

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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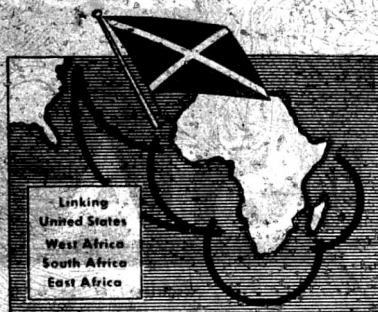


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1961

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROY WELENSKY, though in England on private affairs, naturally discuss with United Kingdom Ministers political questions of mutual concern and, in particular, prospective constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia. The only change in that country since he reached agreement with H.M. Government in June has been widespread violence, unquestionably organized by the United National Independence Party, though its leader, Mr. Kaunda, ceaselessly proclaims himself and his party to be non-violent. Men and movements are better judged by their deeds than their words; and the Government of Northern Rhodesia has confirmed that hundreds of members of U.N.I.P., including many of its officials, have been arrested and convicted for subversive activities. There have been attempts to derail trains and dynamite industrial buildings; churches and mission schools and dispensaries have been destroyed by arson; roads were blocked for days on end and motorists were savagely attacked. The law was thus flouted and order disturbed merely because a political party had not got what it wanted from Mr. Macleod, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and calculated—quite accurately—that if only there was enough disturbance he would reopen a case which he had declared to be closed. The rioting, coupled with threats of worse to come, quickly persuaded the British Cabinet to break its agreement with the Federal Government, which found in September that the White Paper which it had reluctantly accepted three months earlier as the basis for a new Constitution in Northern Rhodesia was to be treated as another scrap of paper. Such treachery no longer disturbs the House of Commons, or even the British Press, but there are healthier notions of honour in Africa—by no means only among white men—and it is quite safe to assume that the

Federal Prime Minister will leave nobody in doubt about his view of such chicanery. He, a builder of racial partnership based on individual merit, has found himself once more betrayed by a Government in this country which, though professedly committed to precisely the same policy, loses no opportunity of acting in a sense quite contrary to its protestations. His fundamental beliefs are splendidly expressed in the great speech which he delivered in London yesterday and which is reported in full in this issue.

IN CONNEXION WITH KENYA also Ministers in the United Kingdom are faced this week with difficulties resulting directly from the actions of a Secretary of State who was sometimes too clever by half. **Aftermath of half and at other times not half clever enough.** Lord Macleodism. Salisbury, as sound a judge of African affairs as anyone in the Conservative Party, told the House of Lords in the summer that because Mr. Macleod was "unscrupulous" and "too clever by half" he had made the name of the British Government distrusted throughout East and Central Africa. By cynically disregarding solemn pledges and established principles, he did incalculable damage to Kenya, which has been brought to a desperately dangerous situation. For that wholly unnecessary tragedy Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Blundell must share the blame with Mr. Macleod, who was not half clever enough to withstand the machinations and pressure of a small number of self-opinionated though almost wholly inexperienced African political careerists. His successor at the Colonial Office therefore finds himself plunged immediately into major political controversies in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, of which the common factors are racialism and terrorism.

The characteristic of the Macleod régime was readiness to appease parties with out-

rageous records of violence and intimidation. His first public act was to capitulate to Kenya

A Puerile Assumption. African extremists who sought to test his fibre by demanding recognition for a Kikuyu whom the Govern-

ment of Kenya still regarded as second only to Kenyatta in responsibility for the foul Mau Mau conspiracy. That act of weakness and folly, against which he was strongly warned, marked the beginning of a calamitous course of which the release of Kenyatta was the despicable consequence. It required the compliance of a Governor who had twice publicly described the man as "the African leader to darkness and death", a denunciation by Sir Patrick Renison which had been approved in advance by Mr. Macleod. But, having agreed that the Governor should hold Kenyatta up to such obloquy, the Secretary of State quickly prepared to set him free, feigning to assume that the case-hardened Kikuyu rebel would suddenly cast himself as the healer of deep-seated inter-tribal enmities, suspicions, and fears—that the creator of a movement which had caused civil war among the Kikuyu and the strongest anti-Kikuyu feelings among about half the Africans in the country would be acceptable even to Kenya's paladin. The conception was puerile, but there were Europeans in public life in Kenya and on both sides of the House of Commons who accepted it. What is more astonishing is that no newspaper in East Africa instantly and continuously criticized such foolishness. It was left to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to condemn it week after week. Almost as soon as Kenyatta was at liberty, however, the Kenya African Democratic Union recognized its error in expecting fair play, and the opposing Kenya African National Union revealed its intention of capturing "Burning Spear" for its own party purposes.

It is ironical, and scandalous, that in less than three months from the time of his liberation Kenyatta should come to London to demonstrate his displeasure with Mr. Maudling, the new Secretary of

Kenyatta's Displeasure. State, who had wisely decided that before he concerned himself with constitutional

questions in Kenya the rival African parties must cease the game of scoring off one another by charge and counter-charge and tackle the urgent matters which, having been neglected for months, threaten to carry the country into bankruptcy and perhaps into civil war. Deal with these pressing problems, said Mr. Maudling through the Governor; I shall then visit Kenya, judge matters on the

spot, and convene a constitutional conference in London not later than March next. It was a wholly reasonable attitude for a Minister new to Africa's problems. Reason, however, has long ceased to be currency in Kenya politics, and it was promptly objected that Mr. Macleod had promised a constitutional conference this month. He was so prone to imprudence when talking to Africans that Mr. Gichuru and other K.A.N.U. spokesmen may well have derived the impression that they would be back in Lancaster House before Christmas. Such expectations, if justified, must have been based on the assumption that Kenyatta would prove to be a national leader, not merely an office-bearer in the Kikuyu-Luo party.

Now that he is shown to be no more than that, a new political chief at the Colonial Office can certainly not be accused of unfairness if he throws upon Africans who demand the power to run (or Kenya's Moment) the responsibility of working out mutually acceptable

Of Reckoning. basic policies which are fair to Kenya as a whole. It is but elementary prudence to test their capacity and tolerance in that way before plunging into negotiations about internal self-government for the Colony. Within the last few days two Ministers, Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell, one an official and the other a non-official, have spoken of the risk of inter-tribal explosions in Kenya, and it is obviously in Kenya, not in London, that such grave threats should be faced. One cause is ever-widening anxiety as a result of speeches made by men close to Kenyatta. The ambiguity of his own statements and his tolerance of open threats by some of his nearest associates have unquestionably sharpened the sense of crisis. It cannot be assuaged by political chit-chat or formulæ into which differing interpretations can be read. For almost two years Kenya has been beguiled, deluded, and betrayed. The moment of reckoning is at hand.

Statements Worth Noting

"Some 15% to 20% of detected crime in Nairobi is committed by juveniles". — Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya.

"Integrity and morality have been almost entirely displaced by expediency in politics". — Mr. H. D. Wightwick, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

"In the Luapula Province I was informed by chiefs in June that they had been told that if they did not belong to the United National Independence Party they would be sent in an aeroplane to unknown areas by the U.N.I.P. policemen". — Mr. Katiungu, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

Notes By The Way

Kenyatta in London

THOUGH WARNED BETIMES of the expected hour of arrival at London Airport of Kenyatta and his troupe—in which it is hoped that Mr. Bruce McKenzie and Mr. Peter Marrian are not more uncomfortable than almost all Europeans in Kenya consider them to deserve—I denied myself the ecstasy of joining the reception party.

Having therefore not been an eye-witness of the reunion between Kenyatta, whom the courts convicted of managing the abominable Mau Mau movement, and Mr. Fenner Brockway, than whom nobody in the United Kingdom has been a more assiduous apologist for the Kikuyu nationalist, I must rely on other journalists for information about the meeting. They quote the Socialist M.P. for Epping and Slough as exclaiming: "It is wonderful to see . . .". The Oxford Dictionary on "wonderful" reads: "marvellous, surprising, exceeding what was expected, remarkable, admirable". I cannot think the word applicable in any of those senses. But Mr. Fenner Brockway's whole record shows him to have strange enthusiasms which are shared by only a tiny minority of his fellow-countrymen. The ordinary mass of Britons will, I have no doubt, have felt disgust and gratification at the presence in this country of Kenyatta and his crew.

Exaggerated Claims

THE CORFIELD REPORT on Mau Mau, compiled at considerable cost for the Government of Kenya by an administrator experienced in African affairs—and since treated as non-existent by the Government of Kenya and the United Kingdom—repeatedly emphasises Kenyatta's habitual misuse of language. He evidently ran into trouble at the airport, for he is recorded as saying that six of the seven million Africans in Kenya support the party of which he has just become president and that he has travelled all over Kenya and received a friendly reception everywhere. Both assertions are unreliable. Ranged against K.I.A.N.U., which is composed almost entirely of Kikuyu and Luo, are all the smaller tribes, including in particular such warrior peoples as the Maasi, Nandi, Kisi, Kipsigis and Somali, and the latest computation is that they and their associates bring the anti-Kikuyu and anti-Kenyatta total to about three million Africans. The man's estimates of the opposition to himself and his party should therefore be multiplied by three. Nor is the claim to have toured all Kenya trustworthy. On the contrary, Kenyatta has deemed it prudent to avoid the tribal areas known to be antagonistic. It is an open secret in the Colony that one tough character among the K.A.D.U. leaders told him weeks ago: "If you want to come into my part of the country I will see that you are not molested on one condition—that you do not speak without my consent". Recognizing the force of the warning, Kenyatta has kept well away from that area.

U.N.I.P. Crimes

MR. MAINZA CHONA, one of the senior officials of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, alleges in an article in the Socialist journal *Tribune* that, though about 3,000 Africans have been arrested and some 2,000 convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, "few people have actually committed any offence, and many are convicted on fabricated evidence". This denial of the integrity of the courts is

clearly deliberate, for the writer adds that he annoyed a district commissioner "by pointing out that, had I been on the bench in two political cases, I would not have found the evidence sufficient for a conviction", whereupon the D.C. commented: "So all you are in this office for is to criticize the decisions of the courts". The very next sentence reads: "In six provinces nearly all branch and constituency officials [of U.N.I.P.] are in jail, as well as those subsequently appointed to act". To Mr. Chona that circumstance appears to indicate miscarriage of justice in at least a considerable number of cases. Unbiased people, black and white, will draw the deduction that those agents of a party which claims to be non-violent but has a disgraceful record of violence, had been directly engaged in acts subversive of law and order and that there was sufficient proof of their guilt to warrant their conviction.

Kenya Garrison

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY has written in the *Sunday Times*: "The garrison in Kenya should be withdrawn before it is ordered to leave". Since the adoption of the Macmillan policy, made it clear almost two years ago that the Macmillan Government was determined to thrust Kenya into the hands of an unready, but grasping hands of African politicians—their practice means Kikuyu domination—EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has asked why further millions of the taxpayers' money should be spent on a military base near Nairobi which must soon become as useless to Great Britain as the vast Kamukoko base in Congo now is to Belgium. Money has now to be poured out on building accommodation for a force which would have had a real value in a well-ordered policy for progressive African participation in affairs but loses all purpose when the determination is to scuttle away from the Colony without regard to the duties of trusteeship or to the fate of the millions of Africans who are to be left to the tender mercies of the few hundred of their number who share the views of Nkrumah, and the minority within that minority whose attachment is to Communist Russia and China. Why, indeed, should more money be wasted on the Kenyan base?

