

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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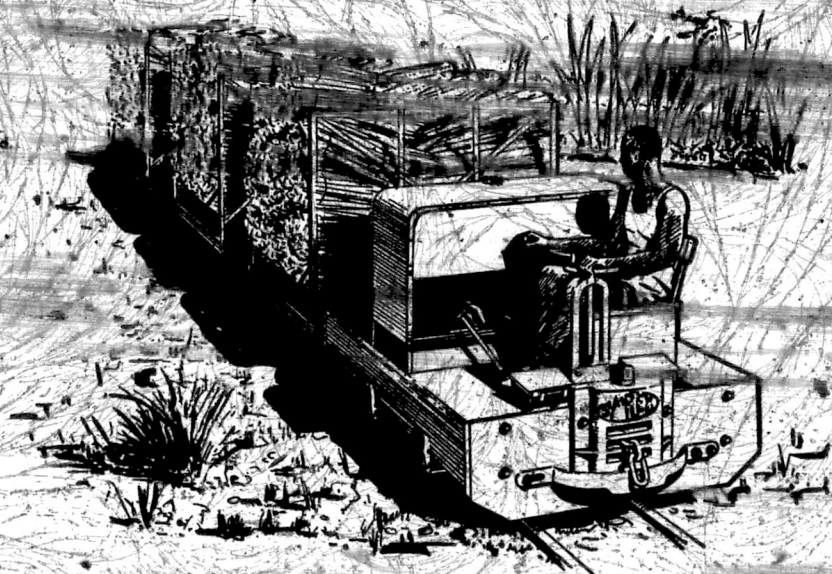
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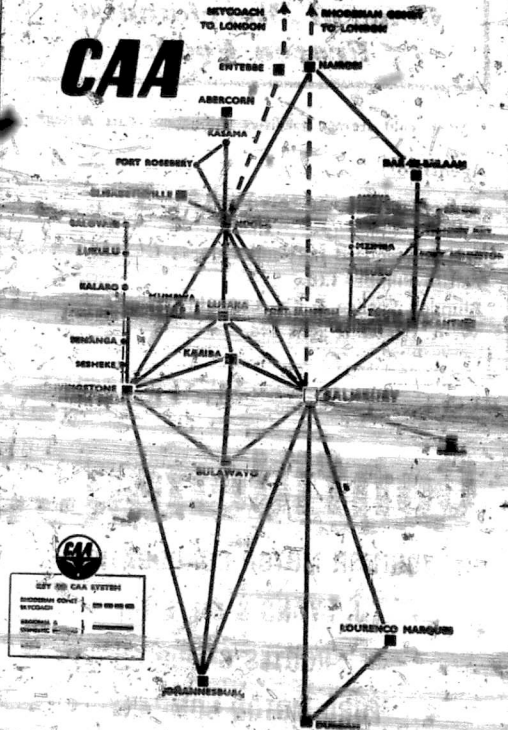
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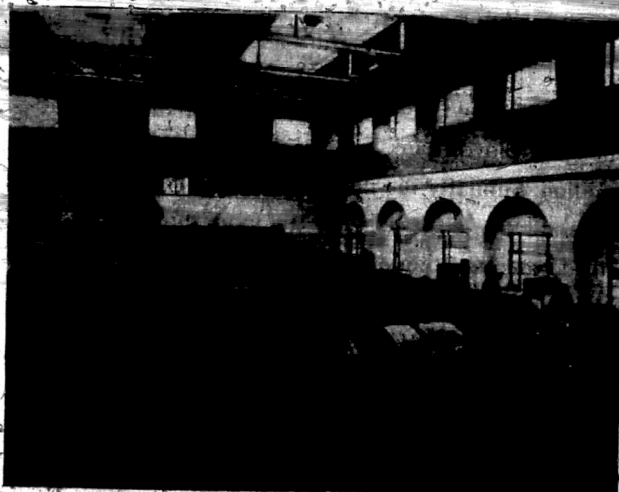
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1961

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BY IMPLICATION**, though not explicitly, the United Kingdom Government has condemned the attack by the United Nations on Katanga, the most stable and wealthy province of the Congo.

**Britain Disturbed by Attack on Katanga.** A statement is issued in New York

by the Foreign Office contains these five pregnant and consecutive sentences. (1) We have throughout supported the United Nations effort to establish a united Congo State. (2) In this State Katanga should be incorporated in order to enable it to play its full part. (3) In our view, however, this unity, to be lasting, must be brought about by peaceful constitutional methods and not by intimidation or violence. (4) The internal differences of the Congo must be settled peacefully by the Congolese people themselves. (5) We were thus deeply disturbed when fighting recently broke out in Katanga. The statement—which must have been most carefully pondered by the Foreign Office and approved by the Prime Minister probably after consultation with a committee of the Cabinet—moves, it will be seen, from initial approval through deliberate ambiguity to an expression of dismay.

Since by selecting those passages which suit his purpose a commentator could claim support for either a pro-Tshombe or an anti-Tshombe attitude, the statement cannot be deemed satisfactory.

**Offensive by U.N. Command.** The first sentence commends the principle of a united Congo without defining what is meant. Nehru and Nkrumah, for instance, equate a united Congo with a unitary Congo, a conception which has been rejected, in our view rightly, by President Tshombe and many others, who hold that the Congo is far too large and far too short of communications, skill and experience to be able to succeed except as a federal

union. In such circumstances, federal union makes sense, but it is not acceptable to the Lumumbists (who include the Communists, neo-Communists and the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia). A "united Congo", it will be seen, has diametrically opposite meanings to different people, who will not find their confusion alleviated by H.M. Government's declaration that Katanga must be "incorporated in such a way as to enable it to play its full part." Substitute "federated" for "incorporated" and Katanga—and reason would be satisfied. Point 3, which insists that unity must be achieved by "peaceful constitutional measures, not by intimidation or violence," is tantamount to condemnation of the effort to force by the United Nations. So is the assertion that the peoples of the Congo must settle their internal differences for themselves by peaceful methods.

Only in Katanga have peace and order prevailed throughout the fourteen months of the Congo's independence, and on that account the United Nations should have been strongly disposed in its favour.

**Influence of the Afro-Asian Bloc.** President Tshombe, however, has steadfastly refused to dismiss

those European advisers and other helpers, mainly Belgians, whom he considered indispensable to the efficient conduct of Katanga affairs, and by that decision he brought upon himself the anger and enmity of almost the whole Afro-Asian membership of the United Nations, in which this new bloc now holds so many votes that when virtually unanimous it can count on getting its way, however unwise the course proposed. The general Afro-Asian pretence is that all the countries lately granted independence can operate satisfactorily with the aid of a very few foreign technical experts. In practice, as everyone knows, many of the most responsible duties have still to be done by Europeans, though

the façade is African. Katanga's offence has been to refuse to camouflage its dependence upon non-African expertise; and it has been made to understand that, so far as the United Nations, greatly influenced by Afro-Asian pressure, was concerned, honesty of that kind was not the best policy.

It is nonetheless astonishing that so many newspapers and politicians in many countries for whom the self-determination of any people is a cardinal principle should consider that that right ought to be denied to Katanga. Among the bitterest antagonists of the idea that Katanga should be allowed to opt for federation with other Congo provinces are men and publications

wholeheartedly committed to the theory that Nyasaland should be free to opt out of federation with the Rhodesias. Such flatly contradictory propositions do no credit to their enunciators, but they have passed almost without notice in the British Press—many of the most influential organs of which have, to the grave hurt of the Commonwealth, ceased to assess political issues objectively. When we made that remark a few days ago to the proprietor of a chain of newspapers who was himself an editor for years he replied: "I agree. We have nearly reached the stage at which a London paper's policy is made by the headings which sub-editors put on the stories they handle!—by that and the lobbying from the Establishment, which was never so persistent".

## Notes By The Way

### More Double-Speak

WHAT IS MEANT by the statement issued last week after a meeting of the Socialist "Shadow Cabinet"? Having expressed regret at the death of Mr. Hammarström, the spokesmen for the Opposition in the House of Commons said: "We reassert the right and duty of the United Nations to promote a settlement in the Congo in accordance with the Security Council resolution of February 11, 1961. We believe the Congolese people must be allowed to reach agreement on their internal differences without the intervention of foreign political or economic interests. We support the efforts of the U.N. to prevent such intervention. We trust that the present negotiations in Ndola will succeed in preventing further bloodshed in Katanga while upholding the authority of the U.N. in the Congo as a whole and enabling it to discharge its task there effectively". Were those words intended to mean that the Labour leaders approve or disapprove the attack upon Katanga by United Nations forces? Many people would have wished for clarity on that point. Instead they are offered verbiage which must have led to many rude remarks about dithering politicians.

### Misrepresentation

ACCORDING to the official statement issued by the chief representative in Leopoldville of the United Nations, military action was not taken to prevent foreign intervention—if by "foreign" the Socialists mean non-African, as is presumably the case—but because the Central Government of the Congo had decided to invade Katanga. The world was asked to believe that planned duplicity and then force in Katanga by troops from various nations was preferable to possible invasion by such Congolese combatants as the Kasavubu-Adoula party might use against that province. The Socialist statement therefore misrepresents the whole issue. The last sentence, expressing the hope that the authority of the U.N. will be upheld in the Congo as a whole, ought to have been recognized to be nonsensical, for when it was written a truce in the Katanga fighting had just been arranged—a truce which manifestly weakened the authority of the United Nations because it was required to extricate its forces from dire danger.

### Laughter in the House

A PLEA that the official report of proceedings in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia should record laughter when it has been caused has been made by Mr. John Roberts, Leader of the Opposition, who pointed out that the Hansards of almost all other Commonwealth Parliaments note mirth. Adoption of the idea might perhaps persuade some pompous members to take a little trouble to lighten their remarks from time to time, and for that unconvenanted benefit from the adoption of his proposal I have no doubts that Mr. Roberts would give thanks. His suggestion might be acceptable to other Legislatures, about whose official reports there is a strange lack of uniformity in style, size, and speed of production.

### Names, Please

ANOTHER USEFUL STEP would be emulation by all Colonial Legislatures of the practice followed in the Parliaments of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia of printing on the inside back cover of every issue of Hansard a full list of Ministers and Members, with their constituencies. That is not done in East Africa, or in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. Yet there can be no doubt that this procedure is a great convenience to the public. The Hansards of some territories have still the irritating habit of stating that the Minister for such-and-such a Department said something or other without recording his name. It would certainly be better for any Minister mentioned by office to be named on the first occasion.

### What Next?

WHAT NEXT? Nairobi's Sunday paper has given prominence to some lines of verse by an African in homage to Kenyatta, who is described as 'wiser than Socrates the Great'. I am staggered that any publication anywhere run by Europeans who presumably know something about Kenyatta should print such statements as 'Kenyatta, man of Nature's grace'; 'your spirit in God's kingdom high throne shall attain'; and 'God-inspired leader, standing on the highest step of Heaven'. Though it is twaddle, of course, it will not be so understood by many African readers. I must quote the penultimate line: 'Long live our Socialist Kenyatta'.



# The Queen Opens Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

## Her Majesty's Appeal for Tolerance and Understanding

IN THE SPLENDID SETTING of Westminster Hall, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, who was accompanied by H.R.H. PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, opened on Monday the Seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

The State trumpeters, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps, of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, were on duty, and the band of the Irish Guards provided a programme of music until a fanfare heralding the arrival of the Queen, who was received by Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., chairman of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Mr. R. M. Njoku, its Nigerian vice-chairman, and the Earl of Minter, deputy chairman of the United Kingdom Branch.

In asking the Queen to open the conference, SIR ROLAND ROBINSON said that the Empire Parliamentary Association began 50 years ago at the coronation of King George V. Now the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, it has grown to more than 5,500 members who were fully represented in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth.

For this Seventh Parliamentary Conference more than 140 delegates were present from 62 branches. Many had known each other for years, and all would meet as friends who sought to understand each other and the problems of the different parts of the Commonwealth. Before beginning their meeting it was their duty to greet the Queen, the Head of the Commonwealth.

### The Queen's Speech

HER MAJESTY said in the course of her speech:—

"It is with much pleasure that I greet you, the representatives from the Parliaments of all the lands within our Commonwealth family of nations which enjoy responsible government. I give you on behalf of my husband and myself a very hearty welcome.

"In the last 10 years my husband and I have visited many countries within the Commonwealth, and we are very happy to see here many whom we have already met in the course of our journeys. Eventually we hope to visit all the countries of our family of nations.

"This gathering shows the diversity of peoples, creeds and cultures within the Commonwealth, each having an equal place in our organization of nations.

"In the wide association which is the Commonwealth we must all try to cultivate the virtues of tolerance and understanding, to recognize each other's qualities, and to respect each other's feelings.

"In this modern age the strength and unity of the Commonwealth family does not lie in bonds forged by formal instruments, nor in common ancestry, nor in pursuing the same political line. It springs from the knowledge that we all share a lively concern for individual freedom and all the machinery which makes this possible.

"There are several expressions of this unity. As the head of the Commonwealth I am one. The constant and close contacts between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers are another. Equally important is our common form of parliamentary government, which is the very cornerstone of our association.

"It is specially fitting that in your jubilee year you should meet here in this ancient hall, in which the earliest meetings of the English Parliament were held centuries ago.

"For the Parliament at Westminster has served as an example on whose experience other nations of the Commonwealth have drawn in shaping and developing legislative assemblies suited to their own special needs.

"It is this common system of government by consent which is strengthened by the work of your association and the conferences which it organizes throughout the Commonwealth.

"At these meetings the elected members of Commonwealth Parliaments can meet on terms not dictated by party considera-

tion to talk, exchange views, share varied experiences, and discuss and develop ideas on matters of common interest.

"In this way closer understanding is fostered between those who work in the legislatures of the Commonwealth, and all the people who believe in parliamentary government are encouraged.

"I thank the Association for the great part it is playing in the life and thought of the Commonwealth. I wish you every success in your discussions; and it is with great pleasure that I declare the conference open."

### Ministers Flit Across the Stage

THE PRIME MINISTER said (in part):—

"All those present in this great gathering today, representing nations in every quarter of the globe, acknowledge you, Madam, as Head of the Commonwealth and as the living symbol of our free association.

"The composition and form of our association may change for the Commonwealth is an organic structure bound by no rigid constitutional frame. But the spirit remains the same. The Commonwealth depends for its vitality and usefulness on cross-fertilization of ideas through personal interchanges. Sometimes these take the form of ministerial meetings.

"But Ministers, even Prime Ministers, are, happily, but transient figures. Like phantoms they flit across the stage; and, with few exceptions, they do not return. Even Parliamentary Ministers come and go. Nevertheless, to enjoy our brief authority, it is of the greatest value that we should constantly meet and discuss our common problems. A generation ago such continuous intercourse would have been unthinkable. Today it is not only practical but vital. In this sense the Commonwealth has indeed become a shew of the Commonwealth.

"I am glad to become Prime Minister of a country that I would like to visit all the countries of the Commonwealth. I have not quite succeeded yet; but I hope that I shall soon be able to complete my tours. Then it will be time to start again. These travels have been for me a vivid and inspiring experience.

"The illustrated magazines, the film and television have made it possible for all who have access to them to understand the diversity of the peoples of our Commonwealth. Yet to me it was the common features transcending these apparent differences, which were so impressive—such features as the parliamentary heritage which we share and which brings us here today.

"It is not enough for Governments to work together. Parliaments and peoples must take their share.

"We live today in a strange world—poised between hope and despair. Sometimes the lengthening shadows seem to darken the future. Sometimes we seem to catch glimpses of the dawn. It is at any rate a world of challenge—to which mind and spirit of stout hearts must respond.

"Your special task will be not only to meet, or indeed to understand each other, important though understanding is, but to recreate and state anew the common ideas and modes of thought which are the basis of the Commonwealth. If the world is to survive it must learn to live together. Government with Government and people with people. The Commonwealth can be an example to other nations. We have the experience of reconciling different approaches without abandoning national policies and independence. We hope that you have built up among yourselves bonds of understanding and friendship which will help the give-and-take of discussion.

"It is now hoped to hold the Conference yearly instead of every other year. I sincerely trust that this may prove possible, for it is really true that the more we are together the happier we shall be."

### Delegates from East and Central Africa

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is represented by Mr. V. T. Joyce, M.P., and the Duke of Montrose, M.P.; Southern Rhodesia by Dr. Walter Alexander, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; and Northern Rhodesia by Mr. B. W. Sargeant, M.L.C.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. J. J. Nyagah, is Kenya's representative; Tanganyika has sent Chief Fundikira, Minister for Legal Affairs; and Uganda Mr. G. B. K. Magezi, M.L.C., and Mr. Ian E. Hunter, M.L.C.

Many of the 20 delegates of the United Kingdom branch have been keenly concerned with East and Central African affairs, including Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and leader of the delegation, Lord Colyton, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Mr. A. Creech Jones, Mr. Macleod, Mr. H. A. Marquand, Lord Ogmore, and Mr. P. H. B. Wall.

# Britain Attacked Over Mr. Hammarskjöld's Death

## Accusations Resented and Refuted by H.M. Government

**BRITAIN WAS BLAMED** last week in India and Ghana and by some African politicians elsewhere for the plane crash near Ndola which caused the death of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and 15 members of his party.

Dr. Hastings Banda, Nyasaland's Minister of Natural Resources and leader of the Malawi Congress Party, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the National Democratic Party in Southern Rhodesia, both called for an inquiry by international aviation experts, Mr. Nkomo saying that the "occurrence of the incident in a British colonial territory in circumstances which look very queer is a serious indictment of the British Government". The secretary-general of the party, Mr. T. G. Situndika, asserted that Britain would have to bear the full responsibility "because they have been supporting Tshombe and Sir Roy Welensky and knew that a plot waited for Hammarskjöld in the Federation".

The Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, attacked the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, in a comment saying that Mr. Nehru's frequent observations on the Congo situation merely confirmed the widespread suspicion that the Indian Government had "a special fish to fry in that part of the world". Sir Roy said: "I suggest that the death of the Secretary-General is a tragic enough event in itself without the imputation of sinister connotations, and that the most responsible course would be to await the findings of the international inquiry which is now taking place."

### Rebuke to Mr. Nehru

In his personal statement last Sunday Mr. Nehru chose to make personal remarks about myself and to suggest that I was standing in the way of freedom in Northern Rhodesia. While it may be true that Mr. Nehru and I have different ideas about what constitute the basic elements of freedom, that is not a subject which I choose to debate with him by Press conference. I suggest that he should show the same reticence about the internal affairs of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as I show about the internal affairs of India and Kashmir.

It was not for him (Sir Roy) to defend H.M. Government against serious allegations from the Prime Minister of another Commonwealth Government. It suggests that the United Kingdom Government's position in the Congo seemed an extraordinary statement for a Commonwealth statesman to make "without a shred of evidence to support it, especially as Britain has been one of the principal contributors to the operation."

"Could Mr. Nehru's strange outburst be motivated by the fact that, while giving full support to the primary objects of the U.N. mission, Britain has sought to ensure that the operation was conducted on strictly non-interventionist lines and not along lines calculated to promote the policies and interests of factions favoured by outside Powers, including India?"

Sir Roy said that it was quite untrue to assert that he had supported Katanga in its conflict with the U.N. The Federation had 2,000 miles of frontier with Katanga, and the tangled web of tribal affinities across the border was such that peace and stability in Katanga were vital to the Federation. He could therefore not remain indifferent to action by the U.N. which precipitated armed conflict. He appealed for cessation of hostilities and then an inquiry into the U.N.'s actions, and hoped that the various Congolese factions would then get together and sort out their problems for themselves.

Some Indian newspapers accused Britain of actual complicity in Mr. Hammarskjöld's death. "Never even during Suez have Britain's hands been so bloodstained as they are now," wrote the *Indian Express*, the daily with the largest circulation, which added that India should seriously consider leaving the Commonwealth in view of Britain's reported refusal to allow Ethiopian jet fighters to fly over Uganda en route to help the U.N. in Katanga.

Sir Paul Gore-Booth, British High Commissioner in India, denied allegations of such British obstruction, explaining that it had been decided on September 18 to allow the planes to

refuel at Entebbe in Uganda. In Ethiopia it was stated that that country's Chief of Staff had objected to the idea of using four American-built Sabre jets because of their inadequate navigation equipment.

A specially convened Press conference was told by Sir Paul Gore-Booth in Delhi that Britain had always looked to the creation of a united and independent Congo within its present boundaries and with Katanga's resources at the disposal of the whole. The idea and the locale for peace talks with President Tshombe had been suggested by Mr. Hammarskjöld, and not after "on the spot pressure" from Lord Lansdowne, as alleged by Indian papers, some of which also reported that Lord Alport, Britain's High Commissioner in the Federation, in concave with President Tshombe and Belgian "handmaidens", had lured the Secretary-General into this fatal mission. The British Press was accused of persistent misreporting of Katanga news.

### Behaviour of Indian Troops

India's Defence Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon, affirmed in London that the only allegations of brutality by Indian troops in Katanga had been those of the B.B.C. "They are disgraceful. This is the first time any British person, responsible or otherwise, has attacked Indian soldiers. My interest is good relations. Great damage has been done by these allegations. The ordinary soldier does not forget things. The Indian troops would never have fired on ambulances if the ambulances contained machine guns that were firing, then that is a different thing. Asked if India would keep her troops in the Congo, he replied there were no Indian troops there. "They are United Nations troops with Indian personnel".

A spokesman reported that the staff correspondent covering the Congo situation, Mr. Richard Williams, was an experienced man who had reported what he saw, including the statement that Indian soldiers had fired on a Katanga ambulance being used as a cover for Katanga troops. He had reported this as well. "With regard to the statement that there were no allegations except those put out by the B.B.C. a number of newspapers and agencies in this country had confirmed Richard Williams' story in their reports."

Sir Arthur Snelling, British High Commissioner in Ghana, protested "in the strongest possible terms against disgraceful allegations made by the pro-Government *Ghanaian Times* in a leading article which said: "The principal culprit in this sordid turn in human history is that self-same protagonist of piety - Britain. Britain today stands alone in facing responsibility for this number one international murder of United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. We declare with the gravest conviction that Hammarskjöld was the victim of a deliberate attack inspired by Britain and executed by Roy Welensky and that African traitor, Moïse Tshombe."

### Accusations from Ghana

Britain succeeded in luring Hammarskjöld to meet Tshombe. They chose, of all places, Ndola, where they had built a firm military base, evidently on the pretext that this was the safest place. Alas, this was the safest place to carry out a murder plot which has now thrown the world organization into a grave crisis". The paper attributed the crash either to British officials having planted bombs on the plane at Leopoldville or to "the jet fighter of the Katanga-Britain-Rhodesia conspiracy".

The Ghana Government replied to Sir Arthur's protest by completely dissociating itself from the allegations made in the editorial. A Ghana Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "While appreciating and understanding the strength of feeling which motivated your letter, I regret that you felt compelled to describe the allegation as disgraceful. You are of course, aware of deep concern to us that such freedom should have been abused on such an occasion as this."

The Northern Rhodesian African National Congress has accused U.N. troops of the massacre and brutal shooting of the Katangese people, and said such action would bring the U.N. into disrepute for many years to come in world history.

A Foreign Office spokesman in New York made the following statement last Thursday on behalf of Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary: —

"The British Government have consistently supported the U.N. policy in the Congo as laid down in the various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Concrete evidence of this support is shown by the substantial assistance, both financial and in kind, provided for the operation of the U.N. forces in the Congo by the British Government."



"We have throughout supported the U.N. effort to establish a united Congolese State. In this State Katanga should be incorporated in such a way as to enable it to play its full part. In our view however, this unity, to be lasting, must be brought about by peaceful constitutional methods, and not by intimidation or violence. The internal differences of the Congo must be settled peacefully by the Congolese people themselves.

"We were thus deeply disturbed when fighting recently broke out in Katanga. We responded at once to the Secretary-General when he asked us to help in arranging a meeting in Ndola. We hope that the cease-fire which has now been achieved will lead to informal political reconciliation and the early establishment of conditions of peace and prosperity, free from all external pressures. The British Government will continue to give its full support to the U.N. in their efforts to achieve this end."

Reports from New York were then describing confusion, uncertainty, and bewilderment in the U.N. headquarters, from which suggestions, plans and formulae poured out in great spate, "only to be forgotten, denied, scrapped or replaced within the hour", according to one correspondent.

The American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. G. Mennen Williams, told a meeting in Virginia that substantial outside influence had been exerted in favour of Katanga's continued secession. There was no warrant for the idea of Katanga's secession, the Congo needed all its resources to build an economically viable, Katanga's secession would be a disaster, and the U.N. was not in Africa to "cover up" the United Nations' action in Katanga as a means of destroying Mr. Tshombe, nor did the United Nations.

**President Nkrumah's Attitude**

It then became known that on the day after publication of the *Ghanaian Times* article President Nkrumah told the U.N. that there should be no cease-fire in Katanga until that "province" was completely returned to the Congo. He argued that a cease-fire would be a de facto recognition of a separatist state and would have fatal consequences for international order and on the prestige and very existence of the U.N. All member States, he said, in Africa should, he urged, come to the assistance of the U.N. in its Katanga operation.

He accused certain Powers outside Africa, "who are intent on destroying the prestige of the United Nations and on maintaining colonial rule and exploitation," of having flooded Katanga with heavy military armaments of all kinds. The object of these Powers is clearly to maintain the puppet régime in the province of Katanga in absolute defiance of the Central Government of the Congo and of the decisions of the Security Council.

Mr. O'Brien alleged that Europeans had been responsible for Katanga's continuing resistance, and a Irish officer said that his men had been attacked by Europeans, often that they could not trust any of them. On the other hand Europeans fighting for Katanga were said to have compiled a black list of other Europeans alleged to have spied for the U.N.

