

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 14 September, 1961

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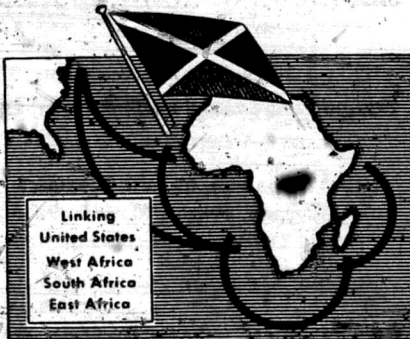
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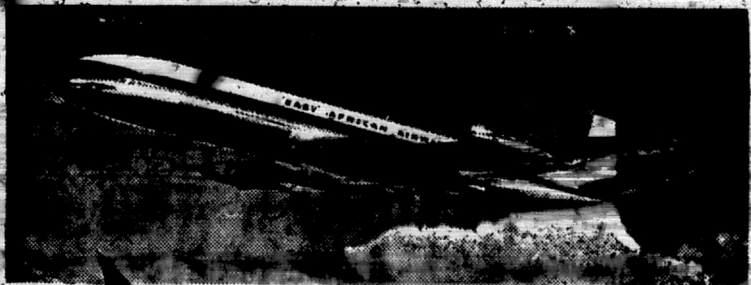
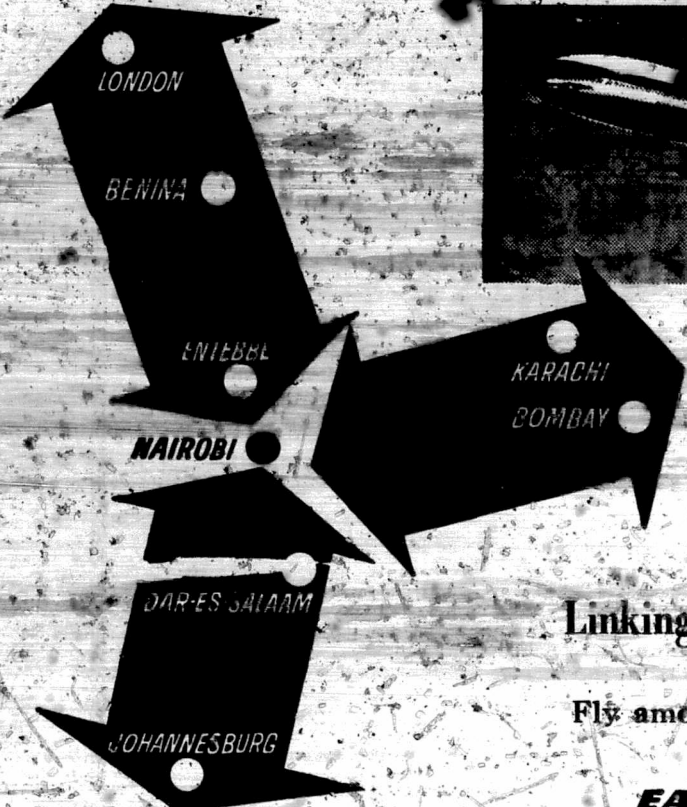
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	46	Personalia	52
Mr. Kaunda Flies Home	47	Game Conference	55
Mau Mau Leaders on Land	49	High Commission Defends Federation	56
Kenya Land Settlement	50	Politicians' Lies	57
U.N. Critics	51	Katanga Still Turbulent	58

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN A LEADING ARTICLE last Thursday EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA scorned the suggestion made by Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, that it

Corroborated by Kenyatta.

was reasonable to expect a rapid economic revival which would "bring back confidence in a flood" (to quote his exact words)—merely because the two African political parties in the Colony had at long last said a few soothing words about the rights of property-owners. We wrote that the Governor's expectation of renewed confidence in present conditions was staggering. Within three days of publication of that opinion it had been corroborated at a Nairobi rally said to have been attended by about fifty thousand Africans by Kenyatta, the convicted manager of the vile Mau Mau movement, and a master of the art of double-talk. Unity was the theme of his speech and that of the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, but much more significant than anything said by either was the statement of Paul Ngei, who had been sentenced with Kenyatta at Kapenguria for his part in managing Mau Mau, and who, to emphasize his association with that subversive and bloody cult, adorned himself on Saturday with a black forage cap bearing in white the dates of his arrest and release, 1952-61. Having been a close associate of Kenyatta before the outbreak of the revolt and during and after their imprisonment, he is one of the men who, this journal has repeatedly suggested, must be expected to be given prominence and power by Kenyatta. For these reasons it is to be assumed that Ngei had either indicated to his leader what he intended to tell the crowd, or had no doubt that his words would be welcome to the man who has been made the virtual governor of Kenya by the contemptible folly of Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Blundell, and Sir Patrick Renison in particular. They must be bracketed in culpability, for the rigid resistance of any one of them at a crucial moment

could have frustrated the most degrading act of appeasement in all British East and Central African history.

They are now faced with the fact that Kenyatta specifically endorsed Ngei's declaration that any land occupied by "foreigners" must be returned to Africans. Throughout his

The Same Old Kenyatta.

forty years of political life, said Kenyatta, he had contended that land taken from Africans should be returned. In the light of such propagandist promises about land made by the African political parties? Alone among the East-African Press, we have consistently considered paper guarantees to be worthless, since the African extremists who have been prematurely placed in power in Kenya will certainly not regard them as sacrosanct. That Kenyatta should have blurted out a truth which contradicts his affirmations of the previous week should surprise no one, for, as he has boasted repeatedly, he is "still the same old Kenyatta." Only the incredibly naive thought otherwise, but H.M. Government has acted with incredible naivety about Kenya since Mr. Macleod became Secretary of State two years ago. Kenya, then prosperous, promising, and confident, has since been brought to the brink of disaster. It would have plunged into bankruptcy but for a great outpouring of money by British taxpayers.

Just before Kenyatta and Ngei made it quite clear that they adhere to the Mau Mau view of land bought or leased from the Crown by Europeans, the Government of Kenya announced a new plan for the expenditure of some fourteen million pounds for the acquisition of rather more than one-third of a mil-

The Mau Mau View of Land.

lion acres owned by Europeans in the Highlands and the settlement thereon within the next two or three years of about one hundred and twenty thousand Africans. Though it was sought to give the contrary impression, this cannot make anything like an adequate contribution to solving the problem of the European farmers who have no wish to remain in a Kenyatta dominated country, but, having invested everything in their now unsaleable land, cannot leave it. The scheme can be seen in its proper perspective if two points are remembered: that such farmers have already offered to the Government for immediate purchase more than three times as much land as it proposes to accept in the next two or three years, and that the plan, when completed, will have dealt with only about one-twentieth of the European-owned land in the Highlands.

Those who do sell are to be treated scandalously. They can, of course, expect nothing

like the free market value before the Lancaster House Conference, which produced the disastrous chain-reactions. Another Scandalous Piece of Macblundellism. which we have called Macblundellism. Many farmers may be driven to accept half, or perhaps less than half, the sum which a buyer would have paid readily two years ago. Of the drastically reduced figure left after deduction of the Macblundell discount the sellers are to receive only one third in cash, and from that shabby payment they will have to meet bank and other loans, which the cash element of the transaction will in many cases not suffice to liquidate. The balance due to the sellers is to be paid in seven annual instalments, with interest at no more than five per cent, which is far below the rate at which the Government itself could borrow. From every standpoint the scheme denies the settler community a square deal. In that regard only is it worthy of its chief architects, Mr. Blundell and Mr. Macleod.

Notes By The Way

Federation Misrepresented

B.B.C. TELEVISION gave millions of viewers on Monday the kind of misrepresentation about the Rhodesias which on a number of occasions in the past few years has greatly handicapped the Federal Government and helped its assailants. For instance, in a film about a Colony which was intensely pro-British in the pre-Macmillan-Macleod era the person selected by the German film team to speak for the farmers was not British: he is doubtless an estimable individual, but a born Rhodesian would surely have been a better choice. The only farmstead in Southern Rhodesia shown in the picture was a castle which he had built for himself. That must have given many people the idea that Rhodesians are still feudal in thought and action. It would have been fairer to show one or more of the thousands of ordinary homes which are characteristic of the country. On the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia also emphasis was laid on the high earnings and luxurious homes of the Europeans.

Out of Perspective

BUT THERE WAS NO SUGGESTION that the reasons were historical and inescapable. When the mines were being brought to the production stage the country was so unhealthy that deaths from tropical diseases were frequent. If qualified men were to be attracted from Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, high salaries had therefore to be paid. Thanks to splendid work by medical specialists and generous expenditure by the companies, the Copperbelt has been made healthy, but drastic reduction of high rates of pay has not been possible, partly because any man anywhere who takes up a new appointment expects to receive the salary paid to his predecessor, partly because very high copper prices over many years gave the employees a strong case against change, and partly because a very determined trade

union resisted anything detrimental to its members. Not one of these matters, or others which are relevant, was even mentioned.

False Picture

OTHER PARTS of the film must likewise have misled almost all viewers. Having been shown shots of crowd control during threatened riots outside Salisbury, many must have derived the notion that the method normal in the Federation is by armoured car patrol, whereas there are few such vehicles in the whole Federation, an area about as large as all Western Europe. To take another example, Mr. Nkomo, the African nationalist leader, was given ample opportunity to work himself up to a point of inciting his hearers to break the law, but Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, was faded out before he could say more than a few words. Mr. A. E. P. Robinson's criticisms are recorded on another page. Because he had time to touch on only a few points, others are noted here; and if space permitted more criticisms could be made. It will be seen that the B.B.C. has again failed to portray the Federation in fair perspective.

Civic Disgrace

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL'S PROPOSAL to entertain Kenyatta to a civic luncheon is a civic disgrace. Africans in the capital have shown a better sense of values than its European-dominated council. When the man convicted of managing the Mau was due to speak in Nairobi stadium less than a fortnight ago a two-shilling charge for entry to the ground was advertised. Only about 2,000 people were ready to pay, and if the person whom Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick Renison have made the virtual dictator of Kenya had appeared on time, he would have spoken to a mere sprinkling of an audience. So he waited—in the home of Mr.

Derek Erskine — for news of a satisfactory attendance, which was obtained only by a decision to forget about the entrance money. At least one gate was broken down by Africans who would not pay, and others were then opened so that people might enter free. Africans in the mass are, it seems, somewhat less precipitate than their political leaders in fawning upon Kenyatta — before whom some Europeans and Asians are ignominiously prostrating themselves. That Nairobi City Council should have decided on that abject course is outrageous.

Gentility

"IF THE GOVERNMENT has not the guts . . .", Mr. W. J. J. Cary had said in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament when he was admonished by the Speaker, who decreed that the last word must be withdrawn. "I withdraw, sir, and suggest 'pluck'", Mr. Cary conceded — perhaps with the mental reservation that his more robust

first term has a connotation lacking in the substitute. When I mentioned this little incident to an experienced Parliamentarian who shares my contempt for the present House of Commons, he commented: "Our Parliament of today has the pluck of a rabbit, but when the individual members go to their constituencies they put on performances as solid as Epstein bronzes. Like the statues they are caricatures of the reality." But who will dispute the suggestion that "democracy" nowadays is a caricature of the ideal about which politicians wax so eloquent?

E.A.R.-marked

A GOOD STORY, and a true one, has reached me from Uganda. A well-known European official, who called at Kampala post office for a registered letter, was asked to identify himself, and found that he could do so only by producing a receipt for a blood donation. What he thereupon received was an income tax assessment!

Pressure to Amend Northern Rhodesian Constitution

Socialists, Liberals, and Some Tories Support Mr. Kaunda and Sir John Moffat

MR. KAUNDA left London airport last Friday for Lagos and Dar es Salaam on his way back to Lusaka. During the week he had had several meetings with Mr. Macleod.

When he arrived in London he had declared himself to be depressed. Before his departure he was saying that hope had been renewed, though he had not been given any assurances that changes would be made in the new Northern Rhodesian Constitution on the lines which he and Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party, had suggested.

Within a couple of days of Mr. Macleod's return to London from his holiday in Spain it was being said in political circles that he was disposed to modify the already modified plan, and several newspapers predicted a reduction from 12½% to 5% as the minimum of European votes which an African candidate in a constituency would require to succeed. It was also suggested that the special seat for Asian and Coloured electors would be dropped.

Mr. Sandys's Warnings

Almost at once it became known that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had sounded a warning that it was out of the question to tamper with an agreement reached with great difficulty with the Federal Prime Minister. Mr. Sandys saw Mr. Kaunda, and is believed to have told him that it was not reasonable for U.N.I.P. to expect concessions which would be unacceptable to the United Federal Party.

Mr. Sandys and Mr. Macleod had also met, and the Prime Minister saw them both on Wednesday of last week. Later that day Mr. Macleod again saw Sir John Moffat and on the next day Mr. Kaunda, and both told reporters that they had been received sympathetically.

Throughout last week numerous newspapers gave prominence to the suggestion that if the requests for changes made by U.N.I.P. and the Liberal Party were not granted, Mr. Kaunda would either have to surrender the leadership of his party or order it to embark on the third stage of his "master plan".

Several days passed without news of any further outrages in Northern Rhodesia, but Mr. Kaunda said that the feelings of his followers were increasingly bitter. The deduction was drawn by a number of commentators that a man so devoted to non-violence as Mr. Kaunda would therefore not risk

another stage in mass non-co-operation, and would prefer to resign. Such a development was regarded by the pro-Macleod, pro-Kaunda Press as calamitous.

Party Political Intervention

At that stage Mr. Macleod agreed to see a deputation from the United Kingdom Liberal Party, consisting of Lord Ogmore, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in a Socialist Government, Miss Heather Harvey, chairman of the Liberal Commonwealth Committee, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Kellock, prospective candidate for Torquay.

In the middle of the week the British High Commissioner, Lord Alport, and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland met in Lusaka. Sir Roy Welensky flew to Lusaka on Thursday to see Sir Evelyn Hone. He was accompanied by Mr. Caldwell, Federal Defence Minister.

Last Thursday night Sir John Moffat said as he left London Airport: "The requested changes in the Northern Rhodesian Constitution could be made without the commission of inquiry proposed by Mr. Kaunda. I should prefer it that way because a commission would involve delay, and changes are necessary at once. The patience of the nationalists is almost exhausted, and they will not wait indefinitely. If suitable changes are not made there may be wholesale violence."

At the week-end the *New Statesman* asserted that "Kaunda now has the complete backing of the Labour Opposition in London", and that about 80 liberal-minded Tories were campaigning to persuade Mr. Macleod to change his mind again and to assure him of party backing if he did so.

Mr. Kaunda said at his departure that he was returning to a very difficult situation. If nothing came of his meeting with Mr. Macleod he would have to implement the third part of his "master plan", which would cause great bitterness and lead, inevitably, to his arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Kaunda on Violence

If amendments were made to the Constitution, he said, he would greatly be in controlling the outbreaks of violence. He would appeal for non-violence, but wanted to do so personally, as newspapers and radio were "suspect". That would be difficult, because he was barred from entering the Luapula and Northern Provinces, where the trouble was greatest.

He could not say that his people would resort to extreme provocation. "One fear I have is that the very moderate amendments we have asked for are not given at this time, this way of violence might go on from both the so-called security forces and from the people."

Mr. Kaunda had said that, though the official reports gave 20 as the number of Africans killed, "my number is now 33". Armed with spears and axes, about 100 Africans raided a village store on Sir Stewart Gora-Browne's 25,000-acre Shiva Ngandu estate in the Chinsali district, ransacking the building and stealing quantities of goods. Sir Stewart, a member of

UNLP, said that he did not link the raid with political action. He felt that the present strike was taking its life in the hands of extremists.

The Labour Party's Commonwealth spokesman, Mr. Marquand, said in Billings that Mr. Macleod's franchise proposals were "so complicated that nobody could be sure they were fair or that they would fulfil the Monckton Commission's recommendation of an African majority."

"Mr. Kaunda and Sir John Moffat have put to Mr. Macleod a reasonable and practicable suggestion for modifying his own scheme which would still amply safeguard the interests of the European minority. Why has he allowed these two wise and moderate men to return home empty handed? Responsibility for peaceful constitutional development rests on his shoulders. Let him remember the long-drawn-out struggles in Ireland, India, and Cyprus. Let him be guided by the wisdom of fair and generous policies in Tanganyika. If he is to reassure world opinion of the United Kingdom's determination to secure a peaceful solution of the problems of Central Africa, he should at once announce revised proposals for a fair franchise."

UNLP "A Vicious Monster"

Sir Roy Welensky said in the Federal Parliament on Monday that Mr. Kaunda's United National Independence Party was "a monster as vicious as the Zambia National Congress which Mr. Kaunda led until it was proscribed in 1959."

Whereas "he made great play of his commitment to non-violence... and it is true that he made a point of again being absent from Northern Rhodesia while his followers have indulged in violence"—yet Mr. Kaunda said a few months ago that if UNLP did not get its way what would happen would make Mau Mau in Kenya "seem like a child's picnic." He had instructed his followers to flout the law by burning in their identity cards and publicly burned his own, with the consequence that several hundred Africans had been arrested.

In Lusaka it was announced that arrests during the present disturbances have passed the 2,000 mark, and that on Sunday evening a police vehicle was stoned and 22 Africans were arrested after a disturbance in a beerhall at Nchanga.

Mr. Macmillan, who returned to London from his holiday in Scotland on Monday, saw both Mr. Sandys and Mr. Macleod during the day. It was his first appointment after his return, and it was thought in political circles that a draft Government statement in regard to a Northern Rhodesia Constitution was considered and another official announcement might be expected this week.

The Prime Minister met them again on Tuesday afternoon, and the same day Mr. J. Callaghan led a Labour Party group to press Mr. Macleod for a new statement.

Mr. Fennell Brockway, M.P., announced on Monday that he had appealed for the recall of Parliament, first because of the danger of war, and secondly because of "the critical position in Northern Rhodesia, where a fatal racial conflict may occur unless a response is made to the appeals of the Council of Churches, the European Ministers in the Government, both the African parties, the Council of Chiefs, and the Asian community for a reconsideration of the Constitution."

Sir John Moffat Sharply Criticized

"Remarks Tendentious", Says Sir Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY, when asked in the Federal Parliament if he was aware that Sir John Moffat, a Minister in Northern Rhodesia, had stated that Mr. Kaunda and his followers were not responsible for the present disturbances, replied:

"I share the surprise implicit in the question, because Sir John Moffat is a member of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia and must therefore have supported the Executive's action in banning the United National Independence Party in certain areas in Northern Rhodesia where the very disturbances to which he referred took place."

"What is more, in the letter which Mr. Macmillan caused to be sent to Mr. Kaunda on August 30 the British Prime Minister pointed out that there was no excuse for the lawlessness, which had broken out within recent weeks in Northern Rhodesia. The letter went on to say: 'It is a matter of great regret to the Prime Minister that, despite the sincere advice which has been given to you by the Colonial Secretary and others about the dangers and repercussions of violence, the situation should have developed in which large numbers of adherents of the party of which you are the leader have deliberately resorted to violence to gain their own ends.'"

"I would rather accept the evidence of the very many recent court convictions in Northern Rhodesia, the evidence of the police, and the statements made by Mr. Macmillan than the remarks of Sir John Moffat, which, if correctly reported, are thoroughly tendentious."

Statements Worth Noting

"The Nandi district has some of the best land in Kenya"—Mr. T. Towett.

"Members of Parliament of my calibre are two a penny"—Mr. J. B. Dillon, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"Nairobi's medical centre is the finest between Johannesburg and Cairo"—Mr. W. B. Havelock.

"On the road to Monkey Bay, where the cars both bump and sway"—Mr. J. H. Gaunt, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

"The people of this country are sick and tired of political grasshoppers"—Mr. J. B. Dillon, addressing the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

"The Federation is as large as the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, France, and both halves of Germany put together"—Mr. A. W. Anderson, Federal M.P.

"If labour organizations are to fulfil their role adequately they must possess competent leaders at the local as well as the national level"—U.N. Report on Tanganyika.

"I am not at all sure on balance that it would not be better for the whole taxing power to reside at Federal level"—Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia.

"One of the Government's inspectors of mines has left to join a mining company as a shift boss, in which very junior appointment he is paid more than as an inspector of mines of many years' standing"—Mr. Strayn, M.P., Northern Rhodesia.

"I assure non-African businessmen that their rights will be safeguarded after independence. Tanganyika's aim is to show the world a State in which people are not classified according to colour, creed, or race"—Mr. J. B. M. Mwakangale, M.L.C., addressing Mbeya Chamber of Commerce.

"Sir Gilbert Rennie left his mark on Northern Rhodesia as Governor, particularly in his determined plan to establish police posts in the rural areas. It is a sad fact that his successor on assuming office started to take down what had been built up"—Mr. W. F. Rendall, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"The northern half of Kenya has now been blessed by good though late rain; crops are growing well and the damaged pastures are recovering. Yet a good half of Kenya still lies stricken by drought and famine, aggravated at a critical time in the growth of our crops and pastures by the army worm plague"—Sir Patrick Renshaw.

"Why should the people and Government of Katanga, the one province of the Congo which for over a year has been an island of law and order, prosperity and racial partnership in the midst of anarchy, corruption and misery, be compelled by the United Nations of all bodies to submit to the rule of people whom they detest?"—Mr. John Connell, in the Scottish Parliament.

"If wage demands by the miners were reasonable, it would be very hard to find foreign investors prepared to bring their money into the Territory, and without foreign capital it would be difficult to develop Tanganyika's mineral resources"—Mr. Nsilo Simal, Minister for Commerce and Industries in Tanganyika, addressing the Mine Workers' Union in Mwanza.

"The annual money income of Bugisu, the centre of Uganda's valuable arabica coffee growing industry, was £13.1 per head of the population according to the latest available figures, compared with £14.2 for all Buganda. This Bugisu average equals that of Masaka and Busoga districts, and is surpassed over the whole country only by the Mengo district of Buganda, which includes Kampala"—Mr. Arthur Ridley, in a broadcast talk from Kampala.

Land Must Be Returned to Kenya Africans

Statements At Nairobi Rally by Kenyatta and Ngei

EUROPEAN FARMERS IN KENYA were told on Sunday by Kenyatta and Paul Ngei, two of the leaders of the Mau Mau movement, that land which had once been African must be returned. Ngei added that the settlers should be prepared to pack their bags. These statements were made at a mass rally held in Nairobi football stadium. The estimated attendance was about 50,000.

Kenyatta and the Prime Minister of Tanganyika both spoke of African unity, the former saying that he had had conversations with the leaders of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. and was satisfied that their objectives were the same. He said: "If you want unity with one heart, I think it can be achieved", and mentioned that he had told members of both parties to stop wearing political uniforms, not because that was an offence against the law, but because they would soon be able to wear their uniforms whether the police liked it or not.

Mr. Nyerere declared that "without unity we should be crushed like sheep", and drilled the crowd with Dr. Banda's cry of *Kwacha* (Dawn), explaining that it meant the dawn of freedom.

"Europeans Cannot Remain in Possession"

Paul Ngei, a close associate of Kenyatta in the Kenya African Union, who was sentenced with him at the Kapenguria trial to seven years' imprisonment for helping to manage Mau Mau, said that Europeans had taken land from Africans, to whom it must be returned; land occupied by "foreigners" must be handed back. He would never agree that Europeans should be allowed to remain in possession.

Kenyatta added that during his 40 years of political life he had always contended that land taken from Africans should be returned.

Ngei wore a black forage cap bearing in white the dates 1952-61, those of his arrest and release.

Before the meeting Kenyatta and the Prime Minister of Tanganyika had discussed political matters, including an eventual Federation of East Africa. They drove together to the stadium, where most of the African nationalist leaders were assembled.

Kiano Supports Ngei

Kenyatta contradicted himself on Monday. Whereas on Sunday he had said "we must take back the lands that were taken from us", he announced next day that he stood by his endorsement of the joint statement of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U., which declared that land rights, including tribal rights and private property rights, should be respected and safeguarded.

Mr. Ngei, leader of Government Business and president of K.A.D.U., said that Kenyatta's remark of the previous day had been too vague a comment, but that he approved the condemnation of Ngei's statement by Mr. Muliro, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and deputy leader of K.A.D.U., who had just said that Ngei was completely ignorant of Kenya's economic needs, that the country's economy had been built up by Africans with European assistance, and that anyone who undermined it in the way proposed by Ngei was an enemy of progress.

Mr. W. M. Chokwe, Opposition Chief Whip, who was a detainee during the Mau Mau rebellion, described Ngei's speech as "very rash".

Dr. J. G. Kiano, another K.A.N.U. leader and lately Minister for Commerce, however, suggested that Ngei had been right to express concern for Kenya's landless Africans. "The land belongs to the people of Kenya, not to speculative foreigners", Dr. Kiano emphasized.

It became known in London that Ngei had said at the rally: "I will measure out to the European land for my brothers." Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, lately Speaker of the Kenya Legislature, described the Kenyatta and Ngei speeches as immoderate, thoroughly threatening, and certainly no tribute to the "famous policies" of Mr. Macleod, and said that he was worried by Kenyatta's insistence that he was un-

changed. Sir Ferdinand called on the Governor.

Police patrols had to be strengthened last week in the Thika district after a party had been stoned when trying to break up a crowd of some 300 people singing nationalist songs and creating a disturbance. On the following night police had to be called out to deal with 40 people marching on a police station for the purpose of releasing four people arrested for the earlier incident.

A Meru village was raided by a gang of six men who stole sheep, eggs, and clothing. They were armed with bows and arrows, and one had a rifle. Police said that they were thought to be Mau Mau terrorists.

[Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Federation Welcomes Kenya Settlers

More Than 400 Have Applied Already

WHEN IMMIGRATION was discussed in the Federal Parliament several speakers asked that a special welcome be given to settlers from Kenya.

Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Home Affairs, revealed that 194 applications involving 411 Europeans in Kenya and Tanganyika had been received since March by the Immigrants' Selection Boards, which had approved all but one.

Later he added: "Of course we shall always hold out the hand of friendship to people from Kenya who wish to settle here, but the Government's policy is the same as when this matter was debated last, when I think the Prime Minister said that we do not want to try and persuade Europeans to leave Kenya. We think that if they can make a go of it in the changing circumstances they should still do so, as Kenya is still a part of the British Commonwealth of nations".

Mr. J. H. Gaunt commented: "These people are not running away from a Government in Kenya because it is black, but from a Government-to-be which has already threatened the Europeans."

Mr. L. M. N. Hodson added that Kikuyu who felt themselves oppressed by Mau Mau would similarly be welcome in the Federation.

Conference Walkout

Secret Proposals on Coast Strip

K.A.N.U. DELEGATES to the Government House constitutional talks walked out last Thursday after the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, had ruled against re-opening discussions on Kenyatta's participation and refused a 24-hour adjournment.

On the previous Tuesday Mr. Odinga (K.A.N.U.) had proposed that Kenyatta should be allowed to attend. That was opposed by a fellow K.A.N.U. member and three K.A.D.U. members, and the Governor pointed out that it had been agreed by both party presidents that only Legislative Council members should be full participants in the talks. Mr. Odinga said he did not wish to press the matter. After some of them had visited Kenyatta at Malindi, the delegates returned on Friday, saying that they hoped the Governor would be "more impartial" in future.

The Governor told the conference that the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, was prepared to preside over further constitutional discussions later this year. The delegates asked that he should agree to include in the proposals arrangements for drafting a Constitution for all of Kenya and a date for independence. They wanted the Order in Council prohibiting persons who have served two or more years of a prison sentence amended so that the Governor may exercise the power of discretion to remove the disqualification on Kenyatta in order to allow him to become a member of Legislative Council.

After the K.A.N.U. walkout the question of the Coast Protectorate was discussed after the Governor had outlined the British Government's confidential proposals for dealing with the problem.

Land Settlement Schemes Extended

Europeans to Receive Only 11% in Cash

AN ADDITIONAL 12,000 AFRICAN FAMILIES are to be settled on land to be bought by the Kenya Government in the White Highlands. This amplifies an existing £81m. project for resettling 8,000 families with a £41m. loan from the World Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation. Less stringent qualifications as to the financial standing and experience of the farmers will be required under the new plan.