Not Sir Ralph

LONDON NEWSPAPERS were strangely misled last week by the Colonial Office, which in circulating the text of the statement about the cessation of violence in Northern Rhodesia, gave the name of the Governor of that Protectorate as Sir Ralph Hone. The occupant of Government House, Lusaka, is, of course, Sir Evelyn Hone. His namesake, Sir Ralph Hone, was until recently a legal adviser to the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, and in that capacity was closely concerned with constitutional changes in both Rhodesias, which he has repeatedly visited. Before the last war he was Attorney-General in Uganda.

E.A.R.-marked for the Copperbelt

THE RT. REV. DONALD COGGAN, the new Archbishop of York, has said in an after-dinner speech: "My ignorance of science is such that if anyone mentioned copper nitrate to me I should think he was talking about a policeman's overtime".

Sir Roy Welensky's Call for Resistance to Communism

Frank Denunciation of British Blunders in Colonial Africa

I AM CALLED UPON TO SPEAK on my country and the Commonwealth to one of the most distinguished and largest audiences I have been privileged to address.

However, I have made no secret of my admiration for the achievements of the British Empire and Commonwealth. Some of the things I shall say may cause these venerable walls to protest, but I believe that in general my speech will be in support of all that made Britain great.

Can the British Imperial mission continue? Not in its old form, for the Empire and the Commonwealth today demand a new and everchanging relationship with Britain, but still in a form in which the great legacies we in the Commonwealth and Colonies have had from this country can be safeguarded and made to multiply. In the Federation we believe that it can continue.

I have asked this question because the undoubted courage and integrity of the British people have not in recent years been reflected in some of the actions taken in their behalf, so much so as to give rise to grave concern that Britain's mission is being allowed to lapse at a time when it is more necessary than ever before.

The Federation is the direct descendant of British Imperialism—British administration, British traditions, and British standards were implanted in Central Africa 70 years ago, with the first coming of civilization. The criteria of life which we use are those which you bequeathed to us.

Racial Stability a Rare Thing

The Federation is a large country with great resources still untapped. By the standards of Britain its economy is small, but by comparison with other young countries on the African Continent and elsewhere it is advanced in almost every aspect of the life of the community. Of all the countries of Africa but the Republic of South Africa and the old countries of the North African shores the Federation has the highest average income per head.

Its manufacturing industry is the largest in this group. Its financial and banking systems are well developed. It is the second largest producer of copper in the world, and the second largest exporter of Virginia tobacco. It is a valuable customer as well as supplier of British industry, and its preference is for British goods.

In 1954 we imported over £30m. worth of the goods of your industries, we sent £20m. of our products to you. Six years later our imports from Britain were of the same order, but our exports had grown to £100m.

This is what the Federation means to you in terms of trade. At a time when British markets are shrinking, the trade between our two countries is growing year by year.

Between £300m. and £400m. of British money has been invested in the Federation in the past decades. You are our principal bankers, and scores of names famous in British industry can be seen in our industrial areas.

This is it of the most direct interest to you, who represent the industrial, financial, and commercial houses of this trading nation, that we in Central Africa saw in the act of Federation the creation of a strong economic bloc and the way to racial peace and stability—a rare thing today, but essential to the growth of industry in a young country.

I make no apology if what I now say is touched with pride, for I speak on behalf of my country and I believe most firmly that the pride and satisfaction of achievement by the standards you have set are blameless and have in them the seeds of further progress.

In Africa in the past decade country after country has emerged to nationhood, some in strength, some in weakness, and with a varying measure of success; but none, I submit, has shown a better record than ours, and few approach our standards, although we have had to work in the face of ex-

treme pressure which has moved others to concession and then defeat.

The economic reason for Federation bore heavily on the minds of the country's architects, because each component territory had and has its weakness; it is only together that they have outstanding strength. And time has proved its right for the record of the past eight years has been remarkable.

Nyasaland, with virtually no minerals and little industry, had an agricultural economy, and most of its agriculture is even today at a primitive and backward level. Its inclusion in the Federation was upon the insistence of the British Government of the time, who foresaw the advantages which have since accrued to the Protectorate from its membership within the greater whole.

In agriculture, potentially the greatest single industry of the Federation, the value of production rose from £85m. in 1954 to £111m. in 1960, and this year it is expected to reach £120m. The total value of our mineral production in 1954 was £111m. Seven years later the figures have risen to £154m. In those years the value of copper produced went from £87.5m. to £122.7m.

Vacillation Has Brought Confusion

The installed capacity of electricity increased from 538 to 1,090 megawatts. The favourable visible balance of trade went up from -£28m. to £56m. Wages for Africans and Europeans maintained a steady increase. The percentage of resources expended in new investment in the Federation exceeds that of any developed country.

In recent years the level of gross capital formation as a percentage of gross national product has exceeded 25%—higher than in South Africa and well above the rate in the United States of America, in both of which it is below 10%.

Such is the strength of our economy that it has weathered the political difficulties of the past two years, with the recession which stemmed directly from them—a recession for which the blame must lie squarely with those who have shown vacillation and weakness in the exercise of their responsibilities towards us, and have allowed the situation to arise where none has been justified.

Even in this time employment for both Africans and Europeans rose, and with it average earnings. Last year the output of manufacturing industry went up by 10%; the gross value of agricultural production increased by £2m.; the tobacco crop was a record at 257,000,000lb. in weight; mining production showed an increase of 7% over 1959; and investment in new companies rose from £13.1m. in 1959 to £17.5m. in 1960.

All this has come at a time of difficulty, and shows the true strength of the Federal economy. It is an economy 10 years ahead of almost every other State in Africa, and we are still at the beginning of the development we plan and can reasonably expect to achieve.

I suggest that it is unlikely that British businessmen or their wisdom will doubt the value of this market and of its future, or the value of the British association which we ourselves greatly prize.

But it was not for economic reasons alone that the Federation was brought into being. A choice had to be made between the domination by one race over another on the one hand, and partnership on the other, with the goal of a way of life in which a man's ability, not the colour of his skin, would count.

This was no academic problem, for the forces of African racialism were on the move. Their purpose was already plain—the rule of a new nationalism, which knows no country but has a continent on which to grow, and owes no allegiance except to power. It was to the strength of a federation that the four Governments turned—to inject stability into Central Africa and to contain this disruptive movement.

I believe that historians will list amongst the tragedies of this age that a movement which has swept a continent, has awakened the consciousness of millions of backward people, and has enlisted the aid of thousands more abroad, and which had the potential of great good, turned evil so soon and began to feed upon its followers. For it has done this.

It has become the instrument of the politician, used first in the name of liberty and then in the exercise of naked power; yet it has made a mockery of liberty and has enslaved thousands upon thousands of its own people in dictatorships and in the thraldom of poverty and chaos.

It pays lip service to non-violence but never hesitates to use the methods of the murderer. It condemns colonialism as oppressive yet no Colonial Power would tolerate the oppression meted out by Africans to Africans today.

**This address was delivered yesterday by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the annual conference in London of the Institute of Directors.*

Finally, it claims no racial barriers; yet by its very definition it is based on the colour of the skin, and only by the deliberate disruption of racial harmony can it make progress to power. This is the movement in which so many misguided people still see the hope of Africa.

It is a movement which seized the opportunity of the post-war years, when the world became aware of the poverty of millions, to make poverty and colour synonymous in the mind of the West, and by doing so enabled a campaign of politics and propaganda to be waged, a campaign which has fed upon the backwardness and the wants of millions of coloured people, but which I say with all the emphasis at my command has done little or nothing to better their lot.

It has been most expertly conducted. All the implements of the demagogue have been brought to work upon a ready-made following. With oratory and promises they have been led to believe in some utopia, once Government is in African hands. No word is said of ability, and none of the responsibilities of power, and in the meanwhile hate and violence are brought to just below the surface. When the time is right they are thrown at authority; and this has happened with such exact timing and so often at the critical moment that no longer can be accepted as spontaneous.

Every Little Demagogue Dubious Cause

With great cleverness the driving forces of propaganda and the ever-ready fervour of the United Nations are synchronized in attack upon authority, and in support of every little demagogue and his dubious course; and time after time authority is made to appear the aggressor against an innocent and downtrodden people, although authority has done no more than its first duty in resisting violence and brutal coercion.

It has made a stigma of colonialism. Today Metropolitan Powers, after years of spinning economic peoples, have succeeded to get no farther than that the odium of a Colonial label, in which they dare not admit there has ever been any good.

There is much to criticize in British colonialism; but in the field it has never lost sight of the reality of its task or flinched from it. Its training have been fundamental requirements, to fit the people for their part in civitas in order to let them earn a decent living. Far from allowing emotions to lead the way, the British Colonial administrators have always been the advancement and the true liberation of the African, would be an strange, though away from ignorance and poverty for which no political formula could be a substitute, but which Britain could speed and make easier. Thus for the British men and women have lived, and some have died, to bring advancement to the Colonial peoples and make them conscious of the responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship; but always qualifying privilege with ability and rights with responsibility.

Almost overnight came a change, and the emphasis was switched. It would be less than fair to forget the exhaustion of the Metropolitan Powers after almost six years of war or not to acknowledge that in practical terms the burden of Colonial advancement, the hard and costly task of tutelage, was heavy in the post-war years. And in the new struggle between the East and West nothing, certainly not Africa, where the issues seemed remote, could be allowed to upset the precarious balance of the cold war.

But the naked truth is that there was pressure from the nationalist movements and fear of the Colonial stigma which did most to turn the minds of the Metropolitan Powers from their Colonial tasks. There were some who wanted only to find a way out of Colonial responsibilities, though I accept that they hoped to retain the allegiance of the Colonial peoples.

So a decision was taken to speed up advancement towards political independence and risk the consequences. The Metropolitan Powers would continue to aid in social and economic advancement to the best of their ability; but it would be up to the people themselves to bring these into line with their new status and responsibilities.

It was a gamble; and the gamble has not in the main come off, with grave consequences to the metropolitan countries themselves—to their prestige as much as to their markets—but not as grave as to the people of the former Colonies. Nor has independence brought any guarantee of the loyalty of the new States to the West, and now the allegiance of some is on the market and is being snapped up by those prepared to pay the price.

It is on Government and Governments alone that the responsibilities for the tragic errors of recent years must fall. Governments are not inanimate; they are made up of people, and it is on the wisdom, courage, and experience of these people that the character of a Government rests.

There is nothing wrong with the courage of the British people and its leaders. The gravamen of my charge is that, for the best of motives, the wrong decisions have in recent years been taken, with tragic results.

Step by step there has been surrender to extremism and violence, all in the name of liberty and in the hope that power

will bring responsibility. Excuses are made for behaviour and actions which would never be tolerated in the old countries, so much so that there is now some sort of dual standard for judging the conduct of the old and the new.

Scuttled by the public conscience that atrocity committed by black upon black brings no more than a murmur of disapproval from people who go on to applaud the claim to have brought freedom to millions.

Complacency and distance have combined to endorse the error and indecision of authority—and the West has suffered a major defeat.

But not so Communism. The advance of Soviet influence has gone further in the past decade than many dare believe. Cast your minds back 10 years and recall the picture as it was then; remember the Communist triumphs and the endless succession of Western failures; and then look at the scene today.