Katangese were reported at the week-end to believe that they had won a war of independence against the U.N. and the Central Government, and that was considered to be an unfortunate mood for successful negotiations in the joint cease-fire commission which will have to bring Katanga leaders to the realization that they have not inflicted a military defeat.

President Tshombe said at Press conferences on Thursday and Friday that statements from Irish troops captured at Jadotville showed that they were demoralized. The morale of the 3,000 U.N. soldiers in and around Elisabethville was reported to be steady though there was dismay that the lone Katanga jet fighter had been able to inflict so much damage with impunity. The Gurkha colonel in charge of the first relief column which tried to reach Jadotville was angry at the plane having attacked his group nine times and killed three men. The U.N. gave the name of the pilot as van Reisseghem, a Belgian previously with Sabena.

**How Mr. Tshombe Was Received in Ndola**

The rumour that Mr. O'Brien was to be recalled by the U.N. was denied, but it was generally expected that his deputy, Mr. Michel Tomberlaine, who is even more unpopular with Europeans in Katanga, would leave soon.

Some U.N. officials expressed resentment at the treatment of President Tshombe in Ndola during the cease-fire talks last week, when they claim he was received like the head of a foreign State. When Mr. Khiari was invited to join the Katanga President in laying a wreath for Mr. Hammarskjöld he refused brusquely. Their talks were allegedly held in a strained atmosphere, with the Tunisian U.N. representative going out of his way to show that the U.N. does not recognize President Tshombe as head of an independent State.

On Monday this week it was learned that President Tshombe had agreed to send an intermediary to see Mr. O'Brien, thus restoring some degree of contact; the President has repeatedly stated that he would never have further dealings with Mr. O'Brien. Western diplomats and U.N. officials made simultaneous efforts to dissuade the Central Government from launching its proposed attack on Katanga.

Belgian refugees from Elisabethville said in Ndola that the Union Minière group was sending home the wives and children of all its Belgian employees. The company announced in Brussels a week ago that work had ceased at its copper processing plant at Lubumbashi, which last year accounted for 40% of the group's copper production. Normal operations continue at Shituru, near Jadotville, Luilu, and Kipushi near the Northern Rhodesia border, and the hydro-electric power stations are functioning as usual. Besides mining copper, the company produces cobalt, zinc, uranium oxide, cadmium, germanium, silver, and gold. The staff of 1,755 agents includes an increasing number of Africans.

**Britons Maltreated**

Mr. Leonard Catchpole, a former mayor of Ndola, who was arrested by the U.N. for alleged spying and later released, has made a statement which is being studied by the Federal Ministry of External Affairs. He has stated that he and Captain Walter Hillary, a Sabena pilot accused of being President Tshombe's personal pilot, were flown to Leopoldville with their hands tied and wore the same type of handcuffs as those used by guards at Lepidville. Captain Hillary said that he was very badly treated and that the U.N. was going about its job in Katanga in a very ill-handed way. He was kept in gaol for five days.

The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Heath, declared in a speech last Thursday that while it was unthinkable that the British Government would in any way have been responsible for the crash of Mr. Hammarskjöld's aircraft—"the accusations are scandalous"—nothing more should be said until the official inquiry was completed.

"We hope the United Nations will play an important part in bringing the Central Government and the Katanga Government together by peaceful means. It is urgent that everything possible should be done to achieve this. A cease-fire agreement has been reached, but tension still exists. There is little time to be lost."

H.M. Government had never supported Katanga's secession, and did not do so now. "Such influence as we have always been used with Mr. Tshombe in the direction of reconciliation with the Central Government". The Congo could not emerge as a stable and economically viable State without the participation of Katanga, whose future had to lie with the rest of the country, to which it had so much to contribute.

The thought of United Nations forces engaged in fighting with the Congolese in Katanga fills us with dismay". Mr. Hammarskjöld had said that a limited operation against foreign members of the Sûreté had been planned, but no fighting had broken out of a scale neither intended nor foreseen.

The Foreign Secretary's rebuttal in New York of criticisms of Britain was attacked by Moscow Radio, which asserted that the charge of supporting the Tshombe régime and sabotaging U.N. decisions was justified.

**China Withdraws Ambassador**

Communist China, among the first of the countries to recognize Mr. Gizenga's régime in Stanleyville, has withdrawn its ambassador because Peking resents Mr. Gizenga's failure to make recognition of Communist China one of the conditions of his negotiations with the Central Leopoldville Government, which accepts Nationalist China.

An analysis of the Congo's financial position since May shows that 850m. Congolese francs a month have been paid out to civil servants and the armed forces, although income has been only 250m. Salary rises in June brought monthly expenses to 950m., and when Mr. Adoula took power in August the bill rose to 1,500m. francs. The armed forces have received pay rises totalling 450% since June last year. Pay for Ministers and their personal staffs has gone up 380%, and for civil servants 115%.

Lieut-Colonel M. C. H. Barber, Federal Director of Civil Aviation, and chairman of the investigating committee into the Hammarskjöld air crash, said: "Press reports that bullets were found in one of the bodies at the scene of the crash were correct, but are of no significance, as it was known that the aircraft carried arms and ammunition which was exploded in the intense fire that followed the crash. The bullets found in the body of one of the guards were definitely not fired from any weapon."

Sgt. Harry Julian, the U.S. security officer found alive after the crash, died from his injuries on Saturday.

(Continued on page 108)

# U.N. Secretary-General Authorized the Attack on Katanga

## Cease-Fire and Subsequent Developments

THE ATTACK ON KATANGA was not launched on the initiative of Mr. O'Brien, chief political representative of the United Nations in Katanga, but on direct orders from Leopoldville with the prior knowledge and approval of Mr. Hammarskjöld.

That specific statement was made in Leopoldville on Monday by Mr. Tomberdaine, chief assistant of Mr. O'Brien. Both he and the chief U.N. legal adviser in Leopoldville added that Mr. Hammarskjöld had approved the plan.

Katanga and the United Nations signed a provisional cease-fire on Wednesday of last week after President Tshombe and Mr. Mahmoud Khiri for the U.N. had spent two days at Ndola Airport, Northern Rhodesia, discussing its terms, which included the appointment of a four-member commission fully empowered to implement the terms of the agreement.

President Tshombe commented afterwards: "We came here yesterday to try to find a solution for a cease-fire. Yesterday evening we did not agree with Mr. Khiri. He made the proposals. We rejected those proposals. We admitted our proposals this morning. In order to bring an end to the conflict provoked by armed soldiers of the United Nations on all the population of Katanga, both military and civil, consider the United Nations as aggressors."

### Terms of Cease-Fire Pact

The provisional agreement read:

Considering it necessary and desirable to bring about an end of hostilities between United Nations troops and the Katanga gendarmerie, convinced that all efforts must be made to avoid further loss of human lives, and pending a definite agreement in order to improve relations between Katanga troops and United Nations troops; the two delegations agreed on a provisional agreement for a cease-fire at 0001 on September 21. This agreement cannot be made definite except with agreement of the United Nations Secretariat.

The following points were agreed:

- (1) To order an immediate cease-fire.
- (2) The cease-fire to come into effect at 0001 hours local time September 21 (2201 G.M.T. Wednesday) in all Katanga.
- (3) A mixed commission of four members with full powers to be put into the field immediately to implement the clauses of the agreement and seek means to settle relations between the United Nations and Katanga forces, including the positioning of troops.
- (4) No troop movements to reinforce garrisons or any other positions will be allowed. This will be applicable to all men of both sides, arms, munitions, and other weapons. The two parties will keep their freedom of movement for food supplies.
- (5) Exchange of prisoners will be under the control of the mixed commission.
- (6) The provisional agreement will be made public simultaneously by the United Nations and the Katanga authorities.

Almost simultaneously it was stated in Dublin that Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the United Nations chief political representative in Katanga, had not exceeded his authority in precipitating action there, but had acted with the full backing of Mr. Hammarskjöld and other senior United Nations officials, and a message of congratulations and thanks had been sent to him to that effect.

Mr. Hammarskjöld and his advisers were in constant communication with Dr. O'Brien, and the Secretary-General described his work in Elisabethville as a "sensitive action carried through with skill and courage."

An R.A.F. pathologist, Squadron Leader Peter J. Stevens, flew to Ndola at the request of the Commonwealth Relations Office to endeavour to establish whether the people killed in the plane crash with Mr. Hammarskjöld died in the air or when the aircraft hit the ground. A Government spokesman

in Ndola had said previously that there was no reason to suspect that hostile action, either from the ground or in the air, had caused the crash. Two more bodies were found in the wreckage, both of Swedish security guards.

### U.N. Casualty List

In Leopoldville it was stated that United Nations troops had suffered 13 killed and 63 wounded in the week-long clashes, those figures including two Swedish soldiers and one officer killed in the air crash. The others were seven Indians, two Swedes, and one Irishman. The wounded were 18 Irishmen, five Swedes, and 39 Indians. One Norwegian was also wounded at Elisabethville.

A total of 25 Irishmen were missing, presumed prisoners, and 155 were known to have been taken prisoner at Jadotville, as well as two Swedes of a helicopter crew and one Norwegian.

Last Thursday the cease-fire was reported by a U.N. spokesman in Leopoldville to have been observed everywhere in Katanga.

Mr. Khiri, who has flown from Congo to New York to take the place of the late Mr. Hammarskjöld, said that the question of Katanga's secession was a strictly internal Congolese affair and that the U.N. was concerned only in carrying out the Security Council resolutions. The U.N. would not interfere in the continuing presence of President Tshombe to seek an accord with the U.N. in Katanga was *de jure* a Congolese province even if it lived *de facto* in secession.

The first problem in the cease-fire talks had been to remove President Tshombe's false impression that the U.N. wanted to stop fighting because it was in a difficult position. Such was not the case; the U.N. wanted to stop the fighting purely for humanitarian reasons, and had not acted under external pressure or because it had disapproved the operation.

Colonel Moke, C-in-C. of the Katanga Army, complained that the cease-fire was favoured U.N. troops who still manned two road-blocks on the airport road, while Katangese soldiers had had to abandon some strong-points. The provisional cease-fire was, he declared, absolutely temporary.

### A Victory for Mr. Tshombe?

When Mr. O'Brien, the U.N. political representative in Katanga, was asked if he considered the cease-fire a victory for Mr. Tshombe, he replied: "I can only regard it as a cease-fire." "Would you say your operation did not go according to plan?" he was asked. Mr. O'Brien paused and said: "You can draw your own conclusions. I would rather not comment."

The most serious aspect of the situation immediately after the cease-fire was the plight of some 30,000 Baluba refugees in a make-shift camp adjoining the Swedish barracks in Elisabethville. The conditions were described as appalling, with many starving because they refused to eat what they thought was poisoned food. Food and medical supplies were promptly provided at U.N. request by the Government of the Federation.

Two Central Government battalions were reported to have crossed into Northern Katanga, one advancing on Manono and the other, described as a Gbengist column, as having reached Nyunzu. A European officer of the Katanga Army said that past experience of U.N. troops other than the Swedes and Irish indicated that the two groups would be helped in every way to advance further and would not be checked. "World opinion must ensure that this cease-fire is not used to entrench or advance Central Government troops on our territory. Otherwise the bloodshed will have been in vain," he said. Mr. O'Brien commented that invaders had not been seen at any point at which U.N. troops were stationed.

Sunday's news was that the Central Government had agreed to attack Katanga. This followed Mr. Adoula's "strong reservations" on Friday about the provisional cease-fire, when he told the U.N. that his Government had a duty to resort to its own means to put an end to the secession of Katanga in the interests of national order.

The pro-Communist vice-premier, Mr. Gizenga, was thought to have called for an immediate invasion, but the chief military commander, Gen. Mobutu, was said to be less confident about the certainty of victory.

President Tshombe said 35 Russian transport planes had been flown to Stanleyville Airport, and 4,600 troops of the Congolese National Army were waiting in Lulabourg, Goma.



Coquilhatville and Stanleyville to move into Katanga. In Kasai and Kivu Provinces they had been alerted by their local commanders, and three Air Congo aircraft from Sabena had been commandeered to transport soldiers from the Thysville H.Q. Mr. O'Brien said the president's statement was "totally untrue".

On Friday, Mr. Tshombe accused the U.N. of breaking the cease-fire by moving troops into Elisabethville, and added that the large number of landings at the airport were not all concerned with foodstuffs. At the same time, the U.N. had failed to set up the mixed control commission, two days after the cease-fire was signed. The Katanga Foreign Minister, Mr. Kimba, and the gendarmerie head, Gen. Mokekosako, were named for it on Friday. On Sunday, the U.N. named Mr. Khitari and Col. Kjellgren as its members.

Mr. O'Brien said that since the cease-fire, there had been outbreaks of sniping, directed mainly against the Baluba refugees in the makeshift camp two miles from the town centre where three water taps serve 30,000 people. Twenty of them have been killed with many more wounded seriously since Wednesday, some reputedly hit by 40mm. armour-piercing bullets.

Young thugs have broken out and are said to have killed two Europeans and seriously injured two more living in villas near the camp. On Friday, hundreds of the Kasai tribesmen crowded into the town and looted food stores and had to be dispersed. In the town, European servants are said to have been killed for being "white men's stooges". A third of the Katanga 3,000-strong force in the town is said to be composed of mercenaries.

The U.N. has been strengthened, Mr. O'Brien said the men wanted to be repatriated to their homes in South Kasai. About 400,000 displaced persons have already made their way. The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Tony Haliday, was attacked by a mob of young thugs when he tried to reach the airport. A press correspondent reported having his car hacked at with pangas at an improvised road-block while U.N. Irish troops a few hundred yards away looked on.

Air reinforcements being flown in for the U.N. this week included four Ethiopian Sabre jet fighters, six Indian Canberra interceptor fighter-bombers, four Swedish Lanser jets and four American Globemaster transports. Announcing this, the U.N. military commander for the whole Congo, Gen. Sean McKeown, also listed the "peculiar difficulties" of the Katanga operation—constant sniping by the peace-loving and Katanga gendarmes, the U.N. inability of the U.N. to retaliate without causing heavy loss of Congolese lives, and the use of mercenaries, including bazookas and other weapons by the Katanga Army and its mercenaries.

News from Ndola on Monday was that aircraft, cars, and trains were bringing in some 400 Belgian families from Katanga on their way to Europe, and that a skeleton train service from Ndola to Elisabethville was taking in food and medical supplies.

Mr. Tomberlain, the U.N. second-in-command in Katanga, said in Leopoldville that day that orders to launch the operation against Katanga had been given to Dr. O'Brien by the H.Q. in Leopoldville and the U.N. legal adviser in the Congo, Mr. Neville Kanakaratie from Ceylon, added: "It would be wrong to assume that we acted in Katanga without the approval of the Secretary-General, but unfortunately Mr. Hammarstrand is no longer with us to speak for himself".

### Autonomy if Katanga Expels Ministers Belgians

The Central Government Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, was said to have offered "peaceful co-operation" to President Tshombe if Katanga expelled all the Belgian officials of Union Ministers. The aim was to nationalize its mines, in which help had been offered from Czechoslovakia, with an understanding that there would be more jobs for Africans, including those at the higher levels. Mr. Adoula declared that while the group's "imperialistic" control existed there could never be peace between Katanga and the rest of the Congo. President Tshombe was reported to have refused to consider the proposal, which included the hint that if it were accepted the Central Government would agree to the President's plan for a Congo federation within which Katanga would retain its autonomy.

The day after the U.N. had named a Belgian as the pilot of the Fouga Magister fighter which had carried its troops throughout the week's hostilities, a British newspaper gave the names of two other men—Lieut. Deulin, a Belgian who flew with the South African Air Force in North Africa and the Middle East during the last war and was with it for 15 years before settling in South Africa, and M. Magain, a young French pilot. Katanga security officials refused permission for them to be interviewed at Kolwezi.

The Federal Government has denied the many newspaper reports that a Rhodesian had piloted the jet aircraft. A spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs said that it had been definitely established after the fullest possible inquiries that the pilot was not a Rhodesian. "The Federal Government deplores the wide currency which has been given to this malicious suggestion", he said.

Another British journalist, who said that he had been taken to the hideout of the Katanga Army's European Chief of Staff, reported him as saying that all in Katanga would fight on if the U.N. attacked again. "Tell the U.N. that if they attack again they will have to fight in the bush. If they double-cross Tshombe a second time, they still won't get things all their way".

While U.N. troops were regrouping with Elisabethville airport as their main pivot, Katanga forces, thinking defensively, were stated to be centring their deployment on Jadotville, with Elisabethville and Kolwezi as strong-points, and to be organizing in some depth towards the Northern Rhodesian border.

The only reference that day to the expected invasion of Katanga by forces from Leopoldville and Stanleyville came from Vienna, where a Mr. Joseph Kahamba, described as head of the legal division of the Congolese Foreign Office, said that the Central Government would not yield on the question of ending Katanga's secession. "It is necessary, however, to settle the matter for themselves without fighting. His Government was determined to unite the Congo and to obtain on June 30 last year."

On Tuesday the Katanga Foreign Minister demanded the withdrawal of all U.N. troops from the province.

The bodies of Mr. Hammarstrand and the other victims of last week's air crash were flown from Ndola to Salisbury and then to the Congo on their way to Europe.

## Bloody Elections in Ruanda

### Hundreds Killed and Thousands Homeless

THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION to be held in Urundi gave a sweeping victory last week to the National Union and Progress Party (Uprona), which won 58 of the 64 seats in the new Assembly, thus overwhelming a coalition led by the Christian Democratic Party. Prince Louis Rwagazori, a son of Mwami Mambusta, leads the victorious party.

Reports of the news in London coincided with reports of up to 1,000 refugees streaming over the Uganda border from Ruanda, where tribal outbreaks occurred as a prelude to this week's elections there. Camps for the refugees have been established in Uganda, and police and K.A.P. troops patrol the border.

By the week-end some 3,000 had fled to Uganda after their villages had been razed to the ground by terrorists. About 300 are believed to have been killed. The Belgian administration and Christian missions in Ruanda are seeking to shelter and feed displaced men, women, and children, but gangs of Hutu threaten to take them away after the elections, which they expect to win. U.N. observers, appointed solely to supervise the elections, can do nothing about the violence.

Some Belgian businessmen discount the popular explanation that the trouble is caused by Hutu underlings rebelling against their traditional Tutsi overlords. They describe the struggle as one between monarchists, supporting the exiled Kigeri V, and republicans, with members of both tribes on either side. "The present troubles are only a small foretaste for the future", one prophesied. "Whichever side wins will try to exterminate the losers. Ruanda is headed for a bloodbath".

## Industrial Research in East Africa

EXPERIMENTS IN THE EXTRACTION of edible oil from avocado pears, of the enzyme bromelain from pineapple stems, of perfume from jasmine, and of cedrol from cedarwood, conducted by the East African Industrial Research Organization, are described in its annual report for 1959-60, just published. The organization has also investigated fuel efficiency on tea, sisal, and sugar estates, the production of pottery from meerschaum waste, the source of taints in coffee processing, and the mechanical drying of sisal. The director, Mr. H. B. Stent, states that expenditure over the past five years has been recovered several times over in economic benefit to a wide range of industries.



# PERSONALIA

MR. S. E. R. WYNNE is in Greece on a short holiday. SIR JOSEPH BALL left £59,906, on which duty of £14,940 has been paid.

MR. ARTHUR RIDLEY, Director of Information in Uganda, is on leave in London.

MR. and MRS. E. F. NELSON, of Naivasha, leave Kenya this week to live in Britain.

MR. R. W. FIDDES, of Domasi, Nyasaland, will be on leave in Scotland for some months.

MR. E. HAINSWORTH is now chief research officer in the Kenya Department of Agriculture.

MR. J. ROBINSON, an education officer in Kenya, is leaving for the British Solomon Islands.

MR. J. H. BEE, an administrative officer in Tanganyika, is being transferred to Hong Kong.

DR. A. J. HADDOW, director of the East African Virus Research Institute, is on leave in England.

DR. P. JORDAN has been appointed Director of the East African Institute for Medical Research.

MR. E. I. S. BROWN has been elected a director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. M. HALCROW, lately Development Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is now Director of Agriculture.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL and LADY DALHOUSIE have just completed a tour of Nyasaland's Northern Provinces.

SHEIKH AMRI ABEDI, M.N.A., Mayor of Dar es Salaam, has returned to Tanganyika from his visits to the U.K. and U.S.A.

LIEUT. COLONEL J. C. ALEXANDER, private secretary to the Sultan of Zanzibar, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD, M.P., who has visited East and Central Africa, has become a director of Skyways Engineering Ltd.

MR. G. A. UNSWORTH has been elected chairman of the East African Tea Trade Association, in succession to SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

MR. H. SMITH, chairman and joint managing director of British Ropes, Ltd., has joined the board of the United Steel Companies Ltd.

MR. G. C. THORNTON, a Crown counsel in Tanganyika, is to be a senior assistant legal secretary in the East Africa High Commission.

THE RT. REV. LESLIE STRADLING, lately Bishop of South West Tanganyika, is to be enthroned as Bishop of Johannesburg on October 1.

SAYED MOHAMED ALI TAHA EL MALIK, Sudanese Consul-General in Uganda, has been empowered to act in that capacity for Tanganyika also.

DR. G. A. H. COOKSON and DR. B. A. SOUTHGATE, Government medical officers in Kenya, will be in this country on leave for some months.

SIR BASIL SMALLPIECE, managing director of B.O.A.C. has been re-appointed to the board for a further five years by the Minister of Aviation.

MR. J. ODERO JOWI is to be principal of the I.C.F.T.U. African Labour College in Kampala on the retirement of MR. SVEN FOCKSTEDT.

LORD AMORY, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, LORD LUKE, and SIR JOHN HUNT have joined the council of Voluntary Service Overseas.

LORD POLWARITH, who has visited East Africa, has been elected deputy chairman of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

THE REV. MATHYA MBULINYI, a deacon in the Zanzibar Diocese of the U.M.C.A., has arrived for a year's study at Edinburgh Theological College.

SIR WALTER COUTYS, Governor-designate of Uganda, and lately Chief Secretary in Kenya, is attending the Uganda Constitutional Conference in London.

SIR CHARLES MOTT-RADCLIFFE, Conservative M.P. for Windsor, spent three days in Nyasaland last week. He is visiting the Federation as a guest of the Chartered Company.

COMMISSIONER C. O. RICHARDS, senior commissioner of the Salvation Army in the Federation, and MRS. RICHARDS are due in England tomorrow in the PEN-DENNIS CASTLE.

MR. KELVIN G. MLENGA, editor of the *African Daily News*, of Salisbury, arrived in England a few days ago after visiting West Germany as a guest of the Government of that State.

BRIGADIER B. O. P. EUGSTER, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., commands the 3rd Infantry Brigade Group, the headquarters of which are being moved from Cyprus to replace 19th Brigade H.Q. in Kenya.

MRS. AMINA ABEDI, wife of the Mayor of Dar es Salaam, has recently completed a three-months course in London in home economics, covering domestic science, sewing, and public speaking.

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA, Chief Minister in Uganda, will this evening introduce a discussion at the Royal Commonwealth Society on "Uganda's Future". SIR PATRICK KIRBY will preside.

MRS. MAUREEN DALE, a B.O.A.C. ground receptionist, who served for four years in jet-prop Britannia aircraft on the East, Central, and South African routes, has been elected Miss London Airport.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, recently called on BISHOP TREVOR HUDDLESTONE at the U.M.C.A. Mission at Mtwara, near Moshi, and on BISHOP VICTOR HAELIG, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ndanda.

MR. ALBERT SWEBE MWANSASU, assistant manager of Rungwe African Co-operative Union, Tanganyika, has gone to Germany on a two-year scholarship to study agricultural co-operation, consumer co-operatives, and insurance.

MR. R. R. TRUSSELL, of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Makerere College Medical School, Uganda, will study cancer chemotherapy and gynaecological research in the United States and Canada between October and December next.

MR. JOHANNES SHUMBA, an African agricultural supervisor in the Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department, is to attend a training course at the Surrey County Council Farm Institute at Merrist Wood under the sponsorship of the Nuffield Foundation.

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, Federal Minister of Transport, and MRS. EASTWOOD were the guests at luncheon in London yesterday of MR. and MRS. A. E. P. ROBINSON. MR. and MRS. EASTWOOD sail today for Cape Town on their way back to Salisbury.

In order to help stimulate the export of tea from Africa to Canada and the United States, MR. E. H. MORLAND, a director of the Uganda Company, yesterday addressed the annual convention in Montebello, Quebec, of the Tea and Coffee Association of Canada.

MR. JOHN HATCH, who for the past six years has been in charge of Commonwealth matters at the Labour Party's headquarters, is to become head of the extramural department of Fourah Bay University College, Sierra Leone. He has visited East and Central Africa.

Among visitors to London from the Federation are MR. G. R. PETERSON, general manager of the Federal Power Board; MR. C. W. COLLINS, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Affairs; MR. B. J. NEALE, town clerk of Salisbury; MR. C. JOHNSON, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland; DR. J. J. FORBES, of Harare Hospital, Salisbury; the REV. and MRS. R. HOLDERNESS, of that city; MR. H. R. MOULTON, assistant secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines; and MRS. MOULTON; MR. B. ILIORN, of Livingstone; and MESSRS. G. R. SCRIMGEOUR, R. R. SANDERSON, R. F. HOYLE, and A. J. SWIRE-THOMPSON, all of Salisbury.

CANON R. G. P. LAMBURN and the Rev. F. D. POWELL will leave the United Kingdom at the end of the month for the diocese of Masasi, Tanganyika, and the Rev. NEIL RUSSELL for the diocese of Zanzibar.