Mr. Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, hopes that it will "take the emotional heat out of the land issue", and allow future Governments to adopt a more balanced land policy based on economics rather than emotions.

About 350,000 acres of farm land will require to be bought within the next two or three years, representing some 2% of the agricultural land owned by Europeans, who had already offered one million acres. Prices will be based on an assessment of production over five years and an appreciation of crop-price trends. Sellers will receive in cash only one-third of the agreed price, with the balance paid by seven annual instalments, with 5% interest on the outstanding amounts.

The African farmers will get an average of about 25 acres per family, and are expected to be able to make a cash profit eventually of £100 a year above their subsistence. Their payments for the land will be nominal and repayable over long periods.

Some 18,000 small-holdings will be sited round the edge of the Highlands, adjacent to the tribal districts. About 2,000 "assisted owner" African farmers get up to 300 acres each, further in the Highlands, where they will form blocks large enough to carry their own administrative and social services.

At Lessos a 3,000-acre scheme has been planned for 747 Nandi farmers who will be encouraged to grow tea. Some Africans will be settled at the coast.

The new scheme will cost about £141m. over two or three years. Negotiations are proceeding between the British and West German Governments to lend the extra money needed; it will carry a much lower interest rate than the original scheme.

Payment Over Seven Years

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT issued in Nairobi last Thursday stated:—

"The purchase of land for settlement schemes in Kenya, which has been suspended pending discussions on the revised schemes, will now be resumed. Land will, however, be purchased on the basis of a payment of one-third in cash and the balance in seven equal annual instalments. Interest at the rate of 5% will be paid on outstanding instalments.

"The Settlement Board and the Kenya Government will enter into an agreement with the vendors which will provide for the down-payment and the instalment and interest payments due. H.M. Government has undertaken to provide the Kenya Government with funds for land purchase and to make loans to the Kenya Government for the purpose of meeting instalments due under the agreement.

"The Kenya Government has decided that each instalment, with interest, will be paid at the option of the vendor in East African shillings or in sterling.

Mr. Blundell said:—

"Many worries have been expressed over the effect of these schemes on existing agricultural production, and thus on the economy of the country, and over the displacement of existing employees on farms which will be purchased under the schemes. These are obviously important points of which the Land Development and Settlement Board is very much aware. It will pay particular attention to them when deciding on the land to be purchased.

"The terms on which the assisted owners and smallholders will acquire their farms will vary according to the type of land and to the amount of cash available to the settler. An annual charge will be fixed in each case by the board to cover that part of the cost of the holding, with the development on it, which is not met from grant funds, and this will be paid over an average period of 30 years, with a grace period relating to capital repayments at the discretion of the board.

"The period of repayment of development loans will vary according to the type of land, the crop to be grown on it, and the purpose for which the loan is granted. The average period will be over 15 years in respect of loans for improvements and an average of five years in respect of loans for loose assets. Again, a grace period relating to capital repayments will be granted at the discretion of the board. It is hoped that the board will be able to lend to settlers at the rate at which it will borrow, i.e. 6½%.

While these schemes will be mainly concentrated in the scheduled areas, they will range throughout the Colony, and will be developed at the Coast". Scheduled areas is the official term for the so-called White Highlands.

Communist Forgery About Federation

THE LATEST COMMUNIST FORGERY, which was distributed to those attending the recent Belgrade conference of uncommitted nations, takes the form of a letter about Central African political affairs purporting to have been written by a Conservative M.P., signing himself "Sandy" to "My dear J.", ostensibly resident in the Federation.

At the week-end a spokesman for H.M. Government dismissed it as a forgery. On the previous day Mr. Kaunda had said that he would require to study his copy carefully before expressing an opinion. Typed on 13 pages of House of Commons notepaper, the letter contains about 20 grammatical, spelling and other obvious errors.

The *Observer*, which gave a column and a half to the subject, followed three introductory paragraphs with the statement that "it is impossible to be certain whether the letter is a forgery or genuine. Despite oddities of style, it has a half-convincing air of inside knowledge and a tone of voice which might easily be expected from some middle-of-the-road Tory M.P.s".

That paper reported that two members of Mr. Kaunda's party who attended the Belgrade conference had been given copies of the letter, and that without his knowledge they had declared in writing that the letter was genuine.

Only near the end of the column and a half was it suggested that the letter might be a Russian forgery, of which about 50 somewhat similar examples have been traced in the past four years, most being designed to trick nationalist movements in South America, Asia, or Africa.

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Lord Salisbury and Katanga

Sharp Criticism of United Nations Action

Lord Salisbury's criticism in *The Times*:

Many of your readers will have been impressed by the letter from Lord Clitheroe, who has just returned from a visit to Katanga. He says, in effect, that the results of the policy on which the United Nations are now embarked in Katanga are likely to be catastrophic; that the removal of the European technical advisers of the Katanga Government—and no doubt, all the European officers of the *gendarmerie*—is going to make the orderly administration of the country impossible; and that, if the policy is continued, there will be no hope of avoiding bloodshed and guerilla warfare.

Yet the policy apparently is to be continued. Even since he wrote we have been told in the *Press* that, on the evidence of only one witness of apparently not at all dependable character, who has told a story of an assassination plot by a Katanga Minister—a story not yet if seems corroborated from any other source—the representative of the United Nations in Katanga, a Mr. O'Brien, has declared that he must break off all normal relations with the Katanga Government.

On what authority is all this being done? It is apparently based on a resolution passed by the United Nations on February 21 which was designed to prevent the outbreak of civil war and which in any case only authorized the use of force in the last resort for that special purpose.

Government's View Should Be Stated

Yet that was not at all the situation existing in Katanga at the time of the United Nations *coup*. On the contrary, by all accounts, the country was generally quiet; indeed, it was the one part of the Congo that still enjoyed comparative prosperity. What then is the justification for the present action?

It is, I think, legitimate that we should ask H.M. Government to declare quite frankly their views on this. They supported the resolution of February 21. Did they intend it to be used for a purpose such as this? Did they even envisage that it could be used for this purpose? If they did not—if, as I suspect, the present action by the United Nations has been as great a shock to them as to say others of us—surely they ought to say so. Important national and imperial interests are involved.

For one thing, we are, as a nation, paying a full share of the operations of the United Nations in the Congo, while other members of the organization who one may shrewdly suspect are behind this move were, till lately at any rate, nearly all of them making no contribution at all.

Moreover, the collapse of law and order in Katanga is likely to have immediate repercussions on the internal security of the neighbouring State of Northern Rhodesia, for which, it must be remembered, it is not the Government led by Sir Roy Welensky but H.M. Government in London who are directly responsible.

The United Kingdom Government cannot alone control the actions of the United Nations, but they can make their views known with force and clarity. I appeal to them to do this, and so to give that lead toward sanity which is at present so badly needed.

Lord Clitheroe's letter appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week.

Contradiction of British Policy

MR. L. R. MACONOCHE WELWOOD, an elected member of the Kenya Legislature, who is about to return to East Africa after a holiday in Scotland, wrote:—

Ever since the policy of granting self-government to British territories in Africa was embarked upon, every effort has been made by the Government to impress upon African leaders the importance of retaining the services of European officers and advisers after independence, until such time as there are enough experienced Africans to take over from them.

The United Nations appear to be utterly determined in their attempts to reverse this policy in the Congo, and are now increasingly using their mercenary troops to remove those Belgians who have remained to serve the Katanga Government. The reasons for their action are not in the least concerned with moral issues, but are purely financial—to obtain the wealth of Katanga for the benefit of the rest of the Congo.

The effect of this on moderate Africans elsewhere should not be minimized; many of these in emerging countries such as Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika wish to retain the services of British administrators and technicians, but must inevitably begin to wonder whether this is now a policy

acceptable to the West in general, and the United Nations in particular.

The British Government are redoubling their efforts to persuade, and, indeed, to coerce, their officers as well as technicians and farmers to remain in those countries after independence, and we are naturally extremely perturbed at their tacit acquiescence in the expulsion of Belgians from Katanga by the United Nations, and its effect upon these essential people in East Africa. We know, from many years' experience, what the withdrawal of European help can mean in tragedy and disaster to the simple people who constitute 95% of the African populations, an aspect of the problem seldom mentioned either in Parliament or the *Press*.

Mr. W. L. Baxter wrote: "The U.N. Katanga action has shocked me more than anything since Suez — as something suddenly and strangely erratic and irrational."

Mr. Macleod's "Facile Expediences"

Delusions of Wrongly Based Idealism

MR. A. J. A. FBCK, has written from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to *The Times*:—

"As the police 'thug' (in appearance) depicted 'arresting a demonstrator' (actually a suspected intimidator) in your issue of July 27, and as one of many ordinary citizens who sacrificed a week's income to spend five days under canvas and 17 hours on duty each day during the Southern Rhodesian referendum, protecting the ordinary African public itself from the insults and savage assaults of African extremists, may I — an Oxford graduate, and a plain solicitor in everyday life — protest against what we in Central Africa cannot help but regard as the continual uninformed and biased irresponsibility of sections of the British *Press*, B.B.C. and British television — an irresponsibility that daily menaces the lives and livelihoods of all of us in Central Africa, whether white or black, locally born, or newly come from England.

The struggle now taking place in Central Africa is not white against black; it is a struggle between those who seek in Africa the practical impletion of the Second Great Commandment — 'Love Thy Neighbour as Thyself' — and those who seek to establish in one or all of the Central African territories 'the Hitler-type regime, black-dominated or otherwise.

By reserving ultimate control to the experienced, while according to the masses a voting strength impossible to ignore, we seek to build, at least in Southern Rhodesia, a proud, responsible, and prosperous democracy in which race does not matter.

We do not subscribe to the extraordinary delusion that a dark skin excuses all things, and that Hitlers are perfectly acceptable so long as they are black; and we hold in contempt the facile expediences of Mr. Macleod in handing over the African masses elsewhere to the unrestrained mercies of vociferous cliques, no more entitled to speak for the African peoples as a whole than the Nazis for the German people.

Mr. Macleod has betrayed the African peoples by permitting ingenious ignorance to succumb to calculated Hitlerian blandishments, largely inspired, directed, and financed by the Kremlin, and by leaving vast tracts of Africa an easy prey to Russian imperialism — perhaps one day for Britain and the West an exceedingly bitter cause for regret.

We in Africa ask the British people to ignore the delusions of wrongly based idealism and to assist us actively in our journey along the hard, empirical road of goodness."

Good Press for N. Rhodesia

MORE THAN 120 PRESS REPRESENTATIVES from countries other than Southern Rhodesia visited Northern Rhodesia last year, together spending some 800 man-days in the territory, says the annual report of the Information Department, which states that, with the exception of two minor exceptions, the result was "a favourable *Press* overseas, especially in comparison with that accorded to other parts of Central and Southern Africa". Mr. C. N. Lawrence, the chief information officer, has written a very detailed record of the work of the department, which has a staff of 91.

PERSONALIA

MR. S. F. P. WYNNE returned on Monday from a short visit to the Federation.

DR. P. CHALMERS, who will shortly resume his survey of tourism in East Africa.

THE VEN. G. CARLETON, a U.M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland, is now in the United Kingdom.

MAJOR W. ROBERT FORAN'S "A Hunter's Saga" is to be published in London in November.

LIEUT. COLONEL N. C. H. BARBER, Director of Civil Aviation, is in London from the Federation.

MR. C. ... was elected Chingola's first mayor in 1957, has again been elected to that office.

On behalf of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, MR. J. C. HENRY has paid a brief visit to East Africa.

MR. I. H. WHITTEN, director of animal industry in the Northern Territory of Australia, is shortly due in Kenya.

MR. H. WALTER, Minister of Works and Internal Communications in Mauritius, has been in Kenya for a few days.

MR. DWIGHT COOKE, an American broadcaster and lecturer on international affairs, is paying a short visit to East Africa.

M. PIERRE ICHAE, representing French Radio-Television, is spending a few weeks in East Africa to study wild life problems.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, arrived in London on Monday and saw the SECRETARY OF STATE that afternoon.

DR. BANDA has been invited by the Governor of California to attend Africa Week celebrations in that State from September 17 to 19.

SIR CHARLES and LADY PHILLIPS, who have been on holiday in Scotland for some weeks, will return to Dar es Salaam on September 15.

MR. R. I. ROTBERG, a social science research student from Harvard University, is in Kenya to study "the roots of African nationalism".

DR. J. J. McKELVEY and DR. A. H. MOSEMAN, directors of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, are paying a brief visit to East Africa.

SAYED AMIN AHMED HUSSEIN has been appointed Sudanese Ambassador in Britain, and SAYED MAHGOUR MEKKAWI Ambassador to West Germany.

MR. JAMES P. HARTMAN, a livestock marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has paid a short visit to East Africa.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, arrived back on Sunday from a week's visit to Salisbury for talks with SIR ROY WELENSKY.

MR. GEORGE KOULISCHER, a director of the International Labour Organization, is due in Kenya next week to inquire into technical assistance to the Colony.

MR. GEORGE CANSDALE, the "Zoo Man" of British radio and television, will visit Uganda's game parks from September 24 to October 8, when he will go to Kenya.

MR. J. D. NAMFUA and MR. A. K. E. SHABA have been sworn in as Parliamentary Secretaries to the Tanganyika Treasury and Ministry of Local Government respectively.

Rhodesian farmers now in the United Kingdom include MR. R. V. PALMER, MR. & MRS. R. W. PART-
RIDGE, MR. M. SINGER-STOKES, MR. & MRS. G. TIMMS, and MR. P. S. TIMMS.

MR. D. G. HUTCHEON, MR. L. E. BIGG, MR. D. J. McCULLOCH and MR. C. G. KUHLE have resigned from the Kenya Meat Commission as financial controller, sales manager, livestock manager, and Mombasa manager respectively. MR. W. BESTWICK has been appointed secretary, and MR. V. DAWES industrial relations officer.

MR. K. C. ACUTT is now chairman of Lydenburg Estates, Ltd.

DR. A. A. KAMMERLOCHER, of the Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, is to visit Kenya for a fortnight to study veterinary matters.

Arrivals in London from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, include MR. E. A. CREED, MR. M. T. A. DINGLEY, MR. & MRS. H. O'DONNELL, MR. & MRS. MORROW, and MR. M. D. A. VAN OLST.

Two Ethiopian Cabinet Ministers, MR. A. Y. DERESSA and MR. F. H. M. ZAWDE, and their wives were injured last week when their aircraft crashed on a mountain near Jibouti, killing one passenger.

Under the auspices of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, MR. L. SPRIGGS, Socialist M.P. for St. Helen's, and SIR FRANK MARKHAM, Conservative M.P. for Buckingham, are spending this month in Kenya.

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA, the OMUKAMA OF BUNYORO, the OMUKAMA OF TORO and the OMUGABE OF ANKOLE, arrived in London on Monday for talks with the Colonial Secretary. The KYBAZINGA OF BUSOGA is also attending.

THE EARL OF VERULAM has been appointed chairman of Delta-Enfield Rolled Metals, Ltd., formed when Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., and the Delta Metal Co., Ltd., merged their rolled copper and brass sheet and strip interests.

MR. J. E. BUDDS has been appointed representative for East and Central Africa of Macmillan & Co., Ltd., the London publishers, on whose behalf MR. D. H. KAY, the company's educational overseas manager, is visiting Nairobi this week.

MR. B. J. MUKASA, Minister of Agriculture in Uganda, and MR. D. R. N. BROWN, chairman of the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board, will attend this month's discussion in Washington of the International Coffee Study Group.

At a Government reception last week in honour of GENERAL AHMED MAGDOUB EL BAHARI, Minister of Communications for the Republic of the Sudan, the host was MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, M.P., Minister of State at the Board of Trade.

MRS. GANDHI, daughter of the Prime Minister of India, MR. NEHRU, and a former president of the Indian National Congress, was the guest of the GOVERNOR and LADY TURNBULL during her recent visit to Dar es Salaam.

MR. EDGAR WRIGHT, senior lecturer in English at the Royal College, Nairobi, will go to the U.S.A. this month to acquaint himself with the teaching of English as a second language in the United States, where he will remain until December.

MR. F. S. OWEN, Federal Minister for Commerce and Industry, will spend four days in Kenya towards the end of this month. He is to open the new Rhodesian Pavilion in the showerround at Mitchell Park, Nairobi, of the Royal Agricultural Society in Kenya.

SIR WILLIAM GORELL-BARNES, representing the Colonial Office, and SIR HENRY LINTOTT, the Commonwealth Relations Office, are two of a six-member delegation under SIR PIERSON DIXON, H.M. Ambassador in Paris, which will represent the United Kingdom in negotiations in connexion with Britain's application to join the European Common Market.

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Minister for Agriculture in Tanganyika, MR. A. P. S. FORBES, Permanent Secretary in his Ministry, and MESSRS. MURO and RUGARABAMU, chairman and vice-chairman of the Tanganyika Coffee Board, attended last week's meeting of the Inter-African Coffee Organization. MR. BOMANI is to lead the Tanganyika delegation at talks in Washington with the International Coffee Organization and the Coffee Study Group, and at the end of the month he will visit the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome.

DR. E. PARRY JONES, who has been actively concerned for some years with the Pest Control companies in the Sudan, East Africa, and Central Africa, has been appointed chairman of Fisons Pest Control Ltd. MR. G. V. K. BURTON is now chairman of Fisons Overseas Ltd.

LORD WATERPARK, who has lived in Kenya for many years, having been flying instructor to Sabukia Flying Club and a local director of Spartan Air Services, Ltd., has joined the sales division of Vigors Aviation, Ltd., sole distributors in the United Kingdom for Piper aircraft.

MESSRS. J. B. CHANDA (Northern Rhodesia), A. W. KARUMBA (Kenya), F. MANJONDA (Tanganyika), and C. N. PASIFANZWA (Southern Rhodesia), trade union leaders, have arrived in the United States at the invitation of the American trade union federation (AFL-CIO) for a six-months' training course.

PROFESSORS RICHARD M. TITMUS and GEORGE MACDONALD, of the London Schools of Economics and Hygiene and Tropical Medicine respectively, and DR. ARTHUR W. WILLIAMS, director of post-graduate medical services at Oxford, are to recommend development plans for health services in Tanganyika.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, MR. IAN HUNTER, MR. V. T. JOYCE, MR. J. J. M. NYAGAH, and MR. E. W. SHERGENT, East and Central African delegates to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London, have been entertained to luncheon on behalf of the Joint East and Central African Board by LORD COLEYTON, the chairman.

SIR ROBERT RENWICK, who is to become chairman of Associated Television, Ltd., when MR. PRINCE LITTLEK resigns at the annual meeting on September 28, is a London director of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., a director of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., and many other enterprises, and deputy chairman of the Institute of Directors.

MR. JOSEPH LEWIS, an associate professor of speech and drama at the Catholic University of America, has recently completed a stay in the Federation of eight months, during which he worked for the United States Information Service. His special duty was to address local amateur theatrical groups on the American

MR. J. D. EDWARDS, MR. J. S. G. CAPON, and MR. YASHPALL GHAI are three Kenya students who have obtained first class honours degrees this year—Mr. Edwards in electrical engineering at Southampton University, and the others in law at Cambridge and Oxford respectively. MR. GHAI is the first non-European from Kenya to get a first at Oxford theatre and to help in the production of plays.

LORD MCGOWAN, former chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who had visited East and Central Africa, left £120,744 net, on which duty of £62,075 has been paid. He had investments in Jersey on which death duty is not due, of about £83,000. At the time of his death Lord McGowan was 87. At one time he was known to be a multi-millionaire.

MR. LESLIE JONES, who has been on the staff in East Africa of Barclays Bank D.C.O. for 32 years, latterly as chief Accountant at the Queensway branch in Nairobi, has retired. He has been chairman of the bank's sports club since it was started two years ago. Mr. Jones had at different times served in the branches in Eldoret, Kisumu, Mwanza, Tanga, and Kampala.

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, formerly East African Commissioner in London, and MRS. MATTHEWS, MR. L. W. MITCHELL, director of Thompson Smithett & Ewart, Ltd., Nairobi, and MRS. MITCHELL, and MR. JUSTICE D. J. SHERIDAN are on their way to Mombasa in the KENYA. MR. C. D. P. T. HASKARD, provincial commissioner for Nyasaland, and MRS. HASKARD are passengers for Boira.

MR. RALPH KEENE is spending this month in Kenya, with a view to the production of a documentary film about tribal life.

MR. JESSE OCHIDO, one of the first Africans in Kenya to be promoted to the rank of education officer, is about to take a year's course at Leeds University.

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS, Conservative M.P. for Mid-Bedfordshire, will leave London on Tuesday for a visit of about a month to the Federation, from which he will return *via* Nigeria. A son of MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS, a former member of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, he was born in that Colony, but brought to England as a baby. During the last war he served in the Middle East, North Africa, and with the Italian partisans. He joined the Foreign Service in 1948, was Assistant Military Attaché in Finland from 1950 to 1953, was in the Foreign Office for two years, and then in the Embassy in Paris, before being transferred in 1959 to the political office of the Middle East Forces in Cyprus.

Obituary

MRS. JOHANNAH SUSANNAH JACOBS, who died in Bulawayo, had lived in Rhodesia for 81 of her 87 years.

MR. TRISTREM RALPH GWAVAS CARLYON, of Arusha, has died in Tanganyika as the result of a car accident.

MR. WALTER GLASSE, who developed the Friesvale breed of cattle, died recently on his Essexvale farm, near Bulawayo. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

MR. C. R. BODINGTON, a prospector, farmer and veteran of the South African and 1914-18 wars, has died in Bulawayo, aged 83. He had lived in Rhodesia since 1904.

MRS. AMELIA STEENKAMP, who went to Rhodesia from South Africa by ox-wagon in 1893, has died in Salisbury, aged 75. She leaves 11 children, 40 grandchildren, and 19 great-grandchildren.

CANON ALBERT MORTIMER JENKIN, whose death is announced, was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland from 1904 to 1916, when he became a chaplain to the Forces engaged in the campaign against German East Africa.

SEYYID ALI KHALID BARGHASH, B.E.M., a son of Seyyid Khalif Barghash, for a short time a Sultan of Zanzibar, has died in Dar es Salaam, where he had been for some years in the service of the Tanganyika Government.

MR. F. D. BAILEY EDMUNDS, who has died in Kenya at the age of 52, had farmed in the Turbo district for many years and had also engaged in gold mining at Edzwa Ridge, Kakamega. He was an exceptionally keen and good all-round cricketer.

LADY POLTIMORE, wife of the fourth baron, died last week at Benwell, Bindura, Southern Rhodesia. She was the only daughter of the Hon. Gerald William Lascelles and a granddaughter of the fourth Earl of Harwood. Born in 1885, she was married in 1910.

CHIEF SAIDI FUNDIKIRA, father of the Minister for Legal Affairs in Tanganyika, has died in Tabora. He was well over 90 years of age. As a child he was captured by Tippu Tip, the Arab slave-trader, and taken to Zanzibar. Later he got back to Tanganyika, and in 1917, after the occupation of what was then German East Africa by an Anglo-Belgian force, he was appointed a chief.

CAPTAIN GODFREY HERBERT, D.S.O., who played a distinguished role in submarine warfare during World War I, and later became a leading business man in Southern Rhodesia, has died, aged 77. He was in the service in 1948. Until his death he was chairman of Rhodesian Insurances (Pvt.) Ltd., and Sunrho, Ltd., and from 1955 to 1959 was chairman of Hodgson and Myburgh, Ltd. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Uganda Delegates for London

UGANDA'S CHIEF MINISTER, Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, will lead an 11-man Democratic Party group to the London Constitutional Conference which is due to open next Monday. With him to represent the Government will be Mr. Basil Bataringaya, Minister of Local Government. The D.P. members are to be Mr. Mbonyebyombi (Kigezi), Mr. Kaduya (Busoga), Mr. Bwambale (Toro), Mr. Vhoiri (Madi), Mr. Obonyo (East Acholi), Mr. Oriko (Teso), Mr. Auk (Bukedi), Mr. Rugerwa (North Mubende), Mr. Wilkinson (Kampala), Mr. M. K. Patel (Kampala) and Mr. Mukasa (Buganda).

The Uganda Peoples Congress will be led by the president, Mr. Milton Obote, who will also attend as Leader of the Opposition. The other members of the U.P.C. will be Mr. Babuha (Toro), Mr. Chowdry (Karamoja), Mr. Chemonges (Bugisu), Mr. Ibingira (Ankole), Mr. S. W. Kulubya (Kampala), Mr. Mehta (Kampala), Mr. Nadipe (Busoga), and Mr. Ngobi (Busoga).

New Bishop of Nyasaland

CANON DONALD SEYMOUR ARDEN, director of the Usuthu Mission at Bismarckdorp, Swaziland, is to be the new Bishop of Nyasaland. An Australian, he was educated at Leeds University, and received his theological training at Mirfield. Before going to Pretoria in 1944 as an assistant priest, he was a curate at St. Catherine's Hatcham, South London, and at Nettleden, Hertfordshire. Ten years ago he went to Usuthu, where he has developed a farm which grows citrus and other fruits, particularly pineapples, to raise revenue for the work of the mission. He has also built a secondary school and started many primary schools. The provincial elective assembly of the Anglican Church in Nyasaland delegated the choice of a successor to the Rt. Rev. Frank Thorne to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Central Africa, and two archdeacons in the diocese of Nyasaland.

Dr. Terence Ranger

DR. TERENCE RANGER, a lecturer at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been prominent in political controversies and demonstrations in Salisbury, was sharply criticized by several speakers in a recent debate in the Federal Parliament. Mr. H. D. Wightwick described him as so dangerous to race relations that he should be deported, and Mr. J. H. Gaunt said that he had found him personally pleasant but harmful to race relations.

All African Radio Station

A RADIO STATION broadcasting to all countries in Africa, and with a potential audience of about 224m., is being set up in Addis Ababa by the World Lutheran Federation. Called the Voice of the Gospel, it will have the most powerful Church-owned transmitter in the world except Radio Vatican. Preliminary transmissions will begin next month. Programmes in various languages and dialects will be prepared in the appropriate countries. Though administered by Lutherans, the station is intended to serve the interests of all Christian Churches.

Sworn In

NYASALAND'S NEW MINISTERS, five Official and five non-Official, were sworn in on Tuesday and afterwards lunched with the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones.

News Items in Brief

The 2nd Bn. The Scots Guards will go to Kenya next year. Uganda's first women police will finish their training in October.

About 30,000 tons of maize are to be imported to meet Kenya's requirements for famine relief.

There were more than 900 African applicants for 15 scholarships at universities in the U.S.A.

A third ward block, for 235 patients, has been completed at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

By permission of The Queen, the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society has been added "Royal" to its title.

Date trees resistant to leaf rust have been produced in Kenya, where there are hopes that dates may become a valuable cash crop.

In addition to Independence Day on December 9, Tanganyika will observe December 8 and 11 as public holidays. December 10 is a Sunday.

Police patrols have been doubled on the Kenya-Uganda border after clashes between marauding Dodoth tribesmen from Uganda and Turkana.

The bones of a 20-foot dinosaur, thought to have lived about 180m. years ago, have been found in a quarry near Nyamandlovu, Southern Rhodesia.

Qualified African headmasters in Southern Rhodesia may now be promoted to the headships of primary schools on equal terms with their European colleagues.

As part of a programme to prepare African police for promotion to gazetted ranks, 14 members of the Uganda Police are attending training courses in England.

African students in the United States who need money during the summer recess are to receive aid from the recently formed Council for Educational Co-operation with Africa.

An appeal by Mr. Henry Chipembere, former treasurer-general of the Malawi Congress Party, against a sentence of three years' imprisonment for sedition and incitement to violence has been dismissed by the Federal Supreme Court.

One item in the £225,000 municipal improvement programme for Dar es Salaam is the provision of special promenade lighting for the whole of Azania Front for Independence Day.