Communist influence now blankets the Middle East and North Africa. Egypt, which has had a dictatorship since 1953, has never ceased to fish in troubled waters since that time. There is the closest affinity between Cairo and Moscow, and it is from Moscow or Prague that come the arms and the techniques the Egyptians use. Egypt in turn is banker and agent to African nationalism, and has channelled large sums of money to that movement. Guinea is openly the West Coast centre of Communist activity.

Pan-Africanism Setting Communism

In Ghana all but the trappings of democracy have disappeared; Opposition Members of Parliament are detained and imprisoned without trial, and there is a censorship of the Press. There is a rapid move towards Marxism. There is Russian aid. There are tours of Russia and her satellites, and cadets are sent to Moscow for training. Ghana, too, is the warden and paymaster of the African nationalists.

In the Congo the Communist Government holds power more resolutely, and day by day the number of the Congo Communists grows. Fifty million pounds of Western money has secured nothing but the certainty of further misery.

Look beyond Africa. The Monroe Doctrine has been breached, and now Cuba and British Guiana are jumping-off points for Communism. In Indonesia and elsewhere in the East it is the creep.

Yet it is in Africa, with its backward millions that the threat is sharpest, but least understood; for even now, while each day Communist money and Communist guidance serve the Pan-African movement, many still refuse to admit that this movement in turn serves the Communists.

Yet oversee Communist embassies are being opened on the continent north of the Equator, and stand directly behind the disturbances and strife which bedevil the political life of so many African countries.

The African nationalists vehemently deny that they are Communist or work for the Communist cause. I accept the first, but not the second, for look at the record.

Ten years ago there were but five independent countries in Africa—Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia—which had responsible government. Then came the drive of nationalism to raise the gift of independence and to accept the apology of the West for past neglect and for present unwillingness to go on with the job of rearing their Colonial peoples for self-government.

Where, today, does Ghana stand? The Congo is a sorry Kenya in the balance. Mau Mau, which caused 11,000 deaths, all but few of Africans, is alive again. In North Angola there is war. Only a fool would doubt that this account of disruption and disturbance gives the utmost satisfaction to the Communist planners.

On November 29, 1892, at the second annual meeting of the British South Africa Company in London, Cecil John Rhodes said: "There is a party of 'scuttle' in England, whose idea is to retire from every portion of the globe. . . . I ask every one of you, each in his own way, at all times and on all occasions, to oppose the party of 'scuttle'. I do not mean this on the basis of 'jingoism' or on the basis of the Empire on which the sun never sets, but on the basis of pure practical business".

Rhodes went on to emphasize the vital importance of exports to Britain, and concluded: "We cannot afford to part with one inch of the world's surface, which affords a free and open market to the manufacturers of our countrymen". Whether those words apply to Britain's field of business today, you, not I, will know. I do not believe it does; but in the wider field the present trend must be reversed.

It is not too late to cut losses and stand firm. Despite the story of shameful retreat I have told, there is a road of courage and wisdom still open, and I believe that millions in the West, when they know the truth of what has happened, will choose to take it.

If in the Federation we offered nothing better than the nationalists I would have no right to speak; but we offer a way of life which, for all its present imperfections, is moving

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New Colonial Secretary's First Message to Kenya

No Constitutional Conference Before First Quarter of Next Year

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, asked the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, to give the following message on Thursday last to delegates attending the constitutional talks at Government House, Nairobi:—

"In the last few days I have very fully discussed the affairs of Kenya with the Governor. When His Excellency addressed the Legislative Council last May he spoke of his hope that the way would be prepared for Kenya to advance 'as surely to a sound independence as has recently been accomplished to our admiration in other countries in the Commonwealth'. In pursuit of that hope he has discussed with you the possibilities of finding an agreed approach to Kenya's constitutional problems, with a view to determining specific and early steps to bring Kenya to full internal self-government. The steps examined included the formation of a joint Government, and I have little doubt that if such a Government were formed, the members of which could work harmoniously together that would be most helpful. But the formation of such a Government is dependent on agreement between the parties themselves.

The problem which the Governor and I have particularly discussed is how to proceed, whether or not a joint Government is formed, if we are to prepare the constitutional framework which offers the best chance of Kenya moving smoothly through internal self-government into a stable independence.

Importance of Preparatory Work

"Such a framework, of course, must of course have to be discussed at a constitutional conference, and I should be ready to hold such a conference in the first quarter of next year. Because of my other commitments, the conference will have to be in London. The success of that conference will of course depend upon the preparations made beforehand.

"As a new Colonial Secretary I hope that it may be possible for me to pay a short visit to Kenya during this period of preparation to learn something of the country's problems at first hand.

"With the need for careful preparation in mind, I urge that the present talks should continue with the specific purpose of reaching agreement, so far as that is possible, on principles on which Kenya's new Constitution should be framed, including the protection of property rights and the rights of minorities.

"I believe that it would help these talks if I sent as soon as possible an expert in constitutional matters whose advice would be available to all the groups concerned in drawing up proposals on the form of Constitution most suitable to the particular circumstances of Kenya. This I intend to do, and I trust that everyone will co-operate in what I believe may be a valuable step towards a successful conference."

Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of Government Business, and president of K.A.D.U., said that it was a disappointment to learn that the Colonial Secretary had found it necessary to have another constitutional conference. But for the two-months' breakdown in the current talks, Kenya would by now have been entering on full internal self-government. "We seem to have missed the boat because of K.A.N.U.'s negative attitude to negotiations on land and property rights and the form of constitutional advance."

Mr. Ngala added that he had suggested that the question of who should attend the talks should be reconsidered: he had in mind the inclusion of the leader of the Kenya Coalition, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, and Kenyatta.

On the following day Kenyatta presided over a meeting of the K.A.N.U. parliamentary group called to discuss the

message. Members were reluctant to comment before an official party statement was issued, but they were understood to be disappointed that the Colonial Secretary had not proposed a compromise on the distribution of Ministries.

Kenyatta Offended

"One Nairobi correspondent telegraphed that Kenyatta—'plainly re-established as a Kikuyu tribal chief and not a Kenya national leader'—was offended at the absence of any reference to himself in the message.

Another cabled: "Mr. Maudling's silence must be taken as an implied expression of disappointment that Kenyatta, far from bringing the two sides together as had been hoped, has now openly sided with the National Union and is attacking the Democratic Union."

In official circles in Nairobi the middle of 1963 appeared to be regarded as the earliest possible date for independence, and that on condition that the immediate steps go smoothly—a large assumption in the light of present disagreements. If a constitutional conference next March concluded successfully, the drafting of a new Constitution would take several months, and if new elections were on a universal suffrage basis, from six to nine months would be required to compile the new registers. At least another six months would have to elapse between self-government and full independence.

Kenyatta's registration as a voter is expected before the end of this month. Provided the ban on his being a candidate is removed, he is almost certain to stand for the Legislative Council in a by-election.

Next day K.A.N.U. accused the Colonial Secretary of having done nothing to resolve the deadlock, and that any useful purpose would be served by re-opening the Government House talks until a joint Government was formed. The party's general secretary, Mr. Gichuri, announced that Kenyatta would leave for London on Sunday with a delegation to put the party's views to the Colonial Secretary, to whom the Governor had, he alleged, presented only K.A.D.U.'s views.

Mr. Gichuri added that it had been agreed at earlier talks that there should be a constitutional conference next year. The Colonial Secretary's decision to hold a conference next year was therefore a direct and irresponsible breach of decisions already taken. Mr. Gichuri blamed the Government, Sir Patrick Renison—"who to all intents and purposes is really an agent of K.A.D.U. and who today is holding Kenya at ransom to placate the wishes of power-hungry Kadu and the New Kenya Party, in order to enable them to entrench themselves indefinitely as the minority Government of Kenya."

Mr. Ngala, the K.A.D.U. leader, described the Kenyatta visit as, pointless, since Mr. Maudling had promised to make an early journey to Kenya.

Mr. Joseph Mutku, K.A.D.U. deputy national general secretary, resigned last week, saying that the party had a secret plan with which he disagreed.

Kenya Threatened With Disaster

Warnings from Ministers and Tory M.P.

MR. SWANN, Minister for Internal Security in Kenya, said in the Legislative Council last week that tribalism had never been more predominant in Kenya or the situation more potentially inflammable. If Members of the Legislature continued to make provocative statements from public platforms "we shall have a disaster."

The Opposition had demanded time to debate speeches made in Elgeyo a few days earlier by Mr. W. C. Murgor, Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and Internal Security, and Mr. D. T. Moi.

Mr. Gichuri, the K.A.N.U. leader, described the speeches as extremely provocative and tending to arouse tribal feelings. Dr. J. G. Kioko, lately Minister for Commerce and Industry, said that Mr. Murgor's statements were anti-Kikuyu and anti-Luo. What were the Kikuyu and Luo to think "when they see those fellows getting ready with their spears and arrows, and when Mr. Moi declared that he had a master plan and that the people should wait for the whistle to blow?"

Mr. Muliro, Minister for Commerce, who had been present at the meeting, scorned such interpretations of speeches which had, he said, been responsible. Indeed, the Parliamentary Secretary had emphasized that no one in the district should administer or take oath.

In London on Sunday Mr. Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, said that there was a real danger of civil strife in Kenya in consequence of the state of tribal feelings.

Kenya's emergence as an essentially Kikuyu leader must inevitably increase the tension, for the smaller tribes, represented by K.A.D.U., simply would not tolerate the Kikuyu domination which would be the inevitable result of a Unitary Government on the Westminster model. If there was not to be a clash between the two main African parties a solution must be quickly found.

Mr. Philip Goodhart, M.P., who was recently in Kenya, wrote in the *Sunday Times*:—

"A consensus of expert opinion believes that there is an odds-on chance of some serious tribal fighting.

"Few people believe that the British community in Kenya will be directly attacked in this *mêlée*; but as the centres of British settlement have often been sited as tribal flashpoints, it is unlikely that the community will avoid serious damage and casualties. Battles at the bottom of their gardens are only one of the alarming prospects that obscure the future for the British community in Kenya.

"A more immediate threat is posed by the sizeable outbreak of trespass and squatting on British farms. Kenya has proclaimed that Kenya will not have a Government of gangsters, but this does not mean that Kenya will have an African Government willing and able to stop gangsterism.

"When I talked a few days ago to some of the influential old guard of Mau Mau who were released with Kenyatta and who have now taken key posts in the Kenya African National Union they left me in no doubt about their intention to take the British land.

"The administration, recently the finest in British Africa, is tottering on the edge of dissolution. The old sense of mission in the service seems to have largely given way to an assessment of compensation prospects and a deep personal hatred of the last Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod. One Kenya Minister tells me that he expects 70% of the British civil servants to leave before independence.

"Mr. Macleod's policy seems to have been designed to let the British farmers stew in their own juice. I believe that a continuation of a calculated policy of washing one's hands of the British settler will be disastrous for Kenya and the Commonwealth.

"The small mixed farmer, of whom there are an estimated 2,000 earning £1,500 a year or less out of a total British farming community of 3,500 families, must be helped to sell up and go.

"It is high time that the wind of change became the wind of reality."

Miss Janet Cubitt was attacked at her home at Kiambu, near Nairobi, on Sunday by an African armed with a bush knife. She suffered head injuries.

Kenyatta in London with K.A.N.U. Delegation

Tells Television Viewers: "I Have Never Believed in Violence"

KENYATTA flew into London on Monday at the head of a K.A.N.U. delegation which was to see the Colonial Secretary yesterday.

