare. He estimated that the industry would represent an investment of about £8m.

The annual statement of Turner & Newall, Ltd., says: "Political uncertainty continues to restrict constructional development in the Federation, with the result that once again our Southern Rhodesian asbestos-cement company, Turners Asbestos Products (Pvt.), was unable to make the most profitable use of its establishments, and both turnover and profit were correspondingly lower than last year."

Net profit after tax of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., for the past year was £42,215 (£44,300). Mr. L. A. Levy, the chairman, noted that during the ten years to August last the company sold more than 2m. tons of cement, and said that he was sufficiently confident and optimistic to predict at least an equivalent sale during the next decade. The country had for years been bedevilled by politics, but confidence, like charity, must begin at home.

Rhodesian mining and finance shares, which had dropped sharply on the London Stock Exchange, have moved substantially higher in the past month, and most are now nearly back to their high point in the past year. Bancroft (5s.) are at approximately 10s.; Chartered (15s.), 53s.; Nchanga (£1), 47s.; Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.), 36s. 6d.; R.S.T. (£1), 35s. 4d.; and Rhodman (£1), 46s. Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.), however, at 6s. 4d. are not much above their low point last year. Rhodesia-Kaanga (10s.) are the par price, compared with a high of 21s. and a low of 6s. in 1962. Tanganyika Concessions (10s.) are back to 18s. 9d. from a low of 13s. 6d. Wankie Colliery (10s.) are also at the par price; last year the high and low were 16s. 4d. and 7s. 6d.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

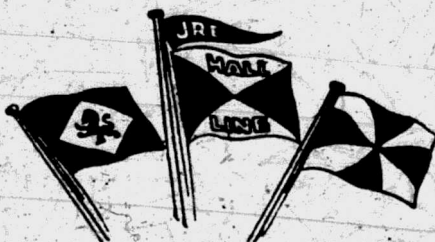
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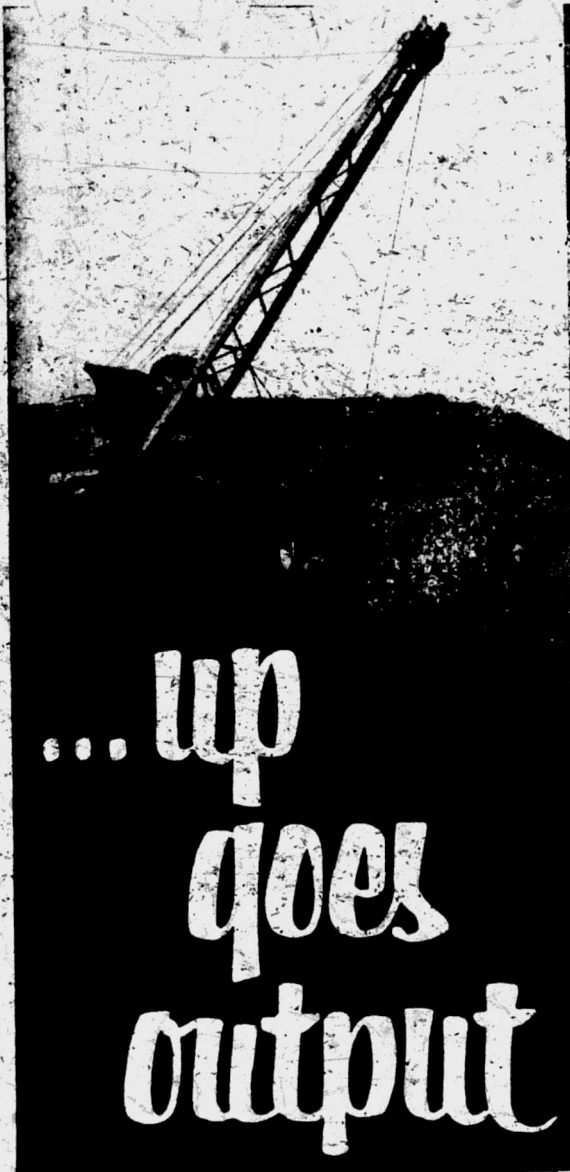
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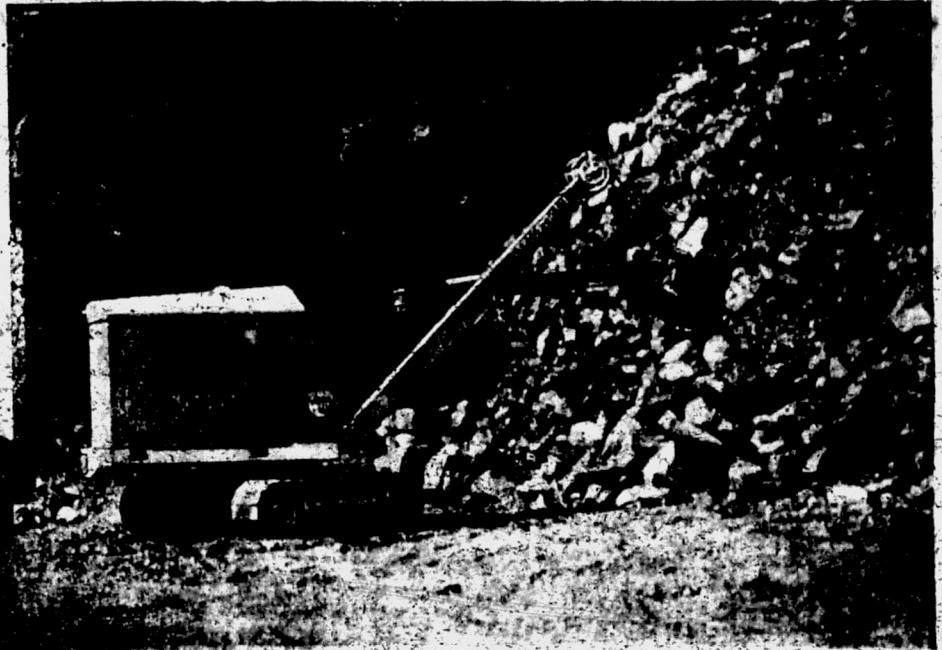
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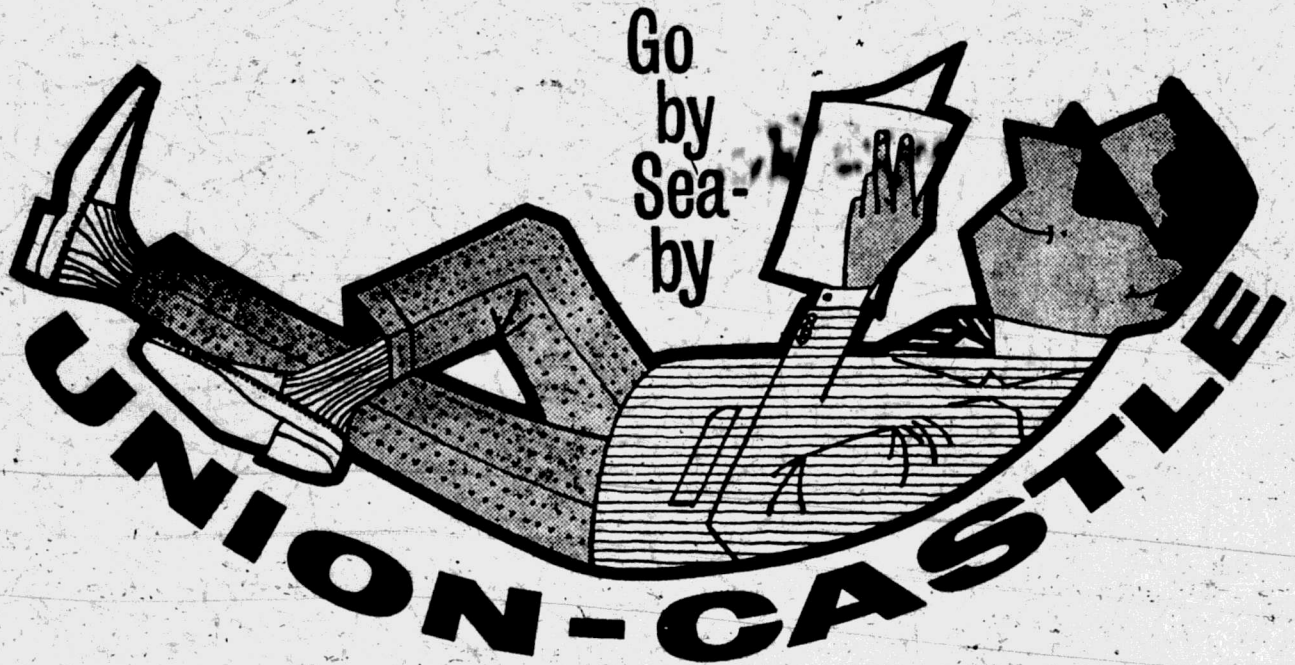


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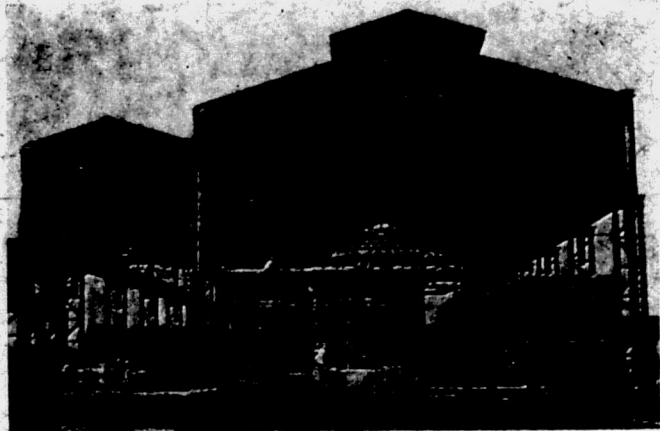
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	482	Uncoordinated Game Preservation	490
The Gordian Knot	484	"Urgency" of Kenya Elections	492
Nyasaland Self-Government	485	Parliament	494
New "Scramble" for Africa	487	Mr. Kaunda's Belief in Non-Racialism	496
Personalia	488	Chrome Mines in Danger	498

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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Two Thousandth Issue

SUCCESS IN JOURNALISM depends, according to the cynics, on giving the public what it wants. If we had believed in that sweeping and all too prevalent misconception there would have been no first issue of this newspaper, let alone this two-thousandth number, for while every businessman connected with East Africa to whom we mentioned the project in confidence in the months of preparatory work in the spring and summer of 1924 was sympathetic, and indeed friendly, only one considered that the venture might hope to succeed, and then on conditions which conflicted with our plans and were therefore rejected. The consensus was that we should do well to recognize the inevitability of failure and abandon betimes a project which would otherwise lose the capital engaged in it.

Two Main Intentions

Mortality among newspapers is notably high, and the moment which we had chosen for the establishment of EAST AFRICA—as this organ was at first called—was not exactly propitious from the point of view of the onlooker. Fortunately, optimism does not take undue account of the fears of other people. We believed that there was need for a newspaper of a certain character and that it could and should justify itself—the "we" at that time meaning just the founder-editor and his wife, the only other person with complete faith in the venture.

There was no recognizable demand for either of our two main intentions. One was to awaken a somnolent public in Great Britain and Eastern Africa to the danger of German designs upon African territory as strategic bases for that next war which we were convinced the Reich was already determined to launch at the first apparently favourable moment. The second was to plead for co-operation, collaboration and cohesion within each British territory in East Africa and be-

tween those neighbouring Dependencies. Though this second plank in our programme now seems solid, sectionalism then ruled in a way which appears incredible today. Far too many officials tended to look askance at most settlers; and few Kenyans knew or wanted to know anything about Uganda or Tanganyika Territory, the European residents in which usually had their own not very complimentary and not very well-informed ideas about that Colony—which was even then the particular butt of ignorant and impassioned political and newspaper critics.

We had, of course, subsidiary purposes which were more likely to enlist fairly general interest, but those upon which we had determined to lay the greatest stress were certainly not topics which made a wide appeal at that time. Indeed, during the first two or three years we received many recommendations to accept the facts, deal with affairs on a territorial basis, and drop senseless and unbusinesslike suspicions of Germany. For a number of years we continued to receive requests for special pages each week devoted to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. To have yielded would have been to encourage that parochialism which we deemed a grave handicap to Eastern African progress; by declining we constrained readers who thought themselves interested in one territory only to search through each issue for news of it, and thereby learn at least something more of their neighbours. The plan was not popular, but it worked.

Why Give So Much Space to Politics?

We have often been asked why we give so much space to politics. Why sacrifice a weekly short story in order to provide long Parliamentary and other political reports? Why reduce the number of articles on big game or tourism in order to accommodate speeches or lengthy reviews of State papers? No journalist with any knowledge of his

craft, and no man who has lived and travelled in the territories between the Sudan in the north and Southern Rhodesia in the south inclusive, would willingly deprive readers of matter likely to add to the attraction of his journal by providing subjects for discussion on social occasions; but when pressure on space compelled the omission of some features, it seemed desirable to forego the inessential, even when superficially attractive.

Architect of Disaster

Why do so many people sneer at politics and politicians? Not because they do not recognize that politics is ostensibly the art of organizing society as successfully as possible, but because they see that a high proportion of politicians are not properly qualified by character and competence for the discharge of their duties. That has never been more clearly or calamitously demonstrated in East and Central Africa than by the Macmillan Government in the past three years, in which, to mention the two worst tragedies, it has wrecked Kenya and brought the Federation to the very brink of destruction.

The architect of disaster has been the Prime Minister himself. The man who went gaily to work as demolition contractor was Mr. Iain Macleod, the most disastrous Secretary of State for the Colonies in living memory. Incredible though it must seem to posterity, they met with no serious and continuing checks from a submissive Cabinet or from a House of Commons with a large Conservative majority. Torpid Tories who bent before a "wind-of-change" speech were not the men to champion British principles and stand for British pledges in Africa against a mediocre but vain and dictatorial Prime Minister who would on one day dismiss seven Cabinet colleagues: he had appointed them, and he sent them packing without notice in order to divert public attention from his own follies.

Need and Value of Criticism

The journalist with any sense of responsibility is under an inescapable obligation to record and examine the trend of public affairs, comparing precept with practice, contrasting action in one quarter with lethargy in another, encouraging the willing and the wise, and criticizing the apathetic, ignorant, or reckless. He must remember the duty to be constructive in comment, and the fact (for as such it is known by all men of experience to be) that, human nature being what it is, criticism is a corrective of great value to men engaged in public life and a

safety valve for those whom it is their duty to serve. By no means all who sit in a Legislature justify the hopes of those who sent them there. Self-seeking and place-seeking, already too common, would be much more frequent if not checked by the vigilance and outspokenness of independent newspapers. The smaller the community, the more difficult it is for this quality of independence to find scope. That has been one of Africa's handicaps.