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Tanganyika's Pledge in Game Call for Help from Other Countries

A SOLEMN PLEDGE to preserve the wild life of Tanganyika was made on behalf of the Governor last week at the conference in Arusha organised by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Applause greeted the declaration, to be known as the Arusha Manifesto, which was signed by Mr. Julius Nyerere, the Prime Minister, Chief Furdikira, Minister for Legal Affairs, and Mr. T. S. Tewa, Minister of Lands and Surveys. It reads:—

"The survival of our wild life is a matter of grave concern to all of us in African. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration but are an integral part of our natural resources and of our future livelihood and well-being. In accepting the trusteeship of our wild life we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grandchildren will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance.

"The conversation of wild life and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained man-power, and money; and we look to other nations to co-operate in this important task, the success or failure of which not only affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world".

Ministry's Title Changed

As an indication of the special interest which the Tanganyika Government has in game conservation, Mr. Tewa announced that his Ministry's title had been changed to that of Lands, Forests and Wild Life.

Sir Julian Huxley described the manifesto as a landmark for Africa and the world in the conservation of nature.

When tourism was discussed earlier in the week it was agreed that it was not the answer to conserving wild life. The secretary-general of the International Union, Mr. Gerald Watterson, said that tourism had been regarded as a panacea for many of Africa's financial ills, but the present emphasis on tourism had its dangers: the "relentless pressure" of tourism, with the desire to bring prosperity to countries badly in need of foreign exchange, was systematically destroying a country's natural heritage by sheer numbers and the amenities in their wake. Was this process to spread to Africa's national parks and reserves, to the few remaining places where the intrinsic values of natural environment made possible a complete break with the rush of mid-20th century living?

Mr. Mervyn Cowie, director of Kenya's Royal National Parks, estimated that half of the Nairobi park's 30,000 animals had died during the present drought, the worst since 1896-99. Its "catastrophic" effect on the country's game would take many years to put right. In the Tsavo National Park about 150 rhino had died.

Africans had objected to the "water for wild animals" fund, saying that water for humans should come first. The fund had raised £30,000 of its £100,000 target for sinking bore-holes.

Tanganyika's third national park was last week opened at Ngordoto, a 14-mile-wide extinct crater 15 miles from Arusha. It is teeming with game on good grass, while much of the land outside the park is bone-dry.

Kenya's Game Policy

Mr. Cowie denounced Kenya's game policy as a "gigantic hoax" on Monday. He told the conference that no effective steps had been taken by the Kenya Government to implement its policy statements on conservation or to provide the money needed.

There had been mere lip-service, "to beguile the architects of the policy and future Governments". Poaching was worse than ever, with a disastrous toll being taken of rhinos; three field stations had had to be withdrawn because of lack of funds; the national parks' annual maintenance grant had been cut by £10,000; lack of money had compelled the closure of many tourist roads, and one safari lodge had collapsed; no money was being contributed by the Kenya Government to the Water for Wild Animals Fund; none of the new parks mentioned in policy schemes had been established; and even if they had been there was no money to maintain them.

"Kenya, the pioneer of East African parks, now lags far behind its neighbours in all spheres of achievement".

He asked all the organizations represented at the conference to take note of the disastrous betrayal of the cause of conservation in Kenya and to give all possible assistance to her African political leaders, who would need the best possible advice and a great deal of support to save their country's great wild life heritage. He added: "It is more than unfortunate that none of the African political leaders in Kenya has found it possible to attend this conference. That in itself is significant of Kenya's attitude".

German Gifts to Tanganyika

THE USAMBARA TRADE SCHOOL, equipped at a cost of £75,000 by the recently founded German Society for Vocational Training in Africa, was recently opened in Lushoto. Mr. Ernst Lueckel, executive vice-president of the society, said in Dar es Salaam that it hoped to open an agricultural college in the Lake Province and another trade school elsewhere in the Territory before the end of this year, and later a commercial school. The Lushoto school, which starts with 21 pupils, will increase the number to 150 by December. A Tanganyika-German Society is to be formed to promote cultural exchanges.

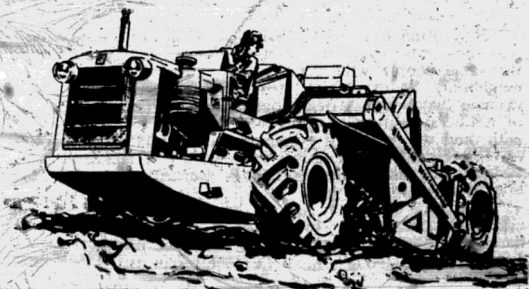
Palm May Replace Jute

THE DOUM PALM, which grows in Kenya's Coast Province, may become the source of a new industry. Fibre from the palm leaves has been found suitable for the manufacture of sacking, and a small pilot scheme for fibre production is planned in the Kwale and Lamu districts. If the project is successful it could reduce Government-subsidised imports of jute from Pakistan.

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High Commissioner's Reply to Paper 'High Commissioner Denounces Film Answers to "Ill-Intentioned" Criticisms Unbalanced Picture of Southern Rhodesia

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, has been given a page in the current issue of the *Spectator* to reply to its continued criticisms of the Federation, many of which have been the subject of comment in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*. Mr. Robinson wrote (in part):

"Your criticism of the principles, purposes, and achievements of the Federation is always hostile and never constructive; it is as ill-informed and ill-intentioned. You seem to us to despise and deride our country.

"We are very proud of it; we rejoice in its past achievements and we have an unshaken faith in its future. Beneath our national coat of arms are the words 'Magni Est Mercesur' ('Let us deserve to be great'). That is a simple expression of our faith and purpose in Central Africa and of our rôle in Africa as a whole.

Partnership the Only Way

"We can achieve our objective only by inter-racial co-operation based on a partnership of the races. We are convinced that there is no other way. This means that Europeans and Africans are inter-dependent, and racial domination by white over black or vice versa cannot provide the political solution to our problems. To bring this development to a successful conclusion we must create the political climate to ensure racial harmony, and this is the great challenge before us.

"We are told by our enemies that the Federation is doomed — after eight brief years of nation-building. Would anyone have so glibly condemned the 13 North American Colonies in 1784? Would anyone have so casually said that Canada and Australia were doomed eight years after launching out on their momentous, but different, experiments in nation-building?

"The world saw in the Federation a great experiment in racial partnership. It backed it with vast capital sums for development, and the skill of our economic and financial leadership brought great prosperity, which was shared by all our peoples in the form of better living standards, greater productivity, increased opportunity for employment, better social services, increased power, transport and technical services. In all sections of our economy there was a great surge forward.

"Our opponents who say that the Federation is doomed, because they want it to be doomed, call all this development a scheme for the retention of white supremacy. This accusation is untrue, and causes great damage to race relations in my country.

Political Dishonesty

"How strange it is — and how politically dishonest — that those who make the accusation most loudly are exactly the same people who venomously and violently attack our neighbour, South Africa, for embracing *apartheid*. They demand that South Africa should switch its policies in favour of a liberal non-racial approach. We have chosen the latter path, and we intend to pursue without deviation this policy of inter-racial partnership; yet we are attacked just as violently for doing the very things the critics of our neighbour want them to do!

"The truth is that we are not being attacked for our policies, but because we represent good government, high standards, and potentially even greater economic prosperity. These are the conditions in which the enemies of the West find it hardest to make progress, and hence the vicious attempts to destroy our achievements and stultify our aims.

"Our critics, it seems to us, are eager to overthrow all that we are trying to build, and to substitute for a developing partnership the sterile concept of racial domination. The political effects of attempting to follow this course would be disastrous. It may appear to its advocates to be expedient in view of what has been done in totally different circumstances elsewhere in Africa. This in the last resort is its only justification.

"But, as has happened before in human history, to embrace expediency as a political solution often leads to disaster. We prefer the harder course of building confidence through sharing power. This will lead to greater understanding between the races."

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE heard Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, Federal High Commissioner in London, declare on Monday evening that a film about the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland which they had just seen misrepresented the basic facts. He said (in part):

"The film gives a most unbalanced picture. The Rhodesias and Southern Rhodesia is portrayed as a country in which black Africans are trodden down and Europeans shown as paternalists and exploiters. Vast changes are taking place, for instance in multi-racial sport and our university, in which a quarter of the students are Africans, who will later be in the majority in our industries and on the railways. Africans and Europeans work side by side. If we were to talk objectively about the Federation the first essential would be a film that honestly portrayed conditions in the three territories."

Mr. Chataway, M.P., "I imagine that your idea of impartiality would differ from that of Mr. Chuula, a London representative of U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia."

Human Dignity the Issue

Mr. Robinson: "No, Mr. Chuula is right when he talks about human dignity being the issue. Of course we have made mistakes, but there is a new trend, which will create a new way of life for all, a way not based on colour."

Mr. Fitzpatrick Chuula: "There are economic, educational, and social changes, but the attitude of Europeans in Central Africa is such that the African is not interested in the development of a multi-racial society."

Asked why Africans in Northern Rhodesia rejected the new Constitution, he said: "In February Mr. Macleod decided that there should be 15 seats each on the upper and lower rolls and 15 national seats elected by both rolls. When the Federal Government realized that Africans had a chance of winning a majority that basis was completely altered, and now the Africans could not win."

Mr. Robinson: "I am a High Commissioner, not a politician; but I can say that the plan was the hardiwork of Mr. Macleod, who told the world that it was fair and that he believed in it."

[Comment on the film is made in Notes By The Way.]

Riot Squads Act

POLICE RIOT SQUADS were sent last week from Salisbury to deal with disturbances in the Rusape, Chipinga and Inyanga districts of Southern Rhodesia in connexion with tribal African opposition to implementation of the Land Husbandry Act. Several dipping-tank sheds had been set on fire and there had been widespread contravention of regulations requiring the regular dipping of cattle. About 1,000 tribesmen have been arrested since July for these and related offences. Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the N.D.P., wrote to the Prime Minister alleging that a reign of terror and intimidation was being conducted in the rural areas against Africans who refused to accept the application of the Act. He blamed the police and European D.C.s.

Reports of disturbance, and unrest in Southern Rhodesia had been grossly exaggerated, the Secretary of Native Affairs, Mr. S. E. Morris, said on Friday.

"There has been no violence or sabotage whatsoever in the Inyanga district, neither have any incidents recently occurred as a direct result of the allocation of land in terms of the Land Husbandry Act. In the Tanda area of the Rusape district some people refused to dip their cattle in contravention of the Animal Health Act. Prosecutions are ensuing.

"During the past two or three weeks the thatched roofs of three dip tanks and some sheds were burned. In the Chipinga area people refused to produce their cattle to veterinary officials for trypanosomiasis inspection, and prosecutions will follow. As stated by the police, the tribesmen have been sent to these areas to assist with the necessary investigations and preparation of dockets for the courts."

Federal Artillery

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, said at a Gunners' Association dinner in Salisbury on Friday that two field batteries of artillery were to be added to the Federal Forces and that helicopters were to be provided for the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

Lies of Itinerant Politicians Federation May Take Action

MR. JOHN GAUNT has proposed in the Federal Assembly that residents of the Federation who publish within or without the country statements which they know to be false and which are calculated to damage the country's economy, provoke strife between its people, or encourage the overthrow of the Federal Government or any territorial Government by unconstitutional means should be held to have committed a serious crime against the State.

He asked the Government not only to introduce legislation to make such crimes criminal offences but to place upon the accused the onus of proving that he was not aware of the falsity of his statement.

Nowadays, said the speaker, "our itinerant politicians" go overseas and make statements which they know to be grossly untrue. One object is to gain notoriety for themselves; the second, to get money from certain Governments and agencies which are overt or covert enemies of the Federation; thirdly, to gain the approval of their own followers and make certain that those who were contending for their throne did not outstep them in their absence.

"Recently over what was described as a coast-to-coast hook-up, to which millions of Americans listened, Mr. Kaunda said that hundreds of his fellow Africans in Northern Rhodesia were being imprisoned and whipped merely for shouting the word 'Freedom'. That was a blatant lie, and Mr. Kaunda knew it at the time.

"What happened was that on one or two occasions when one of his followers was being sentenced for an entirely different matter they showed contempt of court by shouting 'Freedom' at the African magistrate. Our courts, whether presided over by Europeans or African, possess a judicial dignity and what affronts that dignity will not be tolerated."

Bloodshed was often the consequence of false statements made overseas, for reports of them were read in little villages by Africans who were misled. In Accra, Cairo, Addis Ababa and other places Africans received large sums of money precisely because they made such false statements.

Nationalism Fed by Communism

Mr. Julian Greenfield, Minister of Law, said that the Government had sympathy for the proposal. Indeed, the matter had been discussed at the creation of the Federation with the Attorney-General of the three territories, and it has been agreed to leave the subject to territorial legislation.

Nationalism in Central Africa derived a great deal of its inspiration from Communist sources, and the laws relating to high treason, sedition, and other subversive activities should be comprehensive and strictly enforced.

Existing legislation did not cover false utterances made abroad, but the United Kingdom had now agreed that the Federation should become entitled to legislate extra-territorially, and when the Federal Constitutional Review ended legislation to that effect would be passed by the U.K. Parliament.

When the Federal Government had authority to legislate extra-territorially it might take action in connexion with seditious and treasonable statements, but probably not over false statements about the country's economy. A great difficulty in such cases was that of procuring witnesses, who were so often intimidated.

Mr. D. A. Sparrow suggested that a legal system suited to the sophisticated society of the U.K. was not necessarily right for Africa.

Were the protagonists of the British system of justice not worried at the increased indulgence in sedition, subversion and intimidation which went unprosecuted? Were they not ashamed of the reigns of terror which from time to time existed in the African housing areas? Were they satisfied with imprisonment as a deterrent when arrogant persons actually invited arrest and when the phrase "prison graduate" was a standing joke among African racist politicians?

Dairy Industry Commission

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has appointed Dr. F. H. van Biljon, formerly Under-Secretary for Agriculture in South Africa, as chairman of a commission to inquire into the dairy industry in the two Rhodesias. The other members are Mr. J. Alston, a member of the British Milk Marketing Board, and Mr. A. Underwood, a Bulawayo accountant.

Meetings Ban Opposed in Rhodesia

Dr. Palley and Mr. Palmer Protest to P.M.

DR. AHRN PALLEY, M.P., co-founder of the New Africa Party, has instituted court proceedings against the Southern Rhodesian Government over its two-month ban on political meetings and public gatherings.

"I am initiating this action in my personal capacity as a citizen", he said. "The ban offends my democratic instincts. The reason given—a holiday from politics and controversy—is an insult to the country's intelligence."

There had been no public disorder in the Colony since July 26, and the ban contravened the democratic rights of those who wished to express their opinions; it affected all parties opposed to the Government. Dr. Palley said that since the ban was a matter of public concern, he would open an appeal fund to meet the costs of litigation.

The president of the Central Africa Party, Mr. Ralph Palmer, has protested by letter to the Prime Minister, saying: "The reason given that the country as a whole is tired of politics is no excuse, and unless it is possible for you to indicate that this step was necessary to the country for security purposes, we must request that you remove the ban forthwith. Surely the population has shown it is adult enough to express its views forthrightly, and, if it has had a surfeit of politics, it will show its disapproval by not attending meetings. The important thing is that it should itself have the right to decide."

Training Specialists for the Federation

HUNDREDS OF GRADUATES are needed to man the Federation's public services and its professional, industrial and commercial undertakings, the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, said at a presentation day ceremony at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"We need many more agricultural specialists, research workers, economists, teachers, doctors, and engineers. Our natural resources are enormous, but without specialist man-power we cannot make adequate use of them," he said.

"This specialist man-power is one of the rarest commodities in the world today. Every country is competing for these 'precious few'—the great, developed countries like Canada and the United States, as well as the least-developed countries of Africa and Asia.

"Let us not delude ourselves that we can, in this fierce, worldwide competition, get the specialists we need. In the short run, and certainly in the long run, the Federation must discover and create its own professional specialists from its own people."

The most exciting project at the university was the Governor-General suggested, the proposed medical school, which could become one of the greatest in Africa.

Nyasaland Lake Service

A WORKING PARTY has been set up to examine means of preventing annual losses in operating the Lake service of Nyasaland Railways, which Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Federal Minister of Transport, has described as not likely to be profitable because of the limited traffic potential in the areas served. The Federal contribution is about £70,000 annually. A £43,000 jetty is to be built at Kota Kota.

Central African Building Societies

THREE BUILDING SOCIETIES in Southern Rhodesia—the Old Mutual Building Society of Central Africa, the Central Africa Building Society, and the Bulawayo and National Building Society, have merged, with Mr. J. W. Swan, M.P., and Mr. Q. B. Guest as chairman and deputy chairman. The merger represents the formation of a new society is directly associated with the Southern African Mutual Life Assurance Society.

Hammaraskjold for the Congo • U.S.A. Bracketed with U.S.S.R. Elisabethville Clashes Continue

MR. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, United Nations Secretary-General, has accepted an invitation from the Prime Minister of the Congo, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, to visit Leopoldville for discussions on further U.N. aid.

President Tshombe has rejected an "ultimatum" from the U.N. representative in Elisabethville to go to Leopoldville to meet the Central Government.

European officers in the Katanga Sûreté were ordered to leave the country within 48 hours on Sunday after the deputy United Nations chief there, Mr. Michel Tomberlain, had been arrested for acting suspiciously in the post office in Elisabethville. He was later released.

President Tshombe stated that he had learned of an invasion plan by the Central Congo Government, which aimed at capturing and disarming his army with the help of the U.N. chief in Katanga, Mr. G. O'Brien, who denied knowledge of any such idea.

U.N. troops in Jadetville, 50 miles from Elisabethville, were at that time surrounded by Katanga troops. In Elisabethville, Indian troops mounted machine-gun posts on a number of buildings, and Gurkhas were flown in from Leopoldville. The U.N. men had orders to fire if attacked. At the week-end both they and Katanga gendarmes had to flee over crowds of demonstrators.

The Katanga Government released Mr. Rafael Bantu, self-styled Minister-Resident of the South Kasai "Diamond State", after arresting him a fortnight earlier for endangering Katanga's security.

Refugee Security Risk

A commission was appointed by Mr. Tshombe to investigate the mass flight of Kasai Baluba tribesmen to the U.N., which was organized, he claims, by provocateurs in order to ruin the economy. More than 25,000 people had flocked to the Swedish U.N. camp, creating what Mr. O'Brien called a very critical problem which posed a grave security risk, "as there are such enormous masses of people over whom we have no means of surveillance".

British newspapers have been criticized by the Congo Central Government Minister of Information, Mr. Ileo, for condemning the U.N. action in Katanga, which was, he said, undertaken on his Government's instructions. He wondered what attitude the British Press would take if Scotland wanted to secede from Britain.

Mr. Adoula, and Mr. Antoine Gizenga, his deputy, returned to the Congo at the week-end from the Belgrade conference of uncommitted nations.

Dr. Sture Linner, head of U.N. operations in the Congo, met the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Henri Spaak, on Saturday.

Angry deputies in the Katanga Parliament called for war against the U.N. on Tuesday last week during a session called by President Tshombe to discuss the "danger threatening our country". Next day a unanimous vote of confidence in the Government was passed, with a resolution confirming the State's sovereignty and political independence, and authorizing the President to negotiate economic and cultural agreements with the rest of the Congo provided they did not infringe Katanga's political independence.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Evariste Kimba, told the Assembly: "The cup is full. The Government will never make one further concession to the United Nations". When he mentioned that Katanga had not used its armed forces, he was interrupted by cries of "Why not?"

Stones were thrown at Swedish armoured cars and Indian soldiers, injuring many of them, as gangs of Africans roamed the streets for the second evening running. One gang carrying broken bottles swarmed into an hotel looking for U.N. personnel to attack. The U.N. decided to withdraw their civil and military commands from the city centre to a military camp on the outskirts of Elisabethville. Katanga police had again to fire in the air to protect U.N. men from crowds of several thousand.

Nkomo's Fast

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, president of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, members of his national executive, and district and branch leaders throughout the Colony all agreed to fast for 12 hours on Tuesday as a demonstration of "positive action" against the Colony's new Constitution.

Dr. Salazar's Denunciation

DR. SALAZAR, president of the Council of Ministers of Portugal, said when recently addressing the National Assembly:—

"Russia's well-defined policy for Africa is to subvert it, to get round the resistance put up by Europe. This work of African subversion and disintegration has been systematically and firmly directed by Russia and this first phase is designed to expel Europe from Africa and remove the peoples of Africa as far as possible from all influences of Western civilization.

"Although with different intentions, the United States is now engaging in a policy parallel to the Russian in Africa, perhaps because of its strong idealism, perhaps also as a result of its historical past, which does not provide us with any analogy. Fundamentally this policy is weakening Europe's resistance and depriving it of its human, strategic or economic strongpoints for its own defence and the defence of Africa and it is therefore irreconcilable with what America seeks to do through the North Atlantic Treaty.

"When France, Belgium, or Portugal are weakened by such an African policy, not only is the reciprocal confidence of America's allies in Europe affected, but their defensive capacity is diminished."

Later in his speech Dr. Salazar defined self-determination as "the brilliant principle of political chaos in human societies".

Discontent in Addis Ababa

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has never been more isolated, a correspondent has written in the *New Statesman*.

"Leaflets are circulating attacking the Emperor, General Merid, who led the loyalist forces last December and is now Minister of Defence, and the late Duke of Harar. The name of the latter's schoolboy son Paul has been circulating as a possible successor to Haile Selassie. Significantly, no attack is made on the Crown Prince, who appears to be gaining public support.

"Ethiopia is in a desperate economic state. The scarcity of jobs for students leaving school has led to concealed unemployment; the ministries are overcrowded, and the resultant inefficiency discourages foreign investment.

"The increasing need for capital expenditure for education and health is not being met by industrial expansion or an efficient taxation system. Drastic reforms are needed".

London Zoo has received a 20 lb. otter from Tanganyika.

Some 600 British teachers went to developing countries last year, according to the Ministry of Education.

Giraffe, eland, zebra, and roan antelope are being captured in Wankie National Park, Southern Rhodesia for transfer to two other game reserves.

"African Life", the U.N.I.P. newspaper, has closed down, allegedly as part of the party's "master plan". The party has denied that it was on account of a debt to the printers.

Nyasaland's two main trade unions, the National Council of Labour and the Trades Union Congress, have amalgamated as the Malawi Congress of Labour. There are 50,000 members.

About 900 African employees of garages in Nyasaland have been on strike for higher wages for more than a week. On Monday about 500 Africans engaged in road transport followed suit.

Nindi oil, produced from a flower discovered in Northern Rhodesia during the early 1930's by the Misses Gamwell, may give the country a share in the perfumery trade, says a report from the Tropical Products Institute.

Poultry farmers in the Southern Province have formed the Nyasaland Poultry Producers' and Distributors' Co-operative Society, which expects to handle 500,000 birds a grading and packing station in Limbe.

Salisbury City Council has by seven votes to six revoked its previous decision to admit all rate-payers to its swimming-baths, and decided to restrict their use to Europeans. The Asian Association plans to contest the legality of this move.

Kenya's African population is expected to be increasing by the Government to have reached seven million to be increasing at a rate of 2½% annually, which, if maintained, would double the population in 31 years. The non-African population totals about 300,000.

Many More Bankruptcies in Kenya Official Criticisms of the Trade Unions

AN UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE in the number of bankruptcies is recorded in the Registrar-General's annual report for last year in Kenya. Although shopkeepers and traders provided the highest percentage, the largest increase was among builders, with 30 cases compared with 10 for the previous year. People in general employment accounted for 22 new cases compared with six in 1959.

Total liabilities represented almost a £1m. increase. Company borrowing during the year decreased markedly, from £13,345,865 to £8,288,035. Three hundred new companies were incorporated, an increase of 30, but their nominal capital plus the increase in nominal capital of previously existing companies aggregated only £8,137,196, compared with £14,057,414 for 1959.

On trade unions, the report comments that African union organizations generally had an elementary and incomplete knowledge of how to keep records and accounts. In some cases union funds were being unlawfully spent. "Sensational" disputes and rivalries seemed to be of more importance in electing officials than consideration of a nominee's capabilities for the post he was to hold.

Additional staff in the department's trade union section should, the report adds, help many unions to improve their poor standard of administration.

Nyasaland Railways' Report

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., report that gross receipts less working expenses for 1960 were £110,381, against £122,149 in the previous year. The ordinary dividend is to be 6%.

Loan capital totals £4.85m., and the share capital is £418,375 in ordinary shares of £1 each and £54,084 in A ordinary shares of 1s.

Fixed assets stand in the books at £5.5m., investments in the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., at £1.8m. and in the Trans-Zambia Railway Co., Ltd., at £399,000, and current assets less current liabilities at just over £1m. There is a provision of £1.5m. for renewal of fixed assets and deferred repairs to locomotives, and £416,700 is due to a subsidiary.

The report contains the usual 10-year tables of receipts, expenditure and traffic over the system, including the lake service. Revenue from the carriage of tobacco was rather less last year than in 1951, but from tea it almost doubled in the decade. Application has had to be made to the Federal Government for permission to increase freight rates in order to meet rising costs of operation, including higher wages.

The board consists of Mr. W. M. Coddington (chairman and managing director), Lord Rupert Nevill (who does not seek re-election), Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Hornung and Messrs. F. L. Brown, Vivian L. Oury, and F. A. Pope, with Mr. E. S. Newton, general manager of the Chartered Company in the Federation, as local director. Mr. A. E. P. Robinson resigned on being appointed Federal High Commissioner in London. At the annual meeting on September 27 the election to the board of Messrs. W. E. A. Robinson and R. F. Norman will be proposed.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., reports that in the year to December 31 there was a profit of £3,274, compared with £1,694, in 1959. The issued capital is £262,500 in shares of 1s., and debentures and loans outstanding appear at £8,000. Fixed assets stand in the books at £129,536, development expenditure at £47,217, investments in two other Rhodesian asbestos companies at £36,000, and current assets less current liabilities at £624. The directors are Messrs. P. H. Harman Jones (chairman and managing director), Arthur Hornby, A. P. Harman, and Harold Oldham.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD., a company registered in Johannesburg, is to go into voluntary liquidation if a proposal of the directors is approved by the annual meeting in November.

East African Railways and Harbours have approved in principle a further 24-mile extension of the Kilosa-Mikumi line in Tanganyika at a cost of £1.15m., provided capital can be obtained on suitable terms.

Commercial Brevities

National and Grindlays Bank has introduced a mobile bank to tour the Tanga Province of Tanganyika.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to join the Competition for the Avoidance of Double Taxation.

The directors of the Upanda Company, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 4%, less tax, for the year ended August 31.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., report a mine working profit for August of £16,834, from 21,780 tons milled there, and a gold production of 4,253 oz.

Fire has destroyed a timber shed and two drying kilns in the Bulawayo yard of Premier Woodworking, Ltd. Damage is estimated at over £10,000.

The British South Africa Company has declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending on September 30 of 2s. per stock unit, less tax.

Impressit, the main contractors for the Kariba Dam, have been offered the contract for strengthening the south flank wall where a weakness has been found.

Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., reports a mine profit in August of £22,556 from the treatment of 4,940 tons of ore for a yield of 2,633 oz. of gold.

Nyasaland's Public Works Department expects to place contracts worth £1.3m. in the current financial year, nearly £500,000 being for roads and bridges.

Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., propose to increase the ordinary share capital from £6m. to £7m., though there is no present intention of making a further share issue.

An industrial survey of Tanganyika, sponsored jointly by the Tanganyikan Government and the United States International Co-operation Administration, is to be conducted by two Americans.

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., a company with interests in tea growing in Central Africa, reports net profit for the year to March 31 of £42,659 (£69,828) after tax of £34,873 (£44,621). The dividend is 2d. net, against 2½d. last year.

An order worth about £1.3m. for 16 diesel-electric locomotives has been placed by Rhodesia Railways with the English Electric Co., Ltd., which has already supplied 35 such engines. Brush Electrical Engineering, Ltd., are to supply 40 diesel locomotives at a cost of about £1m.

Dalgety & Co., Ltd., and New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency, Ltd., the two leading wool, broking and merchanting houses in the Antipodes, are to merge. Their joint assets have a book value of about £60m. and their turnover last year was more than £300m. Dalgety's have large East African interests.