At the airport he described the split between his party and K.A.D.U. as irreconcilable because a few people in K.A.D.U. are afraid to lose their positions if they merge with us. It is just to save the positions of a few people who are at the head of that party that they talk about tribalism. The trouble has nothing at all to do with tribalism.

He said that he had travelled all round Kenya recently and that his reception everywhere convinced him that K.A.N.U. had overall support. "We are trying to build one nation, to build a system of citizenship irrespective of tribe or race. The union I have joined is a union of all the tribes in Kenya. Out of seven million people in Kenya I think that K.A.N.U. represents, it would not be wrong to say, six million—and not only Africans. The majority accepted his leadership, and he claimed to speak "as the leader of my people."

Kenya had, he asserted, been ready for independence for a long time, and he expected to get independence "as soon as possible. I would say now." Europeans would have nothing to fear: "they will be more secure and more protected than they are at present."

Asked if Mau Mau were dead, he replied: "I think it a matter for historical background rather than anything else."

When asked if he would see his English wife and child, he said that that was a personal matter and that he had come on public business.

Kenyatta carried a fly-whisk and his black stick with a carved elephant's head, and wore a cap beaded in black, white, and red. As he walked from the aircraft a small group of Africans held aloft a banner inscribed "Welcome Jomo Kenyatta—Hero of Africa."

The Labour M.P. for Eton and Slough, and chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, Mr. Fenner Brockway, greeted him, saying "It is wonderful to see you", as did K.A.N.U.'s general secretary, Mr. Tom Mboya, who had flown from Scandinavia. A man in a car shouted abuse through a loud-speaker and on a wall was a denunciation by the League of Empire Loyalists.

Police had taken elaborate precautions, posting officers at both ends of the approach tunnel to the terminal buildings and

softening journalists who were to attend the Press conference. The press was late, and the Press conference was held in the V.I.P. hall, not in the tin shack in which many African nationalist leaders, and quite a few Commonwealth Prime Ministers, have been interviewed.

The K.A.N.U. delegation included Messrs. James Gichuru, chairman of the party's parliamentarian wing, and resigned the office of president to Mr. Othman Othman and Othman Othman, Kenyatta's private secretary. Othman Othman, the president of the party who impounded passport was turned to him so that he might make the trip. E. M. Muri, a former K.A.D.U. member; Dr. Mungai Njoroge; Chanan Singh, president of the Asian Kenya Freedom Party; Fritz de Sauss; Bruce McKenzie, former Minister of Agriculture and ex-New Kenya Party member; and Peter Marjhan, former president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union who recently resigned as Minister of Tourism, Forests and Wild Life.

Mr. Joseph Murumbi, K.A.N.U.'s London representative, has joined the group, which met Mr. Maulding yesterday.

Kenyatta saw Mr. Hillary Marquand, a Labour Party front-bench spokesman, on Tuesday.

Some of the delegates have told journalists that Kenya demands a full constitutional conference before the end of the year, to be followed by new elections, self-government and independence. As to the dead-locked constitutional talks in Nairobi, they blamed the Governor for having weighted the proceedings in favour of K.A.D.U. If given half the available portfolios and satisfied with their allocation, K.A.N.U. would consider a temporary coalition—but Kenyatta should head the Government as Chief Minister.

Interviewed on the B.B.C. television "Panorama" programme on the evening of his arrival, Kenyatta rejected a suggestion that his term of imprisonment had effected a transition in his outlook, changing him from a man given to violence. "I have never believed in violence; I don't now and I never shall", he declared. "I have always advocated a constitutional approach."

K.A.D.U.'s regional plan, if adopted, would lead to another Congo, which we do not want in Kenya.

European farmers who were developing their land had nothing to fear. Asked about reports that squatters claiming to be backed by his party were moving on to European land, he said that he had himself only a few days previously told a huge gathering in Nyeri how wrong it was to squat on other people's land.

He ended by promising a "real democratic Government under K.A.N.U. in an independent Kenya that would be for Europeans, Asians and Africans as well."

Mr. Ronald Ngali, K.A.D.U.'s president, and Leader of Government Business, said in Nairobi on Monday that his party would not consider itself bound by any agreement reached in forming a "one-sided Constitution" in talks between the Colonial Secretary and the K.A.N.U. delegation.

Kenya's White Farmers Should Be Bought Out: Ld. Salisbury

Government's Deeply Disturbing Change of Mind About Northern Rhodesia

SHARP CRITICISMS of the policy and actions of H.M. Government, in respect of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya were made in the House of Lords last week during the debate on the Queen's Speech.

The MARQUESS OF SALISBURY suggested that change had been unduly rapid in Central Africa, with danger to the territories.

To the claim of Mr. Macleod and Lord Dundee that it was better to go too fast than too slow in Africa, he would reply in the words recently used in that House by the Foreign Secretary: "From my knowledge of Africans I know that you cannot hurry them in their constitutional developments."

Lord Salisbury continued *inter alia*—

"But that is exactly what the Government seem to many of us to have done. They have pressed forward in all their African territories to achieve as soon as possible independence for this country and parliamentary government on the Westminster model.

"But parliamentary government on the Westminster model is not an end in itself, it is merely a device for bringing about the greatest attainable measure of liberty for the individual citizen to think, say, and do as he wishes. If parliamentary government produces that result, it is a good form of government; if it does not produce that result, it is a bad form of government. In Ghana, the Prime Minister has already effectively become a dictator; some of the leaders of the official opposition are in exile, and most of the rest are in prison. Whatever may happen in Senegal—and certainly Mr. Nyema is a man of quite unusual attainments—we have no reason to suppose, judging by the present attitudes of Mr. Nyema and the other African leaders in Kenya, that when that country gets its independence the result will be very different.

"Yet H.M. Government seem determined to press on with their universal panacea of parliamentary government on the Westminster model with a very small variation, even though the majority of elections in those countries can neither read nor write and can have little or no understanding of most of the issues. Ministers have been warned again and again that to go too fast might mean disaster, especially in countries like Kenya.

"What has happened? Just what has been predicted. First, a great majority of the white farming community, to whom the prosperity of Kenya is mainly due, has completely lost confidence in the H.M. Government and in the future of the country itself. Some are already leaving for Australia, South Africa, or anywhere else; they may hope to have that protection for the future of their farming operations and the security of their wives and families which they have regretfully concluded minorities will not be able to expect under the present African leaders when Kenya gets independence.

"Many other farmers who cannot leave the country are ceasing to plough back their profits into the farms; they are getting them out of the country. Doctors and schoolmasters too are beginning to leave. As Kenya nears independence that stream may well become a flood.

"Lastly, the Africans themselves are beginning to revert to their tribal divisions and animosities. Kenya nationality is not something natural; it is something created by Britain, and it may well be that it will last only while Britain retains some control.

What Could Still Be Done

"It is very late, but there are things that could still be done which would help to restore confidence. The white farmers could be bought out by H.M. Government at some level of value which would have to be agreed, and they could be paid in bonds which would be guaranteed, not by the future African Government in Kenya, which is not likely to make the bonds very negotiable, but by H.M. Government in London. If the farmers felt that they had a nest-egg outside the country which would be available for their wives and families if the worst came to the worst, so far from them being encouraged to leave, they would be far more ready to take the risk of staying on now, either as managers for the Government or as tenants of the Government or farms which they formerly owned, and for which in many cases they have a very deep affection.

"Secondly, an announcement could be made that while the next step, to full internal self-government, might be taken as soon as there seemed any prospect of its being a success, the last step, the step to independence, would not be taken until H.M. Government are fully satisfied that the Colony is ready for it. I hope that the new Colonial Secretary will consider acting on these lines. It seems the only way now of saving Kenya from economic collapse.

"Many people were startled and shocked by a sudden announcement, a few weeks ago, in the very middle of the Katanga crisis, clearly implying that if violence ceased in Northern Rhodesia H.M. Government would be willing to consider modifications in the new Northern Rhodesian Constitution which had been agreed only so lately as the end of June. The Governor has announced today that there will be no further general review of the Constitution, but he seems to envisage modifications; and this is deeply disturbing, for this agreement was reached only as a result of very hard bargaining on both sides. It was negotiated down to the last cent, and it was clearly understood at the time that it was to be regarded as a carefully balanced compromise, not subject to amendment.

"The Governor of Northern Rhodesia told the Legislative Council on June 27: 'The months of uncertainty which have attended the formulation of a new Constitution have had damaging effects on the life and welfare of our people and have hindered the economic and social development of the territory. This must now come to an end with the announcement of the new H.M. Government's policy for our constitutional future. This new Constitution can be considered a significant step forward in the political progress and (what is no less important) I believe it meets the needs of the people.'

Rhodesians Feel Badly Let Down

"An address by the Governor to the Legislative Council on an occasion of such vital importance had just been passed by the Secretary of State. Not only was the agreement, but the Governor to put that interpretation on the agreement, but they allowed Sir Roy Welensky to fight the battle of the referendum on the new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia—a battle which the Government here very much wanted won, at that assumption. It was only when the battle was won that the Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government, suddenly turned round and indicated that this was no hard and fast agreement but proposals subject to amendment.

"Is it any wonder that large numbers of people in the Federation, including the Federal Government itself, whose good name was directly involved through its support of the Northern Rhodesian agreement during the referendum campaign for Southern Rhodesia, felt that they had been badly let down?

"The Times tried last week to explain away the Government's action by saying it was the result of serious disturbances in Northern Rhodesia. But there really is no substance for the use of a word like 'serious'. There were disturbances, but they were only local and sporadic. Indeed, had they been so serious as to put in jeopardy the security of the State, the Federal Government had the right under the Federal Constitution to send in Federal troops, and they never found that necessary.

"I have been severely castigated by Government spokesmen because I criticized the actions of the late Colonial Secretary and the Government in relation to Africa. Do not they now feel uncomfortable when they think what they allowed the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to say in June last, and Sir Roy Welensky to say in the course of the referendum campaign?

Reply to Church Comments

"What am I to say about some sections of the Churches in their contributions to this particular subject? A resolution passed by the British Council of Churches on September 20 must, I think, be regarded as blessing a statement made by the African Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, since they print it in full in their resolution and make no qualifications or reservations to it. That statement of the Africa Committee enters most violently and controversially into the position in Northern Rhodesia. Rather surprisingly, it appears to regard it as being absolutely legitimate for Governments to alter firm agreements if it is convenient for them to do so. It even seems to think that it is morally right in certain circumstances for them to do just that, and puts forward proposals of its own for amendment of the Constitution which go

considerably further even than anything the Government have said or, I believe, contemplated.

"Churchmen as well as laity have a perfect right to express their own honest opinions. What I have found startling and rather shocking is that they say in effect quite roundly that their view is the only Christian view.

"Paragraph V of their statement quotes a resolution of the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia, with which they indicate they agree and which runs as follows: 'The Council considers that the present proposals for the Northern Rhodesian Constitution will intensify racist antagonism and therefore fall to provide the basis for the building of that orderly, non-racial society which is the earnest desire of the Christian Church; and that they are therefore a burden on the Christian conscience, because it is clear—this is odd—that the proposals are unacceptable to the great majority of the people.'

"The resolution seems to me a classic example of muddled thinking, for if everything is to be condemned which is, to quote the words of the resolution, 'unacceptable to the great majority of people', Christianity itself should never have come into being, for that most certainly at the start was 'unacceptable to the great majority of the people.'