Whereas our own early criticisms of official shortcomings were warmly welcomed by settler and business readers in East Africa, the first expressions of disagreement with proposals or statements of non-official leaders met with a very different reception, particularly in Kenya, where the general attitude at that time was one of "my leaders, right or wrong". There were manifest dangers in that tendency, and we deemed it our duty to examine the speeches, manifestoes and policies of non-officials with the same measure of detachment as we tried to apply in the case of Government action or inaction.

Freedom in Service

Settler readers could at first not decide whether to be sad about our backsliding or angry at our assessment. Many letters said, in effect: "Are you also in the ranks of the enemy?" It took some time for such friends—and we have to acknowledge abundant friendliness and extremely little obstruction over the years—to realize that our sole object was to seek and propagate the truth, in the conviction that it alone could direct policy for the good of British East and Central Africa as a whole. Burke vigorously maintained that the supreme duty of a Member of Parliament is the free exercise of his best judgment, whether or not it agrees with that of the majority of his constituents. We believe that the same freedom in service is the prerogative and duty of the Press.

Complete independence we have always regarded as imperative. Therefore, in order that there might be no question of undue financial or other influence, complete ownership has rested throughout with the founder-editor.

In the light of that circumstance it is amusing to recall some of the rumours set in circulation during the first few years. A single mail from Kenya once brought four separate and distinct charges: (a) that the paper was the organ of A; (b) that it was the organ of B; (c) that it was the joint organ of A and B (who, if the writers had only known, mistrusted each other completely); and (d) that it was the organ of a certain public body (which at that time was so short of funds that it

could not meet even the full salary of the secretary).

We were even thought to be subsidized by the Colonial Office—which at the time enriched us to the extent of thirty shillings annually, the then cost of one subscription. For years one copy only was taken by a then listless Department, whose few eager spirits were regarded by their colleagues as rather dangerously unstable. When Leopold Amery, an Imperialist of character who knew all Africa, became Secretary of State, he quickly changed the attitude and the organization, humanizing and modernizing it for tasks which had been but indifferently discharged. Had he had a few more years in office, Africa today would wear a very different look. But the sovereign electorate (unfortunately for British Africa) suddenly threw out the Government of which he was a member. His departure was one of many deprivations chargeable to the overvaunted Westminster system.

Why Publish in London?

Why, it was often asked, was the journal published in London, not in Africa? In the first place, because London was, and still is, the best centre for the collection of news and for access to the most authoritative political, financial and commercial information and guidance; and because it was the best distributing centre for Eastern Africa as a whole. Strange as it may now appear, it was much easier to keep in close personal touch with East Africa in London than it would have been in Nairobi or some other town in the territories. Three or four decades ago many Tanganyikans, Rhodesians, and Nyasalanders had never been in Kenya, through which many people from Uganda passed rapidly and often without a halt; but all of influence came to London at intervals. Because Eastern Africa as a whole was our parish, London was the obvious headquarters; and with the progressive development of air services the original argument gained strength. Moreover, it would have been much more difficult to establish and maintain in any place other than London that detachment which was essential in the fulfilment of our purpose.

From its foundation this newspaper differed from most of the contemporary publications in London with an overseas territorial title. Whereas they catered primarily for people in Great Britain from or other wise concerned with the Dominions or Colonies after which they had been named, our ambition was to achieve a predominantly overseas circulation, since otherwise neither of our two main objectives could be gained.

We likewise believed that the calibre of our representation of Eastern African interests in Great Britain would be determined by the strength of our links with Africa, which for that reason also needed to be numerous and various. Furthermore, the measure of assistance which the paper could give to British export trade must depend above all upon a wide and influential readership in the African Dependencies. For these and other reasons subscribers have always been especially sought in the territories with which the journal deals. There can surely be no question but that that policy has directly benefited readers everywhere by providing them with a better news service and more critical opinions than could otherwise have been the case.

World-Wide Readership

In recent years the appetite for information and comment on East and Central African affairs has grown remarkably, and now there is scarcely a country of any size in which we have not some subscribers. By one post a year or so ago instructions were received for ten new subscriptions for Nationalist China, and some Government departments, universities, libraries and technical schools in Soviet Russia have subscribed for years. There are regular readers in Japan and Jersey, Iraq and Iran, Malta and Madagascar, Belgium and Brazil, Germany and Ghana, Holland and Haiti, Pakistan and Palestine, Norway and New Zealand, Switzerland and the Sudan, Holland and Hong-Kong, Canada and Costa Rica. The number of universities in the United States and other countries requiring the journal has grown quickly; several, indeed, have wanted back copies since the start in 1924, but have had to be disappointed.

African Readers

In Africa itself the chief change in the recent past has been the increasing number of African readers, mainly politicians, trade unionists and teachers, but also African chiefs, clergy, businessmen, and clerks. A surprising proportion of them want the air edition, though it costs nearly three times as much as if sent by surface mail. This evidence of eagerness for up-to-date information is in conflict with the old idea that no African takes account of time. Unpredictability may still be very general—Ministers themselves being by no means exempt from the fault—but many Africans do now want to keep in touch with events and opinions.

Number Last appears at a moment ominous for the Federation (to which so much

of our space has been given in the ten years of its history), for Mr. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, who has professed to work for unity of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has so mishandled matters that their disintegration is threatened—not, of course, because that can conceivably serve the best interests of the individual States, but because the present Cabinet of the United

Kingdom lacks the will to resist the pressure of the pan-African extremists, including those in the nationalist movements in Africa and their vociferous supporters in the United Kingdom, the United States, and the United Nations. Wisdom, principles, and pledges are all being jettisoned in the name of political expediency (which will quickly be proved to have been inexpedient).

Notes By The Way

Looking Back to No. 1

TWO THOUSAND WEEKS AGO, on September 25, 1924, the first number of this newspaper was published—as EAST AFRICA, with a brown cover which older readers will remember; it was not until 1936 that the title was changed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and the present cover adopted. The first leading article said (in part): "The 20th Century is Africa's. It awakened to a separate existence but recently; its infancy is hardly forgotten; its adolescence, with its hopes, its ambitions, and its restless intolerance of delay, may sometimes worry the older lands, but youth demands expression of its ideals, its strivings, and its achievements. EAST AFRICA'S aim is to serve hopefully, wholeheartedly in that way, recording faithfully and with growing comprehensiveness all phases of events in the territories lying within its sphere. Anything that is calculated to help Eastern Africa will secure our support. Neither politics nor party will weigh with us. Preconceptions we shall endeavour to re-examine in the light of our one test: 'Will it benefit East Africa?' All that passes that test may look to us for what help we can give". How far the paper has lived up to those ambitions its readers will judge. For shortcomings the blame must rest upon the writer of that first editorial, for he has remained editor ever since—and has written the thousands of leading articles (often two and sometimes three in a week) which have appeared meantime, except half a dozen or so when illness intervened peremptorily.

Men of Achievement

WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN that a weekly newspaper was for the first time to be devoted to East African affairs, the founder received most encouraging correspondence from well-wishers, and extracts from 71 such messages were published in the first three issues. Only three of the writers are alive today. Those who took the trouble to write included Sir Frederick (later Lord) Lugard, Sir Harry Johnston, and Sir Alfred Sharpe, three of the great African explorers and administrators; General Sir Reginald Wingate, who had been Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan; Sir Rider Haggard, the African novelist; Sir Ronald Ross, the great tropical medical expert; Sir Robert (later Lord) Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout Movement; Sir Northrup McMillan, the Kenya pioneer and then a non-official member of the Legislative Council; Earl Buxton, president of the Royal African Society; Sir Sydney Henn, M.P., founder-chairman of the Joint East African Board; Sir Humphrey Leggat, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, who was to complete more than 21 years in that office; Colonel (now Sir) Charles Pennycuik, for about half that period chairman

of the Joint East African Board; and the Rt. Rev. Dr. L. H. Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, then and until his death many years later a man of immense influence far beyond the boundaries of Africa.

Official Leaders

MR. J. H. THOMAS, then the first Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent his best wishes in the expectation that the paper would show accuracy, understanding, and freedom from bias. Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, who as High Commissioner for Egypt had oversight over the Sudan, foresaw a brilliant future for East and Central Africa under Britain's "broad statesmanship, disinterested philanthropy, and wise administration". Sir Robert Coryndon, Sir Geoffrey Archer, and Sir Donald Cameron, Governors respectively of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Sir Charles Hollis, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Sir Charles Bowring and Sir Joseph Byrne, Governors of Nyasaland and Seychelles, were all cordial in their greetings. So were Sir Hesketh Bell, Uganda's first Governor, Sir Edward Northey, who had been Governor of Kenya from 1918 to 1922, and Mr. J. H. Sinclair, British Resident in Zanzibar from 1921 to 1923, who lived for many years in Tangier and was still active beyond the age of 90. That a number of subscribers from the very start are still faithful readers suggests that they at least consider that the journal has met reasonably well the challenges of the intervening years, which have embraced the world slump and a second world war and its aftermath, of which one of the most striking results has been the rapid rise and explosive force of pan-Africanism.

Views of Africans

AN AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER who had been criticized in several leading articles—but also commended for other parts of his policy—said to the editor recently in the presence of about a dozen other people, most of them African politicians: "I like EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA very much. Of course, I often disagree with you; but I also agree with you on other things. I like the paper so much because it makes me think". That generous tribute, especially in the presence of other prominent Africans, some of them Ministers, was pleasing. It is not long since another African, well-known then and now also a Prime Minister, subscribed year after year for copies of the paper to be mailed to other influential Africans in his territory; he too often disagreed with our views, but he considered that the criticisms were responsible and ought to be pondered by his associates. Many other Africans, including politicians, trade unionists and teachers, have told us in con-

versation or by letter that, however much they may disagree with some of the leading articles, they regard the news columns as providing a scrupulously fair record of events; and many a man whom we have criticized for some statement has expressed satisfaction that the news columns of the same issue reported his speech without bias, so that readers were given the means of judging between him and the leader-writer. Nobody who has been criticized has ever been denied the opportunity of reply, and regular readers in Africa and Britain know that there is a standing invitation to all of them to draw our attention to any inaccuracy which may inadvertently be published, whether in the news or editorial columns, for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA seeks reliability above all else. To those who have read the paper since its foundation special greetings are sent today.

Tendentious Television

A MOST TENDENTIOUS PROGRAMME about the Federation was broadcast last week by Independent Television. Millions saw the picture and heard the commentary; and many more millions are likely to be misled by it in the United States and other countries. Unhappily, viewers are given no fair indication of the great achievements which Europeans have wrought in Central Africa. Indeed, the opening statement is the fantastically misleading generalization that the Zambezi River is "the new frontier dividing free Africa from dominated Africa". I.T.V. cannot be so ignorant as to believe its own reckless assertion that African countries north of the Zambezi are all "free". Has it never heard of the dictatorships in Ghana and Egypt? Does it regard the Congo as a modern model on Magna Carta lines?

Freedom, Indeed

HAS MAU MAU in Kenya taught it nothing? Are the Land Freedom Army and the other thugs of the Kenyatta party, K.A.N.U., knights in shining armour, battling for the right of man to hold and express his own opinions? Or, to deal with Northern Rhodesia, of which the Zambezi forms the southern frontier, not even the most superficial film-maker has any excuse for not knowing that thousands of members of the United National Independence Party in that "free" territory have had to be jailed for organized outrages against law and order, including murder (sometimes by soaking Africans in petrol and setting them alight), arson of dormitories in which European and African girls were sleeping, dynamiting of buildings, attempted sabotage of the railway, throwing petrol bombs into homes, business premises, and motor-cars, and many other forms of violence. For a party professing non-violence it is an amazing record; and, still more amazing, I.T.V. calls its president, Mr. Kaunda "guardian" of the "freedom" which it fatuously asserts to shed its blessings over all Africa north of the Zambezi. A crazier conception it would be difficult to invent.

Chaos and Economic Disaster

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S new Prime Minister is introduced as leader of the party "closest to Dr. Verwoerd's Nationalist Party in South Africa", which must give viewers the impression that Mr. Winston Field and the Rhodesian Front stand for *apartheid*. They do not. Instead of quoting one of Mr. Field's many disavowals of that charge, the programme contains only one remark of his, namely: "There is a popular misconception that democracy depends on universal adult suffrage; I can imagine nothing more calculated to cause chaos and economic disaster". The purpose is presumably to represent him as an incorrigible reactionary; and few who hear the sentence will know that it is strictly accurate in the circumstances of Southern

Rhodesia. Who can doubt that sudden substitution of a white Government with all kinds of knowledge and experience at its immediate disposal by a Government of Africans with little or no experience of the modern world would cause chaos and economic disaster? Far from examining the Prime Minister's warning, however, the commentary is quickly submerged again in emotionalism, innuendoes, and falsity. It is said, for instance, that Southern Rhodesian farmers "carry the name 'white settler' proudly, as if it were a title". The truth is that they have always resented the designation. They call and always have called themselves Rhodesians, and are as proud of that name as New Zealanders are of theirs.

Lamentable Programme

ANOTHER EXAMPLE of the denigration characteristic of the script is a reference to Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, as a "one-time railway ganger". He never was a ganger; but he is understandably proud to have reached his present pre-eminence from a humble beginning as a railway fireman and later a main-line driver. Then comes the shameful suggestion that "seeing the decision going against him, he's shouting 'Foul'". The leader who was in his youth Rhodesia's heavy-weight boxing champion has as much right as anyone else to protest against the Macmillan Government's despicable behaviour towards the Federation. Was it not one of the most widely trusted Conservatives, Lord Salisbury, who years ago spoke publicly of the "unscrupulousness" of the Macmillan-MacLeod attitude to the Federation? Did not the then Archbishop of Canterbury tell the House of Lords after returning from the Rhodesias that he had never known United Kingdom Ministers so universally mistrusted as in Central Africa? If responsible British leaders were driven to such scathing denunciation of what was being done in Britain's name (by men who are still in the Cabinet), how can it be reasonable to accuse Sir Roy Welensky of "shouting 'foul' like a fighter who sees the decision going against him"? This lamentable programme will delight anti-colonialists everywhere. For that reason it will doubtless find a market in the United States. It would be interesting to know whether it is to be withheld from Soviet Russia, or sent there also in the name of "freedom". Why, I wonder, was it timed to damage the Federation at a moment so convenient to the Macmillan Cabinet?