SIR HARRY BRITAIN, founder of the Commonwealth Press Union, who is now 87, was married in London last week to MISS MURIEL DIXON, 56, who had been his private secretary for eight years. SIR HARRY, a widower since 1943, has been for many years interested in East and Central African affairs.

MR. JAMES S. BROWN, chairman of the Rhodesian regional board of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, has been appointed to the main board in Cape Town. He is also general manager of the Farmers' Co-operative in Salisbury and of Rhodesian Farmers' Co-operative Industries Ltd.

MR. K. K. PATEL, Uganda's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. W. D. D. FENTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, Mr. H. W. POVEY, executive director, and Mr. J. M. STOCK, chief engineer, have begun discussions in London this week under the auspices of the Colonial Office on the co-ordination of future power projects in East Africa.

MR. HARRY CHITTICK, former Conservator of Antiquities in Tanganyika, has been appointed director of the British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa, with headquarters in Dar es Salaam. MR. RICHARD GOODCHILD, who established the institute some months ago, has returned to his previous post as Controller of Antiquities in Cyrenaica. MR. CHITTICK was at one time Curator of Museums in the Sudan.

## Obituary

MAJOR ALAN C. BIRD, of Londiani, has died in Kenya.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL MACRAE, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. M. VIGNOLES, managing director of Shell Mex and B.P. from 1951 until his retirement three months ago, has died at the age of 60. He had served the Shell group throughout his working life.

MRS. ELLEN LORNA ANDERSON, whose death in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, at the age of 82 is announced, was the widow of the late MAJOR "ANDY" ANDERSON, the well-known Kenya white hunter and coffee grower.

MR. JAMES E. CRAWLEY, of the staff of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, who has died in Salisbury from a heart attack at the age of 59, first joined the corporation in Lusaka four years ago. He had held appointments in the United Kingdom, Nigeria, Palestine and the Cameroons.

MR. JACK KINSEY, who has died at the age of 72, had farmed in Kenya since 1919, when, under an ex-officers' settlement scheme, he took up land near Kericho. Later he held several business appointments in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, latterly in the Njoro district. He was hon. secretary of the local Settlers' Association.

CAPTAIN KIFLE WODAJU, of the Imperial Ethiopian Bodyguard, was hanged in the market-place of Addis Ababa on Monday for complicity in the revolt against the Emperor last December. A military court having committed him to 10 years' imprisonment, he appealed to the Supreme Court, which changed the sentence to that of death by hanging.

MAJOR STANISLAW ROBERTS, of Colombo Farm, Nainasha, who has died in Kenya, aged 64, was a Pole who served in the British Army in Russia in 1918-19, fought against the Russians on the outbreak of war in 1939, escaped, and served until the end of that war in the Middle East, Italy, and Burma. Then he settled in Kenya. A trained agriculturalist, he was the first Kenya farmer to export lucerne.

## Uganda Conference Begins Slowly

### Mr. Obote Impatient for Independence

SERIOUSLY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES concerning Uganda's future were not tackled during the first week of the constitutional conference in London—such as the distribution of powers and revenue between the central and provincial governments and who is to be Head of State.

Instead, the Colonial Secretary's proposals on the structure of the central Government were discussed, after which Mr. Macleod presented a memorandum on the Public Service Commission and related matters. Monday saw an informal discussion on provincial and district administration, human rights and the Council of State.

Both the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition have expressed disappointment at the slow pace of the discussions. Mr. Obote said after Wednesday's meeting that he had flatly rejected the idea of leading Uganda to independence "by appropriate stages" and that he had asked for the date of independence. He thought, he thought, a fair chance that the suggestion would be accepted. Mr. Macleod had said in his opening speech on the previous day that full independence would be preceded by one or two years of internal self-government.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, presided at a meeting called to discuss financial arrangements between the central Government and Buganda.

Separate talks began on Friday between the Buganda delegation and Mr. Macleod on special issues concerning the administration of the main towns in the Kingdom, including Kampala; the creation of a Buganda police force; its own courts; the choice of a Head of State; and the Bunyoro "lost counties" dispute. If recommendations can be agreed in such discussions they will be presented to the plenary conference for approval. Delegates have attacked the Minister Commission's recommendation for a Council of State.

## Archbishop of Uganda's Warnings

### Serious Challenges to Christianity

RAPIDLY INCREASING SECULARIZATION of the thinking of educated Africans in Uganda and of their reactions to events were described as a challenge to the Christian approach by the Archbishop of Uganda, Dr. Leslie Brown, when he spoke in London last week at a meeting of the Uganda Church Association.

There were ominous signs, he said, that all schools in the country would be taken over by the State, particularly if the Uganda People's Congress got into power. Boys at one Anglican school had been told by their politically-minded teachers that the Churches were responsible for the division of Uganda, and that there was no God.

The emotional power of nationalism, coupled with the suspicions and fears existing between Anglicans and Catholics among the masses of the people, offered an inroad for attack, "and a Godless society, with a culture and civilization like Britain's, will be the end result."

This process was aggravated by the foreign aid being poured into Uganda. The influx of American teachers was an example. He had been told by the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Mennen Williams, that all were dedicated people. "But to what are they dedicated?" Archbishop Brown asked, replying: "American or British ways of life can be just as Godless as Communism."

Communism was not yet overt, but paganism, particularly divination, was being practised again. Farly from sincere religious motives, but also to establish itself as a permanent section in the country, the Aga Khan community was building mosques and schools in all the main centres.

Adult religious education among the two million African adherents of the new Church province and more lay training for Church work were needed to oppose these influences.

## Our Mail Stolen

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



## Mr. Kaunda's Good Faith Impugned

### Sir Roy Welensky's Reply to Charges

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, who had been asked by Mr. Lewanika, an African M.P. from Northern Rhodesia, to reply to allegations made against him and his Government by Mr. Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, said in the Federal Parliament:

"I shall now refer to the specific allegations made by Mr. Kaunda in his letter published in London on August 30 that interference by the Federal Government and myself was the cause of the present violence in Northern Rhodesia, but also draw the perspective within which the allegation was made.

"The Federal Government was consulted about the Northern Rhodesian constitutional proposals in accordance with its right under the Constitution; yet in his letter Mr. Kaunda sought to further his present policy of seeking a change to the recently imposed Northern Rhodesian Constitution by laying the blame for the violence prevalent in the territory on Federal Government interference in the Northern Rhodesian constitutional negotiations. According to Mr. Kaunda violence will stop when the changes he wants are made.

"Hon. Members will know that a technique has been developed by certain political leaders, including Mr. Kaunda, whereby they treat honourably concluded negotiations and agreements arrived at following constitutional discussions as mere stepping stones, and do not hesitate to attempt to upset these as soon as they are made.

### Political Pressure by Violence

"One of the methods is to use the occasion of civil disturbance, from which they dissociate themselves, to warn of its continuance or worsening if their demands are not met, and they are wont to carry their campaigns forward by means of reflecting in the Press a picture which differs from reality.

"Mr. Kaunda succeeded in having published in a reputable journal with a wide circulation amongst responsible people a series of untruths and distortions of which I will give examples. He stated that between the two world wars Africans were promised that their interests would always be paramount in Northern Rhodesia, but did not say that recognition of the essential wrongness of a policy which sought to establish the paramountcy of the interests of one race over another in a multi-racial society led to the introduction of the policy of partnership in 1946 by a Government under the direct control of the Colonial Office.

"He referred to his having been banned from entering certain areas of Northern Rhodesia, stating that if he had been allowed to go to such areas the violence there would have been stopped by him; The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia has already refuted this statement, and it is not true that Mr. Kaunda is prevented from going to any areas of Northern Rhodesia, except by Chief Tafuna of the Lunga tribe in respect of his districts in the Abercorn area.

"He made great play in this and other statements of his commitment to non-violence—and it is true that he has made a point of again being absent from Northern Rhodesia when his followers have indulged in such violence—and because this claim to moderation so largely supplies the impact of the letter on the public mind, with its charges whether they be true or false, I must place certain facts before this House.

"Mr. Kaunda is a man who has said that his people—and I quote—have learned the methods of violence from Welensky and his trigger-happy police. I draw attention to the word 'police'. The Federal Government have none.

"A few months ago he said that if U.N.I.P. did not get its way in Northern Rhodesia what would happen there would make the tragedy of Mau Mau in Kenya seem like a child's picnic. He has written in another British journal *Time*—I do not blame some of our people for resorting to violence.

"It was Kaunda who fanned Northern Rhodesia preaching non-violence and passive resistance, but saying that his party would organize themselves so that nothing would work unless U.N.I.P. said so. It was Mr. Kaunda who in June in Kitwe

warned me that U.N.I.P. had the power to paralyse the country since Africans controlled the mines, railways and the kitchens, and warned the British Government that they should not depend upon having moderate leaders who could keep the people non-violent. It was Mr. Kaunda who, in referring to his master plan, said that it included the total destruction of the Federation by non-violent means.

"The general conference of U.N.I.P. held at Broken Hill in the second week of July authorized Mr. Kaunda to conduct the forthcoming campaign as he saw fit, and he lost no time in saying that he would rock the Federation to its foundations, even though sent to prison a thousand times. But again his campaign would be non-violent.

### Flooding the Law

"Finally, it was Mr. Kaunda who instructed his followers to flout the law by handing in their identity certificates and had publicly burnt his own. As a direct result of this instruction several hundred Africans in Northern Rhodesia have been arrested and charged with the destruction of their identity certificates in the past weeks. These Africans are numbered amongst over one thousand arrested since the disturbances started at the beginning of August, the vast majority being U.N.I.P. supporters, including U.N.I.P. officials.

"At the beginning of the disturbances the beginning of the record of lawlessness amongst U.N.I.P. supporters, which goes back a long way. On June 13 last year the office of the Chief Secretary in Lusaka announced that in the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia alone, in April and May of 1960 alone, 169 Africans were taken into custody for political offences, at least 91 of them having been identified as office-bearers or members of U.N.I.P., or having been arrested whilst participating in U.N.I.P. activities. Offences for which the office-bearers had been convicted included conspiracy to do an act with seditious intent; attempted murder; proposing violence to an assembly; riot; assault on the police; riotous damage to property; conspiracy to injure a person in his trade; possession and publication of seditious literature; theft; conversion; arson; conspiracy to commit arson; causing a breach of the peace; and other offences against Native authority and township regulations.

"From July 31 to August 31 of this year 558 persons were convicted and sentenced in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia alone on charges arising out of the disturbances. Of this total 167 were office-bearers of U.N.I.P., whilst a large number of the remainder were members of that organization.

"From the beginning of the disturbances up to August 26 of this year 287 incidents had been reported in Northern Rhodesia, 103 of them in the Northern Province. Of these incidents 89 were of arson or attempted arson, 17 clashes with armed gangs, 19 of the finding of explosives or inflammable liquid, 18 of malicious damage, and 13 of threatening violence or incitement to violence. The list is a long one.

### U.N.I.P. As Vicious as Zambia Congress

"Against this background must be taken Mr. Kaunda's repeated statements that all he is doing is in the name of non-violence. I am now compelled to say that I do not accept his good faith, if only because I cannot believe that Mr. Kaunda does not know that all these statements have stimulated violence, his following being what it is.

"I am bound to say that Mr. Kaunda has done nothing to stop the growth, in the form of U.N.I.P., of a monster as vicious as the Zambia African National Congress, which he led until its proscription on March 12, 1959, when Sir Arthur Benson, then Governor of Northern Rhodesia referred to it in these terms:

"This is on all fours with what happened to millions of law-abiding Americans when the comparatively few Chicago racketeers established their protection rackets, corrupted the local governments, ruled by the gun, the sap—I have taken the trouble to inquire what that is and they tell me it is some kind of a cosh, in case the House did not know what it meant—the knuckle-duster, the bicycle chain, and went off to establish the organization of killers known as Murder Incorporated."

### Multi-Racial Sports Club

A SALISBURY LAWYER, Mr. Herbert H. Turton, a member of the Conservative M.P. for Thursk, Mr. R. H. Turton, is organizing Southern Rhodesia's first multi-racial sports club, which will open soon. A very large sum is being spent on what will be the largest sports club in the country.



## Protests from Northern Rhodesia

### Mr. Kaunda's Allegations

AN ANGRY GATHERING of some 100 Europeans in Lusaka denounced last week the new attitude of H.M. Government to Northern Rhodesia's constitutional problems and carried a resolution demanding the Federation's immediate independence from Britain.

An emergency conference of the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party has decided to launch a "one public" campaign and to present to H.M. Government a petition of protest containing 30,000 names against the "vacillating statements" on the Constitution made by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod.

The United National Independence Party leader, Mr. Kaunda, said last week when he addressed his first Press conference in Lusaka since his return from London that he would suspend introduction of the third stage of his "master plan" in order that he might take advantage of the British offer to re-organise the new Constitution if violence ceased.

The alleged "security forces" had killed more than 50 people since disturbances started last month; the Government's figure is 20.

"Our situation in this country is in a mess," Mr. Kaunda declared. "People are being hunted in the wilds as if they were animals." He blamed the "so-called security forces" for most of the damage in the Northern Province, where scores of schools and churches have been burned down and many bridges blown up.

## Building A Nation in Africa

### Courtesy Campaign in S. Rhodesia

THE COURTESY CAMPAIGN started a year ago in Salisbury by Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard, a housewife and business woman who was anxious for better understanding between the races, has been extended to other parts of the Federation, throughout which the theme is now being emphasized by Press advertisements financed by business houses.

"We are all human beings. We all want the same things—food, decent houses, good education and prospects, a chance to live happy family lives without fear or favour", says one recent advertisement, which emphasizes that "You get these things by hard work, by responsibility and loyalty to your country before your colour, by pride in your work, by fair dealing all round, by judging a man as a man, by a bit more give-and-take on all sides".

The advertisement was headed "It takes all sorts to build a nation". At the foot was the prominent two-line injunction: "Let's give each other a chance: we're fellow Rhodesians".

## Conspirator's Sentence Increased

A NYASALAND AFRICAN who was recently jailed for two months with his wife for conspiring to defeat justice has had his sentence increased to 18 months by the High Court, to which he had appealed.

Victor Chijalo and his wife had pleaded guilty to fabricating charges and giving false evidence in a case leading to the conviction of two Malawi Youth League members. Chijalo was ordered to pay £10 compensation to one who had received 12 strokes and £20 to the other, who had been sent to prison for three months as a result of the conspiracy.

The Solicitor-General said there had been a monstrous misuse of the processes of justice for political ends by Chijalo, who had most seriously victimized innocent men.

Chijalo, the branch chairman, and two other U.F.P. members at Mboho have been charged with arson in connection with the burning down of their houses just before the general election. Police are still investigating the burnings of the homes of four U.F.P. members and of one Malawi Congress supporter.

## The British South Africa Company

### Commercial

### Expansion

### in the Federation

The President of The British South Africa Company Group has recently stated that it is the Board's policy that the primary field for investment by the Group will continue to be the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Rhodesian Milling Company, which the Group is associated with Spillers Limited, has ploughed back all its profits for many years to meet the requirements of a fast-growing community. The Company is at present modernizing and expanding its mills in Salisbury and Bulawayo at a cost of over £1 million, and it has in the last few years built a modern flour and maize mill in Lusaka and a depot in Kitwe.

The Ridgeway Hotel in Lusaka, in which a Subsidiary is the largest shareholder, is an outstanding hotel which has benefited Northern Rhodesia by the high standards it provides for visitors, many of whom have contributed to the general development of the country.

In Charter and Ridgeway Villages near Lusaka The British South Africa Company Group together with associates has given a lead in the provision of model housing for their African employees. Very recently a Subsidiary has undertaken, together with the Rhodesian Milling Company, to lend £250,000 to the Southern Rhodesia Government's African Housing Scheme. This Scheme is designed to provide more and better housing for Africans employed by the Group and its associate in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The British South Africa Company Group has made substantial contributions to the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Bernard Mizeki College for Africans, loan funds for agricultural settlement of ex-service personnel and young Rhodesian farmers, and for the Central African Archives, the Cathedral at Lusaka, the Barotseland Development Fund and the Oppenheimer College of Social Service in Northern Rhodesia. These—to name a few—are investments in the progress and stability of the territories in the Federation.

## Macmillan-Macleod Policy Denounced

### Surrender to Thuggery in Northern Rhodesia

CAPTAIN F. B. ROBERTSON, M.P. for the North-Eastern constituency of Northern Rhodesia, said when the Federal Parliament debated H.M. Government's decision to consider representations about the proposed Constitution for Northern Rhodesia when violence in that country had ceased:—

"We are seeing the Macmillan-Macleod policy now map by step the path of surrender to African political extremists—surrender to thuggery in Northern Rhodesia."

"Appeasement appears to be the order to which we should bow. It is found in the shuffling and vacillating movements that have come to us from Britain. It is indicative of a hopeless pusillanimity, of no willingness and no determination to make a decision and stand or fall by it."

"It is appeasement which falls in its ultimate stages to the deplorable degradation which becomes blind and decides to forget the baleful record and the bloody hand of Kenyatta. All that this moral expediency has achieved has been to bring Britain's conduct into contempt—not only of white Rhodesians but of the loyal black Rhodesians who have been accustomed to depend upon Britain's words."

### African View of Mr. Macleod's "Surrender"

MR. G. A. M. LEWANIKA, an African from Northern Rhodesia, said that the United Kingdom appeared to have no policy for that country except to confuse the people.

"Re-opening the Northern Rhodesian Constitution is an act of surrender to violence on the part of the U.K. Government. No one can safely rely on their promises and assurances. Their action gives the impression that what pays is violence, not co-operation and loyalty to the Government; and as a result of what the British Government is doing moderate African opinion has been greatly discouraged."

"I cannot understand why the British Government recognizes Kaunda as the mouthpiece of Northern Rhodesia. He is an alien in the eyes of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia. I do not mind whether he leads a majority party consisting of loafers, men without property, men without anything to defend. What has Kaunda contributed except bloodshed?"

MR. E. H. DAVIES, O.C., a member from Southern Rhodesia, recalled that when the White Paper was published in February Mr. Macleod had said: "The Governor of Northern Rhodesia must treat this as a matter of urgency because it must be finalized. I realize the need for speed."

"Yet now, six months later, the Secretary of State allows the need for speed to go by the board—because violence had broken out. In February Mr. Macleod said: 'I want representations'. In June he said: 'I have had representations from everybody, and I have come to a decision.' Now he says: 'Because there is violence I think I had better reconsider—that being really what his latest statement means'."

MR. VAN EEDEN, another Member for Northern Rhodesia, said that the Federal Government was about to be double-crossed by the United Kingdom Government in a fashion almost unprecedented in British constitutional history.

"It had deceived the electorate of Southern Rhodesia, whose referendum had taken place on a Constitution for Northern Rhodesia which everyone understood to be final but which H.M. Government was now ready to reconsider. Why? Because violence had been stirred up; and a comparatively small disturbance nowadays on the part of certain people makes the Macmillan Government only too ready to throw in the towel."

"The worst part of the story is that the British Government should have chosen to inflict this new crisis upon us when we are in difficulty as a result of the actions taken by the United Nations in Katanga. When we have hardly had time to consider that crisis, the British Government endeavours to plunge us into a new crisis. The timing is quite obviously an attempt to make things as difficult as possible for the Federal Prime Minister."

## U.N.I.P. Supports Young Hooligans

### Sir Charles Ponsonby's Criticisms

HAS MR. KAUNDA ANY RIGHT to speak for the Africans of Northern Rhodesia? That question has been asked by Sir Charles Ponsonby in a letter in the *Daily Telegraph* which said:—

Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party, have been having talks with the Colonial Secretary with the object of persuading the British Government, and incidentally the British public, to accept a Constitution for Northern Rhodesia which would guarantee that, when the elections take place, U.N.I.P. should in effect be the Government.

"We must assume that Sir John agrees to this because he is an honest man; even if he does speak for the Liberals he is not going to admit that his party has little influence in Northern Rhodesia."

"What about Mr. Kaunda? Has he any right to speak for 'my people'? He is a Northern Rhodesian of Nyasa parentage. Does he speak for the different tribes, including the great Bemba tribe? I doubt it. He can speak only for U.N.I.P., and U.N.I.P. is one of several political parties. Why should it not be one of several political parties, and when it comes to have an equal chance of success?"

"And has Mr. Kaunda, who is reputed to be moderate and reasonable, given any evidence of leadership on these lines when members of U.N.I.P. back young hooligans to murder and destroy and upset the lives of perhaps 95% of the population, who can only want a peaceful existence?"

"In the meantime law and order must be restored, and I hope that something like the Home Guard in this country in the war will come into existence, to help the official forces."

"May I say a word about Sir Roy Welensky? He has been represented as an ogre who is using his influence as Prime Minister to keep power in the hands of the white inhabitants of Rhodesia. This is entirely a wrong view."

"Sir Roy is a realist, who has come up from the bottom, has been a hard-working trade-unionist, and is a Rhodesian patriot and a statesman who looks into the future. He fully realizes that in the Federation in the future Africans will play a leading part in government, but from his own experience he insists that government, like business or industry, must be carried on by people trained to the job. He cannot face the idea of handing over to people entirely untrained and irresponsible the government of the country, with its wealth and its problems."

### Praise for Sir Roy Welensky

"Now Sir Roy has the Katanga crisis on his hands. Many of us will have read his speech on August 30 and thanked God that he has spoken for us as well as for the Rhodesians."

"When I was in Rhodesia in March there was already apprehension of what might happen if, inspired by Communism, disorder broke out in Katanga. There was the vision of waves of distraught Africans surging over the border into Northern Rhodesia."

"Feeding and housing these thousands would upset the economy of the country—but would it stop there? Would not the Communists and the anti-colonialists like to cash in on the disorders, with intent in the future to tap the wealth of the Rhodesian copper mines and incidentally ruin the whole of the Federation?"

THE BRITISH COUNCIL OF CHURCHES has announced that it welcomes the Colonial Secretary's indication that there is a case for modifying the June constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia if violence ceases in that country. The statement continues:—

"The present vague conditional promise to consider the representations that have been made does not remove the fear among Africans and others that Federal Government pressure may prevent action being taken which would regain African confidence."

"The committee is convinced that H.M. Government as the protecting Power, should at once declare its intention to see an African majority in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature in the near future, and should grant an interim Constitution which must clearly lead to this result."

Mr. Kaunda said in Lusaka last Thursday: "We are prepared to help clear the mess made by the Federal Government, but they must help us to help them and clear the Northern Rhodesian and Federal Governments and to see the removal of all bans and security regulations, the prompt withdrawal of all Federal troops, an amnesty for all detained under security regulations; the restoration of free movement for all in every province, and authority for him and his lieutenants to inspect inquest findings on people killed during the violence."



## Government House Talks Drag On

### Bitter Exchanges Between African Parties

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE TALKS dragged on in Nairobi. They had to be adjourned again on Wednesday last week after only a brief session, a dispute having arisen between Mr. Ngala and Mr. Gichuru on the allocation of ministries not held by Africans. K.A.D.U.'s plan was for a division of the African-held ministries to give each party four, without changing the constitution and three European ministries, but K.A.D.U. wanted these latter to be included in a general reshuffle.

When the talks were resumed next day such bitter exchanges were renewed that the Governor adjourned the meetings until Monday of this week.

Some time afterwards K.A.N.U. was reported to have asked the Colonial Secretary to call off the talks. It has been the party's declared objective, for some time to have a meeting once under Mr. Macleod's chairmanship at which important decisions could be made.

### Mr. Odinga Clubbed in Nairobi

K.A.N.U.'s vice-president Mr. Oginga Odinga was clubbed by three youths in Nairobi on Friday and had to be taken to hospital with a head wound. Riot police were sent to patrol the African locations when news of the attack spread, in case K.A.N.U. members attempted to take revenge on rival K.A.D.U. supporters.

Mr. Odinga appealed from his hospital bed for people to remain calm. "These things happen during the struggle towards independence. It is only a small thing," he said. But Mr. T. J. Mboya, the party's general secretary, while calling for calm, said that it looked as if a political motive had caused the assault, and serious troubles between different groups could be precipitated.

A week earlier K.A.D.U.'s organizing secretary, Mr. Peter Okondo, had been beaten up in Kisumu by K.A.D.U. Youth Wing members when he was returning home. He said that the attack on Mr. Odinga was "barbarous" and shocked him terribly. The K.A.D.U. president and Leader of Government Business, Mr. Ronald Ngala, deplored the incident, but felt that it should not be given political implications.

Scuffles occurred in the streets and in front of the two parties' offices and some arrests were made. On Saturday police reported a tense situation in Nairobi and in Nyanza Province. K.A.N.U. men armed with sticks were said to be searching Nairobi for Mr. Odinga's attackers. They handed over three people to the police for questioning after "arresting" them.

### Mr. Blundell "Manoeuvring for Survival"

Mr. Mboya declared that K.A.D.U. was a victim of Mr. Blundell's "notorious manoeuvres for survival". His days as a European leader were finished and "he must choose to identify himself with K.A.D.U. or be doomed".

At his first public meeting in the heart of Kikuyuland, in Nyeri on Sunday, Kenyatta told a crowd said to have numbered 100,000 that land which had been taken from Africans and was not being properly used should be returned to them. "Among the land which was taken away from us there are large proportions which are not used, while our stock go hungry," he alleged. "But it was wrong for Africans to go and stake out their claims to land. I have told you that we shall ask for our land back in peace".

Ngei then spoke, although that was not provided by the programme. He began by intoning a prayer to the god of the Africans, asking him to tell "the God of the Europeans that the Africans of this country want their land back because it is their property".

Mr. Mboya said that Europeans who wanted to remain in Kenya and were prepared to live under an African Government were required. "You do not want to take away such people's possessions, do you?" he asked, to which the crowd roared back "No".