Plans to co-operate in the construction of two blast furnaces in Rhodesia are being discussed by the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Corporation and a Japanese concern, the Kawasaki Steel Corporation. It is intended to site the furnaces at R.I.S.C.O.'s Redcliff mill and at Bukwe, where iron ore deposits are to be developed.

Kenita Gold Areas, Ltd., report a working profit of £3,295 for the quarter to June 30, compared with £973 in the previous quarter. There was a yield of 11,375 oz. gold from 1,240 long tons milled, equivalent to 3,482 dwt. per ton. In the previous quarter the yield had been 11,055 oz., an average of 3,442 dwt. Working profit per ton milled was 1.01s. per ton.

Sisal outputs in August were as follows: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.: 1,617 tons, making 2,987 tons for the past two months; Dwa Plantations, Ltd.: 103 tons, making 1,159 tons for the first eight months of the year, compared with 1,612 tons in the corresponding period of 1960; East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.: 124 tons, making 310 tons for the past two months.

Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., reports that at the Arcturus mine, Southern Rhodesia, 7,355 short tons of ore were milled in August for a mine profit of £6,015, and that at the Muriel mine 5,296 tons gave a working profit of £8,204. On the property of Mazoe Consolidated Mines, Ltd., another member of the Lonrho group, there was a profit of £1,579 from milling 2,856 tons.

Under the new non-racial wage agreement for shop assistants in Bulawayo, an agreement which awaits the approval of the Minister of Labour of Southern Rhodesia, a book-keeper with three years' experience will be paid a minimum of £55 a month for men and £50 for women, a shorthand typist £45, a male clerk or receptionist £35, and a female clerk £27 10s. (which is also the minimum for a female shop assistant of four years' experience).

Company Report

The East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

Another Year of Progress: Steady Trend Against Uncertain General Background

MR. A. J. DON SMALL'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 7 at the registered office, Nairobi.

The following is the statement by the chairman and managing director Mr. A. J. DON SMALL, C.B.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E., which was circulated to the stockholders with the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1960:

I am glad to report to you that we have had another progressive year. The results may not be spectacular, but they do reflect a steady trend in our own industry against an uncertain general background in our operating territories. The reasons for that uncertainty are well known.

In Kenya the representatives of our staple agricultural industry are seeking, so far without success, guarantees of validity and continuity of title to their properties, or alternatively, guarantees of adequate ultimate compensation in the event of dispossession. Such guarantees are vital if the country's economy is to be maintained and developed. In their absence farm development is almost at a standstill, while the repercussions in banking, industry and general trading are disturbing. An enormous potential for development still exists as soon as confidence can be re-created by those who are being given an increasing measure of political power.

Importance of Confidence

Confidence is certainly not enhanced when irresponsible leaders of emergent political parties threaten future repudiation, even of Government loans. Our own industry is probably unlikely to be seriously affected in the immediate future, as the previous momentum would take some time to run down, but over the next year or two there may well be some slackening in our rate of increase. Costs must undoubtedly increase as progressive steps are taken to cover inducements to our key operating staff and to ensure their future security in retirement.

In Tanganyika we appear to be moving politically towards what I believe will be the benevolent dictatorship of a single party, the leaders of which have already given verbally those guarantees which are lacking in Kenya. The new Government appears to be creating those conditions of stability and certainty under which our industry, in common with all others, can look forward to a period of steady development.

In spite of the uncertain political background during 1960 the principal plantation crops of Kenya—coffee, tea and sisal—increased in volume by over 10 per cent. in each case and also in value, except for a minimum reduction in the case of coffee caused by an £80 per ton reduction in the average price obtained. Pyrethrum showed a 75 per cent. increase in production and a 50 per cent. increase in value, and seems likely soon to match the export value of the three major crops. Sugar, which is of particular interest to us for irrigation power in our West Kenya development, also improved.

In Nairobi the City Council approved new building

plans to the estimated value of £5,224,234, an unexpectedly small reduction under the circumstances prevailing on £6,459,258 for 1959, although a sharp decline has taken place in the early months of 1961. On the contrary, Dar es Salaam showed an increase in the development of business property.

Growth of Sales

Turning to our own affairs during the year under review, sales to consumers in Kenya advanced by 13.49 per cent. to 335.7 million kWh., while internal sales by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, amounted to 111.3 million, an increase of 9.01 per cent. over the 102.1 million in 1959. Gross electricity revenue for the group was £4.81 million, compared with £4.37 million in the previous year.

The great expansion in the city of Nairobi and its environs in recent years has been closely followed by a corresponding increase in our business, and naturally in the Nairobi branch administration. We built Electricity House in 1939 and extended it in 1951 to accommodate both the head office and the Nairobi branch, but during the past few years it has been increasingly evident that more room was needed to carry on our business efficiently. Members will be interested to learn that we were able to secure the additional accommodation we required in the new Shell & B.P. House in Coronation Avenue, to which your head office was moved in December last, and the re-organization necessary to effect this has been carried out during the year.

Board of Directors

To fill a vacancy on the board caused by the retirement of Mr. W. C. Hunter, C.B.E., some time ago, we were fortunate to secure in the course of the year the services of Mr. John C. Mundy, C.M.G. Mr. Mundy had a long and distinguished career in the service of the East African Governments as Commissioner for Income Tax and later Finance Member of the East African High Commission. His appointment falls due for confirmation.

Many matters involving liaison with our London colleagues have arisen during the year, and these have been facilitated by two visits to East Africa by Mr. Donald C. Brook, of the London Board, and a subsequent visit to London by myself and Mr. V. A. Maddison, C.M.G.

The increased net revenue at £1,118,722, compared with £975,062 in 1959, continues the favourable trend of the past few years.

From the company's balance sheet you will see that the authorized and issued capital have been modified, firstly by the issue to the Government of Kenya of £50,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares and of £150,000 ordinary shares in satisfaction of the purchase of the fixed assets of the Nyeri undertaking, and secondly by the issue of £129,129 ordinary shares against

£167,700 convertible debenture stock tendered for conversion. These issues were converted into stock.

Under capital reserves the share premium account is augmented by £45,508 as a result of the debenture stock conversion. As members will recollect, redemption of the debenture stock 1960-69 began after June 30, 1960, and accordingly the company has purchased in the market £100,000 of this stock, which has been duly cancelled during the year. This transaction has been reflected in the creation of the debenture redemption account which now stands at £100,000.

The Hale Hydro Electric Project to which I refer later, requires considerable borrowing by our Tanganyika subsidiary, and the permission of our 5% debenture stockholders accordingly is necessary. With the concurrence of the trustees, a meeting of these stockholders has been called at which it will be proposed that the company will redeem by purchase or drawing £200,000 nominal per annum of the outstanding debenture stock. It is not anticipated that this undertaking, unless unforeseen setbacks occur, should affect our distributable surplus, although in the early years it may curtail the cash available for local developments.

Accounts

Turning to the revenue reserves, we have allocated the sum of £50,000 to the development reserve, which should now give adequate cover against certain contingent commitments on hydro-electric investigations. General reserve has received a contribution of £150,000, and the balance carried forward on revenue account has increased from £330,867 previously to £374,049 at the end of the year under review.

Full provision has been made for taxation up to the date of the accounts, and £87,972 has been added to the reserve for future taxation. This reserve, which now stands at £573,679, has been built up over the years largely due to wear and tear and initial allowances which have extinguished our income tax liabilities, and it is probable in the near future that a certain proportion of the figure will be brought back into the appropriation account. Sundry creditors again reflect an increase in consumers' deposits.

On the assets side of the balance-sheet, land, buildings and plant showed a net increase of £306,568 after full allowance has been made for depreciation to date. The increase in motor vehicles, furniture and ancillary items is caused principally by the cost of additional machines for the increasing mechanism of our accounts. Here again adequate depreciation has been provided.

The increase of £38,271 in advances to subsidiary companies covers an addition of £8,330 to the Tanganyika Company and £29,941 for the acquisition of further land and buildings by Power Properties, Limited, for the housing of our staff. Stores show an increase of £94,147 following the increased demand on our installations. The debtor position, which is under constant scrutiny, is satisfactory. The excess of current assets £2,720,633 over current liabilities £782,575 is £1,938,058, and compares with the corresponding figure £1,736,782 last year, an increase of £201,276.

The revenue account shows that our total income from our business in Kenya and Tanganyika, together with income from investments and deposits, has increased to £1,884,546. On the debit side, an increase is shown in administration and general expenses from £108,656 last year to £150,126 during the year under review. This apparently substantial increase is due to the transfer of expenditure, previously charged in the Nairobi branch, to head office following the re-organization to which I referred above.

After providing for depreciation, audit fees, preliminary and development expenses and debenture stock interest, the net revenue for the year carried down is

£1,118,722, an increase of £143,660 over the surplus for the previous year.

The surplus of £1,118,722 brought down has been appropriated as to £82,278 representing mainly our East African tax liability on the gross amount of the subsidiary company dividend, £150,000 to general reserve, £50,000 to development reserve, and £5,000 to bad debt reserve, while £81,201 represents the purchase of £100,000 of our debenture stock for redemption which I have already mentioned. The increase in preference stock dividend is that paid on the additional stock issued for Nyeri.

In December an interim dividend of 4 per cent was declared on the ordinary stock, the increase of 1 per cent, over last year being intended by your directors to equalize to some extent the two annual payments. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent on the ordinary stock, requiring £364,485 (making 10 per cent for the year) and leaving a balance to be carried forward to the next account of £374,049, against £330,867 brought in.

The consolidated balance-sheet and profit and loss account which is appended calls for little comment other than that the balance-sheet emphasizes the strong liquid position of the group.

I referred last year to the depressing effect of political influences on our stock values. There has been little improvement in the market price during the year, and until political confidence is restored it seems that the price will fail to reflect either the intrinsic asset value or the earning ability of our stock.

Current Construction and Future Development

Satisfactory progress was made by our contractors with the foundation and building work for the extension to our steam turbine station at Kipevu, Mombasa, where the additional 5 M.W. set is expected to commission in August this year and the further additional 12.5 M.W. in July of 1967. Orders were placed for a 500-kilowatt water turbine extension at Nyeri.

Arrangements are well forward for the supply of electricity required at the projected oil refinery at Mombasa, which will give a substantial increase to our load, and it now seems probable that two new textile factories may require supply in 1967.

Development of our distribution system in the Nandi Hills tea areas of Kenya continued, and a new 33 kV. transmission line from Nakuru to Thomson's Falls with local distribution at the latter town was almost completed in December and has since been commissioned. In all, some 170 miles of line of various classes were added to the Kenya systems during the year.

It is hoped that our 33 kV. transmission system will be extended to the townships of Molo and Elburgon.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

December 31, 1960

Issued Preference Stock	£ 2,150,000
Issued Ordinary Stock	£ 6,074,755
Issued Debenture Stock	£ 2,048,900
	£16,273,655
Capital Reserves	£ 1,786,503
Revenue Reserves	£ 1,826,305
Cash	£ 1,151,733

ORDINARY DIVIDENDS

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
7½%	8%	8%	10%	10%

Some dozen additional township and rural developments have been planned, but will have to await more settled times for development.

From the commercial angle, tea has been mentioned as an improving prospect, whilst in the coffee areas there is a steady increase in off-peak water pumping for irrigation; 5.5 million units were sold for this purpose in 1960 compared with 3.3 million in 1959. The commercial department handled 257 development schemes requiring capital expenditure of £262,398, many of them in the rural areas, while the parallel operations of the sales department were concentrated on sales of cooking and other domestic equipment in the high density residential areas.

Our senior demonstrator, Miss Elizabeth Giles, has continued successfully with the training of Asian and African demonstrators. The services of this section have continued to be in demand in Nairobi and the smaller branches, and successful demonstrations of electrical appliances used in the home are much appreciated by all the users with whom we deal. A new low-priced cooker has been specially designed for the East African market and developed by The General Electric Company, Limited, enabling traditional Asian methods of cooking to be employed in addition to the normal facilities.

Kenya Power Company - Bulk Supply

The supply arrangements between the company and the Kenya Power Company operated satisfactorily during the year; bulk supply from Tororo suffered no major interruptions, and at 22 M.W. of maximum demand provided 149 million kWh at our supply points, whilst 113 million kWh were purchased from the hydro-electric stations of that company near Nairobi.

Seven Forks Hydro-Electric Project

Little progress has been made regarding finance for the Seven Forks project during the year although discussions are still continuing. This, unfortunately, will cause some delay in the commencement of the scheme, which we had hoped would have been put in hand this year. Meantime, however, further investigations of the reservoir site and the Kindaruma stage of the development have taken place and valuable information obtained.

The Government of Kenya commissioned an independent report on the cost of the project by Messrs. Merz & McLellan with whom were associated Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton. The report was submitted to Government in September, 1960, and it is gratifying that generally the estimates of cost by our engineers, Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, were confirmed, and that the reporting engineers stated additionally that they believed the scheme to be technically sound.

TANGANYIKA

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited ("Tanesco"), our principal subsidiary, had a satisfactory year and achieved a gross operating surplus of £664,072, compared with £616,281 in the previous year. Gross revenue from electricity sales rose by £64,449 to £1,312,011. An increase in operating costs of approximately £17,000 was due almost entirely to the higher costs incurred in salaries and wages, particularly the latter. Dar es Salaam and Tanga, the principal branches, together produced over 67 per cent. of the total revenue, although the remaining twelve smaller branches also showed encouraging progress.

Current Developments

In Dar es Salaam industrial development is accelerating. During the year we connected a cement packing

plant and a large footwear factory. By the end of the year the £1,000,000 East African Tobacco Company's factory was commissioned, and a large textile weaving mill was under construction due for completion by August, 1961.

To meet these additional demands and the general increase in business, two new oil engine sets of 2.95 M.W. each are being provided at Kurasini power station. Arrangements were complete by the end of the year to receive these sets early in 1961. In addition to meeting immediate requirements the new plant will be of value as standby to the projected transmission line from the Hale hydro electric station.

The 33 KV interconnector between Moshi and Arusha continues to give invaluable service in augmenting, from the Arusha oil engine station, the ability of the small existing hydro-electric plant at Moshi to meet increasing demands. Industrial development at Arusha has necessitated the provision of additional oil engine generating plant in order to meet the local and Moshi requirements.

In the Usumburu tea areas of Tanga Province a further two factories were in the process of being completed towards the end of the year. Electricity sales to the steel industry in Tanga Province showed a slight increase, following the trend of the previous two or three years.

Future Development

At Mbeya and Iringa, in the Southern Highlands Province, the installation of a coffee curing works and a pyrethrum extract plant are under active consideration.

Load prospects in Dar es Salaam are encouraging, preliminary inquiries having been received for power supplies to a cement factory and for an oil refinery. The Tanganyika Government is doing everything to encourage the development of secondary industry in and around Dar es Salaam, where a large urban labour force exists.

The Hale Hydro-Electric Project

The Hale development by Tanesco of 21 M.W. on the Pangani River, with its associated transmission to Dar es Salaam and extended distribution in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika, is estimated to cost £5.95m. The prolonged negotiations about the volume of water required for an output of 21 M.W. have resulted in agreement for the use of up to 700 cusecs at Hale when it is available, and an ordinance authorizing this has recently been passed by the National Assembly.

Accordingly, arrangements have been made since the close of the year with the Tanganyika Government and with the Colonial Development Corporation whereunder they will lend Shs. 35,000,000 (£1.75m.) and £3,000,000 respectively towards the financing of the project. The balance required (namely £300,000) to develop the extended distribution arrangements necessary to connect the many potential consumers in the new areas opened up by the new transmission lines will be provided by Tanesco. The loans will be secured by a first specific charge on the company's existing freehold and leasehold properties and on the project and a first floating charge on the remainder of the Tanesco assets present and future.

The arrangements agreed in draft provide for repayment of the Colonial Development Corporation loan at par by seventeen equal instalments spread over the period 1969-1983, with the right between 1969 and 1971 of conversion of part of the loan into 750,000 ordinary shares by Tanesco. The loan of £1,750,000 to be advanced by the Tanganyika Government will be converted into ordinary shares at par at the end of

£167,700 convertible debenture stock tendered for conversion. These issues were converted into stock.

Under capital reserves the share premium account is augmented by £45,508 as a result of the final debenture stock conversion. As members will recollect, redemption of the debenture stock 1960-69 began after June 30, 1960, and accordingly the company has purchased in the market £100,000 of this stock, which has been duly cancelled during the year. This transaction has been reflected in the creation of the debenture redemption account, which now stands at £100,000.

The Hale Hydro-Electric Project, to which I refer later, requires considerable borrowing by our Tanganyika subsidiary, and the permission of our 5% debenture stockholders accordingly is necessary. With the concurrence of the trustees, a meeting of these stockholders has been called at which it will be proposed that the company will redeem by purchase or drawing £200,000 nominal per annum of the outstanding debenture stock. It is not anticipated that this undertaking, unless unforeseen setbacks occur, should affect our distributable surplus, although in the early years it may curtail the cash available for local developments.

Accounts

Turning to the revenue reserves, we have allocated the sum of £50,000 to the development reserve, which should now give adequate cover against certain contingent commitments on hydro-electric investigations. General reserve has received a contribution of £150,000, and the balance carried forward on revenue account has increased from £330,867 previously to £374,049 at the end of the year under review.

Full provision has been made for taxation up to the date of the accounts, and £87,972 has been added to the reserve for future taxation. This reserve, which now stands at £573,679, has been built up over the years largely due to wear and tear and initial allowances which have extinguished our income tax liabilities, and it is probable in the near future that a certain proportion of the figure will be brought back into the appropriation account. Sundry creditors again, reflect an increase in consumers' deposits.

On the assets side of the balance-sheet, land, buildings and plant showed a net increase of £306,568 after full allowance has been made for depreciation to date. The increase in motor vehicles, furniture and ancillary items is caused principally by the cost of additional machines for the increasing mechanism of our accounts. Here again adequate depreciation has been provided.

The increase of £38,271 in advances to subsidiary companies covers an addition of £8,330 to the Tanganyika Company and £29,941 for the acquisition of further land and buildings by Power Properties, Limited, for the housing of our staff. Stores show an increase of £94,147 following the increased demand on our installations. The debtor position, which is under constant scrutiny, is satisfactory. The excess of current assets £2,720,633 over current liabilities £782,575 is £1,938,058, and compares with the corresponding figure £1,736,782 last year, an increase of £201,276.

The revenue account shows that our total income from our business in Kenya and Tanganyika, together with income from investments and deposits, has increased to £1,884,546. On the debit side, an increase is shown in administration and general expenses from £108,656 last year to £150,126 during the year under review. This apparently substantial increase is due to the transfer of expenditure, previously charged in the Nairobi branch, to head office following the re-organization to which I referred above.

After providing for depreciation, audit fees, preliminary and development expenses and debenture stock interest, the net revenue for the year carried down is

£1,118,722, an increase of £143,660 over the surplus for the previous year.

The surplus of £1,118,722 brought down has been appropriated as to £82,278 representing mainly our East African tax liability on the gross amount of the subsidiary company dividend, £150,000 to general reserve, £50,000 to development reserve, and £5,000 to bad debts reserve, while £81,204 represents the purchase of £100,000 of our debenture stock for redemption which I have already mentioned. The increase in preference stock dividend is that paid on the additional stock issued for Nyeri.

In December an interim dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the ordinary stock, the increase of 1 per cent. over last year being intended by your directors to equalize to some extent the two annual payments. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary stock, requiring £364,485 (making 10 per cent. for the year) and leaving a balance to be carried forward to the next account of £374,049, against £330,867 brought in.

The consolidated balance-sheet and profit and loss account which is appended calls for little comment other than that the balance-sheet emphasizes the strong liquid position of the group.

I referred last year to the depressing effect of political influences on our stock values. There has been little improvement in the market price during the year, and until political confidence is restored it seems that the price will fail to reflect either the intrinsic asset value or the earning-ability of our stock.

Current Construction and Future Development

Satisfactory progress was made by our contractors, with the foundation and building work for the extension to our steam turbine station at Kipevu, Mombasa, where the additional 5 M.W. set is expected to commission in August this year and the further additional 12.5 M.W. in July of 1962. Orders were placed for a 500-kilowatt water turbine extension at Nyeri.

Arrangements are well forward for the supply of electricity required at the projected oil refinery at Mombasa, which will give a substantial increase to our load, and it now seems probable that two new textile factories may require supply in 1962.

Development of our distribution system in the Nandi Hills tea areas of Kenya continued, and a new 33 KV transmission line from Nakuru to Thomson Falls with local distribution at the latter town was almost completed in December and has since been commissioned. In all, some 170 miles of line of various classes were added to the Kenya systems during the year.

It is hoped that our 33 KV. transmission system will be extended to the townships of Molo and Elburgon.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

December 31, 1960

Issued Preference Stock	£ 2,150,000
Issued Ordinary Stock	£ 6,074,755
Issued Debenture Stock	£ 2,046,900
	<hr/>
	£10,273,655
Capital Reserves	£ 1,786,503
Revenue Reserves	£ 1,826,505
Stocks	£ 1,163,426
Cash	£ 1,151,755

ORDINARY DIVIDENDS

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
7½%	8%	8%	10%	10%

Some dozen additional township and rural developments have been planned, but will have to await more settled times for development.

From the commercial angle, tea has been mentioned as an improving prospect, whilst in the coffee areas there is a steady increase in off-peak water pumping for irrigation; 5.5 million units were sold for this purpose in 1960 compared with 3.3 million in 1959. The commercial department handled 257 development schemes requiring capital expenditure of £262,398, many of them in the rural areas, while the parallel operations of the sales department were concentrated on sales of cooking and other domestic equipment in the high density residential areas.

Our senior demonstrator, Miss Elizabeth Giles, has continued successfully with the training of Asian and African demonstrators. The services of this section have continued to be in demand in Nairobi and the smaller branches, and successful demonstrations of electrical appliances in the home are much appreciated by all the races with whom we deal. A new low-priced cooker has been specially designed for the East African market and developed by The General Electric Company, Limited, enabling traditional Asian methods of cooking to be employed in addition to the normal facilities.

Kenya Power Company—Bulk Supply

The supply arrangements between the company and the Kenya Power Company operated satisfactorily during the year; bulk supply from Tororo suffered no major interruptions, and at 22 M.W. of maximum demand provided 149 million kWh. at our supply points whilst 113 million kWh. were purchased from the hydro-electric stations of that company near Nairobi.

Seven Forks Hydro-Electric Project

Little progress has been made regarding finance for the Seven Forks project during the year although discussions are still continuing. This unfortunately, will cause some delay in the commencement of the scheme, which we had hoped would have been put in hand this year. Meantime, however, further investigations of the reservoir site and the Kindaruma stage of the development have taken place and valuable information obtained.

The Government of Kenya commissioned an independent report on the cost of the project by Messrs. Merz & McLellan with whom were associated Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton. The report was submitted to Government in September, 1960, and it is gratifying that generally the estimates of cost by our engineers, Baffour, Beatty & Company, Limited, were confirmed, and that the reporting engineers stated additionally that they believed the scheme to be technically sound.

TANGANYIKA

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited ("Tanesco"), our principal subsidiary, had a satisfactory year and achieved a gross operating surplus of £664,072, compared with £616,281 in the previous year. Gross revenue from electricity sales rose by £64,449 to £1,312,011. An increase in operating costs of approximately £17,000 was due almost entirely to the higher costs incurred in salaries and wages, particularly the latter. Dar es Salaam and Tanga, the principal branches, together produced over 67 per cent. of the total revenue, although the remaining twelve smaller branches also showed encouraging progress.

Current Developments

In Dar es Salaam industrial development is accelerating. During the year we connected a cement packing

plant and a large footwear factory. By the end of the year the £1,000,000 East African Tobacco Company's factory was commissioned, and a large textile weaving mill was under construction due for completion by August, 1961.

To meet these additional demands and the general increase in business, two new oil engine sets of 2.95 M.W. each are being provided at Kurasini power station. Arrangements were complete by the end of the year to receive these sets early in 1961. In addition to meeting immediate requirements the new plant will be of value as standby to the projected transmission line from the Hale hydro-electric station.

The 33 kV. interconnector between Moshi and Arusha continues to give invaluable service in augmenting, from the Arusha oil engine station, the ability of the small existing hydro-electric plant at Moshi to meet increasing demands. Industrial development at Arusha has necessitated the provision of additional oil engine generating plant in order to meet the local and Moshi requirements.

In the Usumbata tea areas of Tanga Province a further two factories were in the process of being connected towards the end of the year. Electricity sales to the sisal industry in Tanga Province showed a slight increase, following the trend of the previous two or three years.

Future Development

At Mbeya and Iringa, in the Southern Highlands Province, the installation of a coffee curing works and a pyrethrum extract plant are under active consideration.

Lead prospects in Dar es Salaam are encouraging, preliminary inquiries having been received for power supplies to a cement factory and for an oil refinery. The Tanganyika Government is doing everything to encourage the development of secondary industry in and around Dar es Salaam, where a large urban labour force exists.

The Hale Hydro-Electric Project

The Hale development by Tanesco of 21 M.W. on the Pangani River with its associated transmission to Dar es Salaam and extended distribution in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika, is estimated to cost £5,95m. The prolonged negotiations about the volume of water required for an output of 21 M.W. have resulted in agreement for the use of up to 700 cusecs at Hale when it is available, and an ordinance authorizing this has recently been passed by the National Assembly.

Accordingly, arrangements have been made since the close of the year with the Tanganyika Government and with the Colonial Development Corporation wherewith they will lend Shs. 35,000,000 (£1.75m.) and £3,000,000 respectively towards the financing of the project. The balance required (namely £300,000) to develop the extended distribution arrangements necessary to connect the many potential consumers in the new areas opened up by the new transmission lines will be provided by Tanesco. The loans will be secured by a first specific charge on the company's existing freehold and leasehold properties and on the project and a first floating charge on the remainder of the Tanesco assets present and future.

The arrangements agreed in draft provide for repayment of the Colonial Development Corporation loan at par by seventeen equal instalments spread over the period 1969-1985, with the right between 1965 and 1968 of conversion of part of the loan into 750,000 ordinary shares by Tanesco. The loan of £1,750,000 to be advanced by the Tanganyika Government will be converted into ordinary shares at par at the end of

1965 and interest on the loan and dividends on stock of your company held by the Tanganyika Government will until such conversion also be satisfied in shares.

After allowing for its existing holding the Government may have some £2½m. of the equity of Tanesco at the end of 1965, and should the Colonial Development Corporation convert a part of their loan into 750,000 ordinary shares, Tanesco in that event would cease to be one of our subsidiaries although we retain the largest individual holding.

Your directors are satisfied that the safeguards to be embodied in the agreement and supplemented by correspondence, together with the good will of our new partners in this enterprise, should ensure that the value of your company's investment is maintained. The only alternative to the arrangements we have made, at a time when normal finance for East Africa is impossible of achievement, would have been a slowing down of development in our licensed areas which might have jeopardized our licence and led to a heavy depreciation of our interests in our Tanganyika undertaking.

The board, therefore, records its appreciation of the action of the Government of Tanganyika in providing finance amounting to £1.75 million for the Hale project at this juncture and also for subscribing for 250,000 ordinary shares of 20s. each at par towards the additional plant required for the Kurasin power station during and after construction of the Hale project.

It is our belief that this act of faith in the future of Tanganyika by the newly-elected independent Government is one of great significance, which should go far towards restoring the confidence of investors in the Territory. The money so made available by the Government will be approximately the amount to be spent in Tanganyika on labour and other local expenditures, and, apart from its importance in assisting electrical development, will be of direct benefit to the economy of the country. We ourselves are much encouraged by this friendly help, and shall do all we can to further the rapid expansion of our Tanganyika business, on which the general development of that country so much depends.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

The early months of the current year, both in Kenya and in Tanganyika, brought severe drought conditions, causing reduced hydro-electric output which entailed some additional thermal generation in Kenya. Notwithstanding this, due to the diversity of our business and of the areas of supply, the demand has been well maintained in the early months of the year. Although it is too early to be definite, the indications are that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, we should show results similar to those of 1960.