Mr. Butler's Mission

WHILE THIS ISSUE is with the printers, Mr. Butler is likely to make a statement in the House of Commons about his recent visit to the Federation. Editorial comment is therefore withheld until next week. It will be surprising, however, if EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA can then follow the optimistic tone of almost every leading publication in the United Kingdom. The Minister's generalizations and platitudes have sufficed to comfort most of them. Moreover, they have accepted unhesitatingly the idea that the Minister for Central African Affairs is not under promise to expedite self-government for Northern Rhodesia, where, by contrast — and in Southern Rhodesia also — Europeans are as willing as Africans to accept Mr. Nkumbula's assurance that there is such a commitment, but that Mr. Butler had emphasized the importance of keeping the matter secret. Nor has there been any refutation of the report that Mr. Butler issued his denial from Zomba only after a most forceful protest by telephone from Sir Roy Welensky — who, I am sure, has stood firm and refused to help the emissary of the United Kingdom Government in its plan to assassinate the Federation.

In Good Humour

MR. KAUNDA was in good humour when he spoke at the opening of a biscuit factory in Livingstone, saying: "I have been told that to run a factory successfully you must use industrial psychology, that is, the technique of scientific selection. You take your candidate and ask him to read something. If he can't read it, he is either blind or can't read, and in either case he is unsuitable. Another method is to place him in front of a machine and tell him to look at it. If when you come back an hour later he is still studying it, he is suitable. If he has stopped looking at it, note what he has begun to do; that will help you to fit him into the proper job. If he is asleep, he should make a good night-watchman. If he has gone, he would be a good commercial traveller. If he is looking at a girl, he should be posted to the personnel department. If he is looking at his watch, he should go to the time study department".

Bones Chattering

AN AFRICAN told me a few days ago that, in the Arctic weather which London had suffered for more than a month, he had gone to London Airport to meet a friend arriving from Entebbe, and had seen another African descend from the aircraft dressed in tropical clothing and without an overcoat. When I commented sympathetically, he said: "It was not only his teeth that chattered. So did his bones".

Entente Glaciale

IN PARIS, I am told, Frenchmen who resent General de Gaulle's hostility to Great Britain now refer sardonically to the "Entente glaciale". The term might, I imagine, be applied with accuracy to Sir Roy Welensky's abundantly justified attitude to the Macmillan Government, which has repeatedly betrayed pledges given in its name to the Government of the Federation.

"Thread" of Economic Links To Unravel C. African "Tangle"

Mr. Butler Denies Promise to N. Rhodesia: No Nyasaland Secession Date

WIDER AGREEMENT exists on the basis of an economic association than on any other new form of link for the future between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, stated on his return to London at the week-end after a fortnight's tour of the Federation.

"I never expected to come back with a final plan", he said, "but what I have found are constructive ideas about a form of association for the future. We must take one step at a time. There is a general view out there that a new form of association would be preferable to the present one. There is wider agreement on the basis of an economic association than any other, though some people I met want to have some other type of association. That is what we have got to argue about."

Much Criticism

"There is a great deal of criticism of the present Federation, but what is encouraging is that people realize that the ties that bound these territories together in the past brought great benefits."

He would prepare the ground to see if it would be possible to hold a formal conference on the Federation, which would in any event have to be preceded by informal talks. In some quarters, it was thought, the Minister added, that another formal meeting "in gilded chambers" with long speeches would achieve nothing.

"No commitment was entered into by me", he replied to a question whether Northern Rhodesia would be allowed to secede. Mr. Nkumbula, the African National Congress leader and a Minister in the Protectorate's African Coalition Government has claimed that Mr. Butler gave such an assurance.

Mr. Butler said that he had found a desire on the part of the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments to look to the future.

Transfer of Federal Services

It was impossible to give a date for the secession of Nyasaland. The main problem would be the transfer of the "huge" public services, such as health, from the Federal Government to the territorial Government. "We did get agreement after long discussions about setting up a working party under a British chairman. It is bound to take several months because there is so much hard work to do".

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Butler returned to Salisbury from Zomba for final talks with the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky. He also had discussions with the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Field, with the former Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, with the former Chief Justice, Sir Robert Tredgold, and others.

According to a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, discussions on Friday morning and afternoon with Sir Roy Welensky were "extremely tense" and the two Ministers were "almost unable to find any grounds of agreement on the future of the Federation; Sir Roy is determined that it shall be maintained whilst Mr. Butler believes that it must be disbanded or formed in completely new character".

Other correspondents telegraphed that Sir Roy was fighting strongly to prevent dissolution of the Federation.

"What We Must Do"

Before leaving Salisbury on Saturday for London Mr. Butler said that he had found "a great deal of criticism of the Federal set-up as it is, but I have also found a great deal of constructive thought of which I propose to make use in suggesting an alternative method of living together. That is what we must do in Central Africa."

"However much we may respect the aspirations of a particular territory, the necessity of finding a means of living together has been borne in on my mind and will be the subject of the work I shall undertake from now on."

Businessmen and farmers throughout the Federation were on an urgent "quest for certainty", and his advice to the British Government would bear that feeling in mind.

In a "very tangled" situation he had been glad to have found "certain skeins or threads that may lead us through to a solution". Benefits had resulted from the past association, particularly in the economic field, with joint interests in developing wealth and inter-dependence on power and communications. He would maintain contact with the respective territorial Governments with a view to seeing what form of future association might be possible.

Sir Roy Welensky's Stand

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, Mr. Peter Youngusband, cabled last week that Sir Roy Welensky had said that he was prepared to consider a modified Federal Constitution for Northern and Southern Rhodesia, but had demanded that the Federal Government should retain control of external affairs, defence and finance. He insisted that any Federal review conference should be held in Salisbury, not London. He had, however, refused to have any part in a London conference in March to wind up the Federation, as proposed by the Northern Rhodesian Coalition (African) Government.

The report continued: "While in Nyasaland Mr. Butler received a furious telephone call from Sir Roy over an alleged statement by the Minister for Central African Affairs that it would be unrealistic to refuse the Northern Rhodesian demands. Sir Roy told him that unless he denied the statement he would refuse to meet him on his return to Salisbury. Mr. Butler denied the statement".

"Malawi Is Black Man's Country"

Dr. Banda P.M. of Self-Governing Nyasaland

DR. HASTINGS BANDA was on Friday sworn in as Prime Minister of Nyasaland, which has been granted self-government by Great Britain. The occasion marked the "birth of the State of Malawi", he said.

"We are seceding, and our independence will start a chain of reaction in Africa. But the independence of Nyasaland and the break-up of the Federation are not enough. To me the freedom and independence of this country is incomplete as long as Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia are not free. I hope that they will soon reach the same status as Nyasaland by peaceful and constitutional means.

"Civil servants, businessmen, missionaries, and other Europeans who are not prepared to accept African rule should pack up and go. Europeans are welcome here provided that they remember this is a black Government in black man's country in a black man's continent.

"A malicious campaign has been started that I approve of the *apartheid* policy of South Africa. If anyone honestly believes that I approve of this policy, they have a very rude shock coming to them one of these days. They are living in a great fool's paradise."

Two Europeans In Cabinet

Outside the Legislative Assembly in Zomba, Dr. Banda spoke to about 2,000 Africans, who blew whistles, rang bells and chanted "*Kamuzu ndi nkango*" (Kamuzu is a lion). He waved a fly-whisk which had been presented to him by Kenya.

The leader of U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, and the former leader of the banned Z.A.P.U. of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. Nkomo, were among the African nationalists invited to the celebrations. No Federal Ministers received invitations.

The new Prime Minister also holds the Natural Resources portfolio. The other Cabinet Ministers are Mr. H. Phillips (Finance), Mr. O. Chirwa (Justice), Mr. H. Chipembere (Local Government), Mr. W. Chokani (Labour), Mr. J. Msonthi (Trade and Industry), Mr. A. W. Bwanausi (Works and Housing), Mr. W. K. Chieme (Education and Social Development), Mr. C. Cameron Transport and Communications), and Mr. M. Mkandawire (Minister of State).

Mr. Phillips is on his way back to Nyasaland by sea after leave in this country. His post is being held temporarily by the Deputy Financial Secretary, Mr. Norman Walker.

Mr. Chipembere was released only a few weeks ago from prison after serving two years of a three-year sentence for sedition committed while he was leader of the Malawi Congress Party Youth League.

Mr. John Tembo has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance.

"Absolutely Wrong"

Mr. Michael Blackwood, leader of the United Federal Party in Nyasaland, stated after he had met Mr. Butler last week that "what the British Government is doing is absolutely wrong. Federation is the right thing for Nyasaland. I am bitterly disappointed that the Federation has broken up and that I have failed".

The rôle of the Opposition in the Legislature would be to ensure that the voice of the Europeans and the moderate Africans was heard. "But after secession comes nobody knows what will happen".

His party would remain as the official Opposition, but might change its name to "Nyasaland Freedom Party".

The president of the Convention African National Union, Mr. Bradford Chidankhanya, complained that he was not allowed to meet Mr. Butler. "Banda dictates again", he protested.

During the celebrations last week-end of the grant of self-government Dr. Banda stood on a dais to review a march-past of the Ministers in his Cabinet. Mr. Chipembere reaffirmed his loyalty to Dr. Banda, saying: "This terrible phenomenon is a demi-god. There is no one above him but God Almighty. Anyone who opposes the lion of Malawi will be crushed in one afternoon".

S. Rhodesia's Apology to Mr. Kaunda

"Regrettable" Influence of Mr. Nkomo

THE "SINCERE REGRET" of the Southern Rhodesian Government has been conveyed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Clifford Dupont, to the U.N.I.P. leader and Minister of Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, who said on Sunday that he was "angry and humiliated" that immigration officials at Salisbury Airport should have refused to let him leave the precincts and had "confined" him there for seven hours. He was returning to Lusaka from the self-government celebrations in Nyasaland.

Mr. Dupont has explained that an amendment to the Inter-Territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Act, under which Mr. Kaunda is a prohibited immigrant to the Colony, was pending, precisely with a view to avoiding such a situation.

"Unfortunately, no prior intimation was received by the Government of Mr. Kaunda's arrival. But the authorities at the airport put no obstacle in the way of his party leaving the airport provided he gave information as to his movements. When important dignitaries from other countries visit Southern Rhodesia our security forces are responsible for their protection, and the course adopted was normal procedure. Mr. Kaunda was perfectly prepared to comply with this request until Mr. J. Nkomo, a Southern Rhodesian African leader, insisted that he should not do so. It is regrettable that Mr. Nkomo should seek to make a racial issue out of routine procedure".

Mr. Nkomo had flown in from Zomba with Mr. Kaunda.

Death Penalty in Southern Rhodesia

To Stamp Out Petrol Bomb Attacks

AMENDMENTS to the Southern Rhodesian Law and Order Maintenance Act which will be laid before Parliament next week call for the death penalty by hanging for injury or attempted damage against persons, residential property (occupied or empty), and road vehicles, aircraft and railway rolling-stock containing people, by the use of petrol bombs, explosives, inflammable liquids, or acids. Life imprisonment would be an alternative in the case of unoccupied vehicles.

Import without a permit of dangerous weapons, including certain explosives, from or through Northern Rhodesia or elsewhere would be punishable by up to 20 years' imprisonment. For the illegal possession of offensive weapons or materials, including explosives, detonators and acids, the sentence would be 20 years' imprisonment.

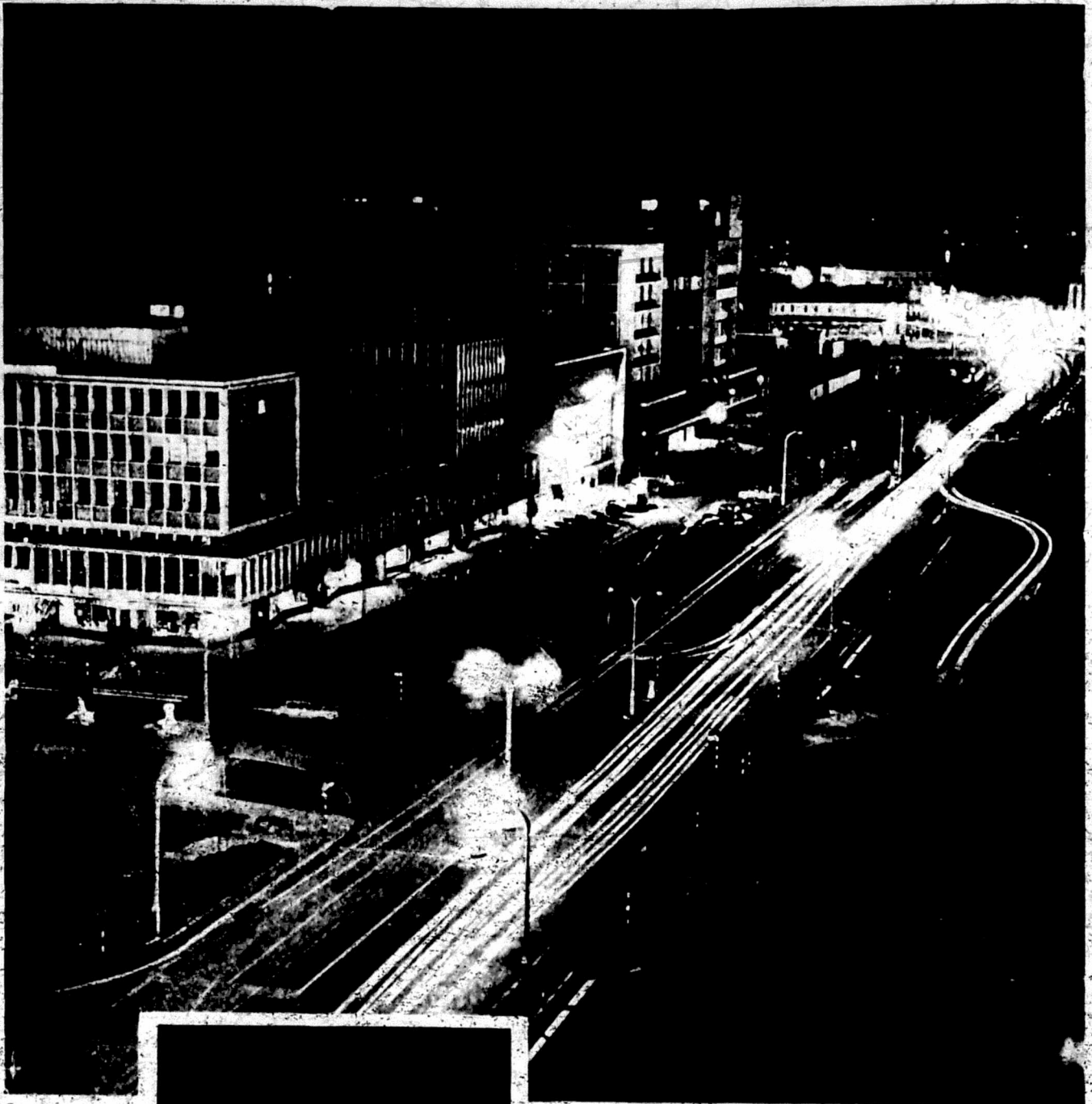
Police officers would be empowered to search without a warrant any person or vehicle entering or leaving the Colony.