K.A.N.U.'s London representative, Mr. Joseph Mumbi, said that the party expected Kenyatta to lead it—and Kenyatta nodded his head as if in approval.

After further disagreements about an interim Coalition Government, the talks were adjourned on Tuesday until Monday next. During the day fighting between supporters of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. occurred in Nairobi. Six arrests were made.

"My hotel valet in Nairobi refused to talk frankly as he had just been beaten up for refusing to toe the Mboya line"—Mr. Peregrine Worsthorne, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

## Blunt Warning to Kenyatta

### Mr. Amalemba Against A Third Party

MR. MUSA S. AMALEMBA, Minister of Housing in Kenya until a few months ago, who is in London on holiday, has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"As reported in your paper, Kenyatta told a meeting at Kisumu that if the Kenya African Democratic Union and its rival, the Kenya African National Union, did not co-operate he would consider forming a third political party, but that he would await the outcome of the constitutional talks now being held at Government House, Nairobi.

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Kenyatta should start so early to indicate that the two parties will not co-operate. K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. have so far co-operated in arranging for Kenyatta's release. They are now engaged in discussions which are bound to bring about further changes in our Kenya Constitution. Any untimely comments by him, therefore, one way or another, will no doubt alienate any sympathies that the two parties have for each other.

"I must warn that, although I am in a neutral and indeed ingenuously neutral position of being above tribal and indeed territorial politics, and many of us expect him to cast his eye beyond the boundaries of Kenya to those of East Africa, the moment he starts a third party he will find himself faced with terrific problems.

"I would advise Mr. Kenyatta to re-examine and re-assess his position. We all hoped that he would be able to bring K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. together. I do not know that he could do it best by starting yet another party. Moreover, that sort of action would give some of us the impression that he is admitting that he has been unable to achieve this particular object.

"I urge Kadu and Kanu to continue their good efforts of working co-operatively for the independence of our Kenya."

### Kenya and Ngei

The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote a few days ago in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Your reference to Kenyatta having somewhat belatedly repudiated the menacing speech in which Mr. Ngei declared that land in Kenya occupied by foreigners (that is Europeans who bought or leased it from the Crown) must be handed over to Africans, made no mention of several significant facts.

"In the first place, Kenyatta gave a crowd estimated at about 50,000 the impression that he supported Ngei, for he went out of his way to assert that throughout 40 years of political life he had contended that land taken from Africans should be returned. The audience must have thought that the two speakers were saying the same thing in very similar words.

"Secondly, it has to be remembered that the two men were tried and sentenced together for managing Mau Mau; that they were close associates before the outbreak of that revolt and during and after their imprisonment; that Kenyatta obviously intends to raise Ngei to prominence and power; and that it must have been he who insisted that Ngei should speak. Is it not reasonable therefore to assume either that Ngei had indicated to his leader what he intended to tell the crowd or had no doubt that his words would be welcome to the man whom the United Kingdom Government has so recklessly made the virtual governor of Kenya?

"Kenyatta's announcement on the day following the Nairobi rally that he stands by the statement of the two African political parties on land rights cannot expunge his implied endorsement of the threats of Ngei. All Africans know that Kenyatta has for years spoken with two voices, and the soporific words of the day after will not be deemed to represent the real views of 'Burning Spear'.

"It has also to be noted that Dr. J. G. Kioko, one of the K.A.N.U. leaders, and lately Minister of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, has since ranged himself on the side of Ngei. Is it surprising that European landowners in the Colony have no confidence in the future of a Kenyatta-dominated country?"

### European Farms Must Be Taken Away

*Landow* has reported Ngei as having said at the recent mass meeting in Nairobi earlier this month that his mouth had been sewn up for 10 years (the reference to his jail sentence of seven years on Mau Mau charges and subsequent restriction) but that he would now use it fully.

"After the prison sentence," he is reported as saying, "I feel very bitter to hear some European farmers appealing to me to forget the past. This is like wanting me to forget that and the lion could be very wild indeed. African farmers have made beggars in their own country while European farmers have made comfortably in the Highlands. These European farmers must have their farms taken away from them and given to Africans."

The same issue of the journal of the League of Empire Loyalists said—

"Mr. Nyantia has had his triumphal ride through the streets of Nairobi, and Indian traders provided flags and bunting for the occasion. The Indian Chamber of Commerce a week before the event asked members not only to decorate their own shops but also to give £25, each to meet the cost of street decorations. Nyantia seriously supposed that, when the craven British Government abandons responsibility for law and order, the memory of that bunting will stay in the hands of those who wield the bush-knives? African antipathy towards the Indian is innate. It may for a time be kept in check by bribery, but in the long run—and the run will not be very long—the hatred will assuredly triumph. It will then be too late to regret the going of the British."

## Unfair Prices for Kenya Farms

### "They Belong to Africans" Says Ngei

SOME FIFTY EUROPEAN FARMERS in the Limuru district near Nairobi expressed angry resentment last week at the "unfair and unrealistic valuation" put upon farms in the locality which had been offered to the Kenya Land Development and Settlement Board.

Mr. Ian Gordon said that he and other landowners had been told that a valuation of between £37 10s. and £40 an acre had been fixed by the board which was, he said, far below anything paid in the area for years. They had also been informed that no more than £1,300 would be paid for the houses, though the average value was between £4,000 and £5,000.

Two days earlier the Kamba nationalist leader Paul Ngei said for the third time in a fortnight that all land farmed by Europeans really belonged to Africans. On this occasion he told a gathering of nationalists in Nairobi "The land in Kenya is African. Africans must have the farms at present owned by Europeans."

Some exceptions would be made, "for Erskine and McKenzie [Mr. Derek Erskine and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, both of whom are members of the K.A.N.U. Parliamentary group] are good friends of the African people and have good intentions. Such people may even be allowed to own farms". Because large estates like those of the tea companies must be classed as industries, the owners would be allowed to retain them.

Any compensation for dispossessed Europeans should be paid by the British Government, because its agents had "grabbed the land from the Africans and given it to the European settlers".

## Demand for Coastal Autonomy

A CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS INDEPENDENCE by December 14 for Kenya's coastal strip is requested by the Coast People's Party in a petition to the Colonial Secretary. It calls on H.M. Government to arrange for the conference to begin on October 23 between the Sultan of Zanzibar, Britain, and the party's leaders.

"Mwambao" is the new name coined by the party for the Protectorate (the Swahili word meaning "at the coast"). The party envisages citizenship laws which would require outsiders to be issued with entry permits for temporary employment, while those families who have lived in the Protectorate for some generations but are not indigenous would get special permits for employment and residence if they did not elect to become Mwambao subjects. They would have no vote for the new legislature which the party envisages, and would not enjoy other special privileges.

The petition warns Mr. Macleod that the present Conservative Party Government must grant autonomy to the Coast before giving Kenya Colony its independence, and would have to be held responsible for whatever might happen if that were not done. Relations with the rest of Kenya would, as is suggested, be similar to those which Tanganyika will have.

The party's London representative, Mr. Mohamed Said, has said that he expects to accompany Sir James Robertson on the commission of inquiry which was set up last week. He added that the up-country politicians should be allowed to participate, since they were not regarded as leaders in Mwambao.

## Serengeti National Park

### Sir Julian Huxley's Recommendations

SIR JULIAN HUXLEY writes in "The Conservation of Wild Life and Natural Habitats in Central and East Africa" (UNESCO, 6s.):—

"The Serengeti problem in Tanganyika should be reviewed with a view (a) to the speedy raising of the Ngorongoro Crater to national park status as a Masai tribal park; (b) to an adjustment of boundaries so as to make the Serengeti Park proper a true ecological unit which could take care of the migration of the game; and (c) to reorganise the structure and administrative relations of the conservation area so that it can function efficiently and on a basis of scientific knowledge, and can take fuller account of the long-term interests of the territory in soil and water conservation and of the world standards in the conservation and accessibility of the area's unique wild life and scenery."

"A survey should be made by the Government of Kenya in consultation with that of Tanganyika, or by the two Governments jointly, of the Mau-Mara-Serengeti-Crater Highlands area, with the general aim of determining how best to ensure the co-existence of its uniquely abundant and diverse wild life with Masai pastoralism, and the particular aim of setting up a Masai tribal park with permanent status in the Mara area."

It should also aim at eliminating the area of no-man's land known as the Lemai Wedge, between the Mara and Serengeti conservation areas, which is now the scene of widespread uncontrolled poaching.

A similar survey with similar general aims should, he suggests, be made of the Samburu area of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya.

Sir Julian wants a Kilimanjaro National Park to be created as soon as possible, and two wild life areas in Southern Tanganyika to be designated national parks.

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## World Bank Mission in Kenya Three Months' Survey of Country's Economy

A WORLD BANK MISSION arrived in Kenya last week to spend about three months on a general survey of the country's economy and to help in the preparation of a programme for the stimulation of economic growth and the raising of living standards.

Among the matters to be especially examined are the effects of current economic, physical, and administrative policies on the development of the economy. In the light of the financial resources likely to be available, the mission is to assess the amount of capital which the authorities need for development purposes over the next five years and make recommendations for the allocation of such funds.

Mr. Edmond H. Leach, former chairman of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of the United States, is chairman of the mission. For more than 30 years he served in the I.T.T. Group from which he retired in 1949 as a major-general. Soon afterwards he was a member of a World Bank mission to Guatemala and then he went into Government service in Europe. In 1953 he went into Government service in Kenya.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, chief economist to the mission, is an economic adviser to the World Bank in the Operations Department for Europe, Africa, and Australasia. He was previously chief economist of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and before that an economist in the service of the Southern Rhodesian Government. At one time he was a lecturer in economics at Leeds University and then at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Other members of the mission are Mr. Michael Jordan (United Kingdom), an economist, who has spent the last three years in Ghana; Sir Herbert Stewart (U.K.), agricultural production adviser, who was on the World Bank mission to Uganda and has served on similar inquiries to Pakistan, Italy, and Yugoslavia; and Mr. C. A. Anderson (United States), education adviser, who has been Professor of Education and Sociology at Chicago University, Professor of Sociology at Kentucky University, and Fulbright Professor at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

Mr. Paul A. Morawetz (Australia), industry adviser, who is expert adviser to the Australian Department of Trade, spent 20 years with a large business organization in Melbourne, and before that was a branch manager of the 'Skoda Works' in Prague.

Mr. Theodore Morgan (United States), fiscal economist, is Professor of Economics at Wisconsin University, and has been economic adviser to the Indonesian Government, economic adviser in Ceylon, and deputy governor of the Central Bank of Ceylon.

Mr. Marc E. Langevin (France), transportation economist, spent 20 years with the Paris Underground Company, latterly as general manager, and was then head of the organization branch of the Paris Transport Authority.

Mr. E. Paul Orcutt (United States), livestock adviser, has been extension livestock specialist to the Montana Extension Service, for 16 years, having previously managed a 45,000-acre ranch.

## Kenya Power Company

THE KENYA POWER CO., LTD., of which Sir Philip Mitchell is chairman, reports that in the year to December 31 last 262.4m. units of electricity were delivered, compared with 224.5m. units in the previous year, and that the company's hydro-electric transmission line from Tororo, Uganda, to Nairobi operated satisfactorily. Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at £7.4m. and current assets less current liabilities at £256,730. The issued capital is £100 and the loan capital just under £7m. in 5½% debenture stock. The directors other than the chairman are Messrs. R. E. M. Anderson, E. T. Jones, A. Maddison, A. J. Don Small and I. S. Smith. There is a London board consisting of Sir Andrew MacLaggart, Sir John Huggins, Sir Robert Renwick, and Mr. Donald C. Brook. The secretaries in Nairobi and London are Mr. B. H. Kyle, lawyer and Mr. H. C. Trenoweth.

"This year we have imported from South Africa £52m. of manufactured goods. At least one-third could have been supplied by our own manufacturers" — Mr. P. H. Grey, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

## Britannias for B.U.A.

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS will inaugurate their "Thruline" Safari Service to East Africa on Monday, October 2, using Britannia aircraft which will make the night flight from London to Entebbe (4,036 miles) non-stop. The service will operate twice weekly to and from East Africa (Entebbe and Nairobi) and once weekly to the Rhodesias (Ndola, Lusaka, and Salisbury). Fares remain at the low economy-class level: £196 return to and from Nairobi, and £221 to and from Salisbury. The turbo-prop Britannias will carry 87 passengers. The London-Nairobi journey will take less than 12 hours.

## Encouraging Saving

DEPOSITORS in the East African banks in East Africa have hitherto been limited to £500 in any year and a maximum of £2,500. Now the total has been raised to £5,000 and the annual restriction removed. Depositors may hold one account in Kenya, another in Uganda, and a third in another country. As all the interest is tax-free, it is equivalent to a 5% return in the case of a person paying tax at 10s. in the £ or 10% for those paying 15s. in the £.

## Zanzibar Treaty Inquiry

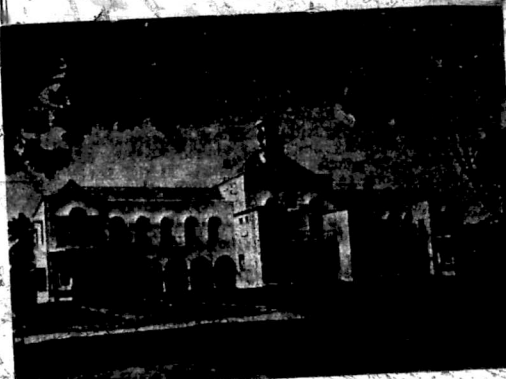
SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, who was chairman of the British Guiana constitutional commission of 1953-54, and Governor-General of Nigeria from 1955 to 1960, has been appointed to report to the British Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar on changes to be considered advisable in the 1895 treaty as a result of the course of constitutional development in East Africa. He expects to begin work on October 4.

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## Britain Criticized Over Congo

(Concluded from page 97)

Group Captain Blanchard Sims, of the Department of Civil Aviation, Mr. Martin Madders, Chief Inspector of Aircraft, and Wing Commander E. Evans, of R.A.F. Liaison in Salisbury, have been appointed by the Federal Government to establish the cause of the crash. Sweden has been invited to send a member and two observers and the U.N. is represented by its Chief of Air Operations, Fournier from Canada, and a staff member from Britain, Mr. Nelson.

It has been stated by the U.N. representative in Leopoldville that the plane was checked by a Swedish service crew after returning from Elisabethville, where it had been under anti-aircraft fire, and that one bullet was found to have damaged the exhaust pipe of one of the four engines. That was quickly repaired, and no other hits were found.

### Action Condemned

Lord Coggan wrote in *The Times*: "A nation of the United Nations forces in the Congo has engaged in a most reckless offensive operation without the knowledge of Mr. Hammarskjöld, and apparently on the authority of a local civilian United Nations representative. This action, going far beyond the Security Council's resolutions, resulted, according to Mr. Tshombe's figures, in 1,000 Katanga dead."

"Such an act in a British colonial territory would cause the whole world to throw up their hands in horror and would lead to demands for the immediate recall of Parliament, for a commission of inquiry, and for the punishment of those responsible."

"It was in order to try to extricate the United Nations from the position to which they had been brought by this act, of folly that Mr. Hammarskjöld was travelling to meet Mr. Tshombe when he met his death. Now we see that the pressure groups all over the world are beginning to seek to lay the blame on the British Government for their attempts to facilitate a peaceful solution."

"If the United Nations is again to be asked to undertake intervention in situations such as that which existed in the Congo, it seems to be essential that they should be able to draw on a team of professional administrators capable of undertaking such duties and a competent military staff, both locally and at headquarters in New York. The United Nations Charter in Article 47 provides for the composition of just such a military staff committee."

"All efforts to reach agreement on the establishment of this military staff committee in the early days after the formation of the United Nations broke down in the face of obstruction from the Soviet delegates. It is easy to see why. But the world situation, and indeed the position of the United Nations itself, has changed a great deal since that time. It seems to me essential that in order to avoid the risks of another Katanga disaster the Security Council should address itself immediately and with determination to the task of carrying out the provisions of Article 47."

"Any such arrangements should in my view include the provision of a permanent United Nations Force, under the orders of the United Nations military staff committee, in which citizens of all countries should serve and where contingents could not be just thrown in or withdrawn to meet the political objectives of individual countries. Perhaps this is looking too far ahead."

"Let us at least try to secure the establishment of an efficient and experienced body with a military government section of trained administrators under the United Nations capable of dealing with emergencies in the future. If the Soviet Union still seek to block such an arrangement, let it be made perfectly clear that the onus for doing so is on them."

### Poor Substitute for Experienced Belgians

Mr. J. Davidson, who spent nearly 30 years in the Congo, wrote in the *Scottsman*:

"I never saw the Belgian colonial administration set towards Africans and Europeans with such total disregard of human rights and liberties as U.N. forces have acted in recent months in the Katanga."

"It is that the peace and prosperity of the Katanga were a reproach to the U.N. for they were invited to the Congo in the first place to safeguard life and property following the Lumumba-inspired military rebellion?"

"If the U.N. are so concerned about the unity of the Congo, why are they so completely unconcerned about Communist action in the Stanleyville province? (But then Belgium is a small country and Russia is a big one!)"

"And how strange it is that Afro-Asians, Communists, and Americans, while cursing colonialism with both book and candle, are all out to preserve the frontiers carved out of Africa by Colonial Powers?"

"If the Leopoldville Government is incapable of exercising power and administration of law and justice at its own door, how can it possibly govern and administer the Katanga? For to anyone with any knowledge of Belgian administration of the Congo it is clearly impossible for any Congo Central Government to carry out this gigantic task at the present time. U.N. officials are poor substitutes for experienced Belgian administrators and governors speaking the languages of the people."

## Belgium Denies U.N. Charges

### "Tendentious and Wholly Inadequate"

ACCUSATIONS by the senior United Nations representative in Leopoldville which were published in last week's issue have been strenuously denied by the Belgian Government in a statement today.

"The report of the United Nations representative in the Congo, Mr. Linder, about the events in Katanga, circulated by the general secretariat of the United Nations, repeatedly stresses the rôle attributed to foreign officers accused of the resistance encountered by the United Nations forces in Katanga."

"The report also mentions the presence of Belgian officers whose departure from Katanga should have taken place according to an agreement made between United Nations representatives and the Belgian Consulate-General."

"According to a message received from the Belgian Consulate-General in Elisabethville on September 16, the true situation is as follows:—

"Of a total of 201 Belgian officers and non-commissioned officers present in Katanga on August 21, 162 have already been repatriated and 11 are in process of repatriation."

"There remain in Elisabethville 28 officers of whom 11 stayed in Katanga temporarily, with the authorization of the United Nations, in order to ensure the necessary supply and accountancy services for the Katanga gendarmerie, while 11 were attached to the Consulate-General in order to help with the evacuation of Belgian civilians if necessary. The names of these 28 officers were communicated to the United Nations. "None of the Belgian officers took part in the events of the last few days. Their task has, moreover, always been limited to the training of a provincial gendarmerie, excluding all participation in actions against the United Nations or the legal authorities in Leopoldville."

"The tendentious and in certain cases wholly inaccurate statements of certain United Nations representatives are therefore without foundation. It is highly regrettable that they should have been made, and still more regrettable that they have not been denied officially."

## African Advancement

THREE MORE AFRICANS have been promoted to the senior branch of the Nyasaland Civil Service in a salary scale rising to £1,150. All have been made agricultural supervisors. Mr. C. Nyirenda, aged 43, was for seven years employed on experimental work on tung near Mzuzu for the C.D.C., and in 1957 he was awarded a Nuffield Scholarship for a ten-month course at Surrey County Farm Institute, England. Mr. Yobe J. Kamponda, 39, who is in charge of Chitala Experimental Station, near Salima, was at one time at the Tung Experimental Station, Bvumbwe. Mr. Oliver Kallilaga, aged 48, was a teacher for six years before transferring to agriculture; after five years as a field supervisor with the African Tobacco Board, he joined the Agricultural Department.



## Business Training for Africans

### Mr. Muliro Outlines Future Plans

KENYA HAS PLANS for a business management training school and an industrial research and training centre for Africans, to enable them to play a larger part in the country's commercial life. The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Muliro, has said.

Many immigrant businesses already had their own valuable training courses, and in industry it was hoped to obtain from advanced countries financial and technical aid which would encourage small industries. A small industry research and training centre was to be established to examine actual and potential markets, production techniques, suitable raw materials, and business management. Lack of access to normal commercial credit sources was being met by a revolving loan fund administered by district boards which had issued more than 1,400 loans and put £180,000 into circulation. Loans were also made to assist special industrial enterprises.

Mr. Muliro hoped that African businessmen would eventually become sufficiently well established and credit-worthy to obtain loans in the normal way. He said that the Government would have to continue to provide

Television advertising charges in Southern Rhodesia may be increased as a result of the imposition of a tax of £120 daily on one transmitter and an additional £30 for other transmitters. The Finance Minister's original intention to levy the charge from September 1 has been varied; January 1 will now mark the introduction of this unexpected levy.

At £85 a ton for No. 3 grade, sisal is at its lowest on the London market for about three years. Substantial stocks built up by rope manufacturers last year, as a precaution against interference with supplies from East Africa as a result of political disturbances have been run down meantime, and that fact, together with this year's good harvests in Western Europe and North America, may, it is felt, shortly stimulate demand.

Western Rift Exploration Co., Ltd., and Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., are stated in the annual report of the Geological Survey of Tanganyika to have continued prospecting with great vigour and efficiency, employing large staffs of geologists and field officers. After intensively prospecting about 28,000 square miles in the Lupia goldfield area, Western Rift has surrendered its special exclusive prospecting licence, except over two small areas. At the end of the year Williamson Diamonds had 30 geologists and 66 field officers and prospectors at work.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., resolved at an extraordinary general meeting last week to increase the authorised capital to £2m. by the issue of 20 million ordinary shares of 2s. and to reconvert the existing 51m. of ordinary stock into fully paid ordinary shares of 5s. Of the new shares 11m. are to be allotted forthwith to Shepton Beaufort in Southern Rhodesia, and a further 2m. are to be held for issue in satisfaction of the option granted to that company in terms of the prospectus which was received from the Government of East Africa and Rhodesia.

Sir J. L. Hullett & Sons, Ltd., a South African company of which the Triangle sugar estate in Southern Rhodesia is a subsidiary, reports group net profits after taxation for the year ended April 30, 1961, of £4m. 11m. against just under £3m. in the previous year (the result of the new South African tax law being equivalent to 10%). The issued capital of the company is £10m. in ordinary shares and £450,000 in 7½% cumulative preference shares. The Rhodesian subsidiary had an output of 11,431 tons of sugar. A new mill at Triangle, due to be in commission next August, will have a crushing capacity of 125 tons of cane per hour.

## Commercial Brevities

Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya), Ltd., made a net profit for the year ended June 30 of £38,923.

Tea estates in East Africa who earn less than £25 a month are to have a reduced 10% tax rate.

The tea buying and exporting business of United Africa Company (Kenya) Ltd. is henceforth to be operated by Upton (Kenya) Ltd., whose Nairobi manager is to be Mr. D. H. Hignett.

Roseburgh Co., Ltd., a group with tea growing interests in Nyasaland, reports net profits after tax for the year to June 30 of £22,765 (£29,321). A dividend of 25% is to be paid (the same).

Russ Estates, Ltd., Nyasaland tea planters, report trading profit for the year to June 30 at £91,660 (£76,330), before tax of £40,200 (£31,250). A final 22½% dividend makes 30% for the year (28½% in 1960).

In the week ending September 21 tobacco sales in Salisbury totalled 798,595lb. for £177,281, an average of 22,074 per lb., bringing the total to date to 23,932,12lb. to worth £32,800,801, an average of £1,370 per lb.

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., a company engaged in tea development in Southern Rhodesia and rubber growing in Malaya, reports profits for the year ended March 31 of £42,639 compared with £69,828 in the previous year.

Dalgity & Co., Ltd., a group with large interests in Australia, New Zealand and East Africa, report profits for the year to June 30 after tax of £903,020, compared with £993,075 in the previous year. The dividend remains at 8%, requiring £564,541.

Additions to the Managil Extension of the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan will bring the total area planted with cotton to 470,000 feddans, 170,000 under Sakel and the balance under Lambert. By the 1962-63 season the cotton area in the Gezira is expected to reach 500,000 feddans.

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has raised the interim dividend to 10% from the equivalent of 6½% last year in order to reduce the disparity between interim and final payments. In making the announcement the directors state that the change does not imply any increase in the total distribution for the year.

Mardon (Rhodesian Printers) (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Southern Rhodesia to conduct a merger of Rhodesian Printers, Ltd., with Mardon, Aslin (Pvt.), Ltd., a subsidiary of Mardon, Son and Hall, Ltd., of Bristol, an old-established printing house, whose deputy chairman, Mr. F. K. L. Mardon, has been visiting the Federation.

Life assurance cover for all employees of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies has been doubled, with a maximum of £3,000. When African employees on the Copperbelt are shortly brought into the group pension and life assurance schemes they will enjoy the same benefits. All contributions are paid by the employers.

Windsor Ferroalloys (Pvt.), Ltd., which has acquired the Windsor chrome mine, is to spend about £750,000 on a smelter in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. Work will start immediately. The initial production will be about 12,000 tons of high carbon ferrochrome annually. Mr. Leo H. Timmins, who has developed the chrome mine, is the chairman of the new company, of which the other directors are Mr. John A. Timmins, and Mr. John J. Shannon, of Montreal, Canada.

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## News Items in Brief

Owners of firearms in Ethiopia must register them by next March.

Kilwa Accident Prevention Society wants cycle tracks along Northern Rhodesia's trunk roads.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association's 20th annual dinner will be held in Tanga on Saturday, October 7.