Staff Training: Company's School

In common with most established undertakings in these territories, we are conscious of our obligation to ensure that our local people are given an increasing part to play in the more responsible tasks in our business. In previous years I have described the modest beginning of our training scheme and school. We have now reached the stage where a substantial step forward is justified, and we have accordingly acquired additional land adjacent to the company's Nairobi sports ground on which a new training school is in course of erection.

The class rooms will permit of a daily attendance of some 110 students, embracing eight study groups, while dormitory accommodation for eighty residents, recreation rooms, kitchens and supervisory staff quarters are being provided on an adequate scale. Qualified instruc-

tors will be in charge of the school, and the curriculum will embrace technical studies and practical work.

It is intended in the initial stages that this school should train personnel for the Tanganyika company as well as those for the Kenya undertakings. The capital cost of the first stage is estimated at £45,000, although the scheme can be readily doubled at less cost per capita.

We look forward to the increasing co-operation of our friends in the Electric Power Operators' Union in this development. Many of them are critical of the speed of advance, but gradually they are beginning to appreciate that the skills necessary in our industry cannot be acquired overnight or from a text-book, and that those who are to be responsible for the safety of their fellow workers and of the general public must undergo an extended period of technical training and practical experience.

The board of the company is not prepared to release untrained personnel on what might well prove to be lethal exercises, yet at the same time it is fully prepared to reward adequately merit when achieved. Accordingly the new school will be there, later in the current year, to provide the opportunity.

"Higher Training" Bursary.—In order to supplement our higher technical staff, we have commenced a bursary scheme to assist in sending suitable candidates to universities in the United Kingdom. Naturally, candidates must have reached a high standard of character and secondary education.

STAFF

Under rapidly changing and disturbing conditions our joint managers, Mr. W. E. Rollo, M.INST.C.E., and Mr. G. C. Reed, M.N.E., F.C.A., have enjoyed the loyal and sustained service of the whole of the staff, and to all of them I would extend the thanks of the board and of the members of the company. We owe an equal debt of thanks to Mr. D. J. Stringer and his colleagues in the Tanganyika company. Finally, I would again express to Mr. H. C. Trenoweth, our London secretary, and his staff our appreciation for co-operation and efficiency in the handling of our business in London.

Debenture Holders' Meeting

The chairman reported that the meeting of the 5% debenture stockholders of the company, to which he had referred in his statement, was held on September 1, 1961, when the extraordinary resolution was passed removing the restriction on borrowing by the Tanganyika subsidiary on consideration of the redemption by the company of £200,000 of nominal value of the stock in the year ending June 30, 1962, and annually thereafter, and provided that no further amount of the 5% debenture stock 1960-69 shall be issued above the amount now outstanding.

DIRECTORS

- A. J. Don Small, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.
(Chairman and Managing Director)
C. B. W. Anderson.
A. A. Lawrie.
V. A. Maddison, C.M.G.
J. C. Mundy, C.M.G.
I. S. Smith, M.I.E.E.
C. M. Taylor, C.B.E., M.C.

LONDON DIRECTORS

- Sir Andrew M. McTaggart (Chairman)
Donald C. Brook, F.C.A.
Sir John Huggins, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Sir Robert Renwick, Bt., K.B.E.

Company Report

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 6 in London.

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

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

Last year I made a cautious forecast that the operating results for 1960 might show some improvement over 1959. I am glad to report that this has proved to be the case.

Operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1960, amounted to £1,193,793, compared with £1,107,990 in the previous year—an increase of £85,803, or 7.7 per cent. Expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £897,562 (75.19 per cent. of the gross receipts), compared with £824,311 (74.40 per cent.) for the previous year—an increase of £73,251. Therefore net receipts amounted to £296,231, compared with £283,679 in 1959—an increase of £12,552, or 4.4 per cent.

After meeting the service of the 3½ per cent. first debenture stock there was a balance of £177,550 on revenue account, which was sufficient to enable us to transfer £42,550 to the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, and again pay the full interest of £75,000 on the £1,500,000 of 5 per cent. income debenture stock.

Interest on the income bonds is payable only out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and £21,695 was applied for this purpose. The accrued liability under the trust deed securing the income bonds was £345,936 at December 31, 1960, representing an increase of £2,267 as compared with the previous year.

Goods Traffic Record

The amount provided for the renewal of fixed assets was £86,526, compared with £84,919 in 1959. The small sum of £162 has been transferred to provision for accidents in order to maintain this provision at £50,000. The general reserve has been increased to £204,780 as a result of transferring the sum of £31,394 from the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets. The amount transferred represents the element of increased cost in the expenditure incurred during the year ended December 31, 1960 in replacing certain of our fixed assets.

The volume of goods traffic carried in 1960 amounted to the record figure of 895,785 tons, compared with 789,194 tons in 1959, an increase of 106,591 tons or 13 per cent. This record tonnage compares with the previous highest figure of 845,695 tons carried in 1957. Goods revenue increased from £968,937 to £1,056,976, an increase of £88,039, or 9 per cent.

The number of passengers carried during the year fell by 4,358 to 181,100, and revenue from this source decreased slightly to £108,068.

During November, 1960, the majority of the African staff on Nyasaland Railways went on strike for approximately 16 days. We were not directly affected by the strike, but it did result in the cancellation of certain passenger trains, which had an adverse effect on our passenger receipts. Freight tonnages were hardly affected owing to the extraordinary efforts of loyal staff, Europeans, Asians and some Africans, who worked long hours at unfamiliar tasks to keep essential traffic

moving. I feel it is opportune for me to express our lively appreciation of the magnificent way in which the general manager and staff of Nyasaland Railways responded to the challenge.

I have mentioned before that the growth in the volume of traffic in recent years has not been accompanied by financial results sufficiently alluring to enable us to raise fresh capital for development on the open market, but we continue to do all we can to expand and improve our service from our own financial resources, and at present we are in the process of taking delivery of 25 covered bogie wagons and have placed orders for a further six fuel tank wagons.

During 1960, meetings were held with the Mozambique Director of Civil Administration and with the Railway and Port Employees' Syndicate in connexion with a new collective labour agreement governing the conditions of service of employees on our railway. This agreement was signed in Beira in April of this year. It will inevitably give rise to some increase in our operating costs.

Freight Rates

As you know, our line was opened to traffic in 1921, and the level of rates then established remained unchanged until 1953, when, as result of the enormous increase in costs which occurred in the post-war years, we were authorized to apply a general increase, but of 12½ per cent. only. It was obvious that this small increase was totally inadequate to meet our needs, and it was hoped that the growth in the volume of traffic would in time make up for the deficiency. Since then, however, although traffics have grown substantially and our gross operating receipts have increased by about 75 per cent., our operating expenditure has increased at almost the same rate.

Payment in full of the interest on our income debenture became possible, for the first time, only in 1956, and the amounts that we have been able to set aside for essential development have been very small, despite the fact that no dividend on the share capital has yet been paid.

With such a slender margin between revenue and expenditure, we lack the capacity to meet material increases in costs and when in June, 1960, we had to grant a substantial increase in salaries and African wages, we had no alternative but to apply for an *ad hoc* general increase in our rates. This was approved and was applied at the beginning of the current year.

Last year I referred to the question of the division of the revenue from traffics which we handle jointly with Nyasaland Railways, Limited, and The Central Africa Railway Company, Limited. In this connexion an investigation into the rates and fares structure of all three railways has been carried out by a rating expert and his recommendation for its revision are now being considered.

Our relations with Government and officers of Government continue to be excellent, and it gives me great pleasure to record once again our appreciation of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as always, the duties of the Fiscal are carried out.

In conclusion, I would like to record our high appreciation of the manner in which the general manager, Mr. Stevens, and his staff in Africa have met the demands which have been made upon them.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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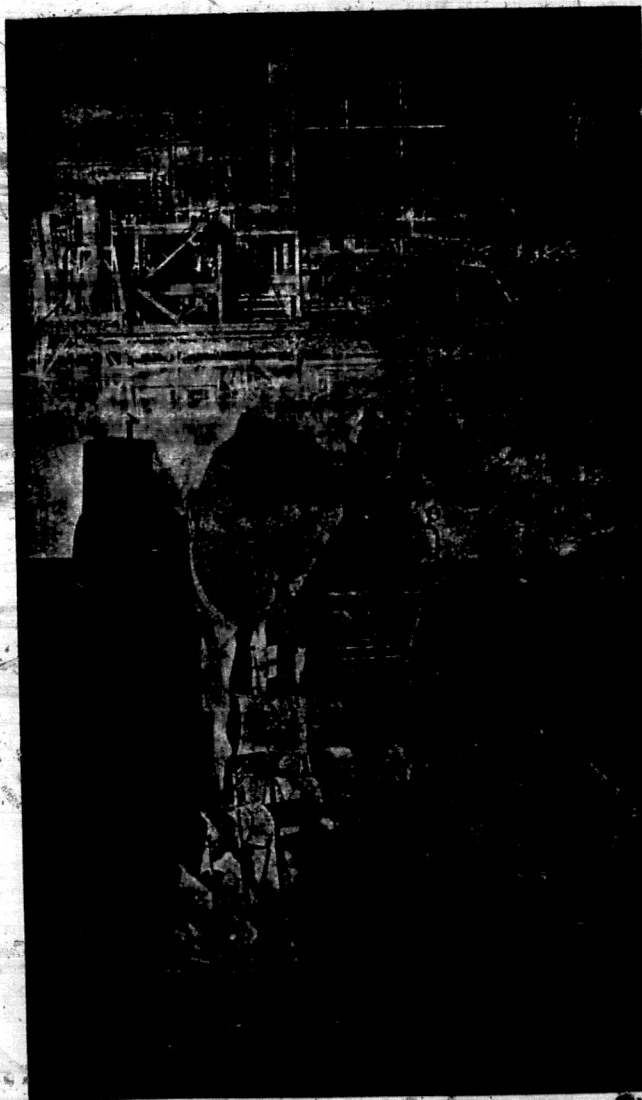
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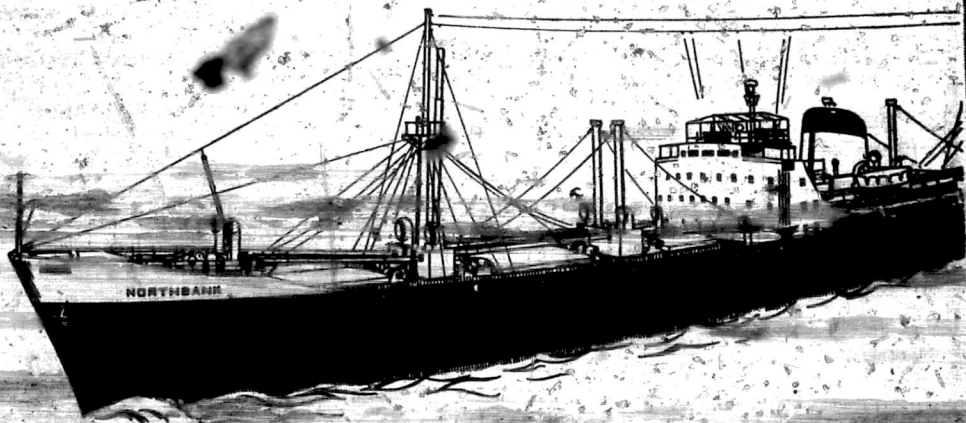


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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
"Disgraceful" U.N. Technique Denounced	71	Uganda Constitutional Conference	78
The Battle In Katanga	72	Politicians Denounce U.N. "Treachery"	80
Press Comment on Katanga	73	Dr. Linnér's Explanation	84
Sir Roy's Lost Confidence In Britain	74	Letter to the Editor	85
Personalia	76	Commonwealth Commonwealth Market Fears	86

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OBJECTIVE JUDGMENT about African affairs has been abandoned by the Government of the Western world and is, of course, not to be expected from those of the Iron Curtain countries. The latest proof of this shameful situation is provided by what has happened in the past eight days in Katanga. If the Communists had suddenly flown troops into that peaceful province of the Congo, occupied strategic points, and then shot their way into the radio station, post office, and other buildings, there would, quite rightly, have been howls of execration; but when precisely those actions were taken on Wednesday of last week by the military forces of the United Nations not one Prime Minister in Europe or America made immediate protest. Ignoble silence was their common expedient. Yet all their countries were directly concerned with the outrage cynically committed by U.N.O. There was not even the excuse that the act of war—for it was nothing less—could not have been foreseen. So brazen had been the activities of the United Nations in the Congo during the previous fortnight that day after day pointed more clearly to the probability of an armed clash as a direct result of the folly of men to whom authority had been recklessly deputed despite the fact that they knew nothing about Africa and had no more competence or aptitude for the job thrust upon them than we should have to bring order out of chaos in China.

Only one Prime Minister anywhere, Sir Roy Welensky, gave emphatic public warning of the imminent risk that Central Africa might be set ablaze. There can be no doubt that he had previously made strong representations to the United Kingdom Government, which, with its now customary apathy, disregarded

the urgency of the matter and failed to notify the United Nations Secretariat that Britain would have no part in the projected assault. Because that course was not taken, this country must share the blame—and in especial degree, because war in Katanga must inevitably imperil the neighbouring British State of Northern Rhodesia, in whose defence the Government of the Federation has had to deploy troops, and the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. Had the United Kingdom Government told the United Nations that if any attack were made on Katanga it would forthwith cease all contributions to its activities in the Congo, the war-mongers in that organization for peace would have been restrained, negotiations with President Tshombe would not have been interrupted by inexcusable violence, and Rhodesians would not have had thrust upon them the duty of guarding their frontier against a dire threat. Since the cost of such defensive measures results from the culpable negligence of so-called leaders in the United Kingdom, it is unfair that the burden should be left to taxpayers in the Federation—who have had to pay dearly in the past two years for the follies of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod.

Last week-end there seemed a real prospect that the United Nations might quickly cease its attacks upon Katanga, for Mr. Hammarskjöld, recognizing the false position into which

Tragic Death of Mr. Hammarskjöld. his organization under his charge had precipitated itself, expressed his willingness to discuss cease-fire arrangements with President Tshombe—who, distrusting the good faith of the Leopoldville politicians, preferred that the meeting should be held in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. It is tragic that Mr. Hammarskjöld and his party should have died in the early hours of Monday in an aircraft crash within a few miles of that Copperbelt

town. As these words go to press the cause of the catastrophe is unknown; but it seems possible that a bomb may have been thrust into the airliner in Leopoldville by someone anxious that chaos should continue in Katanga. It is greatly to be hoped that that will not be so, for no interest except that of the Communists could be served by further bloodshed. So faulty is the structure of the United Nations, however, that the authority reposed in the Secretary-General does not descend automatically upon a successor, and there may be vacillation and weakness at the very moment when decision and firmness are needed to admit the blunders of U.N.O. and re-establish Tshombe and his colleagues as the rightful Government of the most prosperous and promising province of the Congo to which, when that great country's major problems are seriously tackled, Katanga has been and still is ready to make its fair contribution.

President Tshombe is not opposed to a loose Federation of the Congo. Very understandably, he will not submit to dictation from other African politicians a thousand miles away who know and care

The Best Memorial. nothing of the problems of his State but love its wealth.

J.M. Government, which has been so busy distributing independence to small and often non-viable States in Africa, ought to sympathize with the aspirations and determination of Katanga, which asks for no more than Sierra Leone, for example, has just been granted. This very week the Colonial Secretary is presiding over a conference which seeks to provide Uganda with independence within a year or two, as part of an East African Federation. Has Katanga not an equal right to independence within a Greater Congo? Of course she has. Military action for political purposes by the United Nations against Katanga was wholly wrong, and the best memorial to Mr. Hammarskjöld, who died while discharging his duty to restore peace, would be to deal fairly with Katanga immediately.

VIOLENCE, organized and widespread in Northern Rhodesia, and open threats of still more violence, have, as usual, caused Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod to set about appeasing the promoters of the turmoil. That, in plain terms, is the meaning of the **Capitulation To Violence.** statement issued last Thursday by H.M. Government. It reopens a controversy which everyone understood to have been settled by the publication of the White

Paper on June 26 and Mr. Macleod's statement in Parliament on that date. Three days later this journal published a three-column record of the Parliamentary exchanges, and in that long report there was not a word from either side of the House to suggest that the decisions reached by the Cabinet were other than final. They were equally certainly so regarded in the Federal Parliament and the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues, though far from satisfied, accepted the compromise as a "settlement" and as "final". Now they find their faith in the Macmillan-Macleod régime once more betrayed. Small wonder that Sir Roy should have expressed his disgust in forthright terms, and that prominent Tory peers should be bitterly critical. With a few, a very few, honorable exceptions, Conservative M.P.s. are too subservient to demonstrate public what many of them revile in private. Another British pledge has been cynically broken—and with a forceful innumeration from a Press which is more actively lobbied by a few key Ministers than ever before in at least the past forty years.

Statements Worth Noting

"Mr. John Stonehouse ranks as a very unimportant member of the Labour Party"—Mr. Robert Mellish, a fellow Socialist M.P., during a visit to the Federation.

"Three items account for roughly 44% of Southern Rhodesia's total revenue. Service of loans takes £2.56m.; the British South Africa Police £3.4m. and Native education £3.92m."—Dr. Alim Fatah, of Southern Rhodesia.

"The Governments in Africa which receive assistance from other Governments are those of countries with an African racist dictatorship or in which there has been African racist chaos"—Dr. M. I. Hirsch, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

"Kenya does not wait one person with 10 university degrees, but 10 people each with one degree"—Mr. Ronald Ngala, Minister for Education and Leader of Government Business in Kenya, on bidding farewell to 70 Kenya students leaving for the United Kingdom.

"I shall be surprised if coffee, tea and pyrethrum do not achieve production records for Kenya in 1961, and if sisal, particularly if the African potential is soundly developed, is not in the next four years as big a growth industry as in the past four, in which production has gone up from 39,636 to 62,620 tons. Last year African producers contributed 4,500 tons."—Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

"The Tanganyikan achievement is the most important single occurrence in post-war Africa. It proves the possibility of three racial communities learning a common loyalty to a single nation, above their immediate communal interests, and discovering that their individual freedom and the welfare of their communities are best served through this united purpose. This lesson directly challenges the black and white racialisms of the continent and by its obvious success is fast undermining them."—Mr. John Hatch, in a Fabian pamphlet.

U.N.O.'s "Cynical Abuse of Authority" in Katanga

Sir Roy Welensky's Denunciation of "Disgraceful" Technique

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in the Federal Parliament on Wednesday of last week:—

Fighting between United Nations forces and the Katanga gendarmerie broke out this morning in Elisabethville.

I warned this House two weeks ago that what was happening in the Katanga was the illegal and entirely unjustified use of United Nations forces to break the will of the Katanga Government and compel its subjugation. That I was correct in my forecast is borne out by today's events.

At 4 o'clock this morning units of the United Nations forces moved in on Elisabethville and occupied the post office, the radio station, and other key buildings. The attempt was made to arrest the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Munongo, but was unsuccessful. It is reported that the Ministers of Finance and of Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Kasu and Kimba, have been arrested. An attempt was also made to arrest the Minister of Information, Mr. Sautanga. They have apparently failed to arrest President Tshombe, who is believed still to be in hiding.

These United Nations forces attempted to fight, and they were fighting for about one and a half hours. At least 17 members of the gendarmerie were killed. The number may be much higher.

Utterly Irresponsible Action

There is little doubt that this utterly irresponsible action was taken by the United Nations at the request of the Central Congo Government. It is now reported that Mr. O'Brien, the United Nations representative in Elisabethville, has stated that what he has been pleased to call the 'secession' of Katanga is now at an end, that the Katanga has been taken over by the Central Government, and that a representative of that Government will arrive in Elisabethville today to assume control of the administration. I should not be surprised if troops of the Central Government were not also flown in today or tomorrow.

I hope that no one in this House, in the Federation, or indeed in the Western world will underestimate the seriousness of what has been done. Two weeks ago I challenged the actions of the United Nations in using force to arrest the foreign officers of the gendarmerie and gave it as my considered opinion that in doing so the authority given by the Security Council resolutions of February 21 had been grossly exceeded.

But what was done then pales into insignificance when compared with today's events. The Secretary-General has no possible shadow of right to use force to take over the Government of a country, however much members of the United Nations may have disapproved of the actions of the elected Government or the desire of the Government and people of that country to retain their political independence.

Once the United Nations is allowed to become the instrument of international pressure groups, the whole basis of its neutrality is destroyed. Gone too is the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of member countries.

Let other countries take warning. What has happened in Elisabethville today is the law of the jungle, the right of the biggest to impose his will on the smallest. If those countries who still believe in the rule of law, who still pay respect to the dignity of the individual, and who still believe that people have the right to rule themselves in the way they prefer, if these countries through apathy or fear stay silent, then let them look to their own security, because what has been done once can be done again. A Government that is out of step can be made to toe the line. In fact, it can, upon a pretext, be

taken over by the Secretariat of the United Nations. There is never an end to the cynical abuse of authority unless it is withstood.

I use the term 'cynical abuse of authority' deliberately. What could have been more cynical than the treatment meted out to President Tshombe two weeks ago when the United Nations first showed its hand in Elisabethville? He himself stated that he was 'arrested' and released five times that morning; and this has not been denied.

What could have been more cynical than the deliberate use by the United Nations representative of exaggerations and distortions of the truth to spread alarm and despondency among the people of Katanga? I have had it on first-class authority that it was Mr. O'Brien who told the Press 10 days ago that Mr. Tshombe had had a heart attack. In fact, there was, as he knew, no truth in this statement.

Trumped-up Charges

What could have been more cynical than the trumped-up charges that were brought against the Government by Mr. O'Brien using the word of a single, unreliable witness? Charges upon which Mr. Munongo's suspension was demanded; and, upon President Tshombe's refusal to accept the United Nations representative and the Katanga Government were broken off.

What could have been more cynical than the deliberate use made by Mr. O'Brien and his agents of rumour to alarm the Kasai in Elisabethville and cause them to desert their employment and flock needlessly into refugee camps?

What could have been more cynical than the veiled threats which accompanied the United Nations invitation to President Tshombe to visit Leopoldville?

What could have been more cynical than the statement only a day or two ago by the United Nations headquarters that no further steps were contemplated in the Katanga or indeed justified?

Finally, what could have been more cynical than the action taken today by the eve of the visit of Lord Lansdowne, a British Foreign Office Minister, to the Congo to see for himself what the situation was? As is announced today—and was known to the United Nations several days ago—Lord Lansdowne was to visit Leopoldville and Elisabethville, and it is clear inference that he would have endeavoured to bring the two Congo leaders together.

The whole record of the United Nations in the Congo has been a disgraceful example of the technique of the bull-in-the-china-shop. But nothing so disgraceful in the whole history of international organisations has happened as this latest action.

From the first steps taken to strengthen the United Nations forces in the Katanga months ago, there has been a deliberate plan to bring increasing pressure upon the Katanga Government, pressure designed—as I forecast when I last spoke in this House—to achieve the collapse of the Government before the meeting of the General Assembly in a few days' time.

Lack of Morality

So much for the morality—or lack of morality—of what has been done.

We in the Federation, of course, have a more direct interest in the events across our borders. For the moment we must assume that the Katanga Government has collapsed. An area which has previously been peaceful and law-abiding has been disrupted, and the threat of lawlessness and violence, anarchy and chaos has now become a real one. No one man can forecast to what extent the people of the Katanga will accept the situation, or to what extent their leaders will have the will or the authority to resist. But it is not unlikely that guerrilla warfare will break out.

We have no alternative but to prepare for the worst. The boundary cuts across tribal affinities, and, apart from an expected large-scale exodus to the Federation of Europeans and Africans who have given their support and encouragement to President Tshombe's Government, there are certain to be attempts by trouble-makers to cross our borders and stir up trouble in the Federation.

It is not improbable that we in the Federation will over the next few days or weeks face a serious threat to our security, a threat which will have been brought about entirely by the actions of the United Nations.

Common prudence has therefore compelled me to make certain precautionary troop movements.

Many of the refugees will be political, and it will be the Federal Government's policy to give such help as it can to anyone from Katanga who is endangered because of his democratic political beliefs.

Attacks on Katanga by Forces of United Nations

Mr. Hammarskjöld Killed While Flying to Arrange Cease-Fire

MR. DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD, Secretary-General of the United Nations, was killed on Sunday night in an air crash near Ndola while on his way from Leopoldville to that Northern Rhodesian town in order to discuss with President Tshombe arrangements for a cease-fire in Katanga. Talks began on Tuesday with Mr. Mahmoud Khalil instead.

Since the middle of last week much blood had been spilt there as a result of aggressive action by United Nations forces.

Fighting began in the early hours of Wednesday of last week, when Katanga troops holding the post office in Elisabethville seemed to surround the GURKHA soldiers of the U.N. They held the post office against a Gurkha attack until they ran out of ammunition, having meanwhile repelled armoured cars and jeeps which arrived to support the U.N. troops, who then stormed and occupied the building. The Indian commander claimed that one of his men had been killed by machine-gun fire from the nearby Belgian Consulate, where about 20 Belgian gendarmes and Katanga gendarmes were known to be.

By dawn between 20 and 40 people were reported killed, including two U.N. officers. The radio station and other key points had been taken after heavy fighting.

A number of Minikongo were arrested, and searches were made for others. Mr. Munongo was said to have fled to Northern Rhodesia, and President Tshombe was variously reported as being in a secret hideout, as on his way to Rhodesia, and as free in Elisabethville under U.N. protection.

War to Prevent "Civil War"

Dr. C. C. O'Brien, U.N. military representative in Katanga, said that the action, taken at the request of the Central Congo Government, had been launched to prevent civil war between Katanga and Central Government troops, who had planned an invasion. "The secession of Katanga is terminated. Katanga is now a Congolese province directed by the Central Government in Leopoldville," he said.

From Leopoldville Mr. Adoula declared a state of emergency in Katanga, which, he said, proved obstructive. The province was split to the Congo, and the Central Government had an obligation to reconstruct the country within the frontiers applying on June 30 last year, when independence was granted. He had asked the U.N. to take over all essential services.

Mr. Egide Bochely-Davidson, who recently led anti-West demonstrations in Stanleyville and is known to be pro-Communist, was being sent to assume authority as Commissioner of State, and Colonel Meke, a Katanga soldier, would take charge of the Katanga Army, which would be integrated under General Mobutu in the National Congolese Army.

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, alerted the Territorials, ordered troops and armoured cars to the Katanga border, and posted Vampire fighters and Canberra bombers of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force to Ndola. In a scathing speech which is reported in full in other columns he described the seizure of Katanga as a U.N. exercise in the law of the jungle.

The British Ambassador in Leopoldville was instructed to express H.M. Government's deep concern to Mr. Hammarskjöld, and to ask him for explanations and under whose authority action had been taken.

Chaos in Elisabethville

Next day saw chaos in Elisabethville. No shops were open, food supplies were running low, and electricity and water supplies had been cut. The radio station had been completely wrecked, and much of the post office's expensive equipment was useless.

Counter-attacks were launched by Katanga troops under European officers, and local European residents joined them.

Indian U.N. troops were seen by a number of Press correspondents to fire on a clearly-marked Katanga ambulance, wounding the driver as he got out. A similar incident was seen later, when two European nurses and the driver were injured. Thirteen Katanga gendarmes were found shot in the back. An Irish armoured car fired up the almost empty road outside the Leopold II Hotel, narrowly missing a group of European civilians.

Katanga troops, supported by 1,000 Bayeke tribesmen who had been ordered to fight without quarter by their paramount chief, surrounded an Irish garrison at Jadotville, and at the

relief column sent to Jadotville was forced back.

Three Katanga groups were reported to be making for Elisabethville, control of which seemed to be divided with the U.N. on the defensive.

U.N. casualties were estimated at 30, and 150 Katangese troops were said to have been killed. The U.N. military commander, Brigadier Raja, said that the Katangese were stupid and that his men had shot only in self-defence after being fired on.