The Bill also seeks to make it permanently illegal to hold public meetings on Sundays and public holidays, apart from those of a religious, sporting or social character.

Magistrates would be empowered to supplement any sentence imposed under the original Act with a flogging of 10 strokes.

Amendment is also proposed to the Unlawful Organizations Act, introduced by the last Government for the banning of Z.A.P.U. Police would be enabled to seize under warrant any property or money owned or used by a member of a banned organization before or after it was proscribed, and to enter any premises and seize property in certain circumstances under warrant. It would be an offence to possess or carry a card, publication, document, banner or insignia relating to an unlawful organization, whether or not that organization had ceased to exist.

The Governor would be empowered to require the resignation from any other organization of a former office-bearer or officer of a banned organization, under pain of up to five years' imprisonment or a £1,000 fine for failure to comply.



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New Imperialism Endangers Africa

Socialist States Seeking Capitalist Prestige

IMPERIALISTS, old and new, will exploit the differences within and between African and Asian nations in a second "scramble" for Africa and Asia which has already begun, Dr. Julius Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika Republic, told delegates from 60 countries at the opening in Moshi on Monday of the third Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference.

Events in the Congo had, he said, demonstrated that it was possible for a Colonial Power to leave by the front door and return by a back door, accompanied by different external forces. Foreign Powers would not fight each other in the second scramble, but, in order to attain their aims, would incite Africans to fight Africans and Asians to fight Asians.

Same Crime

"Imperialism is a by-product of wealth and power. We have to be on guard against incursions by anyone. I wish I could honestly say that I believe the second scramble for Africa and Asia will be a scramble only between the capitalist Powers, Socialist countries, considered as individuals in the larger society of nations, are now committing the same crime as was committed by the capitalists before. On the international level they are beginning to use their wealth for capitalist purposes—for the acquisition of power and prestige.

"Karl Marx's doctrine that there is an inevitable clash between the rich and the poor is just as applicable internationally as it is within States. This is the crime division of the world—one of class, not an ideological division. Unless we begin to act in accordance with our declared Socialist convictions, we shall find that it is a division with capitalist and Socialist countries on both sides in the conflict. Much too often the weaker among us are regarded as no more than pawns in the cold war conflict.

Interference

"The moment any of us begins to interfere in the internal affairs of another free country, or to intrigue with dissident groups, or tries to effect the establishment of a puppet Government, at that moment our greatest safeguard against the new imperialism is endangered. We must never, for instance, allow ourselves to be a party to such crimes as the recent assassination of the President of Togo.

"Outside Powers will be able to use the African States only if they are divided. The success or otherwise of the second scramble depends on the people of Africa, and we who are friends of Asia are not interested in perpetuating a divided Asia."

Referring to South Africa, the President said: "We cannot sit back while our brothers in South Africa continue to suffer under brutal oppression. We cannot rest until this indignity is wiped out." There could be no neutrality on the issue; an effective trade and diplomatic boycott would greatly assist in overthrowing the "tyranny."

Among nearly 600 delegates attending the conference are 80 Russian representatives and 40 from Communist China, together with Communist Party leaders from elsewhere. As well as the official leaders of African and Asian States, representatives from Angola and Brazil are present.

Dr. Ronald Ngila, president of the Eastern African Democratic Union, and a Minister of State in Kenya, refused an invitation to attend, condemning the conference as a Communist plot.

Boundaries "Non-existent"

A few days earlier Dr. Nyerere had opened the annual session of the C.C.T.A. and told delegates from 22 independent African countries that national boundaries on the map of Africa were "ethnological and geographical accidents." It was impossible to draw a line anywhere on the map of Africa which did not violate history or the future needs of the people.

"It was from a partial recognition of this fact that the idea of this commission first arose. It is our job to scrape the facts and follow them to their logical conclusion. This means devising the co-operation of all free African States in this work, whether they be north or south of the Sahara. None of the boundaries that we have inherited, be they linguistic, political or historical, must be allowed to blind us to the basic unity of Africa."

Canon Douglas Webster

CANON DOUGLAS WEBSTER, theologian-missioner to the Church Missionary Society, left Gatwick Airport on Monday for Nairobi, where he will give three Lent lectures in the Cathedral. He will then fly to Tanga on his way to Kiwanda for a clergy conference on evangelism, and then go to Dar es Salaam, Lindi, and St. Cyprian's Theological College at Ngala in the Masasi diocese. In that of South West Tanganyika he will meet the Bishop in Mbeya and drive to Njombe, the diocesan headquarters, whence he will fly on February 23 to Mwanza, in the diocese of Central Tanganyika. He will cross to Bukoba in the SYBIL with Bishop Wiggins and address a combined clergy school for Anglicans and Lutherans. Then Canon Webster will fly in a Missionary Aviation Fellowship aircraft to Dodoma, the diocesan headquarters, from which he will drive to Arusha and Nairobi on his way by air to Southern Rhodesia. After a short stay in Salisbury he will go to Bulawayo for three days to stay with a sister.

Interdenominational Service

THE ANNUAL COVENANT SERVICE of Methodists in Uganda has for the first time been held in All Saints' Church, Kampala, at the time of the usual Sunday evening service and with Christians of other denominations. The celebrant was the chaplain, the Rev. Derek Matten, an Anglican, and the covenant was administered according to Methodist rite and the sermon preached by a Methodist, the Rev. Brian Beck, of St. Paul's United Theological College, Limuru, Kenya. Help in administration of the Communion was given by the Rev. Dr. Rex Gardner, who is both a Presbyterian Minister and obstetrician and gynaecologist at Mbale Hospital, and Mr. Jack Darling, a specialist surgeon at Mulago Hospital, who is a Plymouth Brother, read the lesson. He is one of four church wardens at All Saints', which, though Anglican, has 10 non-Anglicans among the 22 members of its church council. This interdenominational service had the full approval of Dr. Leslie Brown, Archbishop of Uganda.

Pan-African Catholic Secretariat

CARDINAL RUGAMBWA, Bishop of Bukoba, Tanganyika, the first African to be admitted to the College of Cardinals, is president of a new Secretariat for the entire Roman Catholic hierarchy in Africa. One of the founders has said that the organization might fairly be called the Secretariat of the Pan-African Episcopacy, with the purpose of providing co-ordination among about 240 white and 61 African bishops in Africa. There are two secretaries-general, the Most Rev. Joseph Blomius, Bishop of Mwanza, Tanganyika, a Hollander, aged 54, and the Most Rev. Jean Baptist Zoa, Archbishop of Yaounde, Cameroon, a 38-year-old African. The headquarters are likely to be in Rome.

East African Studies

OF 400 KENYA STUDENTS enrolled in Britain, 110 are taking arts subjects, 90 medicine, 58 technology, 56 social studies, and 48 pure science. They include 62 women. The breakdown for Uganda's 218 students, including 18 women, is: medicine, 61; arts subjects, 40; pure science, 34; technology, 30; social work, 27; and agriculture and forestry, 15. Tanganyika's 150 students are studying arts subjects (46), technology (36), medicine (25), social studies (21), and pure science (14). Ten are women. Zanzibar has 26 students, including two women, who are enrolled for arts (10), medicine (5) and technology (5).

PERSONALIA

SIR TUFTON BEAMISH, M.P., has returned from his visit to the Congo.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE has left London to revisit India, Pakistan, and the Persian Gulf.

MR. JUSTICE J. S. TEMPLETON, a puisne judge in Kenya, is due back this week from leave.

MR. N. R. BERTRAM was recently elected to the board of Total Oil Products Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd.

THE REV. S. G. CANN, a U.M.C.A. missionary in South West Tanganyika, has arrived in England.

MR. M. J. SERONEY has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence in Kenya.

MR. THADDEO SIRUYUMUSI, president of the Legislative Assembly of Burundi, has visited East Africa.

MR. A. W. BWANAUSI, Minister of Works and Housing in Nyasaland, has just paid a five-day visit to Ghana.

DR. J. THOMPSON is to take charge of the new forensic science laboratory in Salisbury of the B.S.A. Police.

MR. M. J. K. MERILUOTO, a Finn, has been sent by the F.A.O. to advise on Tanganyika's timber industry.

PRESIDENT TSHOMBE of Katanga left Elisabethville yesterday for a rest cure in Rhodesia on his doctors' advice.

MRS. SOPHIA MUSTAPHA, M.P. for Arusha, is the first non-African in that town to become a full member of T.A.N.U.

MR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, arrived back in Entebbe last Thursday from his visit to London.

MR. JOHN SCHOLL, a United States Agriculture Department coffee officer, has been in Uganda for talks on coffee production.

The Monday Club entertained at dinner early this week THE FEDERAL HIGH COMMISSIONER in London and LADY ROBINSON.

MR. J. S. CAMM has joined the board of E. S. & A. Robinson (Holdings) Ltd., the Bristol group with a subsidiary in the Federation.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, has been suffering from influenza since his recent return from a week's visit to Salisbury.

MESSRS. W. T. N. REEVE and C. C. MARSHALL, for many years members of the staff of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, have been admitted to the partnership.

MR. NARENDRA PATEL, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs in Uganda, has been elected Speaker in succession to SIR JOHN GRIFFIN, who retired a month ago.

MR. F. A. THOMPSON has resigned from the board of Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd. MR. S. C. MCINTYRE has accepted an invitation to fill the vacancy.

MR. C. W. DUPONT has resigned the chairmanship of the Rhodesian Front because of his responsibilities as Minister of Justice and Law and Order in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. NEEDHAM-CLARK is on his way back to Kenya in the UGANDA, in which MR. E. J. STIVEN, Administrator-General in Zanzibar, is a fellow passenger.

MR. H. DE SOUSA, who has returned to this country after a year's teaching in East Africa, is a Kenya Olympic hockey player. He has also played the game for Yorkshire.

MR. CECIL KING, British Ambassador in Cameroun, has been appointed Minister for Trusteeship Affairs in the U.K. delegation at the United Nations, in succession to SIR HUGH FOOT.

MR. DEANE L. HUXTABLE, a U.N. adviser on the registration of births and deaths, has been seconded to the Kenya Government to conduct a sample registration scheme of all races in four areas.

MR. I. G. MACPHERSON and LIEUT.-COLONEL K. ROOD have joined the board of Parry, Leon and Hayhoe, Ltd., from which MR. L. L. WATSON and MR. A. J. R. WATT have resigned.

MR. J. L. N. KONCHELLAH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Kenya Ministry of Health and Housing, is chairman of a committee which is inquiring into rent control of residential accommodation.

MR. G. G. MHINA VULATA, formerly regional secretary of the African National Congress for the Eastern Region, has been admitted a member of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. THEODORE BULL, MR. & MRS. T. P. HILL, MR. & MRS. W. T. HUNT, MR. H. LEVY, MR. & MRS. L. F. SMALE, and DR. & MRS. J. MOWAT SWORD.

MR. L. J. KEATLEY was recently appointed manager of Allen, Wack & Shepherd (Rhodesia), Ltd., his predecessor, MR. E. S. ELDRIDGE, having retired after 33 years with the company. He is now living in Natal.

MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the U.S. State Department, will be in the Federation from February 17 to 20 in the course of another visit to Africa lasting just over three weeks.

DR. CYRIL ROGERS, a New Zealander who joined the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as senior lecturer in education in 1957, has been appointed a professor, the college having established a second chair in education.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM, since 1946 Fellow in Imperial Government at Nuffield College, Oxford, is to succeed the late BISHOP ERIC HAMILTON, Dean of Windsor, as president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

MR. H. R. REED, London manager of the Standard Bank, has been appointed assistant general manager; MR. J. H. RADEFORD is now assistant to the general manager; and MR. J. A. STEPHENSON takes his place as assistant secretary.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON will address Cambridge University's Southern Africa Society next Wednesday on "The Problems and Future of Central Africa". On the following evening he is to speak to the Commonwealth Conservative Council.

MR. J. L. PORTER, M.L.C., chairman of the poultry committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, has been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to inquire into the Colony's poultry industry, with particular reference to egg marketing.

MR. S. J. WILSON, managing director of Mobil Oil Southern Africa (Pty.), Ltd., has been appointed regional vice-president for Southern and East Africa of the parent company in New York. In Africa he has been succeeded by MR. W. F. BECK.

Following the appointment of DR. N. G. EHRNROOTH as regional adviser on transport in Africa to the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, MR. LASZLO LUKACS is acting head of the Economic Commission for Africa's transport section in Addis Ababa.

MISS LUCY LAMECK, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development in Tanganyika, represents that territory at this week's meeting in Leopoldville of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

At the week-end MR. ROY THOMSON, who has large newspaper interests in this country, Canada, East and Central Africa, and elsewhere, will take as his guests to Moscow 34 chairmen, 31 managing directors, and other directors and executives of some of the most important enterprises in Britain. His invitation has been accepted by 170 businessmen. The round trip is to be made in the Russian T.114, the world's largest passenger aircraft.

MR. T. L. CHAMPION has been re-elected chairman of the Nairobi Stock Exchange.

THE RT. REV. DR. NEVILLE DAVIDSON, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who recently visited Kenya, will be in Australia until the end of this month and then spend 10 days in New Zealand.

MR. M. O. ANI, Permanent Secretary to the Nigerian Ministry of Establishments, and MR. THOMAS ELWOOD, a retired civil servant from Northern Ireland, are due in Uganda shortly to inquire into the salaries and terms of service of Uganda civil servants.

MR. HERBERT TULATZ, assistant general secretary of I.C.F.T.U., recently visited Addis Ababa for labour legislation and trade union discussions with the Ethiopian Minister for Community Development, MR. ATO GHETAHOUN TESSEMA, and trade unionists.

DR. A. PENROSE, who has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Seychelles, went to that Colony in 1954 as a medical officer, was transferred to Uganda three years later, and returned in 1960. MR. J. O. CORBIN has been appointed Government surgeon.

MR. KENNETH MORE, the actor, has joined the insurance firm of Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure, Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, and become an underwriting member of Lloyd's. Candidates for election must make a traditional "show of wealth" of £75,000.

MR. VINCENT OLIVER, who has been appointed open pit manager at the new Chambishi mine in Northern Rhodesia, was until recently research engineer and acting underground manager at Mufulira. While at the Camborne School of Mines he won the gold medal as top student.