A £25,000 capital grant for a 15,000-volume library is being made to Kampala Technical Institute by H.M. Government.

The Army's first recruits from the Seychelles have been enlisted. 27 men and 23 women they will serve in East Africa.

Bulawayo Municipality expects to have to dismiss about 350 workers following a 57% cut in its capital development fund for the coming year.

French is to be taught next year in some Nyasaland secondary schools in order to facilitate closer relations with French-speaking African States.

Books of the series bearing Kenya's portrait are being sold by the Kenya Education Department with the profits to send African students overseas.

A Nyasaland Labour Department clerk, Mr. Ronald Nkomba, has won a 2,000 dollar a year scholarship at Toronto University, Canada, for four years.

The Kefauver Basin of Northern Rhodesia could provide sufficient food for the whole population, the Special Commissioner for Natural Resources has stated.

Excavations near Kilwa, on the Tanganyika coast, have uncovered what was probably the original Arab settlement there in the latter part of the 10th century.

Wheel-stealing from motor cars in Dar es Salaam has been serious recently. Within a fortnight 17 such offences were reported. All the cars affected were of the same make.

The Kenyan Government has strongly objected to the title 'palace' being used by the Omukama of Toro for a new house which he has bought in Kampala, Uganda.

An agreement basing a central joint council in Nairobi, with regional joint councils for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, has been signed by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration and its staff organizations, thus establishing new negotiating arrangements for disputes and arbitration.

Seventeen Africans have ordered houses costing £3,000 or more in the Marimba Park residential area which is being developed near Salisbury.

U.N. technical advisers to the Central Congo Government have had discussions with Uganda Government officials on measures to control import and export licensing and the prevention of smuggling.

About £2,000 collected in Germany by Dr. Bernard Grzimek, author of "Serengeti Shall Not Die", has been given to the Tanganyika National Parks to build permanent dormitories for visitors to the Serengeti and Manyara parks.

In Northern Rhodesia, 5,136 African children passed their Standard VI examination last May; 1,366 boys and 329 girls will go on to secondary school, and 65 boys and 167 girls have been accepted for teacher training courses.

Tsetse fly control in Uganda is being reviewed, with particular reference to priorities for wild life conservation areas. An independent report has been prepared by Dr. Glover, head of the tsetse division of the Kenya Veterinary Department.

In the first three weeks of September 16 Africans were promoted to super-grade posts in the Uganda Civil Service. At the end of July there were 103 Africans in the A scale, compared with 82 at the end of 1959; 156 in the B scale (68 in 1959) and 578 in C (464).

A casino is to be built on the site of the luxury hotel to be built on a 25-acre plot near Victoria Falls. Mr. R. M. Mabey, an American financier, who recently re-visited Northern Rhodesia in connection with the project, was promised by the Government that legislation would be introduced to permit gambling on the premises.

The new Legislative Council, the first to be elected, met yesterday for the first time. It consists of 14 Europeans, five of them officials, and 22 Africans, of whom four are Ministers. The one European non-official who holds a portfolio is Mr. Colin Cameron, Minister of Works and Transport, an Independent who was backed by the Malawi Congress Party.

Australia's Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, has expressed regret at the refusal of a Queensland hotelkeeper to serve a drink to Mr. Gerald Kalva, a Kenya education officer, because he was coloured. "I deplore any discourtesy to any visitor to this country, whatever the colour of his skin, and I am sure most Australians share my feelings. I am particularly sorry that the incident has occurred to a responsible Government officer of another Commonwealth country who is here to study the way in which Australians are educated".



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**Company Report****Nyasaland Railways, Limited****Higher Traffics, but Increased Operating Costs****Major Problems Facing Nyasaland****MR. W. M. CODRINGTON'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held on September 27 in London.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.B., F.R.C., chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The following is the chairman's circulated statement. Last April our colleague, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, was selected by the Federal Government to represent them as their High Commissioner in London and therefore resigned from the board. We shall miss his wise counsel, but wish him every possible success in the difficult assignment which he has undertaken at a critical moment in the history of the Federation.

In order to maintain the company's representation in Salisbury, we have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. S. Newson, O.B.E., general manager of the British South Africa Company in the Federation, to be a local director. He has already shown much wisdom in the handling of our affairs.

In September, 1960, Lord Rupert Nevill was appointed a director of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Christopher Holland-Martin. He has already been to Nyasaland and studied on the spot the problems that face us. In recent months Mr. W. E. A. Robinson and others associated with him have acquired a substantial holding amounting to some 45% of the publicly-held shares in this company; and he has informed us of his intention to propose himself and Mr. R. F. Norman for election to the board of the company at the annual general meeting. In these circumstances Lord Rupert Nevill has intimated his intention not to seek continuation of his appointment to the board. We are grateful to him for the valuable assistance he has rendered to us during the period which he has served as a director.

**Operating Results**

The slightly more stable political situation during 1960 brought with a greater improvement in traffic than we had thought possible. Operating receipts amounted to £1,171,639, compared with £1,104,740, an increase of 6.06%. Expenditure, unfortunately, rose by £78,667 to £1,061,258, an increase of 8.01%, leaving a net operating surplus of £110,381, compared with £122,149 in 1959, a decrease of 9.63%. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 90.58%, compared with 88.94% in the previous year.

In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary, The Central Africa Railway Company, amounting to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambesi Bridge and its South Approach amounted to £174,900 and £21,695 respectively, making a total of £228,095, compared with £222,193 in 1959. After providing £58,217 for interest on the 3½% first debenture stock, £17,500 as the allocation towards the redemption of that stock and £111,607 for interest on the 3½% consolidated income debenture stock, we have been able to recommend a distribution to the ordinary shareholders of 6% for the year.

I have on previous occasions drawn your attention to the fact that the earnings of the Zambesi Bridge in recent years have enabled our subsidiary, The Central

Africa Railway Company, to pay off appreciable amounts of arrears of interest on its debentures, all of which are held by the parent company. Assuming that the present rate of earnings continues, we anticipate that these arrears of interest will have been cleared by next year. Thereafter the income receivable by the parent company will be the simple annual interest on the debentures outstanding, namely £77,947, compared with £174,900 received this year. The subsidiary company will then begin to make inroads into the arrears of sinking fund redemptions. A statement of the parent company's revenue account will show that the payment of these arrears of interest by the subsidiary company has, in a great measure, enabled us to pay dividends to the ordinary shareholders in recent years.

I am glad to report that the loan of £450,000 from the Nyasaland Government which was due to be repaid at the end of June this year is being taken over by the Federal Government as from September 30 this year. The Nyasaland Government generously consented to a further extension of the loan period to cover the six months gap. Repayment of this loan to the Federal Government will now be spread over 15 years at the rate of £30,000 per annum. Interest on the loan will be at the rate of 6½% per annum, making, together, a charge of £59,250 (reducing annually) which, of course, must take precedence over ordinary dividends.

**Increased Export Traffic**

The tonnage of export traffic increased during the year to 121,398 tons, compared with 90,105 tons in 1959, an increase of 34.73%, due largely to a record crop of groundnuts and a greatly improved maize crop, of which 22,946 tons were exported. These increases in production of mainly African-grown products are welcome, as they increase the wealth of the African, who in turn will tend to import more higher-rated commodities. But it is well to mention that the primary produce, cassava, cotton-seed, groundnuts, maize and other cereals, are carried very often at less than cost, a fact which is frequently overlooked. Thus it is essential, if these low rates are to be maintained, that higher-rated commodities from the rest of the Federation should be carried by rail.

Tea exports amounted to 13,131 tons, compared with 12,798 tons the previous year. This small improvement was made in spite of less favourable conditions for the tea industry.

The tobacco industry had a better year, although the output and quality of tobacco from African Trust Land still leaves much to be desired. The total tonnage exported, 15,783 tons, was only 360 tons greater than last year.

The cotton crop was successful, and a record tonnage of 4,013 tons was exported, the bulk of which was grown on African Trust Land.

Total import traffic again showed a small decrease; 172,791 tons were carried, compared with 172,946 tons in 1959.

Imports of clinker declined from 31,880 tons to 19,806 tons, as a result of the opening of the Cement Company's quarry and clinker mill at Changalumi.

After the end of the current year it is expected that this traffic will cease.

The import of petroleum products increased from 26,365 tons in 1959 to 29,459 tons, and a steady increase in the next few years is forecast.

The number of passengers carried decreased slightly to 426,982, compared with 428,429 in 1959, and revenue from this source fell by £4,134.

The loss in operating the Lake Service, including provision for renewals, amounted to £63,886, compared with £68,421 in the previous year. The tonnage handled on the Lake rose from 14,304 tons to 16,595 tons, and the number of passengers carried by the ILALA II increased from 40,023 to 53,732.

### Trading Conditions

In my statement last year I emphasized the degree to which the prosperity of our company depended on confidence in the future of Nyasaland and the prospect of political stability.

The past year's review was one of uncertainty and warning. As a result, with the exception of Government schemes largely financed by the Federal authorities, capital investment by commercial interests declined almost to vanishing point. The result of this can be seen in the reduction of our receipts from the carriage of imported capital goods. There was an increase in the carriage of local products, thanks to a favourable growing season, but since these products are in general carried at a loss, the unavoidable result was an unwelcome rise in our operating ratio. Increases in operating costs, particularly wages, have been accentuated during the present year.

In fact, during the last five years our increased traffic earnings have been more than overtaken by increased operating costs, and we were left with no alternative but to introduce a general increase in rates (the last increase was in 1959), which became effective at the beginning of January this year.

### Illegal Strike

During the latter part of the year we had to face a mass walk-out on the part of almost all of our African staff. This is the first time this has happened in the history of the Railway. Since the railways are specified as an essential service under the law, this stoppage was, to start with, illegal. But later on, the Government recognized the existence of a trade dispute and appointed an arbitrator, who awarded appreciable increases in wages to certain of the lower-paid categories of our African staff. The effect of this award on our operating costs has made it necessary for us to apply to the Federal Government for permission to impose a further increase in rates.

I would, however, at this point like to pay tribute to all the members of our staff of all races who continued at work during the strike and assured the transport of practically the whole of the traffic which was offered to the Railway. Their determination, loyalty and hard work are beyond praise.

You will all have knowledge of the report of the Monckton Commission. In general it emphasizes the economic advantages to Nyasaland of continuing in the Federation; but this view is not accepted by the dominant African nationalist party in Nyasaland chiefly because of a fear that any political association with Southern Rhodesia would imperil the social and political advancement of Africans. We naturally hope that progress in Southern Rhodesia towards a more liberal treatment of African interests will allay the fears now harboured by African leaders in Nyasaland.

The need for development, particularly in the fields of education and agriculture, is very great. In a few weeks a new Government will be elected in which

Africans will enjoy a preponderant voice in the Legislature. The biggest problem which will confront them will be how to accelerate development—particularly in the directions I have mentioned—having regard to their express opposition to any form of co-operation with the Federal authorities. This is scarcely less important than the efficient discharge of their duties in relation to the internal administration of the territory, in which they will enjoy, not only the assistance of trained administrators, but the support of all interests who, like ourselves, have the future of the country and its inhabitants, of whatever race, very much at heart. Happily, there is every reason to hope that Dr. Banda who leads the dominant Malawi Party is fully alive to these important factors.

### Visit to Nyasaland

Earlier this year, accompanied by Lord Rupert Nevill, I visited Nyasaland, travelling over the whole of the system and meeting practically all the staff. That many of our expatriate staff should, in the light of events in the Congo, feel concerned about the future is only natural, and I hope I was able in some measure, to reassure them that in any circumstances, foreseeable or unforeseeable, the interests of those who stand by the company in difficult times will not be neglected either by the shareholders or by the board who represent them; and that the company's rights and duty to provide efficient transport are based on the law of the land whatever may be the composition of the Government in power.

Although in recent years we have accumulated large sums out of our retained earnings on the improvement of the railway, there still remains an urgent need for a fresh infusion of capital. But this will not be possible until the economic and political state of the country is more stable.

### New and Enlarged Training Schools

In previous statements I have alluded to our efforts to train Africans for positions of greater responsibility on our staff. During my recent visit I was glad to see the new and enlarged apprentices' school which we have now provided. As always, however, the difficulty is to find an adequate number of Africans who are sufficiently proficient in the basic subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic to be able to benefit from the technical instruction which we are anxious to provide.

I was glad to meet several of the young African assistant station masters, who, having passed their examinations, are now in charge of stations.

I saw some maize crops, particularly on the Northern Extension, but it is too soon to gauge how the turn-out of the various crops will affect our receipts during the current year. Up to the present, increased operating costs are by no means offset by increased receipts, and this factor, combined with the prospect of decreased receipts in respect of arrears of interest on the Central Africa Railway debentures, to which I have alluded earlier, indicates that the financial prospects of the company at the moment look none too good. But we, and our management, are alive to the difficulties that face us and have every faith in the future of the company, provided that political stability is attained and that the economic development of Nyasaland is resumed.

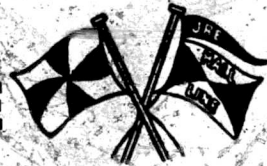
Political uncertainty and increasing tonnages have imposed a severe strain on our staff in Africa, but they have responded nobly to the calls made upon them. To them and their able leader, Mr. Stevens, as well as to Mr. Short and his staff in London, I would like to express my sincere thanks for their good work during the year under review.

The report and accounts were adopted.



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Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
ADMINISTRATOR	—	Oct. 12	Oct. 20
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG	Nov. 13	—	Nov. 21

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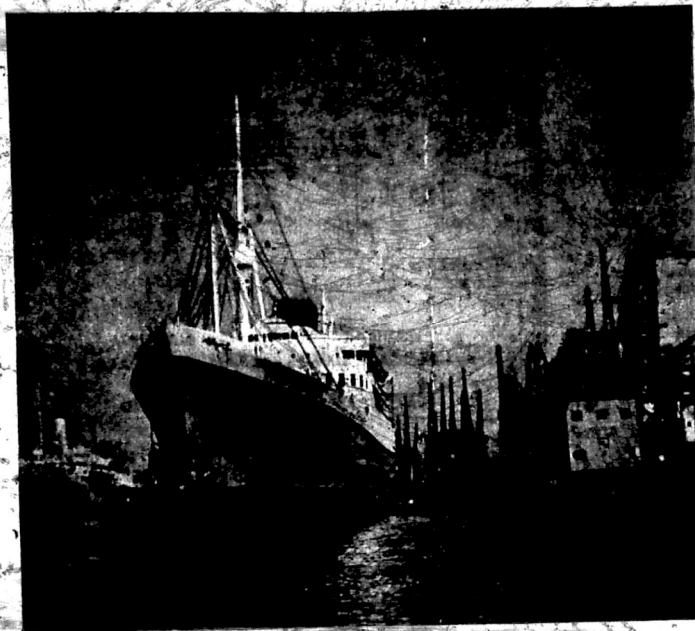
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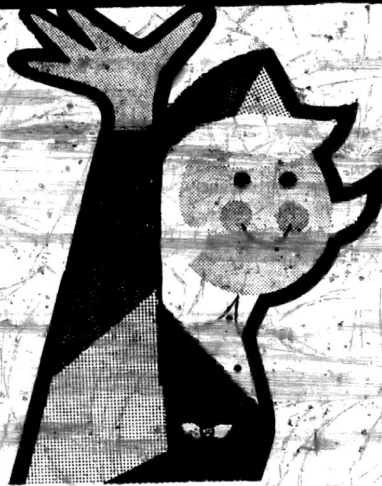
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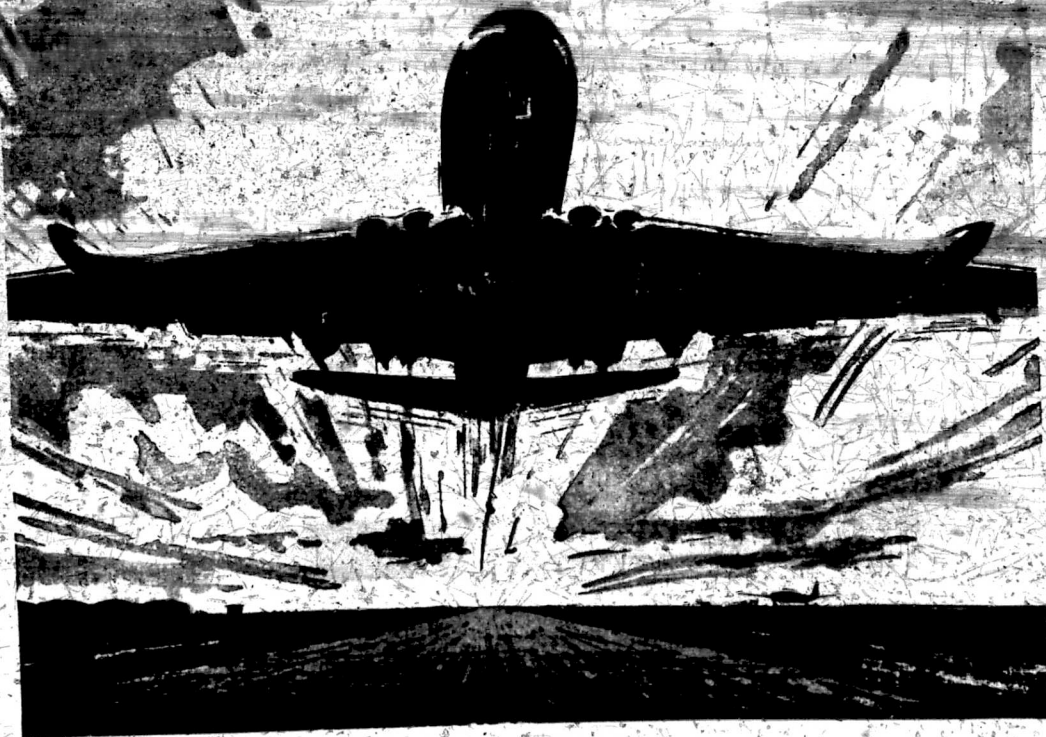
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT WAS A HAPPY COINCIDENCE—happy for the Commonwealth, if not for the Macmillan Cabinet—that the Seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference should have assembled in London almost immediately after the United Kingdom Government has decided to open negotiations for the entry of Great Britain into the European Economic Community, popularly called the Common Market. As was to be expected, the keynote speech of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations argued strongly in favour of Britain's adherence to the Treaty of Rome, while emphatically repeating the earlier pledge of senior Ministers that that course would not be taken unless adequate safeguards for Commonwealth trade were obtained. Though the case for joining the Six was persuasively pleaded by Mr. Duncan Sandys, a succession of speakers from various parts of the Commonwealth quickly made it clear that their countries were far from satisfied, and that they considered that the present Government of the United Kingdom had been reckless, and indeed irresponsible, in making its recent move without at least discussing its intentions with a full Commonwealth Conference. As will be seen from the news columns in this issue, there were some very blunt criticisms, and, apart from the two Ministers primarily concerned, scarcely any United Kingdom delegate had anything much to say in defence, certainly nothing convincing.

Anyone who has carefully followed Commonwealth comments on this subject in the past few months must be aware that deep anxiety is felt on aspects of the matter other than the risks to inter-Commonwealth trade if Britain should join in a comprehensive plan for integration with Europe. Until a few months

ago it was only in East and Central Africa, and especially in Kenya and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, that responsible people said openly and repeatedly that Ministers in the United Kingdom were no longer to be trusted. Now that shocking but not surprising charge is being made in each of the older Dominions, whose suspicions have been gratuitously increased by the folly of H.M. Government in selecting, for the task of negotiating on points of detail with the Common Market authorities, six junior officials in Whitehall. They certainly constitute a formidable team, but how much wiser it would have been to include some direct representatives of the Overseas Commonwealth. Prudence and fairness would have been served if the Prime Minister had said to the other Governments under the Crown: "We in London understand your reservations, and we should welcome a means not only of providing you all with direct and immediate information on the course of the discussions but of active participation by Commonwealth officials. Since it is obviously impossible to have at the negotiating table representatives of all your countries, would you decide among yourselves on, say, two men who would be generally acceptable? We would gladly take them into our team, even if that should involve the dropping of one or more of those whom we had intended to send to Brussels." Had that highly desirable and very practical step been taken, at least some of the anxieties of the Commonwealth would have been assuaged.

That the High Commissioners in London have daily access to Whitehall is no substitute for the direct involvement of senior Commonwealth officials on an occasion vital to the Commonwealth. Nor is the fact that Australia and New Zealand have already accredited ambassadors to the European Economic

**Lip-Service But Little Devotion.**

Community. Indeed, their initiative strengthens the case for what we suggest. It must be at least thirty years since we first supported in these columns the idea of the late Leopold Amery for a Commonwealth Economic Secretariat staffed by specially selected men from all parts of the British world. If that form of Commonwealth co-operation had been started and developed, many of the problems of the intervening years would certainly have been avoided, or at least reduced. But, for some incomprehensible reason, British politicians, supported by

the Press, have been far readier to derogate from established practices in favour of a League of Nations and then a United Nations (both of which obviously worked most unsatisfactorily) than in favour of the Commonwealth (the only multi-racial partnership in the world which works fairly well, and would have worked far better if consistently given the right leadership by Great Britain). There has been daily lip-service to the Commonwealth, but all too little true devotion by the House of Commons and the Governments of all parties.

## Notes By The Way

### Historic Hall

DELEGATES from more than 60 Legislatures who have attended the Seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London will certainly have appreciated the fact that their gathering was opened by the Queen in Westminster Hall, the oldest part of the Palace of Westminster. Westminster Hall, which dates from 1097, was the scene of the coronation of almost every Sovereign from Stephen to George IV. Then there was a gap until the tradition was revived in 1902 by Edward VII. It was from a luncheon given by George V. to representatives of the Dominions on the occasion of his coronation that the Empire Parliamentary Association took its rise 50 years ago; and when George VI was crowned the United Kingdom Branch entertained the King, six Prime Ministers and representatives of every part of the Commonwealth at a luncheon in the Hall. There was a similar function eight years ago for the Queen, Prince Philip, and delegates from 57 Parliaments.

### Sir Roland Robinson

IT WAS IN WESTMINSTER HALL that Edward II was deposed and that Richard II was authorized to cede the Crown to Henry IV. Here Guy Fawkes was condemned for his attempt to blow up the House of Lords, and Charles I and his confessor Strafford were sentenced to death. Hans Warren Hastings was acquitted of the charge of mis-government in India) and the Royal Courts of Justice sat in this place through the centuries until they were moved to their present site in the Strand in 1862. There could, then, have been no more historic site for the jubilee assembly of the C.P.A., whose guests from overseas are unlikely to forget the noble setting, the splendid ceremonial, and the spirit of the occasion. In Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., chairman of its general council, the association was fortunate to have for its business meetings a Parliamentarian of nearly 30 years' experience, a man devoted to the well-being of the Commonwealth, widely travelled within it, and of the friendly nature so important at a time when Commonwealth relations are sadly and seriously strained.

### Get-Rich-Quick Tactics

PRESIDENT NKRUMAH, the self-styled "Redeemer" of Ghana, has suddenly sacked six of his Ministers, ostensibly because of their "varied business connexions" and their "ostentatious living." The details of the party purge need no discussion in a journal not

dealing with West African matters, but its readers, who are aware of Nkrumah's ceaseless interference in political developments in Central and East Africa, may care to note at what point the boss of the Convention People's Party draws the line. What is unseemly, he has said, is that any member of his Government should own more than two houses worth a total exceeding £20,000; more than 100 acres of land worth more than £500; The possessor of visible property worth £22,500 may hold a portfolio. Whether he may also own large insurance policies or assets of any other kind is not specified.

### Men of Property

WHAT GHANA'S DICTATOR did not say — and what no daily newspaper in the United Kingdom has printed — is that some of the plutocratic Ministers of that republic had nothing four or five years ago. Their salaries (on which they presumably pay tax, and from which they are supposed to meet the living expenses of their families) can certainly not have left in so short a time a surplus of the £22,500 which is now considered appropriate in Ministers of a Government "increasingly animated by Socialist ideals". How does Dr. Nkrumah suppose that some of his associates have so quickly acquired such substantial possessions? It is not only in West Africa, of course, that many an African engaged in politics becomes suddenly wealthy. Anyone in close touch with affairs in East Africa could name men who in the past couple of years have mysteriously become persons of property.

### Nasser and East Africa

SYRIA'S SUDDEN REVOLUTION against domination from Cairo having struck a heavy blow at his prestige by disrupting his vaunted United Arab Republic, President Nasser, by nature an imperialist, and now assuredly angry that Jordan and Iraq should openly delight in his present discomfiture, may be tempted to seek compensation by increasing his pressure upon the Somali Republic, in which his agents, Somalis educated in Egypt, have for several years been active. Some are known to have received special training behind the Iron Curtain; and that Nasser's designs constitute a real danger to the young State has been publicly testified by more than one Somali Minister. The young Government desperately needs encouragement, financial aid, and expert assistance, but there may now be an increased risk that the Egyptian dictator, smarting under the



expulsion of his agents from Syria, may succumb to the temptation to spread subversion among the Somalis, a course which would please the Communists. It would also bring another disruptive force to the northern frontier of Kenya, whose Somali population is outspokenly contemptuous of the African politicians of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. to whom the United Kingdom Government has so rashly committed Kenya's fate. Happenings in Damascus and Cairo could thus have their repercussions in East Africa.

### The Missing Second

INFORMATION DEPARTMENTS, whether of Governments, learned societies, or businesses, are understandably prone to high claims, often exaggerated beyond

reason, for their own achievements. That being so, I have read with especial interest the statement in the annual report of the Nyassaland Information Department that its Press Section "gained 2.59 minutes for a single item on an international television newsreel". How easy it would have been to claim a three-minute spot; but how much less convincing!