A former mayor of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Leonard Catchpole, was arrested by the U.N. in Elisabethville and accused of smuggling guns across the border and arranging the infiltration of Rhodesian volunteers to the Katanga forces. A paratrooper, said to be a member of the Belgian *Sureté* was arrested with him. Brigadier Raja said that Mr. Catchpole would be sent by Leopoldville to be dealt with by the Central Government. The British Consul and the British Consul began negotiations for his release; he was freed.

President Tshombe

President Tshombe was found to be still in his villa, guarded by troops. "Do you think I would run away while my soldiers are dying for their country? We will stay. We will stay to the last man for our right to live as a free country. If necessary the last battle will be here in my home and I will be part of it."

He was prepared to negotiate with the U.N. for a cease-fire if they withdrew from the territory. He would not stop attacking his troops and leave them to scold his ally with the Central Government in the own time. "I have lived in my country and my people. I appeal to British, France, America, to all nations which treasure the principles of freedom and the right of a people to self-determination, to bring this terrible thing to an end."

Road-blocks were reported to have been set up by the U.N. on the 130-mile route to Northern Rhodesia. British officials protested to U.N. representatives at their refusal to let three planes leave with women and children for whom accommodation had been arranged in the British territory. Sabena airline was also refused permission to take out its pilots' wives. One woman said that five South Africans in plain clothes had been shot.

Sir Roy Welensky denied in the Federal Assembly that a defence treaty had been signed with the Katanga Government or that there was to be a combined effort to oust the U.N. He stated that he would offer President Tshombe refuge if he managed to reach the Federation. No trains were running between Northern Rhodesia and Katanga because the U.N. had refused the crews permission to proceed. That very few refugees had got to the border was explained by the erection of road-blocks.

U.N.I.P. Opposes Tshombe

Mr. Kaunda's U.N.I.P. party decided to offer volunteers to help the Congo Central Government crush the opposition in Katanga.

The Belgian Government, which had been able to make contact with its Elisabethville consulate emphatically denied that shots had been fired at U.N. soldiers from the consulate building. Mr. Hammarskjöld was asked for an immediate explanation of the allegation, which included an assertion that a U.N. soldier had been killed in that way.

On Friday a lone jet fighter said to be flown by a Rhodesian strafed Elisabethville airport with rocket fire, hitting a couple of U.N. aircraft, and attacked the Irish garrison at Jadotville. It also dropped bombs, one on a refugee camp and one near Mr. O'Brien's home. The airport had to be closed, and that meant the suspension of a plan to bring in U.N. reinforcements.

A second attempt by a Gurkha group to relieve Jadotville was repulsed, and at the Kamina base Katanga gendarmes moved in with two armoured cars and heavy mortar fire against about 350 Swedes and Irishmen, who were reported to have retreated from the outlying open areas of the base.

Over the week-end there were almost hourly reports on the plight of the 150-strong Irish garrison at Jadotville—that they had surrendered after heavy losses; that a cease-fire had been agreed after the Katanga soldiers mutinied against their European officers; that only five U.N. men had been wounded. On Monday morning it became known that the Irish had been overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers after a week of desperate fighting, and had surrendered. The British Consul in Elisabethville said there had been a cease-fire but not a mutiny.

Comments in the Press

SHARPEST CRITICISMS in the United Kingdom Press have been in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Express*.

Heading its leading article "Outrage in Katanga," the *Telegraph* said (in part) on Thursday last week:—

"A shocking day's work has been done by the United Nations in Katanga. The omens for the Congo, and for Africa, are grim. Who would have thought to see the United Nations, provided for us with an effective armed force, using this deliberately to provoke conflict? Who could have expected to find it destroying order in the name of legalism, disarming in the name of peace the forces which alone had succeeded in maintaining peace in one province of the Congo?"

"The lawful government of Katanga has been put to flight and the rebels are said to agree with the Government on the terms of a Constitution. Yet once again Katanga has continued prosperous because the Government which succeeded the Belgians was sensible enough to co-operate with them instead of driving them out. President Tshombe, by this policy of co-operation, was alone among Congolese leaders—able to make his rule effective."

Mr. J. Britan, the U.N. representative in Katanga, has justified its policy of force by saying that the U.N. action was necessary to prevent civil war between Katanga troops and the Central Government, which were preparing to invade the province. But what produced the threat of war if not the previous action of the U.N. in driving out European officers of the Katanga gendarmes, which had been an effective deterrent to invasion?

"Britain supported the U.N. on the specific understanding that force was to be used only as a last resort to prevent a clash between Congolese troops. We have now been confronted with the 'last resort' that bears every appearance of having been deliberately engineered. These indications were becoming apparent at least a fortnight ago, and the decision to send Lord Lalsdowne to investigate should have been taken at once."

The Hitler Technique

Under the headline "Blitzkrieg in Katanga" the *Express* wrote bitterly:

"Not since Hitler has there been such cold-blooded aggression. Even the method is the same."

"First, the pledge of peaceful intention given to President Tshombe as recently as Monday. Then the dawn *blitzkrieg*. Finally the special *communiqué* announcing the triumph of force."

"There has been no attempt to disguise the crime. Hammarskjöld, U.N.O.'s Secretary-General, had not a shred of legal justification for his attack. It was simply that his patience was exhausted."

"He could not bear to see Katanga, which had defied him, thrive in peace and contentment while other parts of the Congo under U.N. control continued in chaos. So he sent his troops to establish an equality of misery."

"The British Government is an accessory to this act of brigandage. It gave Hammarskjöld power; it supplied him with funds. It must condemn this wicked assault and demand that Tshombe be returned to a free Katanga. The Government cannot free itself from guilt. It must atone for its sins."

"That an operation of doubtful legality might create more problems than it could solve was the view of the *Daily Mail*, which said:—

"The U.N. representative says that his men took action to prevent a civil war between Katanga and the Central Government forces. The usual way of preventing a civil war is to tackle the aggressors, rather than fall on those who are about to be the victims of the aggression."

"It is a gun-slinging *coup d'état* engineered by outsiders any way to secure lasting unity and stability. The U.N. forces will not be there to hold Katanga down by armed force for ever. How long will it be before bloodshed is resumed? Will the High Commissioner imported from Leopoldville be able to maintain his position?"

Then followed criticisms of Sir Roy Welensky for his outspoken condemnation.

"Katanga Battlefield" was the title of a *Guardian* leader which was concerned almost wholly with the legal aspects of the intervention. The editorial did say, however:

curity, has become a battlefield. The civilian head of the U.N. mission has said that the alternative was an invasion of Northern Katanga by troops of the Central Government and a prolonged civil war. There have been rumours of invasion before, and the Katanga forces have coped with any incursions that have been made. Why involve Katanga in the Congo's misfortunes?"

A mild leader in *The Times* suggested that "if there was danger of an attack by the Leopoldville Government, it seems odd to attack Katanga to prevent civil war."

It described Katanga as "a viable State when the rest of the Congo was a vacuum" and the U.N. action as "more like the enforcement of a settlement of Congolese political differences than a simple averting of strife", and sympathized with Mr. Tshombe's reluctance to go to Leopoldville for talks with Mr. Adoula considering the treatment he had received at the Coquilhatville conference.

Excuses for Mr. Hammarskjöld were made by the *Scotsman*, which attributed Sir Roy Welensky's "upset" to an allegation that "he sees another stronghold of European power in Africa disappearing."

The *Financial Times* wrote, in part, of a U.N. force to stage a *coup d'état*, however strong the provocation. The justification must be that it was vastly preferable to the alternative—invading of Katanga by Central Government troops, and a renewal of civil war.

"The flight of President Tshombe and his supporters leaves a political vacuum which may not be easy to fill, and raises once again the possibility of inter-tribal clashes. It is far from clear how the population of the province—not to mention the Belgian supporters of the fallen regime—will react to being governed from Leopoldville. The U.N. cannot hold the line indefinitely."

"It may not be long before the expensive military operation of the U.N. is brought to an end. It is to be hoped that the flame which it has kindled will not be quickly rekindled into life by other disturbances in Central Africa."

On Friday the *Daily Mail* asserted that "things in Katanga have gone disastrously wrong. The U.N. command seems to have failed in its objectives and lost control of the situation. H.M. Government should devote itself to securing an immediate cease-fire by U.N. forces. It appears that Dr. O'Brien interpreted woefully loose instructions in a disastrous and blundering manner."

"The U.N. was created to prevent people being pushed about by armed force. Yet Dr. O'Brien's troops have launched a striking example of the kind of thing the U.N. Charter specifically outlaws. But all the blame cannot be heaped on his shoulders. The decision to order U.N. troops to take over Katanga was wrong."

If H.M. Government Had Listened

If H.M. Government had listened to Sir Roy Welensky, the Katanga tragedy would have been avoided, said the *Daily Express*, continuing:—

"Welensky condemned Kaunda, the African nationalist, as a dangerous extremist. In Whitehall Kaunda is regarded as a good man. Now Kaunda's party offers to help crush Katanga. He and his supporters show themselves to be what Welensky says they are—violent and irresponsible. The only way in which the British Government can redeem its wretched blunders in Africa is to support Sir Roy in the tremendous and not yet hopeless task of holding the front for civilization."

Katanga, the *Economist* suggested, had as much right to assert its independence as Wales or Nyasaland.

One sentence was all that could be spared by the *Spectator*, which is consistently anti-Federation. It wrote, somewhat strangely: "U.N. troops took over, after some fighting in Katanga, to restore the unity of the Congo."

The *New Statesman's* comment needed only one paragraph, which ended by diverting criticism from the U.N. to Sir Roy Welensky, thus:—

"Sir Roy Welensky's belligerent gestures in moving troops towards the Congo border reveals again his fanatical determination to fight to the last ditch for a white-dominated Southern Africa. It is calculated to set the whole Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia alight, perhaps giving added weight to his pressure on the British Government. The whole of Africa holds its breath while this bold adventure in international politics is played out in its midst."

The *Rhodesia Herald*, Salisbury, described the United Nations as a puppet of the United States and as an organization founded on hypocrisy and expediency.

La Libre Belgique, a Catholic newspaper, said that by its premeditated crime in Katanga the United Nations had massacred the only vigorous province in the Congo.

The Belgian Liberal paper *La Dernière Heure* compared U.N. behaviour in Katanga with that of the Germans in Belgium during the last war.

A Madrid newspaper argued that only Moscow could benefit

Why Federal P.M. Has Lost Confidence in British Government

June "Settlement" of Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Discussions To Be Reopened

H. M. GOVERNMENT, which had been generally understood to have made a final statement on the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia through the June 26 speech of the Colonial Secretary, announced last Thursday that the matter is not closed—as the Governor of Northern Rhodesia has said more than once.

The following *communiqué* was issued simultaneously in London and Lusaka last Thursday—after the Prime Minister had had four full days' talks with the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies:

H.M. Government Changes Its Mind

H.M. Government have had under consideration political reactions in Northern Rhodesia to the constitutional proposals announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 26.

They have noted that opinion in the territory appears in general to be ready to accept such major features of these proposals as the substantial increase in the number of Members in the Legislature; the general size of the Legislature and its composition on the basis of an equal number of upper and lower roll constituencies and a similar number of national constituencies, in which there should be an appeal to both races together with a degree of racial reservation within these seats; the establishment of a House of Chiefs; and the general qualifications for the franchise. But other aspects of the proposals have encountered criticism from various quarters.

In accordance with their normal practice H.M. Government would have been prepared, before finally implementing their proposals, to consider any reasonable representations about them which these concerned might wish to put forward. They cannot, however, ignore the recent outbreak of grave lawlessness in certain parts of Northern Rhodesia. This carries the risk of serious delay in the constitutional advancement of the territory, which all are anxious to secure, since it is not possible in such circumstances for any Government to give consideration to constitutional issues. Their first task must be to ensure that law and order are maintained.

When, however, in the Governor's judgment, violence and disorder have ceased, H.M. Government will be ready to consider, on the basis of the White Papers and the Secretary of State's statement in the House of Commons on June 26, any representations within the area where divergences of view persist. H.M. Government would hope that such representations would disclose a prospect of general agreement.

In any event, however, they will proceed, after considering them, to take their own final decisions and to publish the necessary instruments to introduce the new Constitution and to prepare for a general election.

Next day the Federal Prime Minister protested sharply.

Unprecedented Step

Addressing the Federal Parliament, Sir Roy Welensky said:

"This sitting has been prolonged to enable the Government to state its views about the announcement made yesterday by the British Government on the Northern Rhodesian Constitution and to allow hon. Members an opportunity of debating it. I have taken the unprecedented step of moving the adjournment of the House for the second time in two days. Hon. Members will realize that only the most serious situation would have compelled me to do so.

"Today we face not only the overthrow by external forces of a friendly, moderate, and pro-Western Government on our northern border, but also a state of affairs in Northern Rhodesia which I am going to find it difficult to describe in Parliamentary language. I also ask hon. Members to exercise the greatest restraint in their remarks: great issues are involved and we do not want to exacerbate feelings."

Having read the British Government's statement, Sir Roy proceeded:—

"I must recapitulate shortly the history of this matter. The Federal Review was adjourned in December 1960 so that discussions could be held with a view to constitutional advances in the territorial constitutions of the Rhodesias. It was expected that the Federal Review would be resumed in the New Year.

"In January 1961 the British Government gave the Federal Government an indication of their intentions regarding Northern Rhodesia. There were differences of views between the British and Federal Governments at this time. The Federal Government was not of course represented at the London conference, but the British Government spent part of February 1961 in London and had consultations with the British Government and I am kept fully informed.

"On February 21 the Secretary of State for the Colonies laid on the table in the House of Commons a White Paper representing the conclusions of the conference (Cmd. 1295) and many statements also based on a White Paper (Cmd. 1301). These documents provided an outline of the British Government's proposals for Northern Rhodesia. In the Federal Assembly I gave my reasons for rejecting these proposals.

"In March 1961 I had an opportunity of seeing the British Prime Minister as a result of which a *communiqué* was issued. The door was left open for further consideration of the White Paper proposals within certain narrow limits.

"Thereafter the Governor of Northern Rhodesia conducted negotiations with the various political parties in Northern Rhodesia, including the United Federal Party. As a result he made recommendations to the Secretary of State which were published on June 26, 1961, as a White Paper, and the Secretary of State made a statement on the same day in the House of Commons in which he gave the British Government's decisions on the Governor's recommendations.

"Before those decisions were taken by the British Government there were extensive discussions between our two Governments, and the Minister of Law spent a week in London with the Secretary for Home Affairs for consultations there. I was kept informed as to the British Government's intentions and my understanding was that the final decisions were then being taken.

Hampered by Convention

"Hon. Members will be aware that I am considerably hampered in what I have to say by the conventions which preclude me as Prime Minister from disclosing confidential discussions and communications with the British Prime Minister and his Government. They will understand that it is not possible for me to reveal the facts.

"On June 26, 1961, when the Federal Assembly opened, I gave the House the text of the Secretary of State's statement and my Government's reactions to it. I did so in the faith that I was discussing firm decisions that had been taken—and not lightly—by H.M. Government after a prolonged period of discussion.

"The Southern Rhodesia constitutional proposals had been settled between the Governments but were to be the subject of a referendum in July. It was important that the Southern Rhodesian electorate as part of the Federation should know the state of things to come in Northern Rhodesia. This fact was recognized by all the Governments concerned, who appreciated that the Southern Rhodesian electorate might well be influenced by the form the Northern Rhodesian Constitution would take.

"I myself participated fully in the referendum campaign, and I was asked at most if not all the meetings I addressed questions about the Northern Rhodesian Constitution. I answered those questions in the faith that the British Government's proposals were clear, definite, and settled, and not subject to any further change.

"It is difficult to estimate the effect on the referendum of the Northern Rhodesian proposals as they stood, but my belief is that the modifications effected in June 1961, in the original scheme, had an influence on the Southern Rhodesian electorate in the direction of persuading many voters to an affirmative vote.

"I was not alone in thinking that the British Government's decisions were final. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia issued a booklet on June 30 describing what he termed the new Constitution in terms which I am sure that hon. Members will find firm and final decisions had been made on the subject. I am sure that hon. Members will be aware that there are still matters in respect of which details had still to be worked

out, including the terms of reference of a Delimitation Commission, a Bill of Rights, and a Constitutional Council.

"It was quite clear that the new Constitution was not to the liking of any of our political parties, but they all submitted to it except the United National Independence Party, which indicated that it would offer resistance to a plan.

Violence Instigated by U.N.I.P.

"For about a month now we have seen resistance manifested in bloody violence in the two northern provinces of Northern Rhodesia in which it is clear that the instigators of violence were U.N.I.P. Meanwhile the leader of U.N.I.P. was careful to be remote from the scene of violence, and recently he had been having interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as he also had with Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party. Both these parties are avowedly opposed to the continuance of the Federation.

"The statement made yesterday by the Prime Minister did not come as an immediate surprise to me, because the making of it had been forecasted in the Press for some days, and I have known in recent years that the British Press has been able to make remarkably accurate forecasts of what the British Government will do.

"When this first appeared I was hesitant to believe that the British Government could contemplate a retreat in the face of violence. After all, we have had numerous assurances from the Secretary of State that violence does not pay. But as the statement manifested to me that such a retreat indeed was being made, and the statement indicates that the British Government is now going to allow certain aspects to be re-opened.

"I at least am under no illusions as to the encouragement that will be given to the promoters of violence in the Federation and the forces which are at work to destroy our Federal system.

"What worries me more is that I believe that in the result the Southern Rhodesian electorate has been deceived. They were led to believe that firm decisions had been taken, and now it seems that this is not the case. I do not want to say any more on this aspect, because while I objected and still object most strongly to the matter being reopened, the British Government is bound to consult its Government about any further changes they may be disposed to make. One cannot predict whether changes will in fact be made, or to whose advantage they will be, though I am bound in the circumstances to be full of suspicion.

"I feel bound to give a warning to the British Government that the patience of those who have borne the heat and burden of supporting the Federation which the British Parliament created by its own act is not inexhaustible. If that is their conclusion, who can tell whether they may not feel that there is something to be said in favour of forcible resistance to changes which in their opinion might wreck everything we stand for in Northern Rhodesia and the Federation? I have emphasized the harm which in my belief has been done by this latest British retreat in the face of violence.

In the Munich Tradition

"The statement issued by the British Government, of course, attempts to take the sting out of this unpleasant fact by saying that representations will be considered only when in the Governor's judgment violence and disorders have ceased. This does not alter my opinion that the British Government's latest decision is in line with the Munich rather than the Dunkirk tradition. This in itself can do incalculable harm. But there is another important aspect.

"The statement refers to the risk of serious delay in the constitutional advancement of Northern Rhodesia. Of course, it goes well beyond this. The course now proposed means inevitably a further delay in the resumption of the Federal Review. This leads me to say that I become daily more doubtful whether the resumption of the Federal Review will serve any useful purpose.

"I have lost confidence in my dealings with the British Government. I have found my discussions with them increasingly unsatisfactory. I am gradually being forced to the conclusion that the better course may be to regard the Federal Review in terms of Article 99 as having taken place and to go on from there and say our Federal Constitution is working well. We see little need for a redistribution of functions, and any changes we think desirable can, I believe, be made by amendments to the Constitution with the consent of the territories without the necessity of asking for the British Government to intervene.

"In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to record my strong protest at the reopening of the Northern Rhodesia talks and the uncertainty that this will inevitably produce. Let

me quote here the words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in an interview on the night of June 26, 1961. He was asked: 'Do you think the tensions of the last week or so were mainly caused by racial suspicion?' He replied: 'I think the tensions were really caused by the longing of people of all races to have an end of this and to know what was going to happen, and the longer we delayed it the greater the suspicion will grow. I think at least there will be a relief in Northern Rhodesia that the period of waiting is over'.

"I do not believe in trying out before one is hurt. I believe the decision to reopen the Northern Rhodesian Constitution talks is wrong and calculated to damage the Federation. It may be that no adverse changes will ensue, but if it transpires that there is a design to make adverse changes, then at the appropriate time I shall take every action open to me to prevent this happening.

"In the ensuing debate the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Winston Field, said that crisis after crisis was being caused by people who were interested in the African affairs, and who were responsible for derelict development of the primary and secondary industries of the Federation. Such crises would continue so long as the present indecision and vacillation persisted.

"The British Government's behaviour was a straightforward invitation to more rising and intimidation to continue until the Federation was destroyed. H.M. Government's action was one of extreme weakness, and it was important for the Federal Government to show its strength.

"He agreed that the electorate in Southern Rhodesia had been deceived by H.M. Government. On one thing Members should be determined—that Southern Rhodesia should not get the blame for breaking up the Federation.

"Mr. Chembe told the House that he did not associate himself with the remark of Dr. Banda that the U.N. action in Katanga was long overdue.

"Replying to the debate, the Prime Minister said that only 48 hours earlier he had asked H.M. Government to withhold any statement until his Government had been treated in the same way as Mr. Kaunda and Sir John Moffat. They refused.

Twice Misled by U.K. Government

Sir Roy agreed with Mr. Winston Field that he had been too trusting of the British Government. In the past 18 months he had on at least two occasions misled the country on matters on which he had understood he had the agreement of the British Government. He had acted in good faith, believing agreement had been reached. Today he was not so naive.

The Leader of the Opposition had stated that Southern Rhodesia should take care not to get the blame for any breaking up of the Federation.

"So far as I am concerned," said Sir Roy, "there will be no breaking up of the Federation. I share his views that there are people who feel that this thing could be engineered in such a way that the destruction should come about as the result of the efforts of the electorate of Southern Rhodesia. That electorate is far too intelligent to permit that state of affairs to take place."

An external act of aggression against the Federation would be regarded as an attack on the Commonwealth. He was satisfied that H.M. Government would do all it could to help the Federal Government in such circumstances.

Mr. Moffat had alleged harsh methods by the security forces in Northern Rhodesia. The Government concerned would conduct a thorough examination into any complaint made, but none had been made. Mr. Moffat had said the security forces had destroyed houses and stolen fowls and cattle. He did not hear him condemn the violence that has taken place, the churches that had been destroyed, the 6,000 children who have found themselves without schools. Am I to assume by his silence that he condones this violence?

Sir Roy deplored the statement that the African in Northern Rhodesia firmly believed that the Federal Party, as a party, had "defeated the United Kingdom Government, had defeated Mr. Kaunda, and had defeated the Northern Rhodesian Government". Did any Member of the House really believe that?

PERSONALIA

MR. A. W. GILES has joined the board of Inchcape & Co., Ltd.

MR. GEORGE NICOL, of Kipkabus, has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON has been elected chairman of Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

MR. AND MRS. F. J. LATTIN have returned from a visit to Uganda of about seven months.

MR. P. H. A. BROWNRIGG has resigned his directorship of the South West Africa Co., Ltd.

SIR CHESTER STANLEY has joined the board of the Dundee Paper Corporation, Ltd.

MR. K. COURTNEY ACUTI has been elected chairman of the Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS, governor of the Central Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is in London.

MR. E. H. MORLAND will leave London today for a 10-day visit to Canada and the United States.

DR. H. J. MARLE, managing director of the Holland Africa Line, has paid a short visit to East Africa.

MR. LAWRENCE SEBALU, Ugandan Minister of Economic Development, is visiting the United States and Brazil.

MR. WILLIAM EASTWOOD, Federal Minister of Transport, is in Lisbon this week for talks with Portuguese Ministers.

MR. R. G. NGALA, Leader of Government Business in Kenya, has accepted an invitation to visit Mauritius at a date not yet decided.

SIR THOMAS SPENCER-WILKINSON has retired as Chief Justice of Nyasaland. MR. JUSTICE SOUTHWORTH is acting as Chief Justice.

MR. R. H. L. LANGFORD JAMES, a former chairman of the National Bank of India, has received a pension of £49,891 has been paid.

MR. W. M. YOUNGER, Commissioner of Lands in Northern Rhodesia, has retired after more than 30 years' service in the Survey Department.

MR. A. I. FERRAZ, editor of the *Sunday Mail* of Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. FERRAZ will sail this afternoon for the Cape in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MISS ELIZABETH OWEN, chairman of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, has just paid a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MOYLE, previously deputy public relations officer at the Home Office, is now chief information officer to the new Department of Technical Co-operation.

MR. P. WATKIN-WILLIAMS, who was a resident magistrate in Uganda from 1946 until 1955, is to be Chief Justice of the High Courts of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

MR. C. W. DAVEY, representing the *Globe and Mail*, Toronto, has just visited Kenya in connexion with a proposal that that leading Canadian newspaper should open a Nairobi office.

MR. G. C. LOW, an ex-puise judge in Uganda, has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into land tenure systems in Ankole, with particular reference to individual grazing rights.

MR. R. E. HOFFLER has been elected president of the Publicity Club of East Africa, of which MRS. M. GAYLOR is the chairman. The joint hon. secretaries are MRS. I. MAY and MR. R. CANE.

MR. ALEXANDER KUNYAMBI, who had been working at the Seventh Day Adventist mission at Mombasa, has been recognized by the Nyasaland Government as the successor to the late CHIEF KUNTAJA.

MISS LESLEY CLAY, for the past 12 years on the staff of a Nairobi newspaper, has been appointed Information Officer to the East Africa High Commission. She is at present in Spain on a short holiday.

MR. JOHN CHISATA, president of the African Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, will leave Kitwe at the end of September for a four-month study tour in Britain and the U.S.A. It is sponsored by UNESCO.

SIR JOHN RANKINE, lately Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria, and previously British Resident in Zanzibar, has joined the board of Turners Asbestos Cement (Nigeria), Ltd., a new manufacturing subsidiary of Turner & Newall, Ltd.

MR. R. C. GILFILLAN, chairman of the Nairobi company bearing his name, and MRS. GILFILLAN have arrived in London after spending about a month on the Continent. They will sail again for Kenya in the UGANDA early next month. Mr. Gilfillan has been in business in Nairobi for 44 years.

MR. P. BARON, a shipping lawyer, and MR. T. E. BOURDILLON, a consulting engineer in Salisbury, Major

A. V. N. BRIDGE, an administrative officer in Nyasaland

MR. G. E. JAMES, a chartered surveyor in Nairobi, and MR. S. MASTER, a Government medical officer in Salisbury, and MR. J. K. H. SHAUL, a solicitor, are recent arrivals in London from the Federation.

MR. RONALD SEGAL, who five years ago started the quarterly magazine *Africa South* and has latterly conducted it in London, has decided that, because of the cessation of his assets in South Africa having been frozen by Government order because he left South Africa without permission. The magazine has lost about £2,000 annually, and he met half the deficit.

DR. DONALD COLEMAN was enthroned last week as 88th Archbishop of York. Preaching his first sermon in that capacity, the Archbishop, who has visited East Africa, said that it was more important that the Christian task should proceed in Africa than that a parish church should have a new luxury organ. The Church must take a fresh look at its programme of activities and get its priorities right.

MR. I. C. HOOTON, who has been appointed Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission in succession to MR. C. D. NEWBOLD, was Deputy Legal Secretary from 1953 to 1958, when he was transferred to Bermuda as Attorney-General. He first went to Kenya during the last war with the Gold Coast Regiment, and he saw service in Somalia, Ethiopia, North Africa, and Italy. He was called to the Bar at Grays Inn.

MR. MACLEOD was the host at a Government dinner last week for the hereditary rulers of Uganda. The guests included the KABAKA OF BUGANDA, the MUKAMA OF BUNYORO, the MUKAMA OF TORO, the MUGABE OF ANKOLE, the KYABAZINGA OF BUSOGA, the HON. HUGH FRASER, M.P., SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, MR. R. L. E. DRESCHFIELD, SIR JOHN MARTIN, MR. W. B. L. MONSON, MR. J. T. A. HOWARD DRAKE, MR. J. W. STACPOLE, BRIGADIER G. MACNAB, MR. C. MUKOSA, MR. J. KAZORRA, and MR. S. MUGARRA.