"To say that it is a burden on the Christian conscience not to hand over the country to the vast majority of whom are of a very primitive type, and who are inspired by Christian principles, merely because there are more of them, seems to me a very extraordinary doctrine. If the basis of the new Constitution is to be non-racial, surely the criterion should be fitness to exercise a vote intelligently. Yet that is not even mentioned in either the statement or the resolution, and no doubt has gone out throughout Southern Africa as the voice of a white Christian and it certainly is not that.

"I believe in a steady evolution of the people of the Empire. Livingstone's people like to go to Africa to preach, ordered peace and ordered liberty in lands which had never known them. That was their crusade. It is a crusade which has been crowned with amazing success. But do not let us now become the dupes of our own words, and kid ourselves that the best thing to do is to let us help the Africans to advance to greater and greater measures of self-government. That is the only way in which they will learn what civilized government means. But to grant independence prematurely is the loss of all that during the last century we have gained. Do not let us risk that. Let us make each foothold firm before we advance to the next, for only so shall we attain our goal."

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL warned the Government that our wrong step in Northern Rhodesia would plunge that country into grave disorder and racial strife. Any further concessions to those Europeans who were represented by the United Federal Party would convince the African nationalists that they had no chance of gaining power by constitutional means.

LORD SALISBURY: "I was not suggesting any further concession. All I was saying was that the Government should stand by what they had agreed."

Lord Listowel's Speech

LORD LISTOWEL: "Africans will be driven to resist what they regard as a threat of permanent white domination by unconstitutional means unless they are shown at this time that they have an opportunity to achieve political power by the ordinary parliamentary machinery. We cannot justify to the Africans in Northern Rhodesia the withholding of political and constitutional advance at a reasonable rate, advance which we are giving to Africans everywhere else in British Africa.

"The pace obviously must be different in countries that are multi-racial, like Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, as compared with countries that are purely African, like Nyasaland or Uganda; but in Northern Rhodesia the Africans are beginning to doubt whether we mean them to advance at all to ultimate self-government as an African country.

"The most disconcerting thing about the change in the Government's mind between February and June is that it appears to have been moved by the intervention of Sir Roy Welensky and the Federal Government. That was what Sir Roy claimed in a speech in Bulawayo on June 30. If H.M. Government yields again to the pressure of the Federal Government it will be yielding to unconstitutional pressure, because the territories are directly related to H.M. Government in their structure, and not to the Federal Government.

"Changes could still be made in administrative matters connected with these proposals which would secure the acceptance of the African parties and the co-operation of all races in the government of the country. The percentage requirements

should be lowered to give the Africans at least as reasonable a chance as the Europeans. The only way to avoid disaster is a reconsideration of the voting and constituency arrangements.

"As to Kenya, the release of Kenyatta a few months ago was followed last week by his acceptance of the leadership of the Kanu Party. Since his release he has not done anything that can be regarded as a politically dangerous tendency; and he has shown that he is a moderate influence in Kenya politically, especially from the point of view of racial co-operation. He can surely do more as a member of the Legislature than outside it. Keeping him out will only add to the grievances of the African political parties.

"I cannot agree that it would be a practical proposition for the United Kingdom Government to offer to buy out all the European farmers in Kenya. If they did it would be a disaster for the Colony because the presence of these farmers is essential to its prosperity. But something should be done about the small European farmer in Kenya. He has been made an offer of payment over a period of years from the Kenya Government for his farm. The terms are so unsatisfactory that it is impossible to expect him to accept. There has been a drought in Kenya for two years, and farmers are extremely badly off. To expect them to accept payment over seven years, which is what has been offered, is utterly unreasonable. As they are not willing to sell, the whole scheme of the settlement of African farmers on Kenya's Highlands will fall to the ground."

(Report to be concluded next week)

Empire Loyalists 'Greet' Kenyatta

THE LEAGUE of Empire Loyalists punished the officers of the Colonial Office on Sunday night "Mau Mau murderers" and "Hang Kenyatta" and repeated the second slogan on a wall near London Airport, where one of its officers shouted through a loud-hailer as he came from the aircraft "The League of Empire Loyalists says 'Hang Kenyatta'. H.M. Government again shakes hands with murderers."

A few hours after he had reached a hotel at Mombasa, a mob of people in the crowded lounge were told by loud-hailer that a fellow guest was the man who had been named for managing a mass murder movement.

In the evening a guy of Kenyatta was paraded outside the hotel for hours. Africans who gathered were not amused.

Jailed for Intimidation

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY of the Commercial and General (African) Workers' Union of Nyasaland, Chikwira Chihana, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour and fined £50, or 12 months' imprisonment in default, for intimidation and nine months' hard labour for criminal trespass. Two men who were concerned with him in threatening African employees of Lilongwe Hotel during a strike of domestic servants received sentences of six months' and two others of five months' hard labour.

More Crime in Tanganyika

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Home Affairs in Tanganyika, said in the National Assembly a few days ago: "Certain irresponsible leaders of independent organizations have stated in public that if their wishes were not met another Congo might be created here. That will not occur, for the peace-loving people of Tanganyika are well equipped materially, morally, and spiritually to deal with any attempts to create lawlessness or chaos." The police consisted of about 5,500 rank and file, 475 inspectors, and 256 gazetted officers—who had to deal with a "horrifying" increase in crime. Last-year offences against the person had risen by 23% and against property by 24%. The value of stolen property exceeded £200,000. The recurrent cost of the police in 1961-62 would be £1,96m., or about 4s. 4d. per head of the population, which could scarcely be called an excessive annual price to pay for security.

PERSONALIA

SIR ALAN RAE SMITH left £58,276, on which duty of £20,476 has been paid.

DR. R. S. BUNNY, of Naivasha, Kenya, is on six weeks' leave in England.

MR. W. B. H. DUKE, a district officer in Uganda, is on leave pending retirement.

MR. and MRS. ABDUL KARIM KARIMJEE have arrived in London from Dar es Salaam.

MR. C. SYKES, manager in Nairobi of the Cadbury-Fry Export Co., Ltd., has arrived in England.

MR. D. LONGE, representing the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, flew to Nairobi a few days ago.

DR. N. BEHMANN, Consul-General for Italy in Nairobi for the past two years, is about to return to Rome.

DR. W. C. E. LOVETT, deputy chief medical officer in Tanganyika, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. T. C. ASQUITH, lately Commissioner for Social Services in Kenya, is on final leave pending retirement.

CAPTAIN R. H. HUDSON, a port pilot at Dar es Salaam, and MRS. HUDSON arrived in the British India liner Kenya on Tuesday.

MR. A. G. LESBIE, director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tourist Board, has returned to Salisbury from a short visit to London.

MR. J. M. CALVERT, Federal Minister of Defence, left Salisbury on Monday evening to join SIR ROY WOODWARD in London.

MR. J. ARBUTHNOT, Conservative M.P. for Dover, and MR. JAMES CALAGHAN, Socialist M.P. for Cardiff, have spent five days in Mauritius.

MR. C. ROBERTS, former Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Nyasaland as Solicitor-General.

MR. W. J. M. LUTTON has been appointed by the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs to be a member of the British Immigrants Selection Board in London.

MR. JOHN DUNCAN GOUGH, Acting Provincial Commissioner in the Northern Province of Uganda, has left Gulu for leave in this country pending retirement.

THE REY, C. W. STROMBERG, Vicar of St. John's, Wallaseid, in the diocese of Newcastle, is to go to Bulawayo as assistant priest at St. John's Cathedral.

MR. GLYN I. ISAAC, a twin son of the Professor of Botany at the Royal College, Nairobi, PROFESSOR W. E. ISAAC, is the new warden of Prehistoric Sites in Kenya.

SIR COLIN THORNLEY, Governor of British Honduras, the capital of which has been devastated by a hurricane, was in the Colonial Service in East Africa from 1930 to 1955.

MR. STANLEY AWBERY, since 1945 Socialist M.P. for Bristol Central, has decided not to stand at the next election. He has shown much interest in Colonial affairs.

MR. and MRS. R. H. MACDONALD who farmed for some years in the Timau area of Kenya, and then lived for nearly three years at Malindi, have gone to New Zealand.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, is about to fly back to Zomba from his visit to London for conversations with the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

MR. PETER MACIE GORDON has been appointed chairman of the Kenya Board of Agriculture for the Non-Scheduled Areas on the resignation of MR. ROGER SWYNNERTON.

CHIEF ALBERT JOHN LUTHULI, to whom the Nobel Peace Prize for 1960 has been awarded, is widely known as the leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, but he was in fact born in Southern Rhodesia in 1898. As a boy of eight he was taken by his family to live in Natal.

MR. C. M. BRISTOW, a Government geologist in Kenya, and MR. D. A. HAIG, senior veterinary research officer, are on leave pending retirement from the Overseas Civil Service.

SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON, Governor of Aden, has been called to London for consultation with the Colonial Secretary, MR. REGINALD MAUDLING. He expects to be here about a week.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW leave England this week to revisit South Africa and the Rhodesias. They will be staying in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Salisbury, Lusaka, and Bulawayo.

When recently in Dar es Salaam, DR. BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland, publicly described MR. NYERERE as his "ideal moderate" and KENYATTA as his "ideal extremist".

OLAVE LADY BADEN-POWELL, World Chief Guide, has left hospital in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, after a rest of three weeks following a heart attack. She has had to cancel her Canadian tour.

SIR DUNCAN CUMMING spoke on "Aviation in Africa" on Thursday last to a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies. The chairman was MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON.

MR. C. J. MARTIN, former Director of the Statistical Department of the East Africa High Commission, has just left Nairobi to join the staff in Washington of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

MR. J. T. GLEAVE, Acting Director of Education in Uganda, has retired after more than 10 years in the Probationate, where he established Kabuli Teacher Training College and specialized in organizing Muslim schools.

When MR. F. R. BROWN's team now touring Kenya played an XI raised by the Overseas Civil Service Secretary, MR. R. E. LINT, who explained the score kept wicket and claimed half the victims, stumping two and catching three.

DR. B. F. C. HOPWOOD, Chief Medical Officer in Uganda, and Acting Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, has attended a meeting in Brazzaville of the African regional committee of the World Health Organization.

MR. N. R. SOLLY has been elected chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya for 1961-62, with MR. W. H. JENSON as vice-chairman. MR. R. S. WORTON is chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board, with MR. G. H. SHIELDS as vice-chairman.

MR. PETER MOLLOY will on Tuesday next show a wild life colour film of East Africa to the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League. The meeting will be at 2.30 p.m. in St. Andrew's Hall, Over-Seas House, Park Place, London, S.W.1.

THE AGA KHAN is to accompany a delegation from the East African Muslim Welfare Society on visits to Cairo, Kuwait, Rabat, Tunis, Beirut, and Karachi seeking financial help for educational and religious purposes and scholarships for local students.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, lately Governor of Uganda, and previously Deputy Governor in Kenya, who was from 1945 to 1950 in the civil service of Northern Rhodesia, latterly as Director of Development, has been appointed a director of the British South Africa Company. He will be resident in Southern Rhodesia.

On Monday evening MR. F. R. BROWN's team of English cricketers were the guests of SIR PATRICK and LADY RENISON at a cocktail party at Government House, Nairobi. Sir Patrick and Lady Renison are to be the guests in Nairobi this evening at a dinner given by the Commonwealth Commissioners and the Consular Corps.

EMPRESS MENEN, wife of the EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia, is being attended by a team of foreign medical experts, including a heart specialist from Israel.