LORD ROTHERWICK, a deputy chairman of British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and LADY ROTHERWICK sailed in the WINDSOR CASTLE last Thursday to visit the company's offices in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. They will be away from London for about seven weeks.

THE RT. REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, who was consecrated Bishop of Masasi two years ago, has arrived in England. At the end of this week he is to conduct a mission at Oxford University, and he will then travel and speak in various parts of the country for about three months.

ALHAJI H. P. ADEBOLA, chairman of the African Regional Organization of the I.C.F.T.U., has appealed to DR. JULIUS NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, to rescind the deportation orders served on two Tanganyika Federation of Labour leaders, MESSRS. VICTOR MKELLO and SHESHE AMIRI.

MR. AMIR JAMAL, Minister for Communications in Tanganyika, and chairman of the Ministerial Communications Committee of the East African Common Services Organization, arrived in London last week for discussions with representatives of the United Kingdom Government on E.A.C.S.O. matters.

MRS. GOLDA MEIR, the Foreign Minister of Israel, was accompanied on her recent visit to Tanganyika by AMBASSADOR E. AVRIEL, deputy director-general in charge of African Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem, and MRS. L. KADDAR, deputy director in the office of the Foreign Minister. The Israeli Ambassador in Tanganyika is MR. RAFAEL RUPPIN.

MR. F. BISHOP, Commissioner of Customs and Excise in East Africa, is about to retire after 34 years' service. He first went to East Africa in 1934, and was a Regional Commissioner when he was transferred to Nigeria at the end of 1949. Six years later he returned to East Africa as Commissioner. A Devonian, he is to retire to Sampford Peverell, near Tiverton, Devon. The Deputy Commissioner, MR. D. A. TYRELL, will succeed Mr. Bishop.

HERR FRITZ BERG, president of the Federation of German Industries, has led a group of German industrialists on a study tour of Tanganyika. The party included HERR HERMANN KULLA, director of the federation's African and Near East trade department.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. J. B. NELSON, commanding the Household Brigade, is spending 18 days in Kenya and Zanzibar, primarily to visit the 2nd Bn. The Scots Guards and to meet officers of the Brigade seconded for service with other Army units. He flew to Embakasi from the U.K. in a Heron of the Queen's Flight.

LORD BADEN-POWELL, who at the age of 26 recently succeeded to the title, has joined the board of City Share Trust, Ltd., of which the late peer was a director; he had lived in Rhodesia for some years. The first baron, the founder of the Boy Scout Movement, who had travelled widely in Central and East Africa, is buried in Kenya.

PROFESSOR R. LOVELL, of the Royal Veterinary College, London, addressed a lunch-hour gathering at the Friends International Centre, Tavistock Square, on February 1 on "Opportunities and Problems for Veterinary Service Overseas". MR. R. S. MARSHALL, Adviser on Veterinary Services in the Department of Technical Co-operation, presided.

MR. KIMANI WAIYAKI, a 34-year-old Kikuyu, has been appointed an Assistant Legal Secretary in the East African Common Services Organization. He is a B.A. (Social Science) of Pennsylvania University, an M.A. (Political Science) of Roosevelt University, Chicago, and in July last was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. His wife qualified in England as a State registered nurse.

Nine new African D.Cs. appointed in Kenya are Messrs. G. S. K. BOIT (Kajiado), S. O. JOSIAH (Elgeyo-Marakwet), J. G. KIENEINI (Embu), J. D. M. MALINDA (Kwale), J. N. MICHUKI (Nyeri), J. MUSEMBI (Nandi), E. P. ORANGA (Tana River), P. SHIYUKAH (Katale), and D. D. WABERA (Isiolo). MR. HASSAN MGALLA and MR. E. O. JOSIAH have been transferred from Tana River and Nyeri to Kilifi and Homa Bay respectively.

DR. E. W. RUSSELL, director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, and MR. D. N. F. HALL, director of the Marine Fisheries Research Organization in Zanzibar are this week attending a conference in Geneva under United Nations auspices to discuss the application of science and technology in underdeveloped territories. DR. RUSSELL has just acted as a consultant at a meeting in Vienna of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE, president of the Republic of Tanganyika, gave a coffee party the other day for some 60 members of an African study mission of the National Editorial Association of the U.S.A., including editors of 37 newspapers, who had flown from Johannesburg to Dar es Salaam on a round-Africa tour of 11 countries. MR. KYLE MCCORMICK, of Princeton, handed to the President a message from 15 Tanganyika students attending West Virginia University. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD held a reception for the visitors when they reached Nairobi.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, was the host at a luncheon party at Marlborough House last Friday in honour of the Ministerial Finance Committee of the East African Common Services Organization. The guests were the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, MR. P. BOMANI, MR. A. K. SEMPA, MR. J. S. GICHURU, MR. J. NTIRO, MR. F. J. BELLENGER, M.P., SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, SIR ALGERNON RUMBOLD, SIR HENRY LINTOTT, SIR RICHARD THOMPSON, M.P., MR. A. ADIMOLA, MR. H. J. HINCHEY, MR. G. P. G. MACKAY, MR. R. W. MACDONALD, MR. A. W. TAYLOR, and MR. A. H. GALS-WORTHY.

Obituary

Mr. Gordon Cooper

MR. GORDON COOPER, who has died in Nairobi while on a visit to East Africa, founded in Bulawayo in 1934 the now defunct *African Observer*, a monthly literary journal which was much in advance of its time. Having lost substantially on the venture, he had to dispose of it in 1936. It was first offered to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA because Cooper, a reader of the paper for many years, was so much in sympathy with its views.

The *African Observer*, unfortunately started in the trough of the world depression, was sincere, the first issue declaring: "Our first desire is to be honest, and our second to be useful". Having faithfully followed those maxims, he could write as he withdrew: "We have never printed anything of which we would feel ashamed and have never pandered to any vested interest, but have tried to exhibit 'the very shape and pressure of the times'".

In the last war he served in the administrative branch of the Royal Air Force from 1940 to 1945 in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. On demobilization, he busied himself as a freelance journalist in London until, with the release of staff writers from the forces, he turned to writing books in readiness for the time when paper, then still very strictly rationed, would again become available. Having travelled widely, and often as economically as possible, he wrote a successful series of small volumes on fortnightly holidays in many countries and a similar series of holidays for £25. Later he embarked on more ambitious travel books. He was also travel editor of several well-known weeklies.

The Duke of Sutherland

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, who died last week while on holiday in the Bahamas, was perhaps the wealthiest land owner in Great Britain. A keen sportsman, he had been president of the British Olympic Association and the first president of the National Playing Fields Association. In the 1914-18 war he commanded motor-boat flotillas in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and soon after demobilization made the first of many big game hunting trips to East Africa, in which he had financial interests.

He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Air in 1923, and was afterwards Paymaster-General and Under-Secretary for War. He had been president of the Air League of the British Empire and the Navy League, and chairman and vice-president of the Royal Aero Club. In 1952 he was president of the Royal Counties Agricultural Show.

There were no children of either of his two marriages. The heir to the Scottish earldom of Sutherland and barony of Strathnaver is his niece, Mrs. Charles Janson, daughter of the late Lord Alastair Sutherland-Leveson-Gower; she is the wife of Mr. Charles Janson, a journalist who has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. GEORGE RICHARD CLEMENT NICOLAUS, who died recently in Scotland at the age of 87, was one of the first directors of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., on the board of which he served from 1928 until he resigned in 1936 on becoming a director of Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd. In mid-1926 he went to the Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia, to take charge of development operations, but in the latter part of the next year was transferred to South Africa as general representative of Selection Trust, Ltd., in that country.

SIR FIENNES BARRETT-LENNARD, who has died in Brighton at the age of 82, became an appeal judge in East Africa in 1915, but almost immediately joined the Army in East Africa. Invalided out in 1917, he resumed his practice at the Bar in London, but in 1920 went to Malaya as a judge and was afterwards Chief Justice of Jamaica.

The oldest chief in Tanganyika, MUSOMA KANIJO, of the Ngeza district, has died at the alleged age of 106. He was said to have been head of his small tribe for 98 years, which would have meant that he was only eight when he inherited the office.

LADY EVELYN COBBOLD, who has died in Scotland, aged 96, wrote "Kenya: Land of Illusion" in 1935, and "Pilgrimage to Mecca" a year earlier.

Preserving Wild Life in Kenya

Why Are There so Many Appeals?

MR. F. D. LOVATT SMITH, who recently returned to England after spending more than a decade on the staff of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, has said in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, which had published an appeal from Mrs. Joy Adamson for money to help save Africa's vanishing wild life:—

"It is remarkable that so many appeals for the same cause should originate from so many varied sources. Who is preserving Kenya's wild life? Is it Mrs. Adamson, Mervyn Cowie, Armand Denis, the East African Wild Life Society, the Kenya Game Department, or who?"

"Many of the friends I have left in the Royal National Parks of Kenya are dedicated men and women who will go on to the bitter end preserving with all their heart and soul what remnants of wild life remain in their parks or reserves.

"There is, however, a strong element of parochial jealousy in those who 'guide the ships'; jealousy, that is, for their own particular 'ship'. This can be seen by even a casual glance at the recent history of policy. This parochialism is a relic, I believe, of the old pioneering days, when men ran their own little empires with complete independence.

"But such jealousies now do more harm to wild life than any lack of money. Appeals are started for this or that special scheme—which may or may not be a perfectly good one—but I have yet to see a coherent policy for the whole future of wild life in Kenya.

"I appeal to Mrs. Adamson and those others who are interested to unite their efforts and follow the same course. The World Wild Life Fund was formed, with Prince Bernhard as its very active president, particularly to collect all donations to this cause. Surely we can rely on them to carry out this work and to pass on the money to those quarters most in need of help.

"I was sorry to see that Mrs. Adamson put so far down on her list the need to educate the Africans in wild life preservation. This should be number one on the list. Kenya has been very slow in encouraging its African population, and particularly its African leaders, to take an interest in its wild life. Africans have been allowed to feel that wild animals are a white man's exclusive privilege.

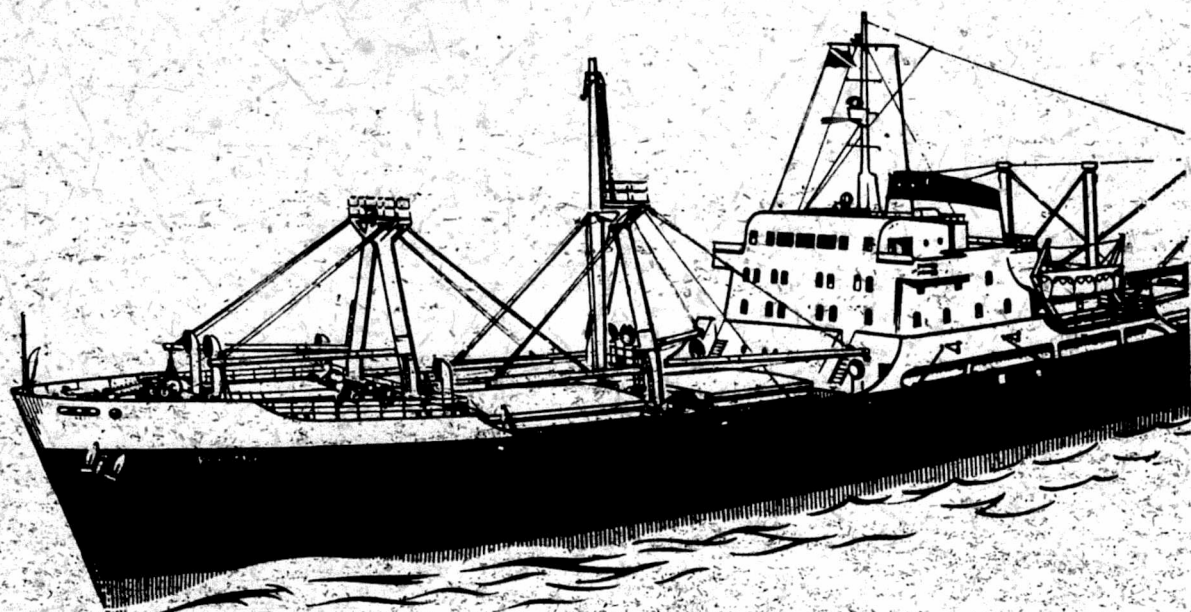
"Of 19 trustees on the board of the Royal National Parks of Kenya only three are African. Not one African leader from Kenya could be persuaded to go to the vital conference on African fauna in Arusha in September, 1961, whereas leaders from both Tanganyika and Uganda were present and took an active part.

"The same thing happened at the first world conference on national parks in Seattle in July last year; no African leaders from Kenya were present. Yet Kenya has just as many Africans who are interested in its wild life as either of its neighbours.

"Again I appeal to that same handful of people at the helm to concentrate at this critical time not only on initiating Africans in the principles of preservation, but more especially to court the sympathies of the political leaders, so that any African Government will uphold the whole conception of wild life preservation.

"For no matter how many thousands of pounds are donated to make new reserves and provide artificial water for wild animals, unless the future leaders of Kenya are convinced of the necessity to protect their wild life, and in fact to keep their national parks and reserves, not only will all those thousands of donated pounds be completely wasted, but the wild life will be lost for ever".

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P.M. on Kawawa-Obote Visit Keen to Expedite Kenya Elections

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last week that he believed that the conversations which he and other Ministers had had with Mr. Kawawa, Vice-President of Tanganyika, and Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, had led to a closer appreciation on both sides of the problems of East Africa.

MR. HEALEY: "In view of the deep and legitimate concern of the Ministers who visited the Prime Minister about the independence of Kenya, could the Prime Minister give them any date for the elections in Kenya or indicate any timetable for the achievement of independence in that Colony?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "My rt. hon. friend intends to visit Kenya next month to discuss with the Kenya Ministers all the outstanding issues which need to be resolved before the Constitution is settled and the election takes place. His intention is to press forward with this with the utmost urgency."

MR. F. HARRIS: "Will the Prime Minister say whether these discussions covered any possibility for the eventual federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the benefit of all those three territories?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Those more distant plans rest with the territories themselves if they all become independent. What they were chiefly concerned with was to make more efficient the working of the East African Common Services Organization."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the great urgency of establishing an East African Federation, which might also contribute to a solution of the problem of Central African federation, will the Prime Minister expedite the independence of Kenya so that that can be realized?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The first stage, as everybody knows, is to try to take up the position as it was left at the last conference, and for that purpose my rt. hon. friend is going to Kenya in the hope of getting a solution of the constitutional problems, then to be followed with an election."

Recent Discussions

Mr. Macmillan recalled that the official statement on the recent discussions had said:—

"Mr. Kawawa and Mr. Obote were assured that the British Government fully recognizes the legitimate interest of Tanganyika and Uganda in developments in Kenya, which directly affect them by reason of their membership of the East African Common Services Organization.