Passengers for Mombasa

PASSENGERS FOR MOMBASA in the RHODESIA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday via the Mediterranean include: Dr. & Mrs. J. G. Banwell, Squadron Leader & Mrs. F. Bavin-Smith, the Rev. & Mrs. S. W. Beardsell, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. R. Blundell, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Cockett, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Coomber, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. R. Gibbons, Dr. & Mrs. M. J. Gowen, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. R. Griffiths, the Rev. & Mrs. R. J. Harries, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Harrison, the Rev. C. Holkamp, Canon & Mrs. D. Howes, the Rev. & Mrs. D. B. Hutchinson, Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Jarman, Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Jennings, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. H. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Leigh, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. McKinlay, the Rev. J. W. Marriott, Mr. & Mrs. C. O. W. Mason, Mr. & Mrs. H. Massie-Blomfield, the Rev. F. Minogue, the Rev. Fr. E. O'Doherty, Dr. & Mrs. F. O'Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. B. C. O'Toole, Mr. & Mrs. W. T. H. Peregrine, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. J. Rich, Dr. & Mrs. C. D. Rosenwald, the Rev. M. Scott, Mr. D. M. Stanford, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Stone, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Baker, Dr. Van Iersel, and Mr. & Mrs. Woodhouse.

Kenyatta and Ngei Speak Again Plans to Form New Political Party

PAUL NGEI, one of Kenyatta's closest associates over many years, repeated in a statement issued to the Press in Nairobi at the week-end his earlier declaration that European land had been taken from Africans and must be returned to them.

He accused Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock, of the New Kenya Party, and Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, of the Kenya Coalition, of conducting "imperialist policies" by instilling fear and hatred into Africans and encouraging those who wanted to see the autonomy of secession.

After issuing his statement Ngei left for Kisumu with Kenyatta, who there said that if K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. did not co-operate he would consider forming a third political party. Earlier in the week Ngei had said that he was at work on the creation of a third African party.

In Kisumu Kenyatta couped an appeal for unity in a speech in which he said that "we don't want to chase away the immigrant community, but those who do not want to serve an African Government should pack their bags and leave."

He warned Europeans in Kenya not to "try to play a rôle similar to that of the Belgians in the Congo". At a mass meeting in Ngong on Saturday of Masai, traditional enemies of the Kikuyu, it was decided to elect a paramount leader as a rival to Kenyatta and to expel from Masai territory all "undesirable" Kikuyu.

To Head New British Mission Mr. Neil Pritchard for Tanganyika

MR. NEIL PRITCHARD, C.M.G., is to be the first head of the British Mission to be established in Dar es Salaam when Tanganyika becomes independent on December 9.

Born in 1911, he was educated at Liverpool College and Worcester College, Oxford. He then joined the Dominions Office, was private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State from 1936 to 1938, and went to Africa as assistant secretary of the Rhodesia Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938. Throughout the last war he was on the staff of the British High Commissioner in South Africa and in 1946 had charge of one of the economic departments of the Dominions Office. He went to Dublin as counsellor in 1948, returned in the following year to the Commonwealth Relations Office, and in 1950 was promoted an Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

He was Deputy High Commissioner in Canada from 1954 to 1957, and then Deputy High Commissioner in Australia until October 1960, when he returned to the C.M.G. shortly afterwards he accompanied the Secretary of State on visits to Pakistan, India and Malaya.

Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard play golf and tennis, and she is a keen gardener. They have a 16 year old son at school in England.

Indian Commission

SHRI KHEMCHAND REWACHAND FATECHAND KHELNANI, now Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India, is to be its Commissioner in East Africa, with jurisdiction covering the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He will also be Indian Consul General for Ruanda-Urundi. Shri Khelnani, who was born in 1930, was educated at the Universities of Bombay and Cambridge and joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1948. He has served in Prague, Colombo, Rome, and Cairo.

Our Mail Stolen

MAIL delivered yesterday, September 20, at the address of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was stolen before the office opened. Would any reader whose correspondence may possibly have been included be good enough to write again?

Building Trade Recession

PRIVATE BUILDING and civil engineering concerns in the Federation have lost business worth £11m. during the past two years, states a Central Statistics Office survey. There has been a fall of £4m. in work given out to contract by public authorities and of £7m. in expenditure by private businesses and individuals. In 1958 the number of people of all races employed in the building industry was 170,771; last year the total was 136,780. Almost 32,000 Africans left the industry in the two years. Average African earnings were £90 in 1960, compared with £84 in 1958. Average European earnings increased only slightly from £1,213 to £1,253.

Obituary

MISS EILBEN HALEWOOD, aged 52, a Scottish nurse who had been engaged in missionary and hospital work in Ethiopia for 14 years, was murdered in that country last week. Three Ethiopians have been arrested and charged.

MR. HENRY PERCY RUDD, who has died in Cape Town, aged 92, was for many years closely associated with Cecil Rhodes, who at the end of the last century persuaded him to leave the Army and join the De Beers Company at Kimberley.

MR. LUIGI L. NUTTI, of Bukoba, Tanganyika, has died in a Kampala hospital after being attacked by a buffalo in the Karagwe district of Tanganyika, where for many years he had been engaged in tin mining. He arrived in Tanganyika just before the outbreak of war in 1914, and was interned by the Germans. A widow and three children survive him.

School for M.P.s.

A CONFERENCE ON PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE has been arranged for the first week of October at Senza Bay, Lake Nyasa, by the Nyasaland Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in order to help smooth the working of the new Legislative Council. Mr. W. Deedes, Conservative M.P. for Ashford, and Mr. W. Glenvil Hall, Labour M.P. for Colne Valley, will attend, together with Mr. R. D. Barlass, an adviser on parliamentary procedure.

Minimum Wages Board

MR. DONAL CHESWORTH is chairman of the Minimum Wages Board of Tanganyika, of which Messrs. Barclay Leechman, D. J. Stringer and M. G. Lewis are members representing employers, and Messrs. Michael Kamaliza, M.N.A., J. Y. Gwao, and F. J. Katungutu representatives of employees. There are two assessors, Messrs. C. W. Howard and D. C. Upton, and Mr. F. J. Glynn is the secretary.

K.A.R. Dinner

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER of the King's African Rifles and the East Africa Forces Dinner Club will be held on Friday, November 10, at the House of Commons, at the invitation of Mr. Michael Hughes-Young, M.P.

"They set themselves, therefore, to work out a Constitution which would give to the kingdoms strongly entrenched safeguards to replace the agreements on which their special position is at present based; but a Constitution which would at the same time give Uganda a coherent and powerful central Government.

"I believe that they have provided a basis upon which we at this conference may be able to agree on a Constitution to take Uganda to the last stage before final independence—that of internal self-government. I have had prepared and circulated to you a number of working papers, dealing with such matters as the central Constitution, the future of the public service, each based upon the Commission's recommendations. As the conference goes on other papers will be circulated to you until the whole field is covered.

"I should like to say a word here about the kingdoms. During the past week I have had useful meetings with the members of the Kings' Conference; indeed, I have been greatly encouraged by the evident sympathy of the Kings with the desire of the Commission to continue to play their part in the general progress of Uganda. I have again firmly determined to safeguard their position while the Protectorate continues and to help them to secure safeguards for the future.

"The Munster Commission has shown the way on this, and we have discussed the lines along which these safeguards might be drawn. I have tried to tell them that all these matters would be discussed at the conference, and that I could not in any way speak for the conference or prejudices the deliberations. They quite understood. I believe that their attitude was most helpful and that they have made already a substantial contribution to our success.

"I have also been in contact with His Highness the Kabaka and the members of the Buganda delegation.

Oath to the Baganda

"Nearly 70 years ago the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Buganda placed themselves under the protection of Her Majesty. Since 1900 Buganda has, in pursuance of the agreement made in that year, been administered as part of the Uganda Protectorate. Accordingly, the laws of the Protectorate have operated in Buganda and the people of Buganda have paid taxes to the Protectorate Government. At the same time the traditional institutions of Buganda have been maintained and the people of Buganda have enjoyed a substantial measure of autonomy. H.M. Government have throughout respected the integrity of Buganda as a kingdom within the Protectorate.

"I made it clear to the delegation that while of course H.M. Government will abide by the terms of the agreements between the Crown and the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Buganda, and respect its obligations under these agreements, for so long as these agreements remain in force, yet the day is fast approaching when the Protectorate as a whole will become independent and the agreements will inevitably come to an end.

"In view of the rapid approach of independence for the Protectorate, H.M. Government feel that they owe it to Buganda to make every effort to enable Buganda to take its place in the independent State of Uganda on terms that are acceptable to Buganda.

"One of my principal objects in summoning the constitutional conference has been to bring this about. It was my view that the proposals in the Munster Report should be taken as the basis for Uganda's future constitution.

"With regard to Buganda, the proposals which seem to me of special importance are those in paragraph 123 of the report—that Buganda's relationship to Uganda should be federal; that there should be a division of legislative powers; that the Kabakaship and other institutions should be firmly guaranteed; that there should be direct elections for the members of the Lukiko; and that Buganda should be represented in the National Assembly.

"These proposals have my full support. I believe that they can be adopted without detracting significantly from the independence and effectiveness of the democratically elected central Government. I added that I was ready to commend them to the conference as the best and indeed perhaps the only way of securing the co-operation of the people of Buganda in the creation of an independent Uganda.

"I am immensely heartened to see the delegation here with us today. Much has already been done in the negotiations under the Governor's chairmanship in Entebbe to work out the details of Buganda's federal relationship in the new Uganda. I am sure that with the delegation's co-operation we shall be able to complete the process as the conference goes on.

"By participating in the conference Buganda is, I am sure, showing a genuine desire to co-operate with the rest of the country. I know that the delegation will find the whole conference ready to reciprocate with a generous recognition of Buganda's special position and a readiness to make concessions within the general framework which I have outlined.

"We must all recognize—and I welcome it gladly—that the day of independence for Uganda is rapidly approaching. No one I think will disagree that, under the British Protectorate, your country has made tremendous progress. Next to the people themselves much of the credit for this must go to the civil servants, the missionaries and others who for three generations have gone out from Britain to devote their lives to Uganda's welfare. I hope that many of them will remain to help you to complete their work.

"But the time must come, probably within a year or two, when you must take over the full responsibility for your own affairs. It is not possible to suppose for a moment that Uganda could be preserved as an island of continued dependence in the very centre of a free continent.

"We have therefore in our hands today an opportunity which is seldom given to men. If our work here is done well it will lay the foundation not only of a new independent nation but also of a just and lasting system of government under which your country can live at peace, God willing, for many generations.

Munster Commission

"We have the opportunity. For me it is a great honour to take the chair at such a conference and a great responsibility as well. But the opportunity is much more than mine, and it is one which, like all great opportunities, will not wait for me. It is the last major conference on Uganda's future before independence comes.

"I have taken the chair at many conferences of this kind. During the period of preparation, which always precedes them I have often, indeed usually, been told that this time the problems were insoluble; the difficulties insuperable. I have never accepted this, and in Uganda's case I am sure I am true.

"There are very few countries where the internal divisions are less deep, where there is less bitterness between the various sections and classes, than in Uganda, and few indeed where there is such a wide unity of purpose. I know, of course, that the problems are there. But if we have the will and the skill I am sure that we can solve them.

"There will have to be a readiness on all sides to make concessions. One does not have to look far from Uganda's own borders to see the tragedies which can follow from a failure to establish before independence a just and widely accepted balance between conflicting groups and interests.

"Lord Munster's Commission, in the gravest passage in their report, spoke of the danger of civil war in Uganda if it was not possible to hold the country together under a strong and stable Government. That warning has been terribly underlined by events elsewhere in Africa during the past week.

"If this conference is deaf to it, then we shall be depriving your people, who are waiting so hopefully to see the outcome of our work, of the free and secure future which is their right and which we are gathered here together to plan."

Sir Frederick Crawford's Statement

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD said:—

"None of us here, I think, underrates the importance of this conference to the future of Uganda. We are deeply grateful to you, sir, and to H.M. Government for inviting us all here to London.

"Your welcoming and encouraging words help us all to understand better the nature of our problems and the main objective in solving them; and assure us, if there were any need, of the good will of H.M. Government towards Uganda and their desire, as ours, that Uganda should move forward rapidly and surely in peace and with sound and friendly relations existing between all its diverse parts through self-government to the goal of independence.

"Many constitutional conferences with the same broad objective of speeding African territories on their way to a sound independence have been held in this noble building; and you, sir, have called together and presided at a very great number of them, more, indeed, than any of your distinguished predecessors.

"We who have lived in Africa for a long time or belong there know and appreciate the great value of your personal

(Concluded on page 85)

Lord Clitheroe on U.N. "Treachery"

Leopoldville Authorities Have Been Unreasonable

LORD CLITHEROE has written in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*—

"I was in Katanga less than a month ago with my wife, and things were so peaceful that we never locked our doors or windows, even at night. I was there on the business of a railway which carries traffic between Katanga and the sea.

"I saw Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Munongo had long talks with them and other Ministers. They were very sensible and ready to agree to a union with the Congo on the basis of a customs union, diplomatic representatives abroad answerable to a central or co-ordinating Government, armed forces under a central authority (subject to police in the separate regions), and to make a financial contribution to the central Government.

"I was in Leopoldville independent State about the size of France. It was a very understandable from the rest of the Congo and when mutiny and chaos broke there. Since then it has been the most peaceful and prosperous part of what was the Belgian Congo.

"At one time Katanga used to have its own vice-governor-general. It has a history of independence, its own mineral riches, and has resented the fact that too much of its mineral wealth was drawn away to Leopoldville in the disadvantages of its own non-mineral areas, which are poor and need help.

"A month ago an agreement could certainly have been reached which would have been reasonable, but Mr. Tshombe refused to do so. He had Katanga cut up and reduced in size and visibility.

"The action of the representatives of the United Nations in taking sides against Katanga and committing acts of aggression on a peaceful territory has shocked those who had high hopes of the Organisation in its early days. Its action has been treacherous as well as unwise, and has gone far beyond any authority given to it.

Tshombe Should Be Supported

"Speaking at the United Nations on February 21 Sir Patrick Deane, our representative, said: 'The use of force if necessary in the last resort should be interpreted to mean that force would be used only by the U.N. to prevent a clash between hostile Congolese troops. There could be no question of empowering the U.N. to use its force to impose a political settlement.'

"It is not sufficient now to regret these terrible events in Katanga for which we in Britain are helping through U.N.O. to pay and for which we therefore are responsible. We must remedy them at once as far as we can and prevent further bloodshed, though nothing can bring back the dead.

"I formed the opinion that Mr. Tshombe was a leader who should be supported. He sees the vital need to retain European advisers, technicians, and officers until enough Africans can be trained to replace them, which is only the policy of wisdom and is what we are urging on our own emergent territories and the fine men who have served them. To say that he is a Belgian stooge is not true.

"Is Katanga to be the only country in the Western world to be denied self-determination?"

Captain Henry Kerby, M.P., described the United Nations on the same day as "the wreckers of international law and security, not its upholder". He said:—

"In its flagrant military coup against the peaceful and prosperous State of Katanga the United Nations has yet again shown itself in its true and sinister colours. The Katanga Government has now been overthrown by U.N. aggression. Unless the West protests strongly and effectively its own moral position in West Berlin will be immeasurably weakened.

"Even to consider setting up some form of U.N. 'presence' in Berlin, indeed to permit any representative of that Temple of Hypocrisy to set permanent foot in that bedevilled city would be to court catastrophe for us all".

LORD BALNIEL, Mr. Robin Turton, Mr. Patrick Wain, Mr. Anthony Fell, and Captain Kerby, all Conservative M.P.s., appeared to the Prime Minister last week to recall Parliament so that events in Katanga might be debated.

Mr. Wain, who also wanted the statement about constitutional change in Northern Rhodesia to be debated, said that he had resigned the vice-presidency of the Hull and Beverley branches of the United Nations Association in protest at events in Elisabethville.

Mr. John Biggs-Davison asked the Prime Minister to sus-

pend British contributions for U.N. activities in the Congo and to move for the replacement of Mr. Hammerkjeld.

Captain Kerby asked that the money of British taxpayers should no longer "subsidize subversive outrages by the United Nations".

Mr. Fell recalled his previous warnings that the United Nations, far from fostering world peace, was aiding the breakdown of law and order. He hoped the Prime Minister would insist on the reinstatement of President Tshombe and his Government, and tell the country what attitude Britain would take at the meeting of the General Assembly of the U.N. opening on September 19.

"Savagery" of U.N. Troops

EARL WINTERTON wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*—

"The B.B.C. correspondent in Katanga has reported with appalling accuracy by the U.N. forces in Elisabethville. He twice saw them fire on a Red Cross Hospital as a strong-point from which they fired indiscriminately into the streets. No doubt there were a number of other incidents which the correspondent did not see.

"It is to be hoped that the British spokesmen at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations will strongly condemn the savagery of the U.N. troops and demand the dismissal of the officers or officials responsible for giving orders which produced this savagery. Further contributions by the British taxpayer should be made to the upkeep of the U.N. in the Congo.

"What ought to be done is to form an international tribunal of jurists, similar to that which tried the German war criminals, before which the officers and officials responsible for these operations should be charged."

H.M. Government Shows that Violence Pays

EARL DE LA WARR was likewise condemnatory, writing:—

"The United Nations, without public protest from, and indeed actually financed by, the United Kingdom, has destroyed the one Government in the Congo that has consistently maintained law and order and has remained a viable State.

"It is a pity, to say the least, that on the same day that this has occurred our Government should have felt compelled to surrender to violence and intimidation in Northern Rhodesia for that is what the promise to reconsider the Constitution in return for the cessation of violence must mean. Thus on the very day that the forces in Katanga most friendly to Communism are being assisted to power on the frontiers of Northern Rhodesia, we add insult to injury by making concessions in order to buy off internal violence.

"There are occasions when the important question is not so much the exact point at which the Government stands but whether it is capable of making a stand anywhere. This is surely such an occasion. After long and detailed negotiation a firm statement of policy was announced in March. After further long and detailed negotiation an amended firm statement of policy was announced in June and justified by Ministers. Since then, although there are no new considerations, except a campaign of violence and intimidation organized by some members of the U.N.I.P., we have done a *volte face*.

"To Mr. Kaunda, the leader of this party; to Mr. Kathungu, the leader of the party that has abstained from violence; and to Sir Edgar Whitehead, who has fought and won his referendum campaign in part at least through the belief that the Northern Rhodesian Constitution was not biased in favour of those who would destroy the Federation; finally to Sir Roy Welensky, who is responsible for the Federation as a whole, goes out the same message—that in dealing with the United Kingdom, violence pays.

"With regard to Katanga we should demand an immediate meeting of the Security Council on the grounds that its instructions have been exceeded.

"With regard to the different but far from unrelated, problem of Northern Rhodesia, the Government should undertake that no action which commits us directly or indirectly will be taken until Parliament reassembles."

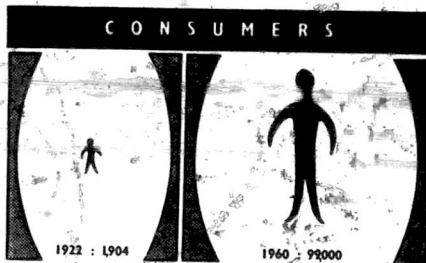
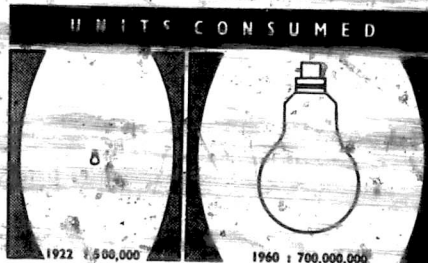
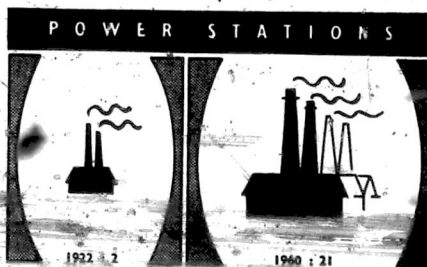
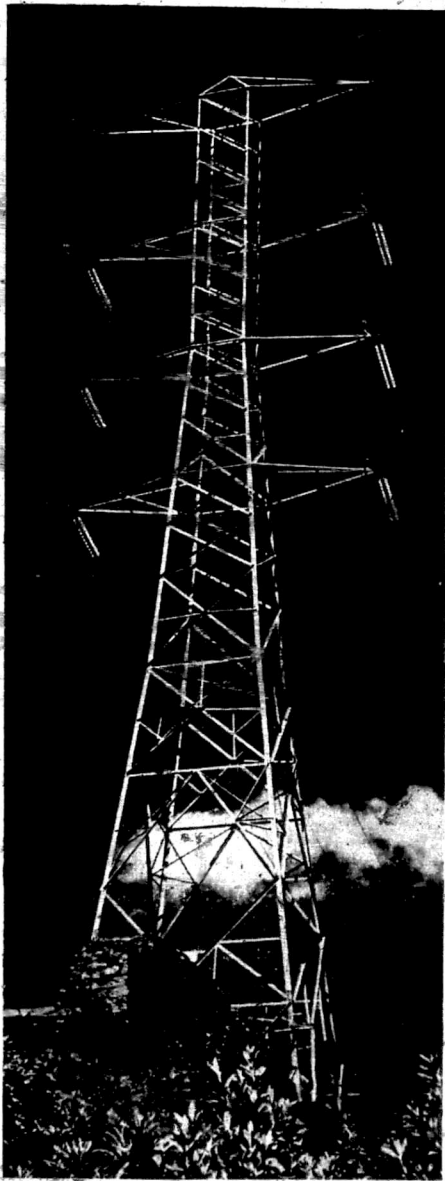
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL considered that H.M. Government "should have dissociated itself days ago from this unprovoked aggression and demanded the withdrawal of all United Nations forces from Katanga.

"Steps must be taken to ensure that the powers of the Secretary-General are drastically curtailed. This unwarranted attack on Katanga, the only stable province in the Congo, is too reminiscent of Hitler and revives memories of the rape of Austria and the forcible annexation of the Sudetenland."

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Mr. JOHN EDEN, M.P., wrote:

"The United Nations have for the past year or so been working for the destruction of Katanga. The British Government has acquiesced in this policy even though it runs counter to our own interests and convictions.

"Don't we believe in self-determination any longer? Don't we want African leaders to retain their European advisers? Why should we support the U.N. in forcing Katanga to be united with Leopoldville against its will? The U.N. final criminal act cannot be excused in any way.

"As U.N. administrators seize control over the affairs of an independent country we are confronted with a new imperialism which could well pave the way for the establishment of a Communist régime in the heart of Africa. Those who have been all too ready to accept the United Nations as an organization for peace should now realize that when the intention of the majority is evil and the attitude of the minority is indifferent it can easily be transformed into a monster of tyranny.

"There is still a chance, by calling for the immediate withdrawal of U.N. troops and for the reinstatement of his Belgian advisers, to enable President Tshombe to bring a stable Katanga to the federation of Congo states.

"But I despair of ever getting a lead from H.M. Government. We seem to have lost the ability to think and speak for ourselves. So far we have been fobbed off with a few expressions of regret and some pretty, mincing phrases from Foreign Office Ministers which mean precisely nothing.

"I suspect that if we left off forever, kneeling in obeisance to the United Nations and stood up for a change, to scan the horizon we might get an entirely different picture.

"I am not surprised that Sir Roy Welensky is fed up; and if, as I hope he does, the Prime Minister speedily recalls Parliament, he will find that Sir Roy is by no means the only one to feel disgusted and ashamed."

Confidence Trick

MR. GUNN, M.P., asked what would have happened if the central Government of Congo had been a white Government.

"Would the U.N. have taken the same action on behalf of a European Government ruling an area in Africa of which the province had established its independence and sustained this competency for over 12 months?

"If Nyassaland had broken away from the Federation and had survived as an effective independent province for over a year, could the Prime Minister or the Federation contest the U.N. to provide forces to defeat the Nyasas and re-establish his authority over them?"

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., wrote:

"The Southern Rhodesian electorate carried their referendum, which advocated a considerable African advance, on the understanding that the proposals for Northern Rhodesia contained in the June White Paper would be implemented. They would therefore regard any attempts designed to secure an African majority as a deliberate trick perpetrated by this country. It is therefore surely unthinkable that the British Government could agree to any alterations to the present proposals, although, of course, the actual constituencies still have to be delimited."

PROFESSOR MARGARET DEANESLY asked:

"Could it be that Mr. O'Brien's use of U.N. arms to subdue Katanga is born of the Irishman's fond and bitter resentment of the independence of Northern Ireland? The separation of industrially rich Ulster from the Republic of Eire may well seem to him an exact parallel to the secession of Katanga from the Republic of the Congo."

Assault on Mr. Mennen Williams

THE MAN WHO STRUCK Mr. Mennen Williams on the jaw at Lusaka Airport at the end of his visit to the Federation has been fined £50 or two months' imprisonment. He is Mr. Stuart Finley-Bissett, aged 58, who pushed his way through the group saying goodbye to the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, punched him, and said "I love Americans". The magistrate described the assault as an act of hooliganism towards a high-ranking guest. Mr. Finley-Bissett expressed regret at having embarrassed the Governor, who with his A.D.C. grappled with Mr. Finley-Bissett.

U.N. Attacks in Katanga

(Continued from page 72)

In that capital day and night fighting and sniping continued. The U.N. position was said to be steadily worsening under heavy mortar-fire. Water and electricity supplies were restored at the week-end, as was the telephone service. Reporters stated that the Swedish and Irish troops were openly worried about their rôle in the trouble, and it was suggested that they might be replaced by Ethiopian or Malayan or Ghanaian soldiers. About 1,800 Katanga troops were reported on Sunday to be on their way to Elisabethville from Jadotville.

Sir Roy Welensky had called on Friday for a commission of inquiry, "independent of the United Nations Secretariat and any of the member countries who have sought to force their ideas on the Congo", and for President Tshombe and his Government to be reinstated. He said:

United Nations Miscalculated

"It is obvious that once again the United Nations have miscalculated in Katanga.

"What was clearly planned as a sharp show of force leading to the immediate collapse of the Government of President Tshombe has developed into a bitter struggle between the people of Katanga and the U.N.

"The U.N. has used force, brutal and bitter force, to try to subjugate a small area of the Congo whose people and leaders have the courage to stand up for their convictions in the face of one of the most brutally organized pressure groups the world has ever known. I refer to the pandemonium group of African imperialists stirred by certain other countries.

"Before it is too late I make one last appeal to the conscience of the free world to stop this uncalced for violence, unjust, bloody and bitter men. I call upon the free world without delay to demand a cease-fire."

The Federal Prime Minister said that he would provide food and medical supplies to Katanga regardless of what any other country, Britain included, might think. Aid would be taken to the Northern Rhodesian border for Katanga transport to pick up, it was decided after he had made his statement. Asked how this supply of provisions to the rebels' opponents would affect the Federation, Sir Roy said: "I don't know how it places us, I don't really care. If I get a request from starving people I am prepared to help them."

In Delhi the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, expressed surprise and indignation at British criticisms of the U.N., which should, he felt, have taken action a year ago and should now be supported. As to allegations that Indian troops had shot up a Katanga ambulance, Red Cross vans had been used as a cover for attacks by the Katangese.

President Tshombe and Lord Alport, U.K. High Commissioner in the Federation, arrived at Ndola on Sunday night for talks on a cease-fire with Mr. Hammarskjöld and Lord Lansdowne, representing the Foreign Office. By midnight the U.N. secretary-general had not arrived.

President Tshombe's wife and seven children, who were reported earlier to have been flown secretly to Belgium, were reported to be on their way with 14 other children to Ndola with a police escort.

In Brussels the general manager of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga said there had not been a shutdown of the group's plant just outside Elisabethville, although African and European workers might have stayed away and left the furnaces under reduced blast because of the fighting.

Katangese Casualties

About 200 Katangese were reported dead and 500 wounded, casualties thus representing about a quarter of their Elisabethville strength.

Several independent eye-witnesses have supported the Katanga charge that a jeep-load of police was machine-gunned by U.N. troops hiding in a Red Cross hospital. When an ambulance, clearly so marked, arrived to tend the wounded, its tyres were shot out. All three hospitals in the city have had U.N. gun positions installed. When a Red Cross worker complained that a machine gun nest at his hospital had opened fire, Brigadier Raja said that he could not forego such a strategic point.