MR. MELAKE SELAM GEBREMARIAM, vice-president of the Eritrean Parliament, escaped unhurt when hand grenades were thrown at him in Asmara last week, but two members of his family were wounded.

Visitors to London from the Federation include MR. P. C. G. ADAMS, MR. & MRS. E. A. B. DICKINSON, MR. E. C. HADDON, MR. C. G. HARRIS, MR. D. A. J. LIVESY, MR. & MRS. R. MCCLAREN, MR. & MRS. M. TOWNLEY, and MR. F. C. WISDOM.

DR. SOLOMON BAYO ASEA, a medical officer in Uganda, who in 1951 won the first British Medical Association essay prize for all Commonwealth medical schools, is now at the London School of Tropical Medicine studying for a diploma in public health.

MR. W. H. CHINN, Adviser for Social Welfare to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had talks last week with Nyasaland's Minister of Labour and Social Development, MR. A. W. BYWANUSI, and the Commissioner for Social Development, MR. T. D. THOMPSON.

SIR LEONARD LORD, executive chairman of the British Motor Corporation, Ltd., who has visited Rhodesia, in which the group has established a factory, has resigned the chairmanship but will remain on the board. He has accepted the office of vice-president of the corporation.

MR. KESI NGANWA, sometime Enganzi of Ankole, has become the first African in East Africa to hold the post of Chief Commissioner of Squats. He succeeds as Chief Squat Commissioner in Uganda MR. JOHN GAILER, who has left for Nigeria. Mr. Ngaranwa holds the Merit and Silver Acorn.

MR. PAUL M. ANDREW is believed to be the first African in the continent to obtain a master brewer's diploma, with distinctions in brewing and malting. He has resumed work in Jinja, Uganda, with Mill Breweries, Ltd., who sponsored his eight months of studies at the Brewers' Research Institute in Munich, Germany.

MR. ROY THOMSON, the Canadian newspaper magnate, who has recently acquired groups of trade and technical publications in the Federation and South Africa and is substantially interested in newspapers in East Africa, last week attended the conference in Delhi of the Commonwealth Press Union. He is now spending a few days in Nairobi, and is expected back in London early next week.

MR. A. M. MATHU, the first African to be appointed to a responsible post in the East Africa High Commission, has just taken up duty as assistant localization officer. He is to visit schools all over East Africa to talk to students about the possibilities of a career in the High Commission or its successor, the East African Common Services Organization. MRS. MATHU is a teacher at the Dr. Aggrey Primary School, Nairobi.

MR. S. P. CHAMBERS, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., arrived in Nairobi last Friday for a short visit to the Magadi Soda Co. Ltd., a subsidiary. He presented long-service awards to 32 employees of the company and a plaque commemorating the fact that one million work-hours had been completed at Magadi without an accident involving loss of time. There were receptions at the African, Asian, and European clubs.

HIS EXCELLENCY ATO HADDIS ALEMAYEHU was received in audience by THE QUEEN one morning last week in order that he might present his letters of credence as Ethiopian Ambassador. HER MAJESTY also received ATO BERHANE DENEKE (First Secretary), ATO TSEFAYE MEKASHA (First Secretary), ATO KEBEDE MAKONNEN (Second Secretary), ATO BAHTA MELLES (Third Secretary), and ATO ABERE KEBEDE (Cultural Attaché).

Obituary

Air Vice-Marshal H. E. McNamara, V.C.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL FRANK HUBERT MCNAMARA, V.C., C.B., C.B.E., who had died suddenly at his home in Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, at the age of 67, was Air Officer Commanding British Forces in Aden from 1942 to 1945, and during that period was closely concerned with operations in East Africa and Ethiopia, to which he was a constant visitor from his headquarters.

He was the first member of the Australian Flying Corps to receive the Victoria Cross, which was awarded for conspicuous bravery in March, 1917, while on service in Egypt.

After leaving Melbourne University he was commissioned in the Brighton Rifles (46th Infantry Bn.) in 1913 and called up on the outbreak of war in the next year. He was commissioned in the Australian Flying Corps in 1916, and a year later took part in a bombing attack on an enemy construction train in Egypt.

When one of his friends was forced to land behind the enemy lines, McNamara went down under heavy fire and picked him up. Having been severely wounded in the thigh, he could not control his aircraft properly and it overturned. The two pilots extricated themselves, set fire to the machine, reached the other damaged aircraft, and McNamara, though suffering from serious loss of blood, got it into the air and took it back to his airbase some 70 miles away. After a long period in hospital he was invalided to Australia and soon received a permanent commission in the Royal Australian Air Force.

Having graduated from the Imperial College in 1937, he was until 1941 Australian Air Liaison Officer at the Admiralty and at Australia House, London, a dual appointment which he vacated to take command of the Overseas Headquarters, R.A.A.F., London. Soon afterwards he was sent to the R.A.F. to command British forces in Aden. Towards the end of 1945 he came back to London as R.A.A.F. representative, and in that capacity was in constant contact with the Economic Office and the Ministry of Overseas Development. He was awarded the C.B.E. in 1938 and C.B. seven years later. He left the service, he was until last year, on the London staff of the National Civil Board.

McNamara had married in 1924 Miss Marjorie Blomfield. There are a daughter and a son, now married, of the marriage.

McNamara, who had taken a great liking to East Africa, had retained his keen interest in the affairs of the territories. He was a severe critic of British African policy, particularly during the past two years, being convinced that the policy of multi-racial government, of which he strongly approved in principle, was being wrecked by precipitate haste.

He was a most modest and courtly person, in every sense of the word a gentleman.

MR. ARTHUR DOUGLAS MCKINSTRY, of Limuru, formerly a major in the 9th Rifle Brigade, has died in hospital in Nairobi.

MRS. EDNA GRACE MITCHELL (née Masten), wife of Professor Clyde Mitchell, has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GEORGE BLAKE, who was for many years a director of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., died recently in Scotland, where he had been living in retirement.

MR. H. H. M. PUTTER, who has died at his home in Cheam, Surrey, aged 67, after two years' illness, had been engaged in business with Tanganyika for more than 30 years. A Hollander by birth, he was a great admirer of the way in which Britain had discharged her Imperial mission. His business is said to be wound up by his son.

MR. LEIF ANKER ANDERSEN, one of the best known Danes in Kenya, who has died suddenly at his home in Njoro, had farmed in the Colony for some 30 years. He was for a long period chairman of the Njoro Production Committee and then for three years president of Njoro Country Club. Recently he was elected chairman of the Njoro Settlers' Association.

Sir Roy Welensky's Speech

(Continued from page 235)

steadily towards the fulfilment of the ideal that a man shall have what he can earn and be deprived of nothing because of the accident of colour. To this we have added the opportunity for learning and work which only a thriving economy and stability can provide, and the protection of standards we have inherited from you.

To us it is as indefensible to give a man the vote and leave it at that as it is to give him all the material things of life but no vote.

But while we have set our face against the doctrine of the supremacy of one race over another, we recognize the cry of "one man, one vote" only as an obsession in the minds of some and as a weapon in the hands of others—and meaningless as a guarantee of freedom.

By the Act of Federation in 1953, and by the entrenchment of partnership in the Constitution, we acknowledged that the days of the privilege of a white man were over. Neither in moral nor in practical terms do we believe the old order to be tenable; but we refused to change one form of racialism for another, to lower established standards or to risk the achievements of the years, and we saw only benefit to the African himself in this refusal.

It is not our belief that the politics and the life of Africa must inevitably be interpreted in terms of race; but we were asking a great deal of people who had inherited some privileges of race to make changes in a few short years which have taken decades to make about, even in America, where they are still in process. As we have said, we are discovering the hardest prejudices of men eradicate are those of race.

Therefore, we knew that time would be needed to achieve our aims if serious social disruption was to be avoided. Yet with care, and as we have judged the time to be right, the inhibitions of the past have been removed; and this process goes on more rapidly than many thought possible.

There are some who challenge our good faith and say that the Federation was imposed against the wishes of the Africans. This is a hypocritical device for the entrenchment of white privilege. It offends against democracy and denies human dignity, that we are going so slowly; that our standards are too high; or that the requirements of the franchise are too

Told Economic Arguments are Eyewash

We are told that the economic arguments are eyewash and the benefits are illusory. There are those who believe that there is in any case no defence against African nationalism so great is its force.

We have never sought to hide the facts. On the contrary, we believe that we have much to show that can help to bring about a true understanding of the problems of Africa and of their solution in good time. And we are making great efforts to put the truth about to the people of Britain. But I ask you to let me answer briefly these allegations, because so much of the propaganda of our opponents is based on these charges.

As to the charge that Federation was imposed upon a mass of unwilling African subjects, you know that in the conferences that preceded Federation sincere efforts were made to devise a system of closer political association which took full account of what were then authoritatively stated to be the fears of the African. He feared that his land rights would be taken away, that the Protectorate status of the northern territories would be tampered with; and that his political advancement would be retarded.

But not one single action taken since the Federation has justified those fears. I repeat, not one. On the contrary, the record of the past eight years shows that African land in all three territories has been added to, not reduced, and that the Protectorate status of both northern territories remains exactly as it was.

As to political advancement, I refer you to the Federal Parliament itself, to the Nyasaland Constitution, and to the changes which were made in Northern Rhodesia in 1958 and are now being carried forward. In Southern Rhodesia I ask you to have in mind the most remarkable step forward on the road to African advancement which was embodied in the referendum and is this month before the Commons for the endorsement of the British Parliament.

To those who say we sought to entrench white privilege I would point out that African representation in the Federal Assembly has been doubled since 1953. There is an African Minister in my Government, there are African Ministers in the northern territories, and they are virtually in control of the Executive Council of Nyasaland. If there is any truth whatever in the assertion that the purpose of Federation was white domination, we have made a very bad job of it indeed.

To those who say we are going too slowly, my reply is that we have stretched our resources, and will continue to do so, to advance our people; that the standards of their

social and economic life are rising steadily; and that their political progress is more than keeping pace, for they are coming on to the voters' roll, and into Parliament in ever-increasing numbers. But if we are to go still faster, then I must warn that the pace of change in Africa cannot without disaster be hurried beyond what is consistent with human as well as political progress. Therefore a prerequisite of greater advancement will be more schools, more training colleges, and more jobs for the people; and for these we will need more help.

What offence is it against democracy, and what denial of human dignity, that a man should be required to subscribe to the principles which you follow here in Britain, and to maintain your level of integrity and probity in his way of life?

Finally, to those who say that there is no defence against African nationalism, that it is irresistible, I say only that the progress we have made has been despite all that the nationalists have been able to do in their repeated attempts to break the country, and in their incitement of their followers to defy the laws, flout the rules of good husbandry, and disrupt industry.

In a country such as mine leadership is a heavy responsibility. It must be in advance of public opinion, but not too far ahead. It must restrain as well as urge, and were it at this vital time in the life of the Federation to fail to reconcile the demands of races still at widely differing stages of civilization, it could make a peaceful transition to true partnership impossible for all time.

It is for this reason above all that I, as elected leader in the Federal field, see wisdom in our caution, though I know our progress in politics has been slower than some may wish.

Nevertheless, I see that a far greater progress is being made on the march to freedom in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland than anywhere else in Africa.

The freedom which is our goal is far more than the freedom of political independence, and far more than the freedom which the doctrine of "one man, one vote" would confer. It is freedom from want; freedom from ignorance; freedom from the brutal savagery of tribalism; freedom from superstition and witchcraft; freedom from intimidation; and the freedom of equality before the law.