"The Commonwealth Secretary made it clear to the two Ministers that the British Government were as keen as they to expedite as much as possible the holding of elections in Kenya. He discussed with them in detail the progress in the drafting of the new Constitution and the further electoral preparations which remained to be effected.

"Mr. Sandys confirmed that he was planning to go to Kenya in the middle of February, where he would hold a conference with Kenya Ministers with the object of settling as far as possible all outstanding points, so that the drafting of the new Constitution could be completed and elections held with the least possible delay.

"It was agreed that the British Government would continue to keep the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika informed of the progress of these preparations; and Mr. Sandys readily accepted the invitation of Mr. Obote and Mr. Kawawa to visit Uganda and Tanganyika for a further exchange of views after his visit to Kenya."

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Common Market

COMMENTING on the failure of the negotiations between Great Britain and the European Common Market, Mr. Masinde Muliro, vice-president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, expressed the hope that East Africa could still find a satisfactory basis of trade with the E.E.C. countries. "The breakdown of the talks in Europe", he said, "should warn those of us in East Africa who are hoping to build an enlarged common market". A K.A.N.U. spokesman said it would be a tragedy if the talks had collapsed finally. "For us in East Africa it still remains in our interest to seek some form of trade agreement with the E.E.C., whether Britain joins or not".

London Representative for E.A.A.

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS, which will in April increase its Comet services to and from London to a daily frequency, has created the new post of district sales representative in London, and selected for the appointment Mr. John Hayes, who, after four years with the American Express in London, joined E.A.A. in Nairobi as a counter salesman in 1952. Ten months later he was sent to Kampala to take charge of the sales office in Uganda, and a year later he was transferred to Dar es Salaam as sales representative for Tanganyika and Zanzibar. He returned to Nairobi in 1957 with responsibility for sales in Kenya and the coastal areas of East Africa, and afterwards went to Pakistan for the airline. At the end of 1959 area sales throughout East Africa came under his control, and within a year he was appointed sales promotion manager.

Training Research Project

THE FORD FOUNDATION has decided to give financial aid for the next two years to a co-operative scheme of training research within the organization of the Uganda Electricity Board, whose deputy chairman, Mr. Erisa Kironde, discussed the idea with the foundation while he was in the United States some months ago. An industrial development consultant of the foundation and the board's training officer have meantime investigated advanced vocational training methods in the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, and Holland, and research experts have been engaged. This will be the first project of the kind in East Africa. It will make trial of new techniques in the technical, non-technical, and supervisory spheres.

C.D.C. Helps K.B.S.

AT THE REQUEST of the directors of the Kenya Building Society, who had the support of the Government of Kenya, the Colonial Development Corporation has conditionally agreed to underwrite K.B.S. obligations to those of its shareholders and depositors who are "members of the Kenya public". Last year the C.D.C. accepted responsibility for meeting the obligations to East African public investors of the First Permanent Building Society. Owing to the general lack of confidence in East Africa, there have been heavy withdrawals of public investment in local building societies during the past two years or more, and K.B.S. had found it necessary to seek new financial backing in order to preserve its liquidity.

Art from Rhodesia

AN EXHIBITION of about 100 paintings, 30 sculptures, and some objects d'art will be held in the art gallery of the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London, W.8, from February 21 to April 15. The exhibition has been organized by the Rhodes National Gallery, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Patrick Renison's Appointment

Sharp Criticism of Sporting Writers

SIR PATRICK RENISON, lately Governor of Kenya, has been appointed principal adviser on sporting activities to Viscount Hailsham, whose many duties include those of Minister for Sport.

The committee over which Sir Patrick will preside is due to meet today for the first time. Its title is Official Inter-Departmental Working Party. "That sounds lovely" was his wry comment to the *Daily Telegraph*; he added: "I am only 51 and I want something to do". This is a part-time appointment.

The *Sunday Telegraph* criticized the appointment under the prominent heading "Why Not One Who Knows?" The writer said, *inter alia*:—

"The fact that Sir Patrick has spent the greatest part of his life abroad hardly recommends him as paid, part-time chief adviser to the Minister for Sport.

"It must be depressing to the many sporting organizations to hear Sir Patrick pronounce: 'I really don't know many national sporting figures, and will be starting from scratch. We must find out what the people concerned not only with games but with athletics, mountaineering and so on, want us to do'.

"It is just over two years since the publication of the Central Council of Physical Recreation's report on the Wolfenden Committee on Sport. What they 'want us to do' was clearly stipulated, including the establishment of a Sports Development Council with an annual allowance of £5m.—and it has been ignored by the Government ever since.

"Lord Hailsham and Sir Patrick have the barest first-hand knowledge of the nation's requirements—swimming pools, running tracks, and tennis courts, all indoors as well as out, for a start—and Lord Hailsham, with four other jobs, has not even the time fully to acquaint himself.

"The favourite sports of Lord Hailsham and Sir Patrick—fishing, walking, shooting and climbing—are not readily available to those in our sprawling urban areas. By the appointment of these otherwise distinguished men the Government has only thrown out a sop to a pressing national necessity.

"The crux of the matter is money. The machinery already exists for dispensing present funds. What Hailsham and Renison can contribute is high-level recommendations for more. If this is given, then specialists are needed to expand the details.

"There are national figures like Sandy Duncan (British Olympic Association), Walter Winterbottom (C.C.P.R.) and Chris Chataway (M.P.), who are in a far better position, given the authority and financial backing, to co-ordinate and improve our largely haphazard public sports."

Mr. Christopher Bracher commented equally sharply if much more briefly in the *Observer*:—

"On his appointment Sir Patrick said: 'It would help if I have a chance to study how Government aid to sport works in other countries'. There couldn't be a better way to start his job—unless it be by reading the excellent report by D. D. Molyneux, of Birmingham University physical education department, who spent some two years researching into the ways in which sport was financed in Europe."

Kenyatta Refused Hotel Entry

WHEN KENYATTA arrived with K.A.N.U. officials and supporters at the Kisii Hotel on Sunday after a party rally, the hotel manager, Mr. Blythe Duffy, locked the gates and refused admission. The former Mau Mau manager's followers tore down the hotel signboards and trampled on them, and K.A.N.U.'s secretary-general, Mr. Mboya, who is also Minister of Labour, said that Mr. Duffy would be the first person to be expelled from an independent Kenya. Told of this threat, Mr. Duffy laughed and said: "I'm leaving anyway. I don't want to stay here under these people". Mr. Mboya stated that the party had been "embarrassed" by the incident and would not be responsible for the damage at the gate. Police have reported that more than 100 young coffee trees at Kenyatta's home at Gatundu outside Nairobi have been slashed.

Kenyatta's Warning

KENYATTA, president of K.A.N.U., has warned party members against standing as independents against official party candidates in the forthcoming elections. Members disregarding the party's rules and constitution would, he said, be expelled. He added: "The enemies and opponents of K.A.N.U. hope that, as in 1961, K.A.N.U. will have independent candidates and split their votes, giving victory to other parties". Members wishing to stand as party candidates should apply to the party branch in the area they hope to represent. That branch would consider the applications and convey its decision to party headquarters. Party leaders were also warned against making personal declarations.

Hotel for £3,000

THE HIGHLANDS HOTEL at Molo, some 120 miles from Nairobi, one of Kenya's most attractively-situated hotels, was sold by auction last week for £3,000. That price included the 24-room hotel, a nine-hole golf course, and a 300-acre farm. In pre-Macblundell days the property was valued at £20,000. Built in 1927, the hotel is well-known for its "English" country atmosphere. The new owners, a Nairobi business concern, will try to attract overseas tourists.

Makerere Graduate Commissioned

A TANGANYIKA GRADUATE of Makerere University College, Uganda, who enlisted in the Tanganyika Rifles last June on leaving Makerere, has now passed out of Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, received a short service commission in the Tanganyika Rifles, and been posted to the 1st Battalion at Colito Barracks, Dar es Salaam. He is Second Lieut. E. J. Kavana.



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Parliament**Civilian Deaths from U.N. Action****Mr. Tshombe's Proposals Not Publicized**

THE SECURITY COUNCIL of the United Nations has not discussed the Congo since November, 1961. MR. PETER THOMAS told the House of Commons last week when replying to questions addressed to the Lord Privy Seal.

When MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked for publication of President Tshombe's proposals of December 13 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, why its terms had been kept secret, and what reply had been made, he was told that H.M. Government was not empowered to publish the text either of the proposal or the answer.

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what inquiry had been made, disciplinary action taken, and compensation paid or promised in respect of United Nations mortar bombardment of the African townships of Albert and Kenya and of the Lubumbashi hospital, causing civilian casualties in both cases, and in respect of the shooting by Ethiopian troops of the wife of an employee of the Union Minière and by Indian troops of two Belgian ladies in Jadotville.

MR. THOMAS: "Although damage and casualties are unhappily bound to occur in the course of hostilities such as those which have taken place in and around Elisabethville, I have had no specific reports of losses resulting from mortar fire. The U.N. have ordered immediate official inquiries into the incidents involving the deaths of the three women."

Mutiny Call

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked why, in view of the U.N. responsibility for law and order in the Congo, a U.N. broadcast of December 29 appealed to the Katangan gendarmerie to mutiny and join U.N. forces in the liberation of the whole Congo.

MR. THOMAS: "The U.N. made two appeals to the Katangan gendarmerie to stop the fight and join them. There was no specific incitement to mutiny or violence against their own officers."

Asked under what resolutions and directives the recent U.N. offensive in Katanga had been undertaken; what orders had been given to the military commander; why they excluded the capture of Jadotville; why that town was nevertheless taken; and the nature of the breakdown in U.N. communications.

MR. THOMAS replied: "Accounts of the origin of the hostilities which broke out on December 27 differ. The U.N. stated that they were fired on for several hours by the Katanga gendarmerie before taking measures in self-defence. The right to use force in self-defence is covered by U.N. resolutions. The precise nature of the orders given to the military commander is not known. But the U.N. have stated that the occupation of Jadotville was not intended at the time when it took place, and that it resulted from a breakdown of communications. Since then Dr. Bunche has submitted a report to the Secretary-General which states that the breakdown resulted from a serious malfunctioning of the machinery of inter-communication."

Thousands of Refugees

No estimate had been made of the cost of the latest operation or of the Congo operation since July last. There were no official estimates of military or civil casualties on either side.

After the occupation of Elisabethville about 5,000 refugees had crossed the border into Northern Rhodesia, and about double that number had gathered at the frontier. Another 700 entered Northern Rhodesia when U.N. forces approached Mokambo.

MR. GODBER said on behalf of the Government in the House of Commons: —

"On December 28 the United Kingdom representative to the United Nations inquired what steps were being taken to ensure the safety of the civilian population in Elisabethville, and was given appropriate assurances.

"Hostilities broke out on December 24 when Katangan gendarmerie brought down a U.N. helicopter sent to investigate an outbreak of firing in Elisabethville. An Indian lieutenant died of wounds. On the evening of December 27 firing started again in Elisabethville, directed from Katangese road-blocks against U.N. positions. The U.N. said that firing against them continued for several hours before the U.N. forces took measures for their self-defence.

"Talks between M. Tshombe and U.N. commanders about a halt to the firing and the removal of road-blocks broke down when M. Tshombe declined to confirm his oral agreement in writing, and U.N. troops thereupon advanced on the road-blocks.

"The British and United States consuls in Elisabethville did their utmost to assist the efforts to stop the fighting, and the Secretary-General expressed his appreciation of the helpful rôle played by Mr. Dodson, the British Consul. Meanwhile resistance by the Katanga gendarmerie was slight, and by December 30 the U.N. were in complete control of the Elisabethville area.

"The U.N. troops were under orders not to advance to other major centres in Katanga without express instructions from the Secretary-General, but in the absence of any serious opposition Irish troops occupied Kipushi on December 30. On January 3 Jadotville was occupied by elements of the Indian Brigade with negligible resistance and little serious damage. The U.N. explained that this advance was contrary to instructions and that there had been a failure of communications in transmitting the Secretary-General's orders.

"On January 9 M. Tshombe, following a visit to Kolwezi, personally arranged the opening of communications to Sakania on the Federation border and U.N. troops reached Mokambo nearby without opposition.

"On January 17, after a further visit to Kolwezi, M. Tshombe once more returned to Elisabethville and at a meeting with U.N. civilian and military representatives agreed to take the necessary measures to ensure the U.N. peaceful entry into Kolwezi, in accordance with their right to freedom of movement throughout Katanga, which M. Tshombe had earlier acknowledged. "The U.N. forces have since entered Kolwezi without any untoward incident.

"Meanwhile President Kasavubu and M. Adoula have confirmed in writing to the U.N. the validity of their earlier declarations of an amnesty for all political offences."

SIR W. TEELING asked what steps had been taken since early 1962 to obtain the compensation demanded for British subjects whose persons and property were damaged by U.N. forces in 1961 in Katanga; what had been the results; and whether any British or Commonwealth subjects had suffered harm in the recent fighting with U.N. forces in Katanga.

MR. GODBER: "Registration of losses by persons who claim to have suffered injury or damage has continued, and reports of all the incidents concerned have been under examination in London. I have received no reports that any British or Commonwealth subject suffered harm in the recent fighting with U.N. forces in Katanga."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what representations had been received by H.M. Government from African nationalist parties against the U.N. operations in Katanga.

MR. GODBER: "None."

Federal Loans—Who Pays?

CAPTAIN KERBY asked whether in the case of loans made by the International Bank to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and guaranteed by H.M. Government the lenders contracted on an implied or written basis that the Federation was a viable political institution.

MR. BROOKE: "No doubt the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had regard to all relevant circumstances, including the fact that their loan was guaranteed by H.M. Government, and their assessment of the prospects of the Federation, in deciding to make their loan. I am not aware of any express terms of the loans of the character suggested."

CAPTAIN KERBY asked whether the £41m. injected into Nyasaland by the Federal Government would be repaid to the Federation and by whom; or whether it would form the foundation of an independent Nyasaland national debt guaranteed by H.M. Government.

MR. BROOKE: "This is one of a number of important questions which will need to be considered in the light of Nyasaland's secession from the Federation."

CAPTAIN KERBY asked the total of Federal and territorial loans in Central Africa guaranteed by H.M. Government, and whether, in view of the decision to liquidate the Federation, these loans would be paid off by the guarantor.

MR. BROOKE: "£52m., comprising loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the Federation and the territories. No final decisions have been taken on the future form of association between the territories comprising the Federation. The second part of the question does not therefore arise."