It is also stated that no warning was given by the U.N. troops engaged in the first of the actions round the post office when a Katanga weapon carrier and two jeeps came upon the scene. Although they had not opened fire, the crews were killed.

Flags flew at half-mast in the Congo on Monday to mourn the death of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag

Hammarskjöld, who had been killed during Sunday night when his plane flying to Ndola in Northern Rhodesia for talks with President Tshombe had crashed in the bush some seven miles outside the Copperbelt town.

At Leopoldville airport it had been expected that he would use a DC4 aircraft which was prepared for the flight, but Mr. Hammarskjöld took off in a DC6 from another part of the airfield. Some hours earlier one of the engines had been struck by anti-aircraft fire from Elisabethville, but another engine had been substituted at Leopoldville, where a full check was made.

Only one person survived out of the 13 accompanying Mr. Hammarskjöld. He is Sgt. Harold Julian, of the U.N. Security Force, who has said that Mr. Hammarskjöld changed his mind about landing at Ndola when over that town and had told the pilot to alter course for another destination. A few minutes afterwards there was an explosion, followed by a series of smaller explosions, he said. A European police officer at Mufuilira, about 30 miles away, has reported seeing flashes in the sky. Ndola air control tower was in contact with the aircraft for a short time as it approached at about midnight, but as it seemed to be coming in to land the plane climbed and turned away to the north.

A Katanga economic delegation in Brussels told reporters that Katanga's jet fighter, which had been operating during the past few days in solo sorties from U.N. positions and troops, could not have been in the area of the crash because it is not equipped for night flights.

India's Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, has said that sabotage cannot be ruled out.

Swedish aviation experts have left to investigate the accident the DC6 having been chartered to the U.N. by a Swedish air company.

When the Secretary-General, U.N. President Tshombe, who was giving a press conference in Kinshasa before returning to Elisabethville, said that he was very sad to hear the news. "He enjoyed the respect of many African nations, and I had hoped to reach a settlement with him that would leave Katanga free. He was a man with whom I felt I could talk freely. The President said that he was willing to negotiate with any other U.N. representative except Mr. O'Brien."

U.N. manoeuvres and aggression had already meant the death of about 1,000 Katanga people, and the damage done was estimated at \$100 million, but a cease-fire was indispensable, "and we should do every thing to bring it about."

In New York Mr. Pier Spinnelli was ordered to take Mr. Hammarskjöld's place in the Congo as intermediary for peace talks. But U.N. O. itself is without a leader, for below the post of Secretary-General are 13 under-secretariats, all of equal rank.

The Foreign Office issued this statement:

In the circumstances prevailing in Katanga since September 13 the object of the British Government has been to bring hostilities to an end and pave the way for a peaceful settlement in the Congo on a unified basis. They were therefore very glad when the Secretary-General told Lord Lansdowne Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, last Saturday in Leopoldville that he wanted to make a new effort to achieve a cease-fire and that he would like to meet Mr. Tshombe provided the Central Congolese Government agreed.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said the best place for a meeting with Mr. Tshombe would be Ndola in Zambia, and asked Lord Lansdowne whether this could be arranged. H.M. Government at once got in touch with the Governments of the Federation and Northern Rhodesia. Both readily agreed, and arrangements were made for the meeting, to which the Central Congolese Government signified their concurrence.

At the same time contact was made with Mr. Tshombe, and at midday on Sunday Mr. Tshombe agreed to go to Ndola

to meet Mr. Hammarskjöld, and said that he and the Government of Katanga agreed to an immediate cease-fire.

"The meeting was due to take place on Sunday evening at Ndola, where Mr. Tshombe had already arrived. Despite the tragic accident which has overtaken Mr. Hammarskjöld, the British Government still hope that a meeting between senior U.N. representatives and Mr. Tshombe can take place at the earliest possible moment, if desired at Ndola airport, for the purpose of arranging a cease-fire and preparing the way for a peaceful settlement between the parties in the Katanga dispute."

Sporadic fighting continued on Monday in Elisabethville, where the U.N. force, was estimated at 3,000. Katanga army and police were thought to outnumber the U.N. force considerably; they are armed with modern weapons.

The Katanga jet fighter attacked Mr. O'Brien's headquarters while he was giving a Press conference in the garden. All present had to dive into slit trenches as bullets sprayed the ground. A bomb burst on the far side of the H.Q.

The Irish troops captured at Jadotville were reported to be in good shape and well looked after; they were allowed to retain their side arms and their helicopter. Eire's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Frank Aiken, flew to the Congo on Saturday to investigate the situation and report to Dublin.

The other passengers in the aircraft with Mr. Hammarskjöld were: Mr. William Ranallo (American), personal aide to the Secretary-General; Mr. Heinrich Wieschhoff (American) the Secretary-General's senior adviser on African affairs; Mr. Vladimir Fabry (American), legal adviser to the U.N. operations in the Congo; Miss Alice Lalande (Canadian), secretary of Dr. Sture Linnér, U.N. chief representative in the Congo; three security officers, Serge Barrau (French), Francis Ivers (Irish) and Harry Julian (American, the survivor); and the Swedish crew: Per-Erik Hallonquist and Nils-Erik Ahrens (pilots); Lars Lillien (radio navigator); Nils-Erik Wilhelmson (mechanic); and Carl Erik Rosen (radio chief); and Carl Erik Rosen (radio operator).

The Queen sent this message to the King of Sweden: "I was profoundly distressed to learn of the death of Mr. Hammarskjöld. It is a source of particular sadness to me that he should have died on British territory and on a mission of peace. I know how much he will be missed not only in his own country but by the whole world."

Mr. Macmillan said it was tragic that Mr. Hammarskjöld should have met his death on a mission which it was hoped would lead to a peaceful, enduring settlement of the problems with which the Congo was confronted. "It is a sad loss to the world servant who has pursued his duty with a single-mindedness and devotion."

Mr. Macmillan said that it was always sad to hear about the death of someone who had given service to the United Nations and other countries; he did not wish to comment beyond that.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gaittelli, said that Mr. Hammarskjöld had done the most difficult job extraordinarily well. "He had a brilliant mind, astonishing energy, great diplomatic skill and was utterly devoted to the ideals of the United Nations. By sheer ability and personality he had won the confidence and respect of most Governments."

President Kennedy spoke of Mr. Hammarskjöld's legendary capacity for work and his patience. "The United Nations is a better and stronger organization and a higher hope for mankind because of his service to it. His name will be treasured high among the peacemakers of history."

Lord Gladwyn, a former British representative at U.N.O., said: "If ever there was a single-minded and dedicated man it was Dag Hammarskjöld. He has died like the mountain climber he was—near the summit and close to the abyss. Let us pray that he will not carry the whole of the United Nations down, the precipice with him."



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U.N. Blames Europeans in Katanga

Dr. Sture Linner's Version of Events

THE OFFICIAL UNITED NATIONS VERSION of the events leading up to the invasion of Katanga was given last Thursday by Dr. Sture Linner in a report to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

Recalling the Security Council resolution of February 21 for the "immediate withdrawal and evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under United Nations command and mercenaries", he stated that U.N. measures in that respect had been only partly successful because of non-co-operation from foreigners. On August 28, therefore, their repatriation was discussed in Elisabethville with the Consular Corps by U.N. officials.

"The Belgian Consul stated that by agreement with his colleagues he would undertake the responsibility for ensuring the surrender and repatriation and that all personnel required to be evacuated, irrespective of their nationality. He introduced two senior officers who had served in the Katanga gendarmerie who were to assist the U.N. in arranging an orderly withdrawal of all foreign personnel who served in the Katanga armed forces.

Foreign Officers and Mercenaries

The U.N. agreed to this evacuation procedure on conditions that the evacuation should not thereby be delayed, and that the U.N. retained the exclusive authority to decide who should be evacuated and when.

On the understanding that it abstained from continuing to search for and apprehend foreign military personnel, and permitted about 70 Belgian officers to stay in the Belgian Consulate building in Elisabethville until transport for them became available, unfortunately these arrangements were not scrupulously observed. The foreign officers and mercenaries, passing from this relaxation of evacuation measures, re-infiltrated into the gendarmerie, and there were indications that they began distributing arms to certain political or ethnic groupings. The foreign elements also began exercising pressure on some Katangese Ministers to dissuade them from moving towards political reconciliation to the authority of the Central Government.

"Finally the foreign military personnel, together with the so-called 'ultras' among the non-African residents, exercised an adverse influence on the Katangese Government, inciting them to terroristic actions and violations of fundamental liberties.

"Of a much more dangerous character, however, was the menace to security of the United Nations personnel and property constituted by the terroristic enterprises and activities of some of the foreign officers in the Katangese armed forces who had escaped evacuation measures.

French Officers from Algeria

"Most prominent among them were a group of officers of French nationality, some of whom were unable to return to their own country because of their implication in the recent revolt by French military elements in Algeria. Another group consisted of soldiers of fortune, while a third group were so-called volunteers recruited among foreign settlers in the Congo.

"Information received to the effect that one such group planned to introduce plastic bombs into the building in which the United Nations officers in Elisabethville were located compelled the United Nations on September 6 to move its headquarters to one of its military camps.

"There was also evidence that these officers were organizing a guerrilla force among the gendarmerie personnel, and that they were maintaining their hold over certain units of the gendarmerie, preventing them from co-operating with the United Nations, and that they organized the attack on the U.N. garage and the burning of U.N. vehicles.

"September 9 was set as the time limit as of which all foreign military personnel had to report to a United Nations unit for evacuation. By that date, however, only 273 foreign officers and mercenaries had been repatriated, and 65 were awaiting repatriation. At least 104 foreign personnel were known to have failed to report or give any account of themselves.

"The U.N. representative thereupon called once more on the consuls, asking them to ensure the immediate departure of their nationals, failing which the U.N. would have to re-

sume action to implement the February 21 resolution by all means at its disposal.

"On the morning of September 11 the deputy U.N. representative in Elisabethville was arrested on orders given by a non-Congolese officer of the political police *Sûreté*. This was the culmination of a long series of wrongful acts by these officers, including the organization of attacks on the U.N. and repeated threats and incidents to violence.

"Moreover, it was impossible to persuade the Bahuba refugees to return from the U.N. camps to their homes so long as they were exposed to threats and arbitrary arrests by, or at the direction of *Sûreté* officials. The U.N. therefore requested that all the non-Congolese officers of the *Sûreté* be evacuated within 48 hours.

"At the instigation of the remaining foreign officers, as well as of the local extremists, heavily armed patrols and guard posts began to be maintained by the gendarmerie at all public buildings and other installations in Elisabethville. The police was reinforced by 300 members of Mr. Munongo's tribe. Arms were also being distributed to individuals and groups who were not properly trained and disciplined to handle them. On September 12 the Foreign Minister of the Katanga Government, Mr. Kimba, announced that negotiations had been opened for reinforcing Katangese units with personnel and equipment from Rhodesia.

"Also on September 12 U.N. representatives met Mr. Tshombe and members of his Government in an attempt to obtain a lessening of the tension, the withdrawal, or at least reduction, of the military elements from the streets in Elisabethville, an end to the inflammatory propaganda, redress of refugee grievances which would permit their return to their homes, and assurance that the evacuation of all personnel falling under the Security Council resolution would proceed promptly.

"U.N. representatives also attempted to persuade the Katanga Government to reconcile their political differences with the Central Government by constitutional means and gave assurances concerning Mr. Tshombe's safety if he wished to travel to Leopoldville for discussions. On all these points the Katanga Government was a negative one. It refused emphatically to permit the evacuation of the foreign officers serving in the Katangese *Sûreté*."

"Security Precautions"

The report states that in the early hours of Wednesday U.N. forces therefore took security precautions to prevent inflammatory broadcasts in other threats to the maintenance of law and order while the U.N. resumed its task of apprehending and evacuating foreign military and para-military personnel.

As U.N. troops were going towards a garage where arson had been discovered, fire was opened on them from a building in which a number of foreign officers were known to be staying. U.N. troops were subsequently also resisted and fired at as they deployed towards key points or while they were guarding installations in the city. They returned the fire.

The allegation that fire was first opened by Europeans supporting the Katanga cause has been vigorously denied from a number of quarters, which insist that Gurkha troops of the U.N. took the initiative.

The Belgian Government officially denied many of the above statements yesterday. The refutation will appear in full next week.

Transfer Warning to Kenya Europeans

An investment law might be enacted in an independent Kenya to allow Europeans who were leaving the country to take out only a certain percentage of their investments, a three-member K.A.D.U. delegation has stated in New York.

Mr. M. J. Seroney, a member of the Legislature, said that Kenya had no room for people who owed allegiance to a "quit" policy. The country was following an "integrate or contribute" policy. Some of the Europeans were letting Kenya down and contributed little to its progress, but those "agitators" received little sympathy in Britain and were looking more to South Africa, whence many of them had originally emigrated to Kenya.

At the end of their 18-day visit to the United States another member of the group, Mr. D. T. Moi, said last week in London that their statement had merely meant that it would be a good idea, in order to prevent a breakdown in the economy, to permit people to take out their money only in instalments; but after independence the political situation in Kenya should be such that people would be encouraged to put in money instead of taking it out.

Letter to the Editor

Housing Nyasaland's African Ministers

"A Come-Down" for Dr. Banda

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — His Malawi Congress Party recently presented Dr. Hastings Banda with a home in Blantyre which cost £10,000. Now the party newspapers complain that, as Minister for Natural Resources in the new Nyasaland Government, Dr. Banda will have at his disposal in Zomba a Government bungalow which cost only £8,000, and that "this is really a come-down from the magnificent palace he occupied in Blantyre".

The African Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Nyerere, lives much more modestly; and many present and past members of the United Kingdom Cabinet must occupy or have occupied while in office less expensive living accommodation than that provided for Dr. Banda — and in the U.K., of course, Ministers pay for their own homes. Are our new Nyasaland Ministers to pay an economic rent, or is that to be paid by the public? — I understand that they will live rent-free. In any event, the public should be told.

Can it be that Dr. Banda, who lived for some years in Ghana, was there infected with the kind of extravagant ideas of which Nkrumah's eyes were open to time? I saw a photograph in a paper the other day of a marble palace being built at a cost of about £34m. for the African politician who has become president of the Ivory Coast, and it seems that in Liberia the Head of State considers it worthy to spend well over £4m. of public money on a mansion for himself.

These precedents set a rather high target for the Movement for National Freedom if it proposes to present Kenyatta with a residence which would adequately represent its opinion of one whom it doubtless considers to be a model "freedom fighter" — non-violent, of course.

Yours faithfully,
 NYASALANDER.

Blantyre

Points from Letters

Approved and Execrated

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA can never have been so trusted for its factual reports, judgement, candour, and courage by many readers as in the past 18 months, or so resented by others, especially those whose principles and lack of principles, policies and lack of policies have come under severe editorial criticism. There are regular readers in plenty, I know, who swear by the paper, and there must be others, probably only a tiny proportion of the regular readership, who swear at it — and perhaps at almost every issue nowadays, for never a week passes without the need for you to report, and criticize some political folly by so-called leaders, white and black. If responsible persons approve and irresponsible demagogues execrate, the paper must be doing its job pretty well. One striking feature is that those attacked so seldom reply, doubtless because they recognize the weakness of the case which they would put and which you would so easily expose. For publishing the truth as it sees it and denouncing folly in public affairs, there is no publication comparable with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

"So MR. MACLEOD has told a meeting of the Conservative Commonwealth Council — now evidently to be numbered among his many critics — of his deep feelings of friendship for Sir Roy Welensky (who will doubtless have been surprised at the news). I am now all agog for the Colonial Secretary's declaration of affection for Lord Salisbury."

Uganda Constitutional Conference

(Concluded from page 79)

contribution to the constitutional progress of the African territories; and I welcome the opportunity of saying with respect and sincerity that we of Africa believe your policies in East Africa are both realistic and right.

"Uganda is as advanced as any other African territory socially and economically and is administratively and financially more viable than many of its neighbours. It has more talent, more trained and educated men and women, than most. Its main problem is one of relationships — not as between one individual and another, for they are good already — but as between the various parts of the country each with the other, and with the centre. Our problem is how to bring all our diversities together without losing the valuable character and identity of each.

"The report of the Relationships Commission shows us a broad way; and there has been very encouraging unanimity of view throughout Uganda on its main recommendations. I should like to join my tribute to the many others that have already been paid to the value of the Commission's report and to thank the Earl of Munster and his colleagues.

"The last paragraph but one of the Munster Report expresses a home truth which is a challenge to each one of us here from Uganda. It says: 'No one who examined Uganda's political and social life could fail to be disturbed by one prominent characteristic — the unwillingness to compromise.' I look my colleagues and friends of the last four and a half years in the face and say to them, 'Let's show them they were wrong!'

"With a spirit of compromise, of give-and-take, of respect for the other man's point of view, in the next two or three weeks solve amicably and with Uganda's biggest problem — its internal relationships — and create a new Constitution for the country that will carry it safely and peacefully through self-government to independence.

"May the Author of Peace bless our work!"
 The members of Buganda, the other tribes from Uganda, and those attending the Constitutional conference were the guests of H.M. Government on Monday evening at a reception at Lancaster House. This evening the Church Missionary Society is holding a reception in their honour.

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Commonwealth Fears Common Market Finance Ministers Apprehensive

ALL COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES except those from Great Britain who attended last week's meeting in Accra of Commonwealth Finance Ministers expressed grave apprehension about the possible results of Britain's entry into the European Common Market. At the end of the three-day meeting the following statement was issued:—

"Most Commonwealth countries questioned whether the United Kingdom, with its other international and domestic obligations, could possibly secure in the proposed negotiations an agreement which would protect Commonwealth interests adequately and effectively.

"It was generally agreed that any impairment of these interests would damage some, or all Commonwealth countries and could have adverse effects on particular industries and areas.

"Several representatives stressed the danger that if the United Kingdom succeeded in negotiating special benefits in the European Economic Community for certain Commonwealth countries, the result could be damaging to Commonwealth solidarity.

"Certain countries pointed out that major changes in present Commonwealth trading arrangements would inevitably force realignment of their trading patterns and could lead to emergence of foster trading blocks.

"Such a development could undermine traditional multilateral trading arrangements to which all Commonwealth countries had given their support."

Kaunda's "New Hope"

BRITAIN'S STATEMENT on the Northern Rhodesian Constitution would "well hope for our troubled country", the U.N.I.P. leader, Mr. Kaunda, said last week in Nairobi en route for Lusaka. He said that he would consider the best way of restoring order, but that the ban on U.N.I.P. in the troubled areas had been imposed to prevent his pleas for non-violence from reaching members of his party. The Government could then say that his instructions were not being obeyed.

Conversion of Arab dhows into "hotels" for the accommodation of visitors to Lamu is proposed by Mr. E. L. Howard-Williams, Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life in Kenya, who hopes that the Government will spend £40,000 on improving the Mombasa-Lamu road so as to bring it to an all-weather standard in order that visitors may travel by coach without discomfort.

Speaking in the Federal Assembly, the Minister for Education, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, said that since education for non-Africans became a Federal responsibility in 1954, the number of Asians and Coloureds receiving education had increased from 133 children who were receiving some sort of education in Nyasaland to 3,745—an increase of 2,719%.

Uganda has been chosen for the headquarters of the Nuffield Unit of Tropical Animal Ecology.

Mr. M. Trussler, of the Uganda Police, had a three-hour struggle before managing to bind a 42-lb. Nile perch near Rhino Camp.

East Africa will be represented at the fourth Inter-African Conference on Food and Nutrition at Douala in the Republic of Cameroon.

In the past five years Nyasaland has received £23m. from Federal revenue and £7m. from Federal loans and contributed only £4m.

Nassa African Inland Mission in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika has made the first translation of the Bible into the Sukuma language.

Wildlife management schemes introduced in Uganda include the cropping of hippo, kob, and elephants, and the opening of controlled hunting areas.

More than 350 teachers may be withdrawn in the Fort Hall, and other areas unless rates are paid to the district councils, the Kenya Ministry of Education has announced.

In Addis Ababa on Monday a former lieutenant in the Imperial Bodyguard was hanged in the marketplace for participating in last December's revolt against the Emperor.

A shrimp-like creature found alive in a borehole near Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia some months ago may, it is now suggested, have had ancestors which flourished 500m. years ago.

The Omukama of Bunyoro has told the Rukurato that it is Britain's responsibility to return the "lost counties", because the British Government had "made the mistake" of giving them to Buganda.

The remains of Bishop Charles Mackenzie, the first Anglican Bishop of Nyasaland, whose grave was recently discovered in Portuguese East Africa, have been reinterred in St. Paul's Church, Blantyre.

Tanganyika's Prime Minister has suggested that a season should be fixed on top of Kilimanjaro and lit at the moment of independence in December, to shine as a symbol of freedom over the whole continent.

The African population of Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1960 is estimated at just under 21m. namely 633,981 males 675,263 females, and 1,106,355 children. A census is to be held between September 11 and October 31.

Meteorological research and weather analysis in East Africa are being aided by "cloud" messages filmed from the American weather satellite Tiros III which was launched in July and circles the earth 475 miles up once every 90 minutes.

Livingstone's new £220,000 hospital is operating far below its economic capacity, with only about 60 of its 80 beds in use, the Secretary for Health, Dr. D. M. Blair, states in his report for last year. Then, on average, only 24 beds were occupied.

Land reforms, judicial administration, and expansion of education are among the public activities which must undergo important constitutional change in Ethiopia to make them conform with present-day conditions, Emperor Haile Selassie told his Ministers recently.

For the second time members have rejected a proposal that Africans should be allowed to use Zomba Gymkhana Club, Nyasaland, voting being 153 for and 117 against the necessary two-thirds majority to carry the change was lacking. The president, Mr. Martin Pegg, said: "We can't have a rule like this in 1961."

An application by a Nottingham man, Mr. Keith Cox, to run a twice-yearly coach service from England to Cape Town via the Rhodesias has been adjourned by an East Midlands traffic court on the ground that his financial arrangements are "too vague". The chairman said: "You have no staff, no office, no coach, and apparently no money."

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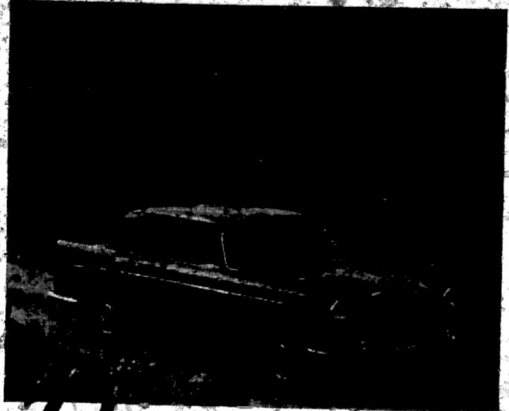
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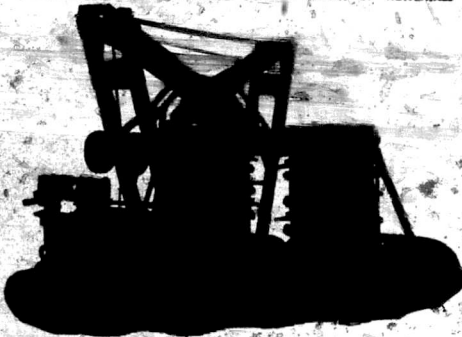
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Commercial Brevities

A large two-seam coal deposit found in Bechuanaland is estimated to contain some 408m. tons.

Rio Tinto Rhodesian Mining, Ltd., has registered in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £750,000.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., are maintaining the interim dividend on the deferred shares at 100%.

About 600 tractors annually are to be manufactured in Salisbury by the Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd.

Rootes motor group is investing a further £250,000 in its Rhodesian subsidiary, bringing the commitment in the Federation to more than £750,000.

About 6,000 pairs of shoes a day will in due course be produced by the new Nairobi factory of National Shoe Co., Ltd., the capital of which is £125,000.

The Rhodesian Tobacco Floors Association has been formed by Tobacco Auctions, Ltd., Tobacco Producers Floor, Ltd., and Tobacco Sales, Ltd., all of Salisbury.

Rhodesian Diamond and Carbide Tools, Ltd., has established a factory in Salisbury for the manufacture of tungsten carbide drill rods and other tools for the mining industry.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., had an output of 124 tons of sisal and tow in August, making 310 tons for the two months, compared with 291 tons in July and August, 1960.

Germania Stores, Ltd., a South African enterprise, with substantial interests in the Federation, reports net profit after tax for the year ended June 30 at £203,000, against £619,000. A final 10% dividend of £203,000 is proposed.

Inchcape & Co., Ltd., report that group profits for the year ended March 31 were slightly down, from £960,632 to £941,771, but after deduction of a lower tax liability of £294,333, against £356,152, net profit is up from £664,480 to £647,438. The dividend is being maintained at 11% on an increased capital.

A receiver and manager has been appointed for the Motors, Ltd., of Wolverhampton, a £3m. maker of commercial vehicles who in recent years have established branches in Southern Rhodesia. During the year to July 1960, there was a group loss of £444,864, following losses of £32,164 and £189,709 in the two previous years.

If the investments of Kama, Ltd., in Amboni Estates, Ltd., and Kikuyu Sisal Estates, Ltd., were revalued on the basis of their net tangible assets at the end of March, and if the investments were revalued at middle market quotations on September 1, Kama's fixed assets would be worth about £245,825. The present book value is only £65,856.

That the president of the Southern Rhodesian (African) T.U.C., Mr. Reuben Jambica, and the treasurer-general, Mr. Eric Gwanzura, should be suspended from office has been demanded by the Salisbury branch of the Commercial Workers' Union. The C.W.U. president, Mr. T. W. Mswaka, who is also vice-president of the T.U.C., has said, however, that the general feeling in the union is at variance with that of the Salisbury branch.

The new £1m. smelter in Que Que for the production of high-carbon ferro-chrome is expected to be in production next July. Mr. Leo H. Timmons, chairman of Windsor Ferroalloys (Pvt.), Ltd., and also holder of the controlling interest in the Windsor chrome mines, some 45 miles from Que Que, has said that the new smelter will employ about 36 Europeans and 750 Africans at the start, but that the number of employees may rise to 2,000. Exports of ferro-chrome in the initial stages of the enterprise are estimated at about £1.1m. annually.

Twelve modern buses are to be bought for the Tanganyika Road Services of E. A. R. & H. at a cost of £51,600.

The Central African Trade Fair, Bulawayo, will be split into two main events from next year, with separate trade and agriculture shows.

The Soroti-Lira railway in Uganda is to be extended to the east bank of the Nile at Pakwach and the possibility of a further extension across the Nile is to be examined.

In the week ending September 14 tobacco sales in Salisbury totalled 7,227,199 lb. for £716,884, an average of 23.81d. per lb., bringing the total to date to 224,450,717 lb. worth £32,083,520, an average of 34.31d. per lb.

From October 1 an off-loading charge of 2s. per harbour ton will be imposed on export cargo handled in the ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Tanga. Off-loading charges on main line rail traffic for export will be withdrawn.

Building in the Nairobi area has been drastically curtailed. Whereas from January 1 to August 8, 1960, 1,205 industrial and domestic building plans were approved for a value of rather more than \$44m., in the same period of this year only 484 plans were submitted and approved, and their total value was only £1.1m.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., a group with interests in the Federation and Portuguese East Africa, report that for the year to March 31 there was a net loss after tax of £22,900, compared with a profit after tax in the previous year of £52,820. A 5 per cent interim dividend was paid in May. There will be no final distribution. The loss was due mainly to trading in the West Indies.

Customs Duties Up

ZANZIBAR is budgeting for a £94,000 deficit for the first half of this year, and would have had a surplus of £244,000 for 1961-62 on the basis of existing taxation levels.

Customs duties, which had remained largely unchanged since 1949, have therefore been increased on a wide range of imports in order to reduce the drain on the reserves and to maintain education and health services.

Heavy expenditure on meeting the recent emergency add to the seriousness of the situation.

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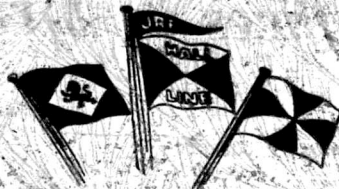
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