Few Slender Threads Bind Commonwealth

These are the rights of man, as such, and not as subjects. This is our inheritance from Britain and her Imperial dominions. It is in your own interests, and in the interests of the Commonwealth, these purposes for which Britain stood for so long and to the benefit of so many, must be reaffirmed, together with the ideals which are the strength of the Commonwealth.

Today the Commonwealth more than other nations faces the problems of colour and the dangers of the disruptive forces of nationalism; but the ties of Commonwealth have been allowed to dwindle to a few slender threads, and I believe that it could not survive with lesser bonds, that it will go for ever if a common allegiance to the ideals of the West is not soon demanded.

I hold no brief for the policy followed by the Republic of South Africa; but there is not one Commonwealth country which is without its serious shortcomings and cannot be condemned for these, as much as was South Africa for hers. The issue was one of human rights, yet what of human rights in Ghana, where democracy goes no further than the poll? Or in those countries where caste imposes itself upon caste?

The solution does not lie in driving the offender beyond the pale, and it was a great strength in the Commonwealth in the past that each member could meet in council with the others, inviolate from interference in its own affairs, but ready to discuss these and to take advice.

Today a majority voice within the conference of the Commonwealth leaders has prevailed and a new body has been created in which there is an equal say for each member, however large and powerful, or however small and ill-equipped, and an absence of any veto or restraining device. With the faults and shortcomings of every member of the Commonwealth in mind, I believe that this bodies ill for the future of some.

The truth is, of course, that among these new countries, rushed to independence before their people have come near to embracing the standards of Britain, there are some which are now virtually foreign States—Commonwealth in name but alien to the Commonwealth ideal—and inadequate in experience of administration as they are unused to the responsibilities of international affairs.

But today in the councils of the Commonwealth, as in the United Nations Organization itself, they have equality and a full vote, and so control is steadily passing into the hands of those who have neither the power to exercise it nor the responsibility for the outcome of what is done.

That by one country are joining the Afro-Asian bloc, and as a third force in a world where safety and survival have hung for long in a balance precariously maintained between

the major Powers of the West and East, such a neutral force could have great strength, and a great influence for good; but unhappily certain members of that bloc pay no more than lip-service to neutrality for political neutralism; and even if it were possible today, which I doubt, to be neutral in the world's struggle, this new force has already been undermined and its purposes perverted.

Moreover, just as the forces of African nationalism seized hold of the thinking of the West in the post-war period and turned with emphasis from poverty to colour, so have they grasped this gift of a powerful and widespread means to further their cause.

Today there are members of the bloc, and of the wider organization which meets in Manhattan, who jump like puppets at their every command; and the red carpet is rolled out for every dubious demagogue in every capital he may visit.

I say that those of the Afro-Asian bloc who so noisily defend the cause of human rights and the love of liberty at every international gathering and on every possible occasion, should now be challenged to prove their good faith and to show, by the treatment they accord their own people, that they have the right to speak as they do.

They should be challenged to face the threat which hangs as much over them as it does over America, Britain, or Russia—for how neutral can you be when one country, Russia, is putting the lives of millions in jeopardy, or how can you reconcile your belief in peaceful co-existence when you know that there may be no survivor of a nuclear war?

This is especially so of those Commonwealth countries of the Afro-Asian bloc which are trying to have it both ways; the two become for them to name their friends and to be their own allies.

It would be naive to suggest that there is any easy way in which the Commonwealth could be brought together again in its old form. I believe that an even greater unity and strength can be created, but only if the weakness which has crept into the Commonwealth is recognized for what it is, and the cause of it. In this society of nations with the true coin of conduct being displaced by the inflation of power.

It is not too late, and there are countries in the new Commonwealth, and millions of men and women, who would gratefully receive a sign that Britain will take the lead.

This is no matter of sentiment. It has a direct and practical bearing on your future here in Britain as well as elsewhere. The Commonwealth countries will have to face, if it is possible to tolerate the double standard of conduct, one for the old countries and one for the new, in the realms of politics and international affairs, though this must bring humiliation; but it is intolerable to compare it to those limits, and already the cost of your business in some young countries has gone up, and the price of corruption and inefficiency is being paid.

It is the added cost of nationalism to you; but to the consumer too, who thus pays for the ambitions of his leaders and for the loss of British tutelage.

Yet how much greater is the price you pay when allegiance, for then markets themselves are jeopardized; and it would be foolish to believe that every Soviet grant or loan has not presaged some further cost in trade.

What Does Commonwealth Count Today?

For this country as a whole the identity of the purposes of the Commonwealth has meant strength in the councils of the nations. How much today does the Commonwealth count in the United Nations, when set against the Afro-Asian bloc, in which, I would remind you, certain countries of the Commonwealth are numbered? Yet that bloc is not at one with Britain or with the Commonwealth in so many matters on which they speak.

What of Britain's bases? After the independence of India, Cyprus and Egypt became vital to her strategy; plans and millions were spent upon essential installations. But the one has gone and the other is of limited use. And Singapore and Transvaal are hardly more than ports of call.

Today Kenya is being developed as a base; but how long do you believe that will be secure, once government is in nationalist hands?

Almost the Federation alone offers Britain a British base, without some treaty or consideration, and with support and unqualified security of tenure.

For these and other reasons I believe that it is a practical matter that common cause between the countries of the Commonwealth, be strengthened, that the old standards be set again, and that, above all, there be loyalty and allegiance to the Commonwealth itself. All this could not come at once, but much could if it were resolutely required with Britain in the lead.

But every tenet of British justice, every regulation of an incorruptible civil service, and every tradition of a democratic Government is today more essential than ever it was before, and remains the greatest gift Britain can hand to the emergent Colonial peoples.

I know that Britain has problems enough, and that for good reasons she must turn her eyes inwards towards Europe, and lead her weight to a great area of stability which can only be of value to the cause of peace. Indeed, we in the Federation know that it is vital for our future and for the future of most Commonwealth countries that Britain should secure her own position and provide Europe with a powerful partner and ally, if not a leader; for our cause can best be served by a prosperous and powerful Britain.

And all responsible leaders of the Commonwealth accept Britain's good faith in her declared intention to secure full and adequate safeguards for the interests of the Commonwealth in her negotiations on the Common Market.

Leadership of the Commonwealth has brought heavy obligations to Britain, and I know that to ask, as I do, that there should be a redefinition throughout the new Commonwealth to the standards and the principles of the old could only add to the leader's burden; but the dividends would be great.

The very survival of the Commonwealth depends upon a new awareness of the grave error of the past ten years and of the disaster which now threatens. I am asking for a change of policy, a redefinition to the proven ideals of the past, and for a decision that each issue shall henceforth be judged in terms of reality and truth.

If the truth of what I have said is still in doubt, then I ask you to remember that were all the problems of race and colour and the prejudices which bedevil the African scene to be whisked away tomorrow by some act of magic, the problems of development and of the advancement of backward people would remain as vast as ever; the danger of doing nothing would be as great and the solution of the problems would depend, as it does now, on applications of money and skill and great effort over time. And I know of no short way up the road of development and progress.

This is the heart of the problem. This is the tragedy of Africa. It is the tragedy of Africa that independence in the name of freedom and democracy has been granted to the common man, and that the ideal of "one man one vote" the prized achievement of centuries in Britain, has done no more than to bring the clock back to the beginning.

If there is to be a change and a return to realism, then you as the industrialists and the businessmen of Britain have a part to play; for there must be a pattern of Commonwealth development which will reflect the renewed vigour of the British economy which you foresee in the coming years.

British industry must go more and more to the young countries of the Commonwealth to give opportunity to the men and women of those lands as they come forward on the road of advancement, but also to share in full measure in the aspirations and the destiny of those people. This will give a new meaning to identity of interest.

You will benefit—in terms of good will, of markets, and through the advantages of tariffs and of steady supply. The young countries will benefit in the growth of their economies and in the greater opportunity. Both will benefit from the common cause that will be established in this most practical of ways.

There may be members of the present Commonwealth who would never accept the standards I propose. I find it hard to think that most would, to their lasting benefit and to the creation of a greater association of nations than ever it was before.

But were the worst to happen and the Commonwealth to break, the inheritance of Britain is enriched in many lands, and thrives. In the Federation being British is our pride. We know no other way of life and we want no other.

We do not see ourselves as a nation of pariahs; we are ordinary men and women, but we are British, and whatever may happen we shall act with the determination and the purpose which have made the British nation great, in order to preserve our country and our British way of life.

As a country we ask no favours, we offer no easy promises nor apology. We believe that what we are doing is based on knowledge and experience, but not on expedience.

If in the course of time it can be said of me and of my administration that we succeeded in building a nation in Central Africa, I shall be content. For that is our purpose; but let no-one who is remote from Africa under-estimate the difficulty of the task or the strength of those who do not wish to see it accomplished.

We are confident that we shall win through. Should we fail, I believe that it will not be for lack of courage or determination.

Document Disclaimed

Sir Roy Welensky issued the following statement on Monday:

"On Sunday a newspaper published a report giving details of a suggested plan alleged to have been prepared for submission to the private conference of the Northern Rhodesian division of the United Federal Party held on September 20."

(Concluded at foot of next page)

Sir Roy Welensky's Engagements

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in London on Saturday for a 12-day visit. He had audience of the Queen on Monday evening.

He spent Sunday privately in the country, and on Monday called on the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Reginald Maudling, and attended a luncheon party given by Mr. K. C. Acutt, deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation. He was to have seen Mr. Sandys, who had flown to Ghana at short notice.

Next day he called on the Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan. Yesterday he addressed the annual conference of the Institute of Directors at a great meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, lunched with the chairman and director-general of the Institute, and dined with the High Commissioner and Mrs. Robinson. This afternoon he is to address the Commonwealth Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, and this evening Mr. Macmillan is giving a dinner at Admiralty House in his honour.

Tomorrow Sir Roy will visit Birmingham at the invitation of the Chancellor of the University, which is sponsoring the Federation's new multi-racial tertiary and hospital situated at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury in the evening he will attend a performance of "As You Like It" at Stratford-upon-Avon. He will motor back to London on Saturday morning before spending the week-end privately in the country.

On Monday the Prime Minister will address the Conservative Commonwealth Council in the Grand Connaught Room of Westminster Hall, and on Tuesday evening he is to give a dinner at dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

Mr. Macmillan will leave London Airport for Salisbury on November 14.

During official calls he will be accompanied by the Federal High Commissioner in London.

On his arrival at London Airport on Saturday, a few minutes after the Indian Prime Minister had departed for New York, Sir Roy was told that Mr. Nehru had said with reference to civil aircraft being used as bombers by Katanga that "they must come from somewhere. I asked if he thought they came from Rhodesia, adding that it was clear from Sir Roy's speeches where his sympathies lay and that the attitude of the Rhodesian authorities seemed to be in favour of President Tshombe.

Sir Roy commented: "I am sick and tired of denying this. We have sent food and medical supplies. I flatly deny that we have sent planes. I know how many planes we have in the Federation and what their movements are. There is not a word of truth in this. As to arms entering Katanga from Rhodesia, we have a good working arrangement with the Congo, and it is not possible to say definitely that no one has smuggled arms over. But everything possible is being done to prevent it."