### Who Would Have Thought It?

MR. CHARLES FULFORD-WILLIAMS, of the Uganda Information Department, deserves the week's biscuit for this opening sentence in a broadcast talk: "Uganda has got its constitutional bun in the oven and the country is pregnant with hope".

## Commonwealth Comes First, Says Commonwealth Secretary

Mr. Duncan Sandys's Address to Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

**BRITAIN WILL NOT JOIN THE COMMON MARKET unless the European Economic Community agrees to special arrangements which protect vital Commonwealth interests.**

That pledge was given in London last week to the Seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference on behalf of H.M. Government by MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who said in the course of his speech:—

"Since the last war Britain has given independence to territories with a combined population of over 600m. There are today about 40m. people in all our remaining Colonies and Protectorates. By the end of this year the independence of Tanganyika will reduce the total to another 10m., and others will follow until the process is completed. The future peace and prosperity of all peoples will depend not so much upon the assertion of sovereignty in support of separate national interests as upon the willingness to renounce sovereignty in support of the wider interests of all mankind.

### Commonwealth Not A Pressure Group

"The Commonwealth is not a pressure group. Unlike most other international groupings, it does not exist to promote or defend the sectional interests of its members. Still less is the Commonwealth an alliance or ideological bloc.

"Some Commonwealth countries, like Britain, Canada, Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand, are members of defence alliances. Others, like India, Ceylon, Malaya, Nigeria and Ghana, believe in neutral non-alignment. Some are associated with racial or geographical groups whose policies are at variance with those of other members. Quite often we vote on different sides at the United Nations.

"Although there are differences of outlook and background which divide us, strong ties of many different kinds also draw us together.

"All our countries, whether monarchies or republics, recognize Her Majesty as the 'Head' of the Commonwealth and the symbol of its unity. Apart from her formal status, the Queen's frequent Commonwealth tours and the enthusiasm which she and Prince Philip evoke among the peoples of every country are a very real factor in cementing Commonwealth unity.

"As a result of this long association, in some cases for more than 200 years, we have become accustomed to think on the same lines about most of the basic issues. We have developed a common belief in such things as the dignity of man, the rule of law, honest and impartial administration, freedom of speech, representative government, and respect for the rights of minorities. These high principles provide a set of common standards which all of us are committed to try and achieve.

"Our common political institutions are a particularly powerful bond. We in Britain are fortunate in having a politically united, relatively prosperous, and racially homogeneous society. Our Westminster model was evolved over the years to suit those conditions, and it is remarkable how well it has

proved its worth in circumstances very different from our own. Nevertheless, we must recognize that, in countries where an economic and social revolution is in progress or where there are deep racial or regional cleavages, some modifications in form may be necessary.

"What matters is not so much the exact pattern of parliamentary procedure as the place which Parliament occupies in the life of the nation. Does the composition of Parliament reflect the views of the people? Can all opinions be expressed without fear? Can Parliament discuss the government of which it disapproves? Is Parliament the main focus of public thought and discussion? Is it the place to which the people look for leadership and for the protection of their interests?

### True Parliamentary Democracy

"If we are able to answer these questions in the affirmative, then, even though outward forms may differ, we can fairly claim to have a system of true parliamentary democracy.

"The most effective political link between the Commonwealth countries is maintained between Commonwealth Governments through formal consultation, the very life blood of the Commonwealth relationship.

"These exchanges go on all the time with a degree of mutual confidence and frankness which has no parallel among any other group of nations in the world. The climax of these consultations is the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, who talk privately and informally as though they were colleagues in the same Cabinet. Other Ministers and officials frequently come together to discuss specific problems.

"The Commonwealth is not just an association of Governments. It is above all an association of peoples, between whom countless links have grown up—business, professional, and personal. If the spirit of the Commonwealth is to endure as a living reality, it must constantly be refreshed and fortified by new contacts and the sharing of new experiences.

"The industrially advanced nations now recognize that they have not only a moral duty but also a practical interest in helping other nations that are less developed. The main difficulty arises from the fact that the populations of the poorer countries are many times more numerous than those of the rich. Therefore, even if it were practicable, any redistribution of wealth on the basis of 'equal shares' would bring about no very appreciable rise in the average standard of living. The objective must be not to level down but to level up.

"Members of the Commonwealth have shown how fully they appreciate the urgency of this problem. In this spirit ten years ago they conceived the Colombo Plan, a great-hearted enterprise which established the firm principle that aid should be regarded not as charity but as mutual help between partners and friends.

"Of course, the ultimate aim of every nation is to make itself not only politically but economically independent. This process can be greatly accelerated if outside firms can be encouraged to invest capital in the newly developing countries. Naturally their readiness to do this will be largely determined by the extent to which they have confidence in the stability of the country concerned and are satisfied that the conditions of trade which it offers will be fair and secure.

"In addition to commercial investment, we in Britain are now providing economic and technical aid from Government

sources at the rate of about £100m. a year, mostly to our dependent territories and independent countries of the Commonwealth.

"Our ability to help develop the economies of our Commonwealth partners depends directly upon the development of our own trade overseas. We therefore look to them in their own interests as well as ours, to do all they can to foster and encourage it, and help us maintain a healthy balance of payments.

"About 40% of Britain's imports come from other Commonwealth countries, and about 40% of Britain's exports are bought by them. Britain is the largest customer and also the largest supplier in every case except Canada.

"It is therefore not surprising that apprehension should be felt about the possible damage to their trading interests which might result if Britain joins the European Common Market. The extent of this anxiety varies from country to country according to the degree of its dependence upon the British market.

"At one extreme, New Zealand exports to Britain over 90% of her principal products, lamb and butter, and would be ruined if this market were closed to her. At the other extreme, Malaya need have no fears for the sales of her tin and rubber, which are already admitted free of duty into the Common Market.

"The pattern of Britain's trade with other Commonwealth countries has for a long time been founded upon the principle of unrestricted free entry of all Commonwealth products into Britain and tariff preferences for Britain's exports. This system was based on two assumptions — that Britain could provide an unlimited market for all the food which the rest of the Commonwealth could produce, and that other Commonwealth countries would remain largely primary producers, importing the bulk of their requirements of manufactured goods from Britain and elsewhere.

"These assumptions, valid enough in the 'thirties, no longer correspond with the economic conditions in the interval. There has been a marked revival of agriculture in Britain which now produces a much higher proportion of her own requirements, and is therefore less able to absorb the steadily increasing food production of Commonwealth countries. Parallel with this development there has been a rapid growth of manufacturing in other Commonwealth countries, and the erection of tariff barriers to protect them, with the result that many of the Commonwealth markets for Britain's traditional exports are becoming increasingly restricted.

"These changes would in any event have had to be examined in the light of altered circumstances.

### Commonwealth Must Come First

"We in Britain are well aware of the importance of these trade links, not only for their material value, but also for the part they play in the life and unity of the Commonwealth.

"We are therefore as determined as any of our Commonwealth partners that Britain's entry into the Common Market shall not be bought at the price of destroying the long-established ties between us.

"We have made it clear that, if we are faced with the necessity of choosing between the Commonwealth and Europe, we should unquestionably choose the Commonwealth. If the negotiations fail and we are unable to secure special arrangements to protect our Commonwealth interests, then Britain will not join the Common Market. That is our declared position and we have no intention of shifting from it.

"But we do not believe our friends in Europe will confront us with that painful choice, for they have shown that they too fully recognize the value of the Commonwealth. As Mr. Spaak said in the Belgian Parliament: 'No European can wish to see the destruction of the Commonwealth. A practical solution must be found which will enable Britain to join the Common Market and at the same time safeguard her relationship with the Commonwealth.'

"Provided the negotiations are animated by this spirit on all sides, there is no reason to fear that, by drawing closer to Europe, Britain will be asked to draw away from the Commonwealth. What is more likely is that, through Britain's entry into the Common Market, Europe and the Commonwealth will tend to develop closer trade relations with one another. Surely that could only be to the advantage of both.

"Of all organizations the Commonwealth is the one which should least be afraid of change. It has never been a static association. Its ability to adapt itself continuously to new conditions is the whole secret of its successful evolution. The Commonwealth is itself the child of change.

### Race Relations

"The most complex and intractable problem of the second half of the 20th century is that of race relations. As the growth of nationalism has spread from Europe to Asia and Africa, there has developed a heightened consciousness of

race and colour. This has introduced new tensions and emotions, which make the dispassionate consideration of international issues extremely difficult.

"Within the Commonwealth this problem came to a head in an acute form over the issue of apartheid; and it was resolved only by the withdrawal of South Africa. That effectively dislocated the Commonwealth from South Africa's obnoxious racial policies. But that is not enough; the Commonwealth, the greatest multi-racial association the world has ever seen, has a more positive part to play.

"It has an historic opportunity to show by its example that nations of different races can understand each others' viewpoints and respect each others' feelings, and can discuss together objectively even the most explosive topics with a view to finding fair and reasonable solutions which all can support.

"Likewise the Commonwealth has the duty to show that peoples of different races in the same State can live side by side in amity and confidence and work together for the common good of their country.

"This is the greatest challenge with which the Commonwealth has yet been faced. If it comes successfully through this test, it will have proved its worth to the world, and its ability to act as a stabilizing factor in other spheres will be immeasurably enhanced.

"If another war were to break out between major military Powers, it would engulf everyone everywhere.

"Although the case for disarmament is unanswerable, negotiations have so far failed to make any progress. In such a situation, when deadlock seems complete, the Commonwealth has the opportunity to make its own special contribution.

"In that spirit the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their last meeting made a united appeal for total and universal disarmament — the simultaneous abolition of both conventional and nuclear weapons and the creation of a world authority to exercise inspection and control. This joint initiative represents a significant new development, for it is the first occasion on which the members of the Commonwealth have sought to exercise a collective influence in international affairs.

### Role in World Affairs

"Every Commonwealth country has its own circle of friends, which include regional and racial associations, such as N.A.T.O., C.E.N.T.O., S.E.A.T.O., the Afro-Asian group, the Monrovia and the Casablanca Powers, and various other international groupings. Through these wide-ranging and overlapping connexions the members of the Commonwealth are in intimate touch with the thoughts and intentions of most of the nations of the world, and are able to express their views to them.

"However if the Commonwealth is to exercise its full influence among other nations, its members must obviously be agreed among themselves. Having regard to their differing outlooks and often conflicting policies, it may well be asked: 'What part can the Commonwealth best hope to play in world affairs?'

"The rôle which it can perform is determined by the character of its own membership — nations of all races, spread over all continents, some of them members of defence alliances, others neutralist and unaligned, some highly industrialized, others under-developed. Together they reflect in miniature almost every facet of the world scene.

"Such a group of nations could never unite for purposes which nor could they gang up to pursue selfish ends. The economic needs, the political aspirations, and the emotional background of its peoples are so varied that the Commonwealth could never constitute a threat or a danger to others.

"Its rôle cannot be other than peaceful and constructive. To voice the simple and basic aspirations of humanity — peace, freedom, and the rule of law — that is the Commonwealth rôle in world affairs.

"When the peoples of the world are thundering in hate, suspicion, and fear, and the whole human race is in danger of destroying itself, we in the Commonwealth have a momentous opportunity to show the way.

"Let us show that peoples of different races can trust and respect each other. Let us show that, despite genuine divergencies of outlook, they can work constructively together for the great objectives which are common to all. Let us help to bridge the differences between races and continents and promote confidence between them. Let us provide a healing, unifying influence in this cruelly divided world. That surely is our supreme mission.

Commonwealth delegates made it quite clear that day and the next that their anxieties had not been assuaged.

The leader of the Australian delegation, Mr. J. M. E. BURY, was loudly applauded when he told the conference that there were deep worries on matters other than trade. He asked: "What happens when political integration goes further a few



years hence? What will be the position of the Crown? Whatever happens, we are determined that the Queen shall remain Queen of Australia in the very fullest sense".

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE (whose speech is reported at length in the next column), said that the British application to join the Common Market was part of the disastrous process which had begun with the acceptance of the American loan and the Bretton Woods Agreement. Now the Commonwealth might be destroyed.

MR. PATRICK WALL suggested that the Commonwealth should promptly begin to prepare an alternative scheme in case the British application to join the Common Market were rejected. The British bargaining power with the Six would, he emphasized, be strengthened if such a plan were made now.

MR. SHINWELL, Socialist M.P. for Eastington, said: "If the U.K. decides to go into the Common Market I think that before many years have passed we shall discover that we have made a tragic mistake".

ALHAJI SHEHU SHAGARI, M.P. of Nigeria, declared that his country wanted no weakening of Commonwealth links or influence, and was anxious that the cherished Commonwealth preferences should not be lost.

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Lord Privy Seal, the Minister in charge of the Common Market discussions, affirmed that "nothing is further from our minds than that the Commonwealth should become just a backwater and Britain a junior partner in Europe".

The criticisms nevertheless continued. The CHIEF OF ISHARA, from Western Nigeria, said his conviction that Mr. Heath would be completely disillusioned if voting on his speech were possible. The Six were not in business but in politics. As to the United States, which had sent observers to the conference, "what has this to do with them? The British Government might gain United States approval and lose Commonwealth confidence".

LORD HINCHINGBROKE, M.P., expressed the view that H.M. Government had taken leave of its senses in applying to join the Common Market. He was totally unconvinced by Mr. Heath. The real truth, he felt, was that the decision to join the Six resulted from American pressure. Incidentally, it was notable that the seats allocated at this event to our friends from the United States have been filled only for Mr. Heath's speech this morning.

MR. GEORGE BRUNER in the Trinidad Legislature asserted that Trinidad and Tobago shared the fears and suspicions expressed by representatives of the rest of the Commonwealth.

MR. PETER EMERY, Conservative M.P. for Reading, said: "In the not too distant future the leadership now held by France going to Germany, when she will obtain in peace what we have fought in two wars to stop her domination of Europe. In the past Britain has sought to do her duty to the Commonwealth. We have not let her down in the past and are not going to start doing so now. Britain has faith in you. For goodness sake have some faith in us".

MR. JEREMIAH NYABAH, Kenya's Deputy Speaker, asked the older members of the Commonwealth, especially Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which had facilities for training people from the underdeveloped countries, to send to these countries people who could sympathize with them and help them raise living standards. "The strength of the Commonwealth is in her weakest members. If you allow underdeveloped countries to continue in the state they are in, let them fend for themselves, and look to countries such as Russia, who are ever ready to give material aid with strings attached, then you are weakening this family".

## Merit the Criterion

SINCE JANUARY 1, when entry into the Southern Rhodesian Public Service was opened to suitably qualified people of all races, 13 Africans, two Coloureds, four Asians and 39 Europeans have been appointed executive officers in the administrative and clerical division. Selection has been on the basis of merit and suitability, the minimum entry qualification for this branch being a Cambridge School Certificate, including a credit in English. All new entrants attend a residential induction course of three or four weeks at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, no distinctions being made on the grounds of race. The rate-for-the-job principle has been consistently applied in its decisions by the Public Services Board, and in no case has there been any lowering of the standards required for the various posts.

## Danger of Commonwealth Disruption

### Duke of Montrose Warns C.P.A.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, a member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when addressing the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association:—

"The prosperity and unity of the Commonwealth was well assured by the Ottawa Agreement. Indeed, in the years immediately subsequent to that agreement we had great prosperity in the Commonwealth, which led to a general expansion of trade throughout the world; and that was to the benefit of all mankind. Such was the position in 1936.

"Then came the disaster of war, from which we emerged physically and financially exhausted. This gave the opportunity to some who gravely misunderstood the rôle of the Commonwealth in the world to start pecking away at the cement which bound together the masonry of the Commonwealth. That cement is Commonwealth trade."

"In 1945, while we were in that perilous state, the United Kingdom was forced, at the price of the Washington loan, to accept the Bretton Woods Agreement, the point at which the Commonwealth was forced to take a wrong fork on the road."

"They followed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which securely tied our hands. Not only were we prevented from making new trade arrangements, but we could not keep the existing preferences realistically up-to-date. Those preferences were, of course, in terms of money, and in a world where inflation had eroded the value of money, if preferences were to remain of undiminished value to trade they clearly had to be re-stated in realistic terms. One could wish some justice, say that the G.A.T.T. was almost designed to break up the close cohesion of the Commonwealth."

### Commonwealth in Danger

"I believe now that the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community, if not immediately final in causing a collapse of the Commonwealth, certainly constitutes or may constitute another very severe attack upon it."

"There are more ways of killing a cat than choking it with cream; and there are more ways of destroying a Commonwealth or nation than by war. I am sure many of you would wonder whether quite a few German submarines would not sink us twice by force of arms as not today sailing rather aimlessly at the opportunities which they may see before them. It must not be allowed to happen."

"If there is any meaning in words such as those which we have heard in so many speeches, all of them extolling faith in the Commonwealth, we must make it quite clear to the United Kingdom delegates who sit here that we hope their Government will show great determination and, if necessary, demand a revision of the G.A.T.T. Treaty, or even in the last resort opt out of that treaty."

"I believe that the Commonwealth countries would certainly stand by the United Kingdom and do their best to see her through any immediate difficulties that might arise from that sort of action. I believe that the Commonwealth would be prepared, if necessary, to tighten their belts a little, until the whole thing got on to a right footing again."

"How often has it been said that there is no other group of nations so diverse in its races and its needs? How often has it been said that the Commonwealth may form a basis upon which the peace of the world could well be founded?"

"One is forced to wonder what internal situation in the United Kingdom is driving the British Government into an association which many of us fear may, in spite of denials, mean the beginning of the end of the Commonwealth. Many have expressed the fear, which I share, that even the position of the Crown might be jeopardized."

"Are the United Kingdom's financial difficulties due to the fact that labour is not giving what it should give in return for the remuneration which it receives? Is it that labour is not giving all it should for never having had it so good? If this is the trouble, surely the U.K. is not so bereft of leadership that the position cannot be put right in any other way than a complete sell-out—and for no better reason than that labour shall be forced to higher production by bitter competition."

"I believe that if the British working man is given leadership in politics and in industry, so that the political alternatives are made abundantly clear to him, and so that he is shown that he is not merely a cog in the wheel of his own factory but a link in the chain of the welfare of the whole Commonwealth, he will answer the call."

(Concluded on page 124)

# PERSONALIA

LORD HOME flies back to London from New York on Sunday.

MR. I. W. BREINGAN is now D.C., Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ALEXANDER SIM has joined the board of the Cementation Co., Ltd.

MR. T. PICKETT, a judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, is in England.

MR. C. H. FOX, a member of the Federal Parliament, and MRS. FOX have arrived in London.

MR. T. C. RAYMOND has joined the board of Forestal Land Timber & Railways Co., Ltd.

MR. P. J. KENWORTHY, Under-Secretary for Labour, has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. P. H. BROWNIGG has been elected to the Rhodesian Board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. W. R. COLE, Administrator-General in Northern Rhodesia, is now in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. SIMPSON, headmaster of Churchill School, Salisbury, and MRS. SIMPSON have arrived from Rhodesia.

MR. I. J. BAHADUR SINGH, Commissioner for India in East Africa, is to become India's Political Officer in Sikkim.

MISS AFRICA L. BRUCE of Lilongwe, has been elected chairman of the Fourth (Franchise) Committee of the United Nations.

MR. J. SIMBA, an African from Southern Rhodesia, is at Red Hill College, Surrey, for a year on a Nuffield Foundation scholarship.

MR. A.-E. P. ROBINSON represented the Federal Government at the State funeral in Sweden last week of MR. DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London Airport on Sunday night for a short visit to Ghana.

MR. WALTER MBOYOLA, a programme producer with the Kenya Broadcasting Service, is taking a short training course organized by the B.B.C.

MR. G. CUTLER has been re-elected president of Lusaka Chamber of Commerce, of which MR. F. W. PHILLIPS is this year's vice-president.

MR. JAMES LEMKIN is to be the Conservative candidate in the next general election for Romford, Essex, now a marginal seat held by the Socialists.

MR. PHILIPPE LEBEVE, Chief Scout in the Congo, and private secretary to MR. KASAVUBU, President of the Congo, is in London as a guest of the Foreign Office.

Company directors at present in this country from the Federation include MESSRS. H. A. HAWKINS, L. A. HOUSTON, and B. E. LABEL, and MRS. H. MIDDLEBROOK.

CODRREL H. R. JACKMAN, and MESSRS. D. A. GRAFTON, G. K. LITTLEWOOD and A. E. WRIGHT have been re-elected to the board of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.

SIR SAVILLE GARNER, who will shortly take up the duties of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is spending a fortnight in the Federation.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. TUZO leaves for Kenya this week to prepare for the arrival on October 11 of the 3rd Regiment The Royal Horse Artillery, which he commands.

MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, left Washington on Friday to visit nine countries in West and North Africa, including the Sudan.

MR. L. M. KWARATA, a sub-editor in the Nyasaland Information Department, is about to take a year's course in social science at London University.

DEJAZMACH ASRATE KASSA, President of the Ethiopian Senate, who has been in England for health reasons for the past three months, left at the week-end for Addis Ababa.

THE REV. MICHAEL WILSON, Ndola's Anglican rector for the past nine years, has returned to this country to take over the country parish of Kingsland, Herefordshire.

SIR PATRICK DEVLIN, a Lord Justice of Appeal, today becomes a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. He was the author of the so-called Devlin Report on disturbances in Nyasaland.

LORD ABERCONWAY, who has substantial Rhodesian interests as chairman of the John Brown group of companies, has been elected president of the Royal Horticultural Society.

SIR KENNETH DIPLOCK, a Judge of the High Court, has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal. He has visited Uganda on several occasions as legal adviser to the KABAKA OF BUGANDA.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who is chairman of Rothmans of Pall Mall Ltd., London, and of its African companies, has joined the board of the associated Canadian enterprises.

MR. J. E. W. LOMAS, chairman of United African Explorations, Ltd., has resigned from the board, which now consists of G. E. B. GRANT, EDWARD BUTLER-HENDERSON, and JOHN A. MORLEY.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, accompanied by MR. BHOKE M. KASSA, M.P., his Parliamentary Secretary, visited Yugoslavia from September 24 to 30 at the invitation of Prime Minister Tito.

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Minister without Portfolio in Tanganyika, has just visited Israel at the invitation of the Government of that country, in which 12 Tanganyika Africans are taking a course.

MR. A. B. RISLEY is the principal of Londshya, the African secondary school, built by the Government Rhodesia Education Trust. A Devonian born in 1912, he is a graduate of the London School of Economics.

MR. A. T. R. HITCHCOCK, Assistant Secretary in the Rhodesian Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, will leave Salisbury on Sunday on a seven-week trade mission to Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Formosa, and Australia.

MR. T. M. GRANT, representing George Angus & Co., Ltd., of Newcastle upon Tyne, will leave at the beginning of next week on a business tour to the Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Madagascar, and Mauritius.

SIR JOHN DEAN has retired from the board of British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., in order to have more time for his duties as chairman of Submarine Cables, Ltd., owned jointly by B.I.C.C. and Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd.

DR. JOHN OMARI, who was educated at Minaki, Dar es Salaam, and Makerere College, Uganda, and has spent some years in the Medical Department of Tanganyika, is to study during the next year at Edinburgh University for the F.R.C.S.

MR. P. E. ALDOUS, who is now D.C. at Luanshya, is a New Zealander who has been in Northern Rhodesia since 1947. During the war he served in the Middle East, Greece, and Italy, being demobilized as a captain in the New Zealand Field Artillery.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, who has been invited jointly by the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report on changes which might now be desirable in the 1895 Agreement concerning the Coast Province of Kenya, was due in Nairobi yesterday.



MR. M. STEWART-SHAW, chief executive of Central African Airways, and MR. G. C. DRAPER, the commercial manager, are in the United Kingdom.

SIR MILLS THOMAS has been elected a director of the Thomson Organization, Ltd., a newspaper group with interests in East and Central Africa. He was for many years connected with journalism and advertising, and was for four years president of the Advertising Association.

Being now resident in London, MR. K. C. ACUTT has resigned the chairmanship of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., but remains a director. The new chairman is MR. P. H. A. BROWNROG, who three months ago became resident director in Rhodesia of the Anglo American Corporation.

When MR. MONGI SLIM, a Tunisian, was last week unanimously elected president of the General Assembly of the United Nations, he referred to himself as being the first "man of Africa" to hold the office. He has represented Tunisia at the United Nations since his country became independent in 1956.

MR. A. H. BALL has been elected chairman of London and Rhodesian Mining and Lapid Co., Ltd., of which MR. R. W. ROWLAND has been appointed a director and joint managing director. Owing to ill-health BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN has resigned from the board, and MR. H. I. QUINSTON ceases to be his alternate.

MR. R. PETERSON, a director of the Royal Automobile and Fulfulira companies, who first joined the Rhodesian Selection Trust group in Northern Rhodesia in 1928, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from Michigan College of Mining and Technology. Mr. Peterson revisited the Copperbelt last year.

SIR JOHN JAMES, for the past 30 years chairman of the British Steel Corporation, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, has resigned that office and the chairmanship of the main subsidiary companies. The new chairman is MR. PHILIP HOLLOWAY, a member of the board since 1951. His position as managing director is now occupied by MR. BARRINGTON THOMAS.

MR. E. J. PEEL-YATES, who was managing director of Crittall-Hope (Rhodesia), Ltd., from 1951 until he came to the U.K. eight years later as home sales director of the parent company, has rejoined the board of the Rhodesian enterprise and been elected a director of the Crittall-Hope subsidiary in Southend. MR. PEEL-YATES was president of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce six years ago.

MR. TIMOTHY C. J. RASHE, a 38-year-old Mdogo, who is an M.A. of Edinburgh University, is the first African from the Coast Province of Kenya to be appointed a district education officer. He has taken over the Kilifi area from MR. A. H. S. REES. MR. RAMTU recently spent six months in the U.S.A. on a Fulbright and Smith-Mundt scholarship. Three years ago he did a course in England on a C.D. & W. scholarship.