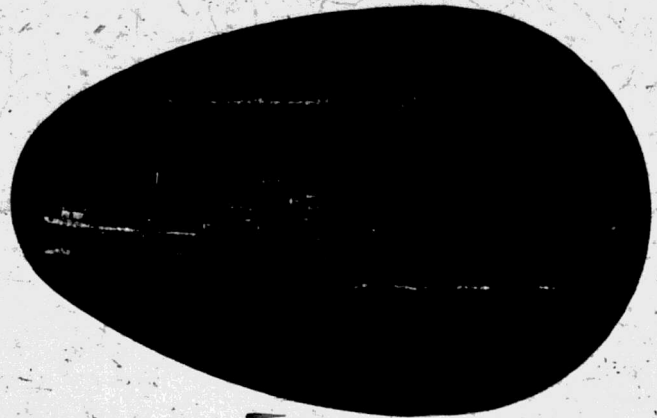
Sudan Air Force Training

MR. WALL asked what response H.M. Government had made to the request of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan for assistance with the training of pilots and parachute troops.

MR. GODBER: "H.M. Government will pay part of the cost of the U.K. training programme of the Sudanese Air Force over the period July, 1962, to June, 1963. This is estimated at £52,500. In addition, H.M. Government have agreed to meet the cost of the pay and basic allowances (amounting to £12,500) of six R.A.F. parachute instructors who have been lent to the Sudan for one year."

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Non-racial Society for N. Rhodesia

MORE MONEY is to be spent in Northern Rhodesia on social services in view of the improved security situation, but certain aspects of internal security still demand the "utmost police vigilance", Mr. Richard Luyt, the Acting Governor, told the Legislative Council in his speech from the throne.

Wherever possible, all discriminatory statutes are to be removed and replaced by legal rights and obligations applicable to all races. Legislation will be introduced to permit Africans to drink in bars in which spirits are sold.

"Suffering U.F.P. Discrimination"

The Minister of Local Government, and leader of U.N.I.P., Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, alleged in his maiden speech that "ever since we started suffering United Federal Party Governments in this country we have suffered discrimination". But the new Government, he said, would not replace discrimination with one of its own making. "We intend to establish a truly non-racial society; it is something we believe in. Once we succeed in dismantling the present Federation we shall have succeeded in laying the foundation of a non-racial society."

"Northern Rhodesia needs a Constitution representative of the majority of the people, be they black, white or brown. Economic setbacks in the past have been the result of the unstable Government set-up, not of the alleged irresponsibility of the major African parties."

"We want to create conditions that will attract investors. Although I am chairman of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A., I must make it clear that Northern Rhodesia's interests will come first."

A few days previously he had told a party rally in Lusaka that he would not tolerate tribalism, and would refuse to meet anyone who approached him as a tribal representative rather than as a member of the public.

Mine Control by Africans

African control must be extended throughout the mining industry, he said, but that did not mean that Europeans would be driven out. Provincial institutes were to be opened in order to provide agricultural training for farmers of all races. The present poll-tax system was to be scrapped eventually and replaced with taxation on income for all races.

He was seeking the interest of private enterprise in building schemes under which houses could be bought on loans, to do away with rents.

Because the Protectorate had more money than Nyasaland, it had more right to secede from the Federation. Anyone wishing to take his money out of the country after secession would be allowed to do so, since he had worked for it.

The party's director of elections, Mr. Mundia, gave a warning that "trouble" would ensue if Britain did not grant the territory a new Constitution.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare, Mr. S. Wina, complained in the Legislative Council that the U.F.P. was using the Federal Broadcasting Corporation as "propaganda machinery".

Compulsory School Integration

Mr. Harry Nkumbula, Minister of African Education, announced at an A.N.C. meeting that "after the break-up of the Federation" there would be compulsory multi-racial education at all levels. Northern Rhodesian students at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would never be recalled from their studies as had happened in Nyasaland.

Mr. Kaunda has offered £100 from his first month's salary as a Minister as a reward to anyone who can provide information to the police on petrol-bomb attacks made on three leading party members in December.

Three U.N.I.P. members were among 11 Africans sentenced to death for murder whose sentences have been commuted to prison terms.

Friction and inter-party strife between the U.N.I.P. and the A.N.C. had ended, Mr. Nkumbula said at a joint Press conference with Mr. Kaunda. "In spite of the fact that the two parties are fighting for power, we are not enemies. The parties will go on campaigning against each other, but amicably."

Universal Suffrage in Barotseland

THE ACTING NGAMBELA of Barotseland has described as completely false an article in a Lusaka newspaper which was headed "Lozi Secession Move". He said that nobody who knew of the special status of Barotseland would talk or write of secession from Northern Rhodesia; reports attributed to Mr. Mundia, of U.N.I.P., about the Litunga (Paramount Chief) having discussed with Mr. Nkumbula the dissection of Northern Rhodesia were ludicrous. The Litunga was above politics. The Barotse National Union had no membership in the Protectorate. The true representatives of the people of Barotseland were the Katengo Councillors, who were elected by universal suffrage — one man, one woman, one vote — and secret ballot. The Katengo Council was strongly represented in the National Council, and it kept the Barotseland National Government fully aware of the opinions of the people.

Mr. Kaunda and President Tshombe

MR. BITWELL G. R. KUWANI, of the London Branch of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, has written to the *New Statesman* :—

"Mr. Kaunda first met President Tshombe to warn him against allowing his police to molest U.N.I.P. members who crossed the pedicle of Congo territory which cuts deep into Northern Rhodesia. The second meeting in Northern Rhodesia was entirely of President Tshombe's seeking. At both interviews Mr. Kaunda insisted on a reunion of Katanga with the Congo Central Government before entry into P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. (Pan-African Movement of East, Central and South Africa) or any regional guarantees of free passage of goods."

"I state categorically on behalf of U.N.I.P. that a sympathetic attitude to President Tshombe was not a condition of the present coalition with A.N.C. The coalition was formed to establish an African majority Government in Northern Rhodesia and to bring the Federation to an end."

"Katanga copper is necessary to the economy of the Congo because the Belgians administered the country as a whole very largely in support of these mining interests. An economic pattern cannot be changed in a moment without great hardship for the people, even if sectional interests are promoted by the rupture."

"We of U.N.I.P. are proud that our President should be guiding P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. so straight forwardly to ensure that the widest possible benefit from the wealth of the whole region be fairly shared between all the people."

European Poachers Gaoled

TWO EUROPEANS, Anton Wienand and David van Rensberg, the latter an inspector in the Northern Rhodesia Police, have been convicted in the senior magistrate's court in Lusaka on 11 charges of contravention of the Fauna Conservation Ordinance. Wienand was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and fined £100, and van Rensberg was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment and a fine of £85. Their guns, estimated at over £300 in value, and trophies were forfeited.

They were jointly accused of unlawful possession of Government trophies, namely three elephant tusks, and on that charge were sentenced to one month's imprisonment including hard labour and fined £20 each. For hunting an elephant in excess of the permitted number they were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment including hard labour and fined £40. For hunting in Chakwenga private game area without valid permits they were fined £5 each.

On a separate charge of hunting a female roan antelope Wienand was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment including hard labour and fined £10; for hunting an eland he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and fined £20; and for causing a game guard to hunt on his behalf he was fined £5.

Van Rensberg was fined £10 for hunting a calf roan antelope, and for hunting an oribi he was sentenced to one month's hard labour and fined £10.

All the sentences of imprisonment are to run concurrently.

Zimbabwe's Five Occupation Periods

GAME RESCUE OPERATIONS at Kariba have proved a boon to the national parks of the Federation, says the annual report for 1961-62 of the Federal National Parks of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (5s.). Buffalo were obtained for Robert McIlwaine Park and rhinoceros for Wankie. Two pairs of white rhino were brought from South Africa to the Kyle game park and two other pairs to the Matopos. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, transported ostriches from Wankie in his own plane to the Robert McIlwaine Park. The national parks board is responsible for 14 separate areas.

A team from Southern Rhodesia's National Museum examined the ancient ruins at Zimbabwe, and, using modern radiocarbon methods of dating, concluded that there had been five periods of occupation:—

"The first was up to 300 A.D., characterized by channelled pottery of a type associated with the earliest Iron Age cultures in Southern Rhodesia.

"After the first period there was probably a gap in occupation, and the second period ends in the 11th century. Foreign trade contacts with Zimbabwe in those days were revealed by the presence of glass beads from countries bordering the Indian Ocean. The people of Zimbabwe then were thought to be remote ancestors of the Karanga still living nearby to-day, and also ancestors of the South African Bantu tribes.

"The next period spread from 1100 to 1400 A.D. This was the time when Zimbabwe as we know it to-day began to take shape and the first walls were built. Pottery and bead changes show wider trade contacts during this period. The inhabitants possibly included predecessors of the present Shona-speaking people.

"Then came 1500 to 1800 A.D., bringing the intrusion of the Rozwi. Fine pottery, soapstone carvings, and gold, copper and iron ornaments, imports from China, India, Indonesia, Europe and other parts of Africa were identified as belonging to this period. The very finest walls and the conical tower are associated with this period.

"The fifth and last period started with the sacking of Zimbabwe by the Nguni invaders in 1833 and the arrival of the Mugabe, who were probably called in by the remnants of the Rozwi, and who to-day still regard the ruins as their particular preserve."

Fable Favours Federation

THE FOLLOWING FABLE received from a Nyasaland African has been published by the Press and Publications Department of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:—

"Long, long ago there lived an old man whose name was Cedawa. He had three sons who hated each other very much. Often they would quarrel and much jealousy grew among them. Everyone in that village used to think and say that a bad thing would one day happen to them.

"Mr. Cedawa thought of making his sons love one another before he died. So one day he called them into his house, where he had tied three strong sticks together. When his sons came, he said to them: 'Who is the strongest man among you?' To this question, each replied: 'I am the strongest'.

"A quarrel at once grew among them, each arguing why he considered himself the strongest among them. Then Mr. Cedawa made them keep quiet, and told his eldest son to break the three sticks. He failed, and so did his two brothers, after trying to do so for a long time.

"Then Mr. Cedawa untied the sticks and gave to each a single one, telling them to break them. They all did so easily.

"Now, he said: 'My sons—you are like these sticks. From today let there be love among you. Be good to each other at heart. Help each other and trust one another, for if you do so you will make your family strong. The people will also respect you because everyone will know that you are one and co-operate. If you do so, you will be strong and everyone will fear you. But if you quarrel, you will be like the sticks which you have broken. The enemies will not fear you because they will know that you have no protection'.

"Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are the three sons. Mr. Cedawa is the Federation. Please, friends, let us not be like the three sons. We must follow what Mr. Cedawa taught his sons. If we do so, we shall be feared and respected, and we shall be great on earth."

The British South

Africa Company

Mining in Northern Rhodesia

The British South Africa Company recently stated that the Group's policy is unchanged; the development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the primary field for employing its financial resources.

The growth of the Northern Rhodesia mining industry has been among the most spectacular developments in the sphere of mining that the world has ever seen, but the participants have not rested on their laurels.

The Group contributed very large sums for the development of the copper mines. In the case of Bancroft Mines Limited, the most recent mine to be opened up, no less than £5 million was provided by the Group in the form of equity and loan capital in order to bring this large new mine into production.

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

Rhodesian Chrome Mines Face Closure

Undercut by Russian Competition

CHROME MINES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, which have already begun to lay off staff, may have to cease operations this year if no more contracts are obtained, as Russian ore sold at supposedly sub-economic prices has secured 10% of the United States market in the past few months and 70% of the European market within the past four years, representatives of the producers stated in Salisbury last week.

In 1961 the U.S.A. took 53% of the Colony's £4m. worth of production; European markets bought 19%, and South Africa 15%. Southern Rhodesia and Turkey are the only large-scale chrome miners in the Western bloc. The metal is used to make stainless steel for rockets and jet engines.

The two principal Rhodesian producers are Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation, Ltd., and Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd. Their spokesmen have criticized American Government policy, asking how on the one hand many millions of dollars can be spent each month to persuade European, African and Asian nations to remain outside the Communist bloc, while American industry is permitted to assist the Russian economy to the detriment of a country like Southern Rhodesia which is friendly to the Western cause.

During the past three months about 80,000 tons of chrome ore have been sold by Russia to the U.S.A. at prices below all other quotations.

The *Daily Telegraph* has commented:—

"Control of chrome production before the last war enabled Britain to hamper Hitler's armaments output. Metallurgical-grade chrome is vital to the production of high-grade steel, and if it is not on the Anglo-American embargo lists as non-exportable to the Soviet Union, that is for the best of reasons. Russia herself produces nearly a quarter of the world's chromium, and exports it to the West. Cheap mining labour enables the Soviet Union so to undercut world prices that Rhodesia and Turkey are in serious difficulties. Over the past four years Russia has supplied about 60% of European needs, and is beginning to penetrate the American market.

"The Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation, which fears that it may have to close its workings, has drawn attention to this anomaly in Western policy. For the aim of Soviet sales may well be to disrupt Western production over a long period, and such is likely to be the result. There is good sense in denying certain strategic materials to the Communist bloc; but it would be equally good sense to prevent vital Western supplies being disrupted in turn. If this trend amounts to economic warfare, then Britain and America must unite to stop it."

Mr. Gaunt, Southern Rhodesia's new Minister of Mines, has said that the Government would do all in its power to help the industry.

Rhodesian Tobacco Exhibition

TO MARK the 70th anniversary of the commercial production of tobacco for export from Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to coincide with two congresses to be held in Salisbury during February and March, the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., are sponsoring an exhibition in Rhodesia House, London, of the tobacco industry of the Federation. It will be open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Half-Year's Higher Sales and Prices

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports higher sales and profits for the past quarter and for the second half of 1962.

Mufulira produced 32,066 tons of copper in the December quarter and 64,131 in the six months to the end of December (against 54,280 tons in the second half of 1961). Roan Antelope's output for the quarter and the half-year were 19,193 and 38,328 tons, and Chibuluma's 4,839 and 9,524 tons, the totals from the three mines being 58,098 and 111,983 (101,963 tons for July-December 1961). R.S.T. has a 65% interest in Mufulira and Chibuluma and owns the Roan Antelope property.

Profit on copper sales amounted to £3,520,000 in the December quarter, an average of £62.3 per long ton, a considerable increase on the £2,831,000 in the September quarter, with an average of £57.2 per long ton. For the half-year the 1962 total of £6,351,000 averaging £59.9 per ton compared with 1961 figures of £5,265,000 and £53.

The estimated profit attributable to R.S.T. before providing for taxation was £4,922,000 for the second half of 1962, against £4,462,000 for July-December 1961.