## Obituary

MR. PHINEAS QUASS, O.B.E., O.C., who has died in London at the age of 69, had in recent years paid four visits to East Africa, largely in connexion with the constitutional affairs of Buganda, from which he had only recently returned. In addition to political briefs, he had dealt with a number of private cases in Kenya and Uganda, and had advised in cases concerning Ghana and Nigeria.

MR. PETER LOUWRENS FERREIRA, who has died in the Enkeldoorn district of Southern Rhodesia at the age of 98, had farmed in that area for many years.

## Mr. Fenner Brockway Arrested Refused to Obey Police Officers

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, the 72-year-old Socialist M.P., who is chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, appeared at Bow Street magistrates' court, London, last week, after being arrested during the anti-nuclear demonstration in Trafalgar Square on September 17/18. He was charged with having wilfully disregarded directions of the Commissioner of Police made for the purpose of keeping public order.

An inspector of police testified that when soon after midnight on the Sunday he asked Mr. Brockway to move, he received the reply: "I am, Mr. Fenner Brockway a Member of Parliament. I am here as an observer and have Mr. Butler's permission".

Asked a second time to move, he answered: "I am an M.P. and am not going. A superintendent or inspector has given me permission to stay".

He then produced a carbon copy of a typed letter addressed to Mr. Butler, and said: "I have correspondence with the Home Secretary on this matter". The inspector said that he had replied: "This letter is addressed to Mr. Butler and is not from him. It gives you no authority to stay. If you do not move I shall arrest you."

When asked for the third time to move, the accused said: "I am not leaving. As I have already said, I am Mr. Fenner Brockway, an M.P., and I have a right to be here". He was thereupon told that he would be arrested for wilfully disregarding the police regulations. Mr. Brockway said when cautioned: "I'll see the Home Secretary about this. You haven't heard the last of it".

The case was adjourned until October 10.

## Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LADY WELENSKY have accepted an invitation to dine with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London on Tuesday, November 14. Applications for tickets should be sent to the club as possible to Mr. E. D. HAWLEY, 11 Grosvenor, London, E.C.2. Mr. A. E. P. Robinson will preside.

## Ban on Dr. Banda Removed

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE in Southern Rhodesia issued the following statement last Friday: "The order made by the Governor against Dr. H. K. Banda and Mr. D. K. Chisiza entering and staying in Southern Rhodesia was withdrawn to coincide with their taking the oath on becoming Ministers of the Crown. They have been informed accordingly, and are free to enter and remain in Southern Rhodesia if they so wish".

## Parting Shot

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, Senior Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, since 1955, went on short leave on Friday preparatory to his return to the Federation to take up a new post. One of his last actions was to write to the *Guardian* to correct a misstatement made by a correspondent and to make it quite clear that, contrary to many allegations in United Kingdom newspapers, the Federal Government has never encouraged the separation of Katanga from the rest of the Congo, but has consistently held the view that reunion should be achieved by negotiation, not by force of arms. That is the policy enunciated by President Tshombe.

## Kenyatta Dines at Government House

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, invited Kenyatta, the convicted manager of Mau Mau, to dine with him at Government House, Nairobi on Tuesday evening.

## Duke of Montrose's Speech

(Report concluded from page 121)

"There is little comfort to be drawn from the procedure which has had to be accepted whereby the United Kingdom has had to apply for membership before any of the terms have been agreed.

"I may be thought unduly suspicious, coming, as I do, from the Federation, because there we have grown a little tired of various negotiations reaching a point of no return with very unexpected suddenness.

"But in a more widely known context, I am sure that United Kingdom delegates will remember that, in spite of an assurance that Bretton Woods would be debated in Parliament, they were ultimately faced with that agreement as a *fait accompli* subsequent upon the Washington loan agreement.

"The precedents do not encourage confidence. I put it to you that we must make a most determined effort to move forward from where we are—to build, not destroy, the Commonwealth."

## U.N.I.P. Told to Abstain from Violence

AFTER APPEALING LUSAKA to his followers to refrain from violence, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of U.N.I.P., hinted to journalists a few days ago that he could get support from African troops and police in Northern Rhodesia if the United Federal Party tried to oppose a new Constitution for the Protectorate.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Baring, last week toured the Northern and Luapula Provinces, where there was superficial quiet.

Some newspapers published references to a confidential document and allegedly prepared by the U.F.P. after an emergency meeting in Broken Hill and suggesting *inter alia* that in certain circumstances the Federal Government should withdraw completely from the Northern Rhodesian Government; should control the use of Federal troops; and that Northern Rhodesian civil servants, thus immobilising that country's police, should embark upon a widespread advertising campaign to rally European support; and that the Federal Prime Minister should be asked to call up all European men aged between 30 and 40 in the Protectorate for compulsory military training—all this if Britain attempts to impose an altered Constitution.

Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party in Northern Rhodesia, described any such plan as "wholly irresponsible."

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, has written to Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, rejecting the request for a commission of inquiry into the Northern Rhodesia disturbances, saying that he is satisfied that the security forces have acted with commendable restraint and that the Northern Rhodesia Government would investigate fully any specific allegations about the misuse of police powers.

## Violence in N. Rhodesia

U.N.I.P.'s CHAIRMAN and secretary in Kitwe, Richard Ngwenya and Barnwell Mwaba, have been sentenced to five years' hard labour each for being accessories before the fact in an arson attempt. Another party official, Paison Machina, already serving a three-year sentence for setting fire to a beerhall in August, said for the prosecution that the two men had attended a meeting at which he was told to start the fire.

## Mr. Macleod Invited to N. Rhodesia

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Northern Rhodesian leader of the United Federal Party, telegraphed at the week-end to Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting that he should visit the Protectorate at an early date, because it was imperative for him to make a personal assessment of the position. That was especially necessary in the light of Mr. Macleod's recent statement about changes in the Constitution, a statement which had given rise to "strong indignation, tension and mistrust." Mr. Roberts emphasized that, apart from a few hours spent in Lusaka last year while he was on his way to Nyasaland, the Minister has not visited Northern Rhodesia since he took office two years ago.

## Policy of Firmness and Liberalism

### Sir Roy Welensky on Present Problems

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said on Friday in Salisbury when addressing the annual general meeting of the Federal Public Service Association:—

"In the ultimate our destiny is in our own hands. We now know that Great Britain no longer wishes to be encumbered with Colonies and is engaged upon ridding herself of her Colonial responsibilities in a way which is not putting the interests of all sections of the people of her Colonies first.

"We know also that the fetish of independence and so-called freedom has become so deeply embedded in American thinking in the past few years that even the disillusionments which have followed from her policies in Africa have not yet been enough to eradicate it.

"We know only too well the cynicism, incompetence, and amorality of the United Nations' intervention in Africa—in the name of peace, if you can now believe that.

"Lastly, we know the strength of the forces of violence within our borders.

"But we know our own strength, and, above all, we know the strength of our case, which is one which I believe is at last beginning to catch the imagination of Britain and to receive their support.

"We are handicapped still by standing alone in support of the maintenance of standards when the fashion is to let these fall. We are also the only country which is firm in its determination to solve the problems of race and colour through partnership rather than surrender to domination by one race or another.

### Loyalty of Responsible People

"Yet the reckoning of the past three years' balance sheet of achievement—which we are able to present as much in terms of economic as in terms of political progress—is so good that I see no reason to fear that our Government will be overthrown in the future. But I make one provision—that our Government receive the loyalty and backing of responsible people of this country whatever their race may be.

"To this I will add that you as civil servants that, having made your choice and having decided where your service will be, your loyalty must be undivided, and this is as much in your own interests as in the interests of your Government and the people of the country you serve. If you expect your Governments to stand by you, then they, the Governments, have a right to expect you to stand by them throughout any adversity; and it is a matter for great satisfaction and pride that the vast majority of members of the Federal Service have stood loyal and firm in the most difficult times. This will not be forgotten.

"I do not pretend that our troubles in any part of the Federation are over.

"The problems of Nyasaland are too well known to you to need explanation. Were Nyasaland to leave the Federation a few political leaders might receive satisfaction, but it would be an unmitigated disaster for the mass of the people of that territory, and the future of those in the service of the country would be doubtful.

"The affairs of Northern Rhodesia have again been disturbed and the life of the country distorted by the actions of a section of the people and one political party. We must recognize that what they are doing is part of the process pressed upon Northern Rhodesia from outside the country—a process to which I am determined to put a stop. To Northern Rhodesia the fate of Katanga and the struggle for civilization which is taking place there at present are direct dangers and have a special significance. I am not unaware of the full extent of both.

"I must warn against any complacency in regard to Southern Rhodesia too, and believe I am not transgressing the limits of my office as Federal Prime Minister in giving this warning because the pattern of extremism is federation-wide, almost continent-wide.

"Southern Rhodesia has shown great wisdom in her approach to race relations, and, in particular, the outcome of the referendum proved the good faith of the electorate and its willingness to extend the opportunities and benefits of civilization to those, whatever their race, who qualify.

"Civil servants of Southern Rhodesia have joined with their



Federal colleagues and the services of the northern territories in opening their ranks to all on the basis of qualification, not race. They have nothing to fear as a result of this action, and I appeal to all in the Federal service to be generous in the implementation of this policy. To do so will show wisdom and far-sightedness.

"I add a word of caution. No part of the Federation—Southern Rhodesia no more than the northern territories—can be insulated, even now against the extreme actions which African nationalism may take. Its pressures and its dangers will go on for years to come and unless we continue not only with our firmness but also with our liberalism, our defences against it will be vulnerable. But the fact that our people have realized the need for controlled change has added to the confidence I have in the future, and I believe that they will continue to accept what changes are needed when the time for these is right.

"But so much depends on you as civil servants both to control and to implement these changes that it is right that I should today urge upon you to re-affirm your duty in this context, which is a duty not only to your country but to your own families and the future of your children."

## U.N.I.P. Spokesmen's Wild Charges

### Africans Murdered, Says Mr. Kalulu

**WILD ACCUSATIONS** against the authorities—British, Federal, and Northern Rhodesian—were made in London on Friday by spokesmen for the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, who had invited representatives of the Press to hear their statements on the situation in the north.

Mr. Solomon Kalulu, chairman of the national council of U.N.I.P. alleged that "Federal so-called security forces have razed African villages to the ground in a vandalous scorched-earth policy which has driven the people to hide in the bush."

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, was he asserted, "the superhuman omnipotent" responsible for the situation. He was likened under the pretext of defending the only bulwark left of Western civilization in Africa against Communism. More money was being spent on police stations than on education; barbed-wire concentration camps had been set up "all over the country"; and the police acted like "feudal lords".

### "Utter Nonsense"

"Forty-one Africans have been murdered, shot in cold blood"; and the British Government had connived at such evil deeds. Sustained Federal propaganda had led the world to look on Africans as thugs, spivs, and murderers, while the Africans were unable to tell nations thousands of miles away what was happening. The Press was controlled in the news in favour solely of the central Government.

It was utter nonsense to suggest that Africans had burned down schools and hospitals. The security forces had fired villages and food stores, causing starvation, poverty and disease. It was obvious that they had also attacked the schools and hospitals.

Pressed on that point, Mr. Kalulu admitted that it was anybody's guess as to who had really set fire to the schools and hospitals, and he had no proof that Federal forces had done so; but he reiterated his view that, since the security forces had attacked the villages, they were quite capable of doing the same to those other buildings.

Asked if he considered that the reports of the Government of Northern Rhodesia that U.N.I.P. members were responsible and had been arrested and convicted of such deeds were lies, he replied that most of the official versions were untrue. He added that, as was always the case, there were hoodigan elements in his party who had perpetrated some of the violence.

The speaker repeatedly emphasized that not one European had been killed, and asked if it were feasible that U.N.I.P. members would kill other Africans and destroy their homes. The party was, he averred, not so irresponsible.

He accused Britain of "selling my people down the river"—people whom Britain was supposed to protect. Britain, the mother of democracy, was doing nothing to save Northern Rhodesia. Everything was left to be dictated from Salisbury by Sir Roy Welensky, "whose unconstitutional interference in Northern Rhodesian constitutional talks was appreciated by Britain".

Since 1952 three million Africans in Northern Rhodesia had suffered the imposition of Federation, then the Benson Constitution in 1959, and now the "terrible let-down" of a new Constitution which was worse than ever before. The people, loyal and obedient to their leaders' appeals for calm because the Colonial Secretary had offered progress similar to Nyasaland's and Kenya's, had had their faith betrayed.

"Africans fail to understand why Britain cannot fulfill her obligations of protection against our torture and death from the Federal régime because we have voiced our wish against the Federation wanted by a handful of settlers."

But if the African people were determined to smash Western civilization in the country, which they could easily do, Sir Roy and his handful of white settlers would be unable to defend their position and could not scare off the people. It was Sir Roy who was opening the way for Communism by creating hunger, poverty and disease, conditions in which Communism thrived, while at the same time using "vicious" propaganda to portray himself as the champion of the West.

Britain was asking too much, and he wanted to appeal to the nation to realize what the situation was really like. "Shall we start teaching our children to hate", Mr. Kalulu asked, "so that they can carry on the fight and teach hatred to their children until victory is won? It would be a sorrowful day if that became the order of the day. It would develop into bitter hatred which would demand the outright dismissal of Europeans. But we hope it is not too late to mend. We want real equity and justice to prevail. It is a moral issue which has gone beyond politics."

### Britain's Sin Cries to Heaven

It had now become very difficult to blame the British Government until it was seen that something was done. A commission of inquiry into the disturbances had been refused. "The material and wonderful island is committing a sin which cries to Heaven for vengeance," he declared, "it must pick up its spiritual armour, for something new which is not Christianity is taking over."

The U.N.I.P. spokesman challenged the Federal High Commissioner in London, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, to appear on a public platform with him to argue the case. He would be criminal to break up the Federation, Mr. Robinson's contention that tribal wars would result if Europeans left Central Africa was, he insisted, completely untrue.

In present circumstances Mr. Robinson had no right to call Northern Rhodesia his country. "Either Mr. Robinson becomes slaves by conquest or Bwana Kalulu remains owner by heritage". He could not understand such a mentality, which must be related to financial interests. But U.N.I.P. had said time and again that nobody had anything to fear. There would be no nationalization, a good civil service had been promised, and anyone would be acceptable, regardless of the colour of his skin as long as he was prepared to work hand-in-hand with Africans.

Problems in Northern Rhodesia were widespread and not localized in Northern Province, as the Federal Government had chosen to suggest, while speaking of the arson of schools and hospitals in order to sway world sympathy against U.N.I.P. as being responsible.

### Allegations Against Police

Mr. Andrew Mutemba, divisional president of the party in the Northern Province, alleged that he had been arrested by 35 policemen who had shot round his legs with their Sten guns while warning him not to move, else he would be killed. He also stated that he had been gaoled at Mpika police station for 15 days completely without food. His wife had, however, managed to smuggle in some for him. The thousand or so Africans in detention camps were given a little food.

Messrs. Kalulu and Mutemba, who are accompanied by Mr. Jethro Muti, Mr. Katunda's private secretary, have been invited by the Ariel Foundation to attend two conferences this month on political party organization.

Mr. Kalulu, who is chairman of U.N.I.P.'s education committee, has also met West German officials for discussions on the granting of scholarships to some of the 70,000 children without anywhere to go for further learning. At present only "good boys" hand-picked by the Government received scholarships, he said.

## Uganda Constitutional Talks

### Buganda Issue Still Unresolved

UGANDA'S CHIEF MINISTER, Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, all 13 delegates representing his Democratic Party (including two other Ministers), and the representatives of Toro, Ankole and Acholi withdrew on Monday from the Lancaster House Conference on constitutional changes in Uganda.

This action was taken in protest against an arrangement made outside the conference by Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had agreed with the Buganda delegation that that kingdom should have the option of choosing its representatives in the Legislative Council either by indirect election through the Lukiko or by the system of direct election applicable to the rest of the Protectorate.

Mr. Kiwanuka lunched that day with Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who had presided at the morning meeting, and had emphasized that the arrangement made with Buganda was the best that it had been possible to obtain.

After the withdrawal of Mr. Kiwanuka and those associated with him, the only Africans left in the conference were the Buganda and Bunyoro delegations and eight representatives of the Uganda People's Congress, the Opposition party in the Legislature.

At Saturday's session a separate agreement was reached between Buganda and the Colonial Secretary was briefly considered. Then Mr. Kiwanuka and some D.P. members met the Toro, Ankole, and Bunyoro rulers, who expressed concern at the increasingly important position which the Kabaka would have under the arrangement. In further talks on Sunday the decision to withdraw was reached.

Mr. Kiwanuka said afterwards that he and his supporters had left the conference because they could not concede to the Lukiko the right to decide whether Buganda's representatives in the Legislative Council should be elected directly by the people or indirectly by the Lukiko itself.

### Principle at Stake

That derogated from the very principle of democracy which Mr. Macleod himself had accepted for all Uganda, including Buganda, some months ago. The D.P. could not accept such a reversal of principle, and unless the new proposals were changed its representatives could not return to the conference.

After he had lunched with the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Perth, who explained that the arrangement was the most which Buganda would accept, Mr. Kiwanuka said that he had replied that an important issue was at stake.

The people have fought ten years for the right to vote, and what are you back on that? Mr. Macleod says that he still makes an appeal to the Council which would have precedence over the law. That would be a very unpopular measure with the people. I have had a telegram from the people of Uganda telling me not to go on with the conference.

Mr. Macleod's agreement with the Buganda delegation provides that the Lukiko should consist of 68 directly elected members, 20 chiefs, six nominees of the Kabaka, and six Ministers. The 24 Legislative Council members would be indirectly elected by the 68 elected members.

Mr. Kiwanuka told the conference on Saturday that he would accept nothing less than direct election of all members to all councils in Uganda. He also objected to the considerable powers which the agreement would grant the Kabaka, who should, he insisted, be a genuine constitutional monarch, ruling under conditions of unrestricted universal adult suffrage.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Obote, supports the agreement on the ground that it could end the eight-year quarrel between Buganda and the British and Protectorate Governments.

### Electioneering Jibe

Mr. Kiwanuka has said that his party has no objection to the Kabaka being Head of State if selected for that office by the free choice of the majority of the people of all Uganda.

On Monday evening Mr. Obote said that the walk-out was a "cheap electioneering trick". Mr. Kiwanuka defended his action by saying: "We cannot be party to a process which is intended to disfranchise almost two million people."

The Buganda delegation hoped that Mr. Kiwanuka would return, for it was Buganda's desire to co-operate in a search

for the best plan for bringing the kingdom into close and cordial relationships with the rest of the country. That involved recognition of the kingdom's right to enjoy a genuine federal status, such as obtained in other parts of the Commonwealth, while accepting the legitimate aspirations of the other kingdoms and districts for respect.

It was thought that if the alternative of direct elections for Buganda were adopted, its delegates would withdraw.

A Colonial Office statement on Monday evening said that talks would be held with Mr. Macleod on Tuesday morning with the D.P. before the next session was due to open to resolve the deadlock. It added: "It is certainly no part of H.M. Government's policy to impose indirect methods of election for the Lukiko, or for the Buganda representatives in the National Assembly. The understanding is that a very large majority of the members of the Lukiko will in future be directly elected."

The Lukiko, as proposed by the Munster Commission, would then be free to opt either for direct elections from Buganda to the National Assembly in the normal way, or to act as an electoral college for the indirect election of Buganda National Assembly representatives.

On Monday evening many of those who had walked out were packing their bags, saying that they would fly back to Uganda if the situation remained unchanged next day.

The *Uganda Argus* wrote editorially: "The Democratic Party members have made their gesture. They should now go back to the talks to reinforce it by showing a willingness to discuss controversial issues even if they do not agree with Mr. Macleod."

Those who had boycotted the conference on Monday returned on Tuesday afternoon when Mr. Kiwanuka told the Press that Mr. Macleod had assured him he considered the question of the method of Buganda's representation as still undecided, and that he had made a decision contrary to his conference's wishes, because he (Mr. Macleod) was confident the conference as a whole would not agree to allow the Lukiko to opt for indirect election. He was content to continue to work within the conference.

### Buganda Boycott Threat

Delegates from Buganda, however, stated that they considered the final decision had been taken about the kingdom's representation in the Legislature. Some made it clear they would walk out if the issue was not resolved.

The contentious issue of universal adult franchise in Buganda, on which the D.P. insists, is mentioned in the

## Awards for Gallantry

TWO AFRICAN WOMEN who rescued a man savaged by a lioness by attacking it with an axe handle and a hoe, an African fisherman who saved another fisherman from drowning in a crocodile-infested marsh, and a man who rescued a youth who was being attacked by a crocodile have been awarded the British Empire Gallantry. All four are Northern Rhodesians—Monde Ma-Mubita and Namangolwa Ma-Kamba, both housewives of Mongu Lealui, Barotseland, Stella Mwanza of the Mporokoso district, and Patrick Mabuka, of the Sesheke district, Barotseland.

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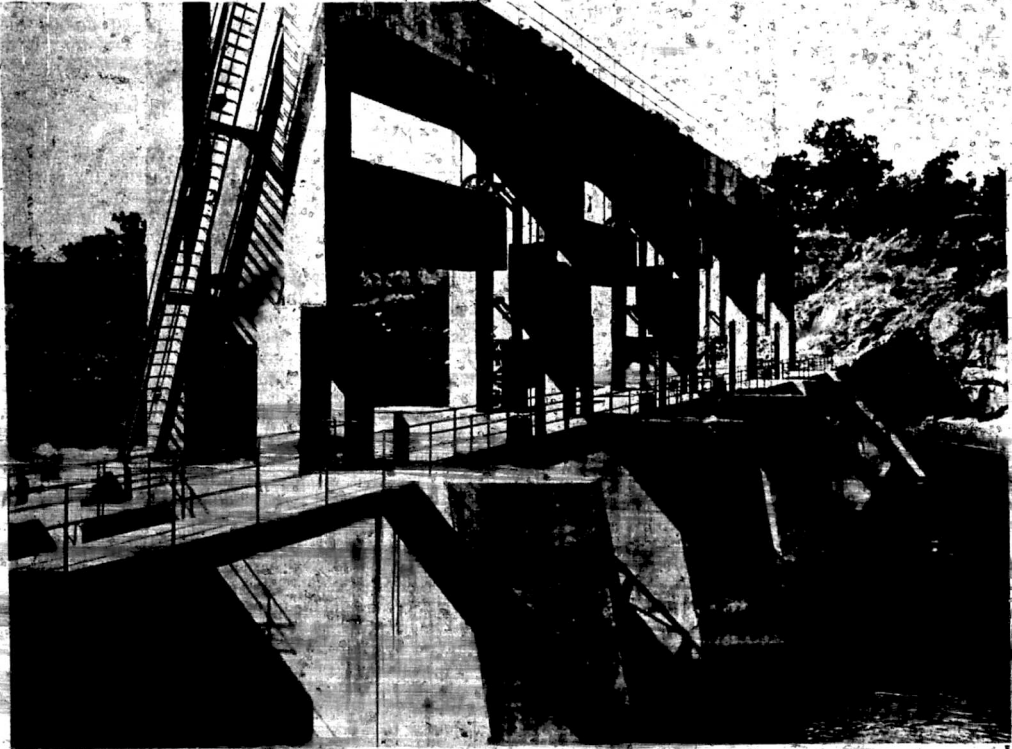
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*Letter to the Editor***Mr. Macleod and His Policy****Protest at Sir F. Crawford's Endorsement**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—You report that Sir Frederick Crawford said at the opening of the Lancaster House Conference on Uganda: "We who have lived in Africa for a long time . . . appreciate the great value of your (Mr. Macleod's) personal contribution to the constitutional progress of the African territories; . . . and . . . believe your policies in East Africa are both realistic and right."

I should like to know what authority Sir Frederick has for speaking for us. In my opinion, at least 90% of old-timers consider Mr. Macleod's term of office a tragedy and that his principles are unlike those of the great majority of honourable men.

Copies of this letter are being sent direct to Mr. Macleod and Sir Frederick Crawford.

K. J. J.

Yours faithfully,

**Points from Letters****Nodding Nonentities**

"PUBLIC LIFE is so pathetically fatuous today because in recent years it has attracted so many nonentities. . . . once they get into Parliament, quickly learn subservience to their party, and so become what I call nodding nonentities—nodding according to the will of the party leaders, who are less liable to public criticism for their follies than their followers than at any other period of my now long life." The strength and future of the Commonwealth are jeopardized by this conformism of weak men—who often posture, especially in their constituencies, as strong leaders.

**Consequence of Macleodism**

"THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME of Macleodism is as clear as a pikestaff. The trade we have enjoyed with our Colonial territories in return for our huge investments, loans, gifts, and services will be divided among the Americans, Russians, Chinese, and others who have envied us. What madness has come over our Government and our race?"

**The Same Old Kenyatta**

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the only paper to condemn in the bluntest possible terms, the idea of releasing Kenyatta, the organizer and manager of Mau Mau, with the deliberate intention of making him the African political leader in Kenya. What has happened since that nationalist 'ultra' was set free has abundantly justified your warnings. But, having taken the inexcusable gamble, the United Kingdom and Kenya Governments, and the politicians who concurred in their decisions, cannot now face the undisguisable fact that their calculations have gone wrong. I remember that *The Times* wrote that Kenyatta's release 'may even be a source of strength' and that was the opinion generally expressed in British newspapers, not one of which except your own made a realistic appraisal. It is doubly evident that Kenyatta has disappointed the expectations of Mr. Macleod and the Governor, who cannot relish his insistence that he is, the same old Kenyatta."

**Kenyatta in Delamere Avenue**

"WE HAVE BEEN WARNED BY Mr. J. J. Masai member of the Legislative Council, that when Kenya becomes independent (quite probably within the next year) a statue of Kenyatta will replace that of Lord Delamere in Nairobi's main street, Delamere Avenue. That the pioneer of farming in the Highlands should have to make way for the personification of Mau Mau is unhappily symbolic of the attitude of the African politicians to whom an incredibly foolish Government in the United Kingdom is preparing to entrust the future of millions of Africans. Our pioneer peer had exceptionally good relations with the Masai at all times, and I am sure that the tribal elders must be angry with the young man who, representing a Masai consultancy, Kajiado, has traduced the memory of a European who was a great champion of the Masai. That tribe, which has always held the Kikuyu in contempt, will certainly not view with any pleasure the idea of a statue of a Kikuyu extremist standing in perpetuity in the middle of Kenya's chief city."

**Ngei's Kite**

"THAT PEOPLE IN KENYA should profess surprise at the probable creation of a third African political party shows how unrealistic many of them have become under the political buffeting of the past two years. It ought not to surprise anyone that Paul Ngei, a Kamba, who has been one of Kenyatta's closest associates for many years, from the days of the Kenya African Union indeed, should be the man to speak publicly of such a plan. He must have been encouraged to do so by Kenyatta, who is increasingly embarrassed by the continuing refusal of K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. to unite. If those parties, between which there is bitter personal enmity, had accepted his repeated advice to join together to form a Coalition Government he would not have had to choose between them. Being a Kikuyu nationalist, his reluctance to side with K.A.D.U., which is almost wholly non-Kikuyu, is understandable; but if he took over the K.A.N.U. leadership he would put the pastoralist tribes against him—and prove the acerbity of the accusation that he still seeks Kikuyu domination. So the plan publicized by Ngei suits Kenyatta very well; and he is, I think, probably its real author."

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## Dissension Spreading in Kenya Govt. House Talks Adjourned Again

SOME OF KENYATTA'S CLOSEST COLLEAGUES of Mau Mau days—Joseph Murumbi, Peter Koinange, Paul Ngei, Kungu Karumba, Bildad Kaggia, and Fred Kubai—last week joined K.A.N.U. and said that they would set about reorganizing it. They called on Kenyatta to open an office in Nairobi from which to lead Kenya.

Masai and Kalenjin leaders, mainly followers of K.A.D.U., decided at a two-day meeting that they would not accept Kenyatta as national leader, and declared that he should not be allowed to address gatherings in their areas while he advocated a one-party Government. They rejected suggestions that the Governor should intervene in the dead-locked constitutional talks between the parties.

Mr. T. I. Mboya, K.A.N.U.'s general secretary, has opposed the proposal that the Governor should nominate the non-African Ministers to be formed by the Government Business, Mr. Ngei, who is K.A.D.U. member. It was backed by Mr. J. G. Kariuki, K.A.N.U.

K.A.N.U. was reported to favour a compromise suggested by the Kenya Alliance that one non-African Minister each should be appointed by the two African parties, by the Coalition, and by the Asian members of Legislative Council.

Legislative Council in Nairobi last week purported to outline K.A.N.U. policy towards K.A.D.U. One stated that K.A.N.U. aimed to wreck K.A.D.U. from within the Government. Mr. Ngei commented: "It is evident that the intentions of the Government are to eliminate K.A.D.U., and that all their talk of amicable co-operation is a fraud."

At the annual dinner of the East African European Pioneers Society, the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renshaw, said that the only way to help the country to peace and prosperity was to settle or disappear but to hold fast and let the quality of what people were doing prove its indispensability. He realized that he was carrying out policies which many Europeans felt threatened their life.

"We want to complete our task here in such a way that it is accomplished in friendship and without damage to the valuable institutions and economy which have been built up by you and people like you". Kenya's present problems were no longer a battle between black and white. The people were jealous among themselves, and it was difficult to see a way ahead.

Mr. J. B. Pollard, vice-president of the Kenya National Farmers Union, commenting on Ngei's statements about taking over European land, said the farmers could plan either long-term, which was good farm management, or short-term, an expedient aimed at getting an immediate crop and no more. "If statements about Africans taking over European farms without payment continue, it is easy to guess what line farmers will take".

The Government House talks were resumed briefly on Monday after an adjournment of six days in the hope that the two African parties might reach agreement over the appointment of non-African Ministers to an interim Coalition Government before full independence. There had to be another postponement after hearing the Governor's views and restatements of policy from K.A.N.U. and the Kenya Alliance.

K.A.N.U. had threatened that if the decisions finally reached did not accord with its views, all its parliamentary members would resign their seats, thus creating a critical situation in Kenya and driving home the party's desires more forcibly than was possible by a boycott of business in the Legislative Council.

### Movement Against Kenyatta

The deputy leader of K.A.D.U., Mr. Masinde Muliro, who is Minister of Commerce and Industry, was cheered by Nandi tribesmen estimated to number 10,000 when he told them that he rejected Kenyatta's leadership, which was "emerging into dictatorship".

Mr. Ngala, K.A.D.U. president, and Leader of Government Business, said on Monday: "We have never as a party committed ourselves to Kenyatta's leadership. As a party leader I am not yet prepared to say the final word on this subject. I intend to have a discussion with my members as soon as possible because I think it is a matter that needs a formal resolution."

"Most of my colleagues definitely do not want Kenyatta's leadership. It looks as if the decision will be against him. My party worked hard to release him and my colleagues have allowed Kenyatta to show his ability. What you are seeing and hearing is a result of what Kenyatta has shown".

During the week-end K.A.D.U. had published a plan for dividing Kenya into five or six regions which would hold powers over land transfers and would provide administrative officers for their own areas. Mr. J. Seroney, and M.L.C., said the regions would have to be equally represented in an Upper House of the Central Government, which would have to ratify all laws. The party has dubbed this policy "democratic regionalism".

### Regional Groupings

Mr. Ngala, stated that a unitary State was needed, with strong reserved powers for the regions, including control over land and a degree of control over education, revenue, and administrative staff.

K.A.N.U. is thought unlikely to approve this plan, since it demands "undiluted democracy".

Kenyatta's personal secretary, Mr. Achieng Oneko, said at the week-end that Kenyatta would not decide on joining any political party until after the constitutional talks. Neither he nor Oneko, another of Kenyatta's Mau Mau associates, had joined with seven of their close Kenya African Union and Mau Mau colleagues in announcing last Friday that they had joined K.A.D.U. with the intention of re-organizing it.

## "Miraculous Success" of Kenya Farmers

SIR PATRICK RENSHAW, Governor of Kenya, said last week when opening the diamond jubilee show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya in Mitchell Park, Nairobi:—

"It is the farming and livestock land of Kenya that adds colour and magnificent scenery, that makes the day-to-day kaleidoscope of political ups and downs of this difficult age is forgotten. Thank you for your unvarying kindness to me and my family in spite of all the activities of what has been a difficult year."

"The Royal Show is the symbol of British achievement in Kenya. It is a story worth telling. Let us not be shy about it. I for one am intensely proud of that achievement and of what it has done in one life-span for all the people of this country. This is an occasion when it is appropriate to pay a warm tribute to the extraordinary contribution which has been made to the life and progress of Kenya by the farmer."

"In the 60 years since the first agricultural show was held he has achieved an almost miraculous success—a success which is the result of the hazards of nature and of man. I believe will be a lasting one. His example of persistent and courageous endeavour and of determination to improve quality is one which we all might do well to follow."

"Kenya cannot exist without its agricultural industry which is the source of its whole commerce and economy. I firmly believe that it will go on from strength to strength, and that the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya may plan its confidence for another 60 glorious years."

## Investment of £1m. in Nyasaland

SCOPE FOR INVESTING £1m. IN NYASALAND in the textile industry, small-scale engineering, fruit and fish canning, a small brewery, and the making of cheap jams was suggested in Blantyre last week by Mr. Peter Moyes, leader of an Oxford University group which has just completed a two-month economic survey of the prospects for secondary industry. The team's full conclusions would, he said, be published in about six months. The group, which includes a 23-year-old African, Mr. Louis Ntenda, from the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has left for Tanganyika to study development schemes.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Henry Phillips, commented that there was immediate scope in Nyasaland for the investment of £2m. in industrial development. Cotton spinning and weaving with their associated clothing concerns could absorb £1m. at once. The Oxford expedition's views were very much in line with the Government's thinking on development. It had tried for some time to attract investment in textiles and breweries.

## Uneasy Truce in Katanga Invasion Threat from Leopoldville

IN KATANGA the ceasefire commissioners were reported as this issue went to press to be accusing both parties of breaking the truce.

U.N. troops in Katanga began withdrawing on Monday from the Lido Hotel on the outskirts of the Elisabethville ceasefire zone, and had agreed to leave the city hospital "as a gesture of good will", Mr. O'Brien, the chief U.N. representative, said. He added that no agreement had been reached on moving from the post-office to the radio station.

On Saturday he had told correspondents that a number of Central Government troops were "somewhere near" Katanga's border. He hoped that it would not be a question of the National Congolese Army coming in, but he confirmed that a large number of troops had been flown to Luluabourg in Kasai Province and that heavy material was being moved up the river from Leopoldville. "The troops are being flown in commercial aircraft. It is important to note that United Nations aircraft are being used. It is not for the United Nations to interfere with movements of the Central Government troops within its borders."

A list of about 100 European military and other personnel was stated to have been given by the U.N. to President Tshombe, who was asked for their expulsion; consulates were also being pressed to repatriate mercenaries or withdraw their representatives if they refused to leave.

Mr. O'Brien having said that Northern Rhodesia had done nothing to help, a spokesman for the Federal Ministry of External Affairs described the charge as "just another inaccurate statement", one which it was difficult to understand considering that the Ministry had received no representations in recent weeks about Rhodesians who might be serving with the Katanga forces and had no knowledge that such was the case.

One British correspondent reported that the chain of command in the U.N. organization was more obscure than ever, and that the supply of hard facts from U.N. or Central Government sources was still as meagre as it had always been.

Another reported that Congolese troops were being flown to Bukavu, and that at Albertville, on Lake Tanganyika, a U.N. force had cut off food supplies from a small Katanga

garrison at Gongolo which was said to be guarding against invasion by Gizenga's pro-Communist supporters.

The U.N. was stated to have installed Baluba administrators in Niemba and Nyunzu in pursuance of a policy of supporting that tribe wherever its members opposed President Tshombe.

Mr. Cyrille Adoula was reported not to be prepared to meet President Tshombe except in Leopoldville, though on Sunday the Katanga leader said again that he wished to see the Central Government Prime Minister.

An East German envoy to the Congo, Herr Kurt Boettger, was asked at the week-end to leave the country after the Central Government had decided to refuse to establish diplomatic relations with his country.

### Ndola Crash Inquiry

The commission of inquiry into the crash which killed Mr. Hammarskjöld has reported that the wheels of the aircraft were down for landing and that all four engines were thought to have been revving at the same pitch, both being indications that the plane was about to land at Ndola airport. The fact that an iron ammunition can and some weapons were being carried is presumed to have been a precaution against a forced landing in hostile territory during the low flight from Leopoldville.

On Wednesday of last week President Tshombe appeared to refuse to Mr. Adoula for a meeting with the least possible delay on any neutral territory "keeping all foreign influence out of discussions between us Bantu". He mentioned Ndola or London as possible sites, and added that he would never accept negotiations under duress, such as the U.N. had attempted to secure by armed intervention. He said the world had been dire, but the world had been saved by the peoples' solidarity, their loyalty to their legitimate Government and their determination to persevere in resisting any invader or aggressor.

He announced that the last 17 remaining Belgian officers and N.C.O.'s with his army had left Katanga. The U.N. had claimed that they were supervising Katanga's military operations, but in fact they had been kept on with U.N. permission in order to deal with the purely administrative problems of the gendarmerie.

The former Katanga Chief of Staff, Captain Mwamba, was stated by the President to have been arrested for treason. In contravention of orders, he had been in contact with the U.N. intelligence chief, Colonel Berg, while efforts were being made to arrange a cease-fire soon after fighting broke out on September 13.

One million doses of smallpox vaccine were then being flown from Italy by the World Health Organization in order to check a serious outbreak of the disease in South Kasal.

A Mrs. Barbara Latz, from Cheshire, was reported to have been struck hard across the face by a Swedish captain in the U.N. forces, in Katanga when her dry-cleaning shop had refused to serve U.N. customers. The incident was reported to the British Consul. Her husband, Mr. John Latz, was quoted as saying that the U.N. owed the business about £1,200 and had refused it permission to obtain cleaning chemicals.

Two Swedish explosives experts in Stockholm were stated to have rejected the idea that the bullets found in the body of one of the victims of the air crash which killed Mr. Hammarskjöld could have come from ammunition exploding in the plane. One, Major C. F. Westrell, said that in his experience bullets from exploding small arms ammunition could not penetrate clothing, let alone a human body.

In reply, the Federal Government issued this statement:—"The Federal Government wishes to state in response to the assertions made by various people and published in the Press today that none of the bodies of the deceased persons in the Hammarskjöld air disaster had any bullets in it which had been fired by any sort of gun, and one body had bullets embodied in it, but also had sections of cartridge-cases and percussion caps embodied as well, which could not possibly have been fired by a gun."

These facts have been advised to the Federal Government by Lieut. Colonel M. C. H. Barber, Director of Civil Aviation. The Swedish representatives and the doctors in Ndola agree completely with this statement. The Swedish representatives are party to all the discussions and have seen all the evidence that is so far available."

The Federal High Commissioner in London made inquiries about Major Westrell's assertions, and was informed by a British Army ammunition expert that under special conditions it would be possible for bullets from small arms cartridges

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## News Items in Brief

About the same time Ghana, India, the United Arab Republic, and Venezuela proposed an international probe into the air crash and asked that the matter be put as an urgent item on the U.N. Assembly agenda.

The first talks between the U.N. truce team and the Katanga Government's two representatives broke down after the Katanga Delegation had repeated its demand for the U.N. to withdraw all its troops from the State. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Evariste Kimba, said later that until there was a response from the U.N. in New York there was no reason for holding further discussions.

On Thursday there were varying reports that between 20 and 60 people had been killed in the fighting in the mining town of Kipushi near the Northern Rhodesian border, and that work at the copper mine there had ceased. Southern Katangese armed with bush knives, clubs, sticks and even garden rakes were said to have marched through the streets in groups of about 20 and clubbed and stabbed any Baluba they met. Shooting broke out in the Union Minière camp and in which most of the Baluba, from Kasai, lived. The trouble started with the arrival from Elisabethville of some 50 Baluba refugees who attacked troops at a road-block. First reports estimated that more than 100 people had been killed, and that one European, Mr. Dariusz Soloman, a local businessman, was among the killed, many known to include 15 Baluba, three policemen, and two soldiers.

Katanga troops were sent to quell the disturbance, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Godefroid Munongo, visited the town to order an immediate cease-fire and to call on the population to lay down their arms.

U.N. troops were stated to be firing frequently over gangs of young Baluba breaking out of the refugee camp three miles from Elisabethville. Carrying bush-knives and bicycle chains, they constantly tried to enter the town to loot the shops for food.

One correspondent telegraphed that the atmosphere ofullen hatred in the camp made his spine tingle. Ten Katangese policemen who had wandered too near a few weeks ago had, he recalled, been hacked to pieces. "In the camp open latrines are next to cooking and sleeping places, and babies can be seen crawling round in the dust and blood. Casualties in the U.N. hospital included Baluba children shot in the stomach and with shrapnel wounds in their legs.

The U.N. told President Tshombe on Thursday that he had a matter of days in which to expel about 100 European mercenaries still with his armed forces.

Rhodesia House informed the British Press that Lieut. Colonel Barber, Federal Director of Civil Aviation, and chairman of the board of inquiry investigating the Hammarbyd air accident, issued the following statement from Ndola:—

"The medical team of pathologists assisting in the investigation of the accident met the full board of inquiry and presented their preliminary report. The report covered the identification of casualties, the medical evidence in relation to the cause of the accident, and the medical evidence relating to the reconstruction of the accident sequence.

The summary of their report reads as follows: (1) identification has been established to our complete satisfaction; (2) there is no evidence from our examination of the casualties to support any suggestion that this aircraft was fired upon or suffered in-flight explosion; (3) our investigation so far has revealed no evidence of disease capable of interference with crew function.

This statement is issued with the full knowledge and approval of Mr. A. Landin, Inspector of Civil Aviation, Royal Swedish Board of Civil Aviation, the leader of the Swedish team of investigators who are participating to the fullest extent in the inquiry."

Nairobi's rateable value this year is about £554m., a reduction of 15.2% on the last assessment of the valuation court.

Golding history was made in Kenya when African and European teams met for the first time at the Karen Country Club.

A former Mau Mau "general" has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Kiambu for failing to comply with a restriction order.

Bulawayo City Council has decided at a special meeting that its three swimming-baths in European residential areas shall remain exclusively for use by whites.

Twenty-four American teachers have begun work in Tanganyika after completing a short course at Makerere College, Uganda, on conditions in East Africa.

Kenya's 155 youth centres, catering for about 14,000 children, have received a £16,000 grant from the Dulverton Trust for salaries, materials and equipment.

A total of 282 new students will be admitted to Kenya for the next academic year. They include 174 Asians (120 being private students), 65 Africans, and 43 Europeans.

Steps are being taken by Ethiopia to hold a conference as soon as possible with the Somali Republic in the hope of resolving the countries' frontier dispute and preventing border

A motor yacht owned by the Aga Khan had to be towed into Ajaccio, Corsica, recently after she had struck a reef and broken a screw. The Aga Khan was aboard with two friends.

The Immorality and Indecency Suppression Royal Bill has had its third reading in Southern Rhodesia. It is a law making sexual relations between a white man and a native

man an offence. Post-graduate services in tropical Africa and their use in education will be the subject of a conference of delegates from 30 African countries organized by U.N.E.S.C.O. in Moshi, Tanganyika.

The Queen has given her assent to the petition of Dar es Salaam Municipal Council for the grant of a royal charter raising the town to the status of a city and permitting the election of honorary freemen.

Five young British teachers, the first of 13 who are to serve in Tanganyika under the Voluntary Service Overseas Scheme sponsored by the Royal Commonwealth Society, have arrived to take up appointments for a year.

Nearly 200 students from Tanganyika and Kenya have gone to New York on special B.O.A.C. flights for the study at various U.S. universities. Among them are six African women accompanied by their babies.

Members of Zomba's Gymkhana Club have voted 129 to 84 in favour of relaxing the club's bar on the admission of Africans, but the obstacle remains, for the club's constitution requires a two-thirds majority vote for a change in the rules.

For the first time a British liner will staff its dining rooms largely by waitresses, to be known as stewardettes. That decision has been made by the Union-Castle Company in connexion with the TRANSVAAL CASTLE, the hotel ship now being built.

R.A.F. and police planes have been parachuting food supplies to villagers marooned by floods in the Tana River basin in Kenya's Coast Province, where at least 10 people are known to have died last week. Others are missing. Several villages were washed away. Eighteen inches of rain fell in two days in some places.



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Company Report

## The Kenya Power Co., Ltd.

### Continued Increase in Bulk Supply

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 30 in Nairobi.

The following is the statement by SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., the chairman, which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1960, indicate the continued increase in the bulk supply of electricity to the authorized distributor, The East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited.

During the year under review 262.4 million units were delivered to the authorized distributor, as compared with 224.5 million units in the previous year. The maximum demand from the supply to Nairobi rose from 36.4 megawatts to 38.2 megawatts during the year, whilst, on the other hand, the demand we made on the Uganda supply rose from 20.36 m.w. to 23.92 m.w., the balance being supplied from our own hydro-electric stations at Taifa and Wanjii.

The accounts call for little comment other than to say that in terms of the debenture stock trust deed £502,366 of the debenture stock was purchased for redemption, leaving £6,997,634 of the stock outstanding, whilst the reserve and equalization fund account was increased from £91,157 to £117,443, invested, apart from a small cash balance, in British Government securities.

## Commercial Brevities

The Federal Government's decision about the £10m. Shell-B.P. plan for an oil refinery at Umstali is to be given not later than October 31.

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East African Railways and Harbours have invited tenders for an oil jetty at Port Reitz, Mombasa, which will be known as the Kipevu-oil terminal. The length of the jetty will be 400 yards. Tankers up to 47,000 tons will be accommodated.

Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd. reports profit for the year ended August 31, at £25,548, compared with £1,539,060 in 1960. Taxation requires £570,000 (£605,000). The final dividend of 9d. per share brings the total to 1s. 3d., the same as in 1960.

A Rhodesian Federal Government loan of £5m. at 6½% was fully subscribed within 45 minutes of the opening of the issue on Monday. Issued at £98 per cent., the loan matures between 1981 and 1984. The interest is required for development projects.

Traffic on the Katanga section of the railway to Lobito ceased at the time of the United Nations attack in Elisabethville last month. The Benguela Railway announced in the middle of last week that traffic is to be resumed normally in both directions.

Tanganyika Breweries, Ltd., have opened a third bottling plant in Mtwi at a cost of about £85,000. On the occasion of the formal opening the chairman of the company, Mr. B. H. Hobson, presented a silver tankard to the first African shareholder, Mr. Miro Muraal.

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants in business in South Africa and the Rhodesias, report that trading profits for the year to March 31 were £36,861, against £106,656 in the previous year, and that after charging depreciation there was a net loss of £12,684, compared with a profit in 1960 of £39,182. There is to be no ordinary dividend. Last year shareholders received 10%.

Incheape & Co., Ltd., a group with large investments in Africa, reports group profit for the year to March 31 of £941,771 (£960,632) and maintenance of the 11% dividend on increased capital. Fixed assets increased during the year to £2,798,976 from £1,685,094 and outstanding commitments were reduced to £93,000 (£694,000). The annual meeting will be held in London on October 19. The chairman is the Earl of Incheape.

Tanganyika Diamond & Gold Development Co., Ltd., reports that in the quarter ended June 30 at the Alamsi diamond mine in Tanganyika 118,084 loads were treated for a recovery of 5,596 carats, the largest stone being of 38.5 carat. Whereas estimated revenue, less royalties and realization charges, was R.79,500 (the rand being equivalent to 10s.), working costs totalled R.91,892, to which capital expenditure of R.17,006 had to be added.

Ruo Estates Holdings, Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £100 in 5s. shares by Ruo Estates, Ltd., the Nyasaland tea growers. The objects of the new company are stated to be the acquisition of the whole or part of the issued share capital of the Ruo enterprise of (£250,000) or any part of its undertaking, property or assets, and to carry on business as tea and rubber planters. The chairman of Ruo Estates, Ltd., is Sir Dingwall Bateson.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which has large interests in the Federation and East Africa, has reported lower profits for the first half of 1961, but is maintaining the interim dividend at 1s. 3d. per £1 unit. Group income before tax was £36.7m., compared with £50.2m. for the first six months of 1960, and net income after tax was £20.4m., against £27.2m. Despite substantial price reductions, however, the f.o.b. value of exports was £49m., compared with £47.3m. for January-June last year.

A group net trading loss of £202,274 in the year to March 31 is reported by the Cementation Co., against a previous profit of £425,800. Preliminary results for the first five months of the current year, however, indicate a net profit of about £150,000 after meeting all charges, including tax, compared with a loss of £100,000 in the same period last year. There is to be no dividend on the ordinary shares, holders of

# T A S M A

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P.O. BOX 271, TANGA  
Telephone: 6813/4 TANGA. Telegrams: TASMA TANGA

BRANCH OFFICE  
Port & Commercial Office Block, Kilwa Road,  
Dar es Salaam



TASMA OFFICES, TANGA

The Association through itself and its subsidiaries provides orderly marketing and transit storage.



Company Report

## The Kenya Power Co., Ltd.

### Continued Increase in Bulk Supply

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 30 in Nairobi.

The following is the statement by SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., the chairman, which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1960, indicate the continued increase in the bulk supply of electricity to the authorized distributor, The East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited.

During the year under review 262.4 million units were delivered to the authorized distributor, as compared with 224.5 million units in the previous year. The maximum demand from our supply to Nairobi rose from 36.4 megawatts to 38.2 megawatts during the year, whilst, on the other hand, the demand we made on the Uganda supply rose from 10.26 m.w. to 22.02 m.w., the balance being supplied from our own hydro-electric stations at Tana and Wanji.

The accounts call for little comment other than to say that in terms of the debenture stock trust deed £502,366 of the debenture stock was purchased for redemption, leaving £6,997,634 of the stock outstanding, whilst the reserve and equalization fund account was increased from £91,157 to £117,443, invested, apart from a small cash balance, in British Government securities.

## TASMA

TANGANYIKA  
SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

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A Rhodesian Federal Government loan for £5m. at 6½% was fully subscribed within 45 minutes of the opening of the lists on Monday. Issued at 58 per cent, the loan was between 1961 and 1966. The money is required for development projects.

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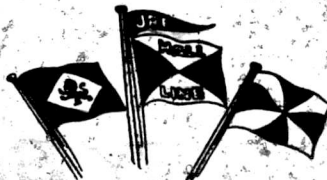
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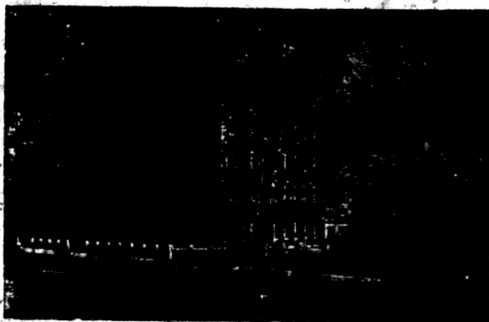
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