African Investment Trust

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., reports net profit after tax in the year to September 30 last at £60,051, against £57,212. A 25% dividend is repeated on issued capital of £350,000. Investments standing in the books at £960,870 had a market value of £929,376. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £136,747. There is a share premium surplus of £362,500 and revenue reserves total £110,893. The Trust acts as secretaries to 13 companies in London, including its parent, London & Rhodesian Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

In a short statement dated January 25 which accompanies the accounts, the chairman and managing director, Mr. A. H. Ball, gives the present book value of investments at £1,017,000 and the market value at £983,500. Of that figure 82% is in respect of investments in companies operating in Africa and 15% in commercial and industrial companies in the United Kingdom.

The board consists of Messrs. A. H. Ball, R. W. Rowland, J. N. Kiek, J. A. Caldecott, and A. J. B. Oglivy, with Mr. F. A. Butcher as alternate to Mr. Ball.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., sold 226,700 tons of coal and 5,858 of coke in January. The December figures were 241,654 and 9,356 tons.

M.T.B. (Manguta), Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, recovered 3,827 short tons of copper in the last quarter of 1962, in which the parent company, Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., made a recovery of 3,665 long tons.

Anglo American Investment Trust, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 10½d. per share, making 1s. 6d. for the year, against 1s. 3d. Profit after tax is £4,319,289 (£3,971,282). The transfer of another £500,000 to the general reserve brings it to £8.5m.

The British South Africa Company's estimated revenue from mineral royalties, rents and fees for the quarter to December 31, after providing for payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net receipts from the exercise of its mineral rights in that country, amounted to £2,464,000, compared with £2,888,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

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World Tobacco Congresses in Rhodesia

TWO INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO CONGRESSES will be held in Salisbury in February and March. The Third World Tobacco Scientific Congress, organized by the Tobacco Research Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will meet from February 18 to 26 at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to mark the occasion a special set of four postage stamps depicting different aspects of the tobacco industry will be issued, the denominations being 3d., 6d., 1s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. First-day covers may be ordered from the Philatelic Section, G.P.O., Salisbury. From March 6 to 16, under the auspices of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the First International Tobacco Trade Congress will meet in Salisbury to establish a permanent organization for the exchange of information on the production and marketing of tobacco in the interests of producers and manufacturers. From February 6 to March 30 there will be an exhibition in Rhodesia House, London, of all aspects of the Central African tobacco industry.

Rand Selection Corporation

RAND SELECTION CORPORATION, LTD., which has large interests in the Rhodesias as well as South Africa, made a profit in the year to September 30 of £6,424,420, compared with £4,773,614 in the previous year.

Investment income reached almost £6m. from £4.6m. in the previous year, and other revenue slightly exceeded £1.5m. (£647,495). The issued capital is £8,771,342. Quoted investments have a book value of £63,778,972 and a market value of £111,098,089, and unquoted investments are valued by the directors at £6.5m.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Sir Keith Acutt, Sir Frederick Crawford, and Messrs. P. V. Emrys-Evans, C. W. Engelhard, W. M. Frames, H. St. L. Grenfell, R. B. Hagart, P. J. Oppenheimer, S. D. H. Pollen, M. W. Rush, H. A. V. Smith, D. A. B. Watson, A. Wilson, and W. D. Wilson.

The London Committee consists of Sir Keith Acutt, Sir Reginald Leeper, the Hon. H. A. V. Smith, and Messrs. E. C. Baring, L. F. A. D'Erlanger, P. V. Emrys-Evans, H. St. L. Grenfell, P. J. Oppenheimer, and S. D. H. Pollen.

Franco-Sudanese Bank

A FRANCO-SUDANESE BANK, to be called Nilein Bank (Bank of the Two Niles), is in process of creation by the Bank of the Sudan and the Credit Lyonnais, one of the leading banking institutions in France. This will be the first financial enterprise linking French and Sudanese groups and having the objective of increasing trade between the two countries. Credit Lyonnais has agencies in Khartoum, Port Sudan, and Dumein. The new bank expects to be operating before the end of this year.

The new international airport at El FeteHab, near Omdurman, will cost the Sudan Government about £6m. Work is to start this year.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, report a profit at the Dalny mine for the December quarter of £82,307. Capital expenditure amounted to £25,081.

Danish Lager Breweries, Ltd., a company formed by leading breweries in Denmark to brew lager in Salisbury, is to issue about £100,000 of capital locally.

Spinners buying East African sisal were until recently disinclined to commit themselves far ahead. Some sales have now been reported extending to the later months of this year.

Ralli Bros., Ltd., a group with East African interests, has subscribed at par for 6m. 6½% redeemable preference shares of 5s. each in Ralli Bros. (Bankers), Ltd., bringing the paid-up capital to £3½m.

Tate and Lyle, Ltd., the sugar refinery group with interests in the Federation, report that in the year to September 30 group profit after tax was £3,543,367 (£4,185,251). The dividend is maintained at 12%.

Uganda has been assured by the Government of India that her purchase of cotton will remain normal in the present season. Recent buyers have included the Chinese Peoples' Republic, Japan, and West Germany.

Geo. H. Penney & Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dalgety & New Zealand Loan Co., Ltd., have moved from 197 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, to 65-68 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 (Tel.: ROYAL 6936-38).

Tanganyika Tegry Plastics, Ltd., a £60,000 enterprise established by Israeli interests, will come into production in Dar es Salaam within a few weeks. The first products will be plastic plates, cups, saucers, food containers, jerry cans, and piping.

The East African Tobacco Company's factory in Kampala was described as "the best tobacco re-drying plant of its kind in the whole of Africa" when Mr. J. S. Mayanja-Nkangi, the Minister without Portfolio in Uganda, recently inspected the enterprise.

The Thomson Organization, Ltd., which has newspaper and television interests in East and Central Africa, is raising £6m. by an issue of 6½% first mortgage stock, 1983-88. Mr. Roy Thomson, the chairman, estimates that consolidated profit before tax for 1962 will be about £4.6m.

Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, announces that in the quarter ended December 31 there was a yield of 11,570 fine oz. gold from milling 69,560 long tons of ore. In the previous quarter the comparative figures had been 11,400 and 68,020. Working profits for the two periods were £997 and £478.

International Computers and Tabulators (Central Africa), Ltd., have received orders worth nearly £500,000 for four computers, one for the Finance Ministry of Northern Rhodesia, one for Central African Airways, and two from Rhodesian Selection Trust, one each for their Roan Antelope and Mufulira companies.

Large-scale coffee growing in Natal is to be encouraged by the South African Government, which may help to finance processing factories. South Africa, which now imports more than £3m. worth of coffee annually, has been a substantial buyer from East Africa. Among recent arrivals in Natal from Kenya have been considerable numbers of former coffee growers.

Kenya Broadcasting Corporation estimates that it is losing about £120,000 a year through the failure of owners of radio and television sets to take out licences. Mr. Patrick Jubb, the director-general, has said that fewer than half of the set-owners have paid. Under stable economic and political conditions the corporation might, he thought, expect an income of £200,000 a year from advertising.



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News Items in Brief

The National Sports Trust Fund Association of Northern Rhodesia has received £10,000 from the Ndola Lottery.

Freedom of the Press was unanimously supported by a motion in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week.

Two Africans charged with the murder of an African police reservist who was burned to death last October were acquitted in the High Court in Salisbury last week.

A Swiss Government grant of £10,000 to Tanganyika is to be used for the extension of a farm school at Ndanda, near Masasi, run by a local Roman Catholic mission.

The Inter-Church Medical Association of New York has sent 750,000 vitamin tablets, valued at more than £1,000, to Northern Rhodesia for use in an anti-blindness campaign in the Luapula Province.

The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has denied a United Nations report that the Katanga National Bank had an office in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, to which it had transferred Katangese francs worth about £1m.

Ex-Servicemen, policemen and other people in Buganda who had been permanently exempt from the payment of African poll tax are not so favoured in regard to the new Buganda graduated tax, which they must pay.

The Italian oil corporation E.N.I., which is building a refinery in Dar es Salaam, is to do the same in the Congo, half of the necessary capital being provided by the Government. There will be a board of three Congolese and three Italians.

A Malawi Congress Party campaign to encourage Africans to buy the new Nyasaland Development Bonds has coincided with large numbers of withdrawals by Africans from the Post Office Savings Bank; but there has been no rush to buy the Development Bonds.

The Almasi diamond mine in Tanganyika, owned by Tanganyika Diamond & Gold Development Co., Ltd., has been sold to Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., as from January 1. For the second half of 1962 the vendor company estimates a working loss of about £10,000.

An agreement for technical co-operation was signed last week in Dar es Salaam between the Governments of Tanganyika and Israel. Israel has sent to Tanganyika experts in agriculture, economic development, village planning, health, and youth training, and is now giving many Tanganyika Africans training in various subjects.

From April 1 B.O.A.C. Comets will leave Salisbury airport every evening in the week and are due to arrive in London the following morning between 10 and 12.20 o'clock according to the route flown. All the aircraft will call either at Nairobi or Entebbe, Khartoum, and Rome. Monday's service will also stop at Carro, and Tuesday's at Zurich.

Benguela Railway Company—of which Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., owns all the debentures and 90% of the equity—reports net operating receipts for 1962 at 255,693,000 escudos, against 260,846,000 in the previous year. Transit traffic of minerals totalling 611,430 tons produced revenue of almost 338m. escudos, compared with 620,434 tons and 335.7m. escudos in 1961.

Because Duruma tribesmen in the hinterland of the Kwale district of the Coast Province of Kenya are spending too much of their time drinking *tembo* (coconut wine) and leaving all the work to their womenfolk, the African District Council intends to take action. It is proposed to forbid sale of the drink at the roadside, to permit drinking only between 4 and 9 p.m., and then only in licensed beershops. Drought has made the area a recipient of famine relief.

The embankment of the Kafue polder, which is about 4½ miles long, is being raised 2½ feet.

National minimum wages for all workers are to be introduced in Northern Rhodesia, which is to have an industrial court.

Capital expenditure of £778,000 to the end of June 1965 has been allotted by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for staff training.

Forty-two members of the U.S. Peace Corps have arrived in Nyasaland on two-year assignments in the country's education programme.

During the past two years 137 teachers from the U.K., Canada, and the U.S.A. have given short-period service in schools in Kenya.

Ten Kenya African graduates of American universities have returned to the Colony from the U.S.A. to take up posts in the public service.

The International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations will hold its 17th annual meeting in Salisbury in March. It will be their first meeting in Africa.

To increase the supply of graduates in all spheres, the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will this year introduce experimental courses for students doing private study at advanced levels in order to enable them to qualify for degree courses.

Another former official of U.N.I.P., Mr. J. S. Kazemba, has resigned to join the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia. His resignation was caused, he said, by U.N.I.P.'s "policy of tribalism".

By diverting a stream, Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, will create a dam some five miles across and of an average depth of 34 feet. The dam wall, about 9,000 feet long and 96 feet high, is to be built mainly from "slimes".

In the Arusha district of Tanganyika the nation-building projects of the past year included the construction of 36 miles of new roads, repairs to 90 miles of old roads, and the building of 12 new schools, 10 quarters for teachers, a community centre, cattle dips, and soil conservation works at the Temi River.

A new issue of £3m. local registered stock, carrying interest at 5% and redeemable in 1966, is to be made on February 15 by the Federal Government. Holders of the Federal 5% local issue due for redemption that day may exchange into the new stock, which is to be used for development programmes of the Federal and three territorial governments.

The first African girls in Kenya to be appointed agricultural instructors are about to leave for a six months' course in agriculture in the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico which is sponsored by the Agency for International Development of the U.S. Government. Six of the seven appointees have been teachers. Their duty will be to run fortnightly courses in improved farming methods for African women.

A banana warehouse in Covent Garden is being converted as a meeting place for African students and other visitors to London. It will be known as Hinsley House, in memory of Cardinal Hinsley. Africa Centre, Ltd., a company formed in 1961 by the Africa Committee of the Roman Catholic organization Sword of the Spirit, has taken the initiative in the matter, but Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., its chairman, has said that the interest of other denominations is wanted and that the aim is to provide an umbrella under which other bodies in London interested in Africa can work more effectively. The cost is estimated at £75,000, and about two-thirds of that sum has already been promised. An appeal is to be made for the balance plus a capital sum sufficient to produce £8,000 a year for running expenses.

Anglo-Somali Society in London

AN ANGLO-SOMALI SOCIETY has been formed in London, with Mr. Mahmoud Abdi Arraleh, the Somali Ambassador in the United Kingdom, and Sir Gerald Reece, a former Governor of British Somaliland, as joint presidents, and Mr. E. P. S. Shirley as chairman.

The other members of the council are Sir Theodore Pike, Brigadier Oliver Brooke, Mr. Musa Galal, Mr. Austen Albu, M.P., Mr. Brian Harrison, M.P., Mr. Ahmed Sheikh Mahmood, Major-General Arthur Chater, Mr. Philip Carrel, Mr. Ismail Gibrail, Mr. A. L. Scawin, Mr. James Johnson (honorary secretary) and Mr. Hashi Abdulla (honorary treasurer).

At the inaugural meeting attended by about 150, Dr. Abdul Rashid Ali Shermarke, Prime Minister of the Somali Republic, spoke briefly, with Mr. Michael Mariano acting as his interpreter. There are already 145 members of the society, the numbers of Britons and Somalis being about equal.

The society is non-political and has the object of "fostering friendship and understanding between Great Britain and the Somali Republic, with a view towards the development of cultural, literary and social relationships between the two countries".

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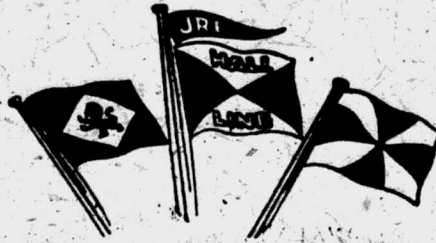
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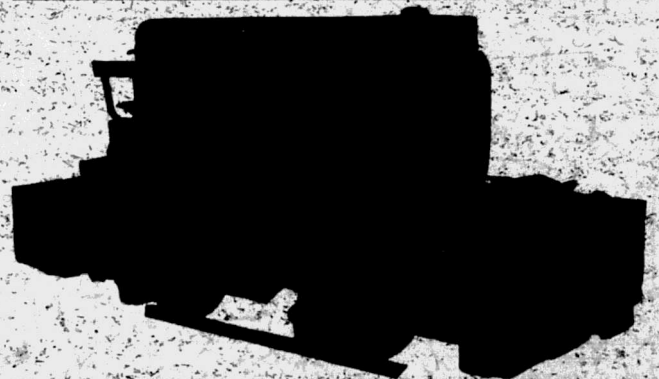
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