There were possibly four white mercenaries from Rhodesia in the Congo. But I will not believe that Mr. Tshombe would let a handful of white mercenaries dictate what his policies should be. If you believe they are the cause of the Congo crisis you would believe anything."

Sir Roy said he had been accused of becoming involved too much in foreign affairs. The truth was that the Congo crisis was on his doorstep. Tribes in Rhodesia did not recognize any border separating them from the Congo because their people were in both territories. Who would expect a tribesman in Rhodesia not to cross the border to pay tribute to his paramount chief?

(Concluded from previous page)

On being told about this before publication I said that I knew nothing about the document. I have since caused inquiries to be made in the Federation and have now received by cable the following information:

The statement, which I am advised was prepared by one individual, was not circulated to party leaders or to the standing committee prior to the opening of the congress. It was rejected out of hand by the territorial leader, the deputy leader, and the chairman of the congress. It was not circulated to delegates, nor was it debated or even considered.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council the United Federal Party territorial leader, Mr. John Roberts, will disclaim any responsibility, and will state that the document does not emanate from official party sources.

America's Blunders in Africa

Loose Use of "Colonialism" and "Independence"

MR. L. M. N. HODSON, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"It is with full appreciation of the great prestige of President Kennedy and Mr. Mennen Williams that I write to point out what confusion is being introduced among the indigenous peoples of the rapidly developing Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by loose employment of the terms 'colonialism' and 'independence'.

"Over and over again one finds American leaders apparently joining forces with the Iron Curtain countries in sweeping condemnations of the one and glorifications of the other, without any explanation which might assist newcomers to Western ways to understand exactly what is meant.

"There is nothing to indicate, for instance, that the advice intended is that we should speed up present policies, evolved in part at least by local settlers, of fostering greater and greater inter-racial co-operation in the political sphere just as fast as rapid education of the more backward makes this possible.

"When one considers the treatment in the United States of the Red Indians up to 1933, one is entitled to ask whether that was an example of the practice of 'colonialism'. If so, the story of how the United States soul came to be saved would surely be more appropriate and helpful.

"If independence can be imposed only by those who first came to a country, and if the nations of later arrivals, then clearly the United States is not yet independent and can be independent only when the Redskins take over.

"This is no attempt to be clever. The questions are deadly serious, and must be faced if the United States does not want to encourage African countries to fall into the lap of Russia."

Northern Rhodesian Liberal Party

Mr. Gerald Percy's Appointment

MR. GERALD PERCY, a son of Colonel Lord William Percy, has resigned from the British South Africa Company's staff in Lusaka in order to take up duty as organizing secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Liberal Party.

Born in Great Britain in 1928, he was educated at Eton and Oxford University, where he obtained an M.A. in politics, philosophy and economics. He took a prominent part in the University Conservative Association.

He left England in 1957 for South Africa, where he married the daughter of a Johannesburg industrialist. Later Mr. Percy worked in Southern Rhodesia before going to Northern Rhodesia.

Sir John Moffat, president of the Liberal Party, has said that Mr. Percy's drive and initiative will greatly strengthen the organization, and that his action should encourage liberals of all races to unite for the purpose of "providing the leadership so desperately required by the country."

Education for Partnership

UNLESS THE AFRICAN is trained for leadership, with higher education quickly expanded, there is little hope of real partnership in the Federation, Dr. Ruth Sloan said during a recent visit to Rhodesia. "White leaders must awaken to the fact that Africans must be given the training for partnership, or it will not succeed," she said. The Southern Rhodesian referendum had indicated that there was good potential for success in implementing partnership and solving some of the great problems of black and white relationships. The greatest hope for success lay at present in countries like Tanganyika and Nigeria.

"When business was suspended I had got as far as Henry VII."—Dr. J. D. Burrows, addressing the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

"On the quality of African leadership our future will ultimately depend"—Sir John Moffat, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

N. Rhodesia: Law and Order Restored Governor Invites Constitutional Representations

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA issued the following statement on Wednesday of last week: —

"It was announced from Government House this morning that the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, was now satisfied that the outbreak of violence and disorders which reached its height in August was at an end and that law and order had been restored.

"This opens the way for consideration to be given to representations on those aspects of the proposed Constitution for the territory which attracted criticism after the announcement of June 26 and which may now be the subject of representations to H.M. Government.

"The opportunity now offered to the parties to the Constitutional Conference and discussions which preceded the June announcement to represent their views does not mean a further general review of the proposed Constitution.

"On September 14 H.M. Government announced that the disorders carried the risk of serious delay in the Constitutional advancement of the territory, since it was not possible in such circumstances for any Government to give consideration to constitutional issues and their first task must be to ensure that law and order were maintained.

"The statement added, however, that when, in the Government's judgement, violence and disorders had ceased, H.M. Government would be ready to consider, on the basis of the Constitutional White Paper and the Secretary of State's statement in the House of Commons on June 26, any representations within the area where divergence of view persisted.

"The statement had said that public opinion in the territory appeared to be divided on the main features of the proposals, including the substantial increase in the number of Africans in the Legislature; the general size of the Legislature and its composition on the basis of an equal number of upper and lower roll constituencies and a similar number of national constituencies, in which there should be an appeal to both races, together with a degree of racial reservation within these seats; the establishment of a House of Chiefs; and general qualifications for the Franchise.

Approach to Political Groups

"The Governor is communicating with the leaders of political groups represented at the earlier constitutional conferences and discussions. He endorses the hope expressed by H.M. Government in reference to the further consideration of the Constitution that the representations that might come forward would disclose a prospect of general agreement; and is hopeful that any changes that H.M. Government are asked to consider can follow some generally accepted basis.

"Since the height of the disturbances in August, when violence was widespread in the Northern and Luapula Provinces, disorders have been steadily brought under control, and the situation in these provinces and in the Western Province has now returned to normal.

"His Excellency has decided that the time is opportune to repeal Stage 2 of the Security Regulations made under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, and notices to this effect will appear in the special issue of the *Government Gazette* to be published to-day. These regulations relate to the detention of persons and to the direction of labour and services. In the event, no detention orders were made under the regulations; nor did the need arise to invoke the powers relating to direction of labour and supplies.

"Now that the situation has returned to normal throughout the territory, the Government has also decided that orders made under the Societies' Ordinance declaring the branches of the United National Independence Party in the Northern and Luapula Provinces and the Youth Branches of the United National Independence Party in the Western Province to be unlawful should be revoked.

"The effect of this action is that all the branches of the U.N.I.P. whose registration was cancelled are now eligible to re-apply to the Registrar of Societies for registration under the ordinance. Each application will be considered by the registrar on its merits, in accordance with the provisions of the Societies' Ordinance."

"There is no finer type of African than the old soldier who puts on his medals and remembers his loyalty to the Crown". — Mr. J. H. Gaunt, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

The Kenyatta Election

Kenya 1960-61

GEORGE BENNETT and CARL G. ROSBERG

This is the story of Kenya from the Lancaster House Conference of early 1960 to the formation of the new Government in April 1961. The Conference opened the way to an African state in Kenya and was regarded by the European settlers there as a final betrayal of all their hopes. The election thus became a testing of whether the minority communities of Kenya could come to terms with African nationalism. *Illustrated 30s net Paper covers 16s net*

Belgian Administration in the Congo

GEORGES BRAUSCH

This book, by a former Belgian civil servant with long experience in the Congo administration, gives a considered account of the working and direction of the administrative machine which came so dramatically to a standstill in the summer of 1960. *INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS Paper covers 7s 6d net*

The Economy of British Central Africa

A Case Study of Economic Development in a Dualistic Society

WILLIAM I. BARBER

Deals with the economic system which has emerged in Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Basutoland. There are two forms of economic activity—the conventional Westernised mining economy, and the quite different type of peasant organisation based on agriculture with the family as the unit of production. *35s net*

Development from Below

Local Government and Finance in Developing Countries of the Commonwealth

URSULA K. HICKS

"... a stimulating study of local government in British, and formerly British, territories; India and Ceylon, the West Indies and West and East Africa. . . will be of great interest and practical use to administrators and others working in this field." *Economist 35s net*

Divinity and Experience

The Religion of the Dinka

GODFREY LIENHARDT

The various divinities of the Dinka of the Southern Sudan are here described with their complex ranges of meaning and imagery, and are related to the Dinka's own experience of the conditions of life and death. The role of the priests, sacrifices, and rites at the death of priests are examined. Translations of hymns, prayers, and myths are given. *Illustrated 42s net*

U.N. Action in Congo Denounced

Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P., on "Flagrant Abuses"

FLAGRANT ABUSES in the Congo of the United Nations Organization were denounced in the House of Commons last week by MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, Conservative Member for Chigwell.

There was, he suggested, deep and widespread resentment in Britain at the expenditure of the taxpayers' money on such activities as the recent tragic affair in Katanga, where British subjects had been insulted, arrested, and imprisoned without any redress having been obtained by H.M. Government.

"Once again the forces of the Leopoldville Government have been set in motion against the State of Katanga, and there seems to be no United Nations effort to stop this fresh outbreak of bloodshed.

"British interests—and there are great British interests at stake—have been entrusted to the U.N. and the result has been to undermine those interests. The agents of U.N.O. appear to be taxed by no-one and to be accountable to no-one. We have been encompassing with our own taxpayers' money our own destruction. Some of the very forces which took part in the bloody business in Elisabethville had been ferried to Kenya by Royal Air Force Transport Command.

Harsh and Financially Bankrupt

"Although U.N.O. appears to be morally and financially bankrupt, the attitude of H.M. Government seems to be 'My United Nations right or wrong'. There is always an outcry when there are allegations of excessive military or police action if it happens in South Africa or Angola, but hardly any voice was raised in protest, and certainly not from the Treasury Bench, against what happened in Elisabethville which a peaceful and prosperous city was turned by U.N. aggression into a blood-bath.

"On the 23 the Lord Privy Seal in answer to a question from me, said that the Government did not intend to ask for an independent inquiry into the allegations against either side. I find that profoundly disappointing. I was very glad to note that one of the leading branches of the United Nations Association in my constituency pressed for such an inquiry.

"Mr. Harold Soref also wrote to *The Times* a letter which appeared on a rather inconspicuous page and which contained some shocking allegations which, so far as I know, have not been denied. Mr. Soref was an involuntary observer of events in Elisabethville from the first burst of gunfire to the end of the blood-bath. He found himself in a position opposite the post office which the U.N. forces, as he says, had wrecked. He writes:

"I witnessed two passing jeeps attacked by U.N. machine-guns. The Katangese occupants did not find a shelter. They were slaughtered without warning. Shortly afterwards an unarmed police jeep was machine-gunned from the almost adjacent U.N. Red Cross Hospital. The wounded Katangese were left to die. When a Red Cross Katangese ambulance arrived it was attacked by a U.N. armoured car. . . . On the following morning I witnessed another unarmed Katangese ambulance carrying an enormous Red Cross flag, attacked and the driver seriously wounded.

U.N. Troops Denounce Outrages

"Individual Swedes, Irish and Canadians serving with the U.N. are known to have protested against the outrages committed in the name of the allegedly high moral principles of U.N. Elisabethville itself developed into a city of terror and hate—hate by the entire population, black and white, resident and visitors, for the U.N. troops."

"A curious attitude seems to have grown up that it is quite improper to make allegations against U.N.O. or against deeds committed in its name. I should have thought that these hon. Members who were most concerned for the future of this organization would also be the most concerned for its reputation.

"I should like to mention another activity of the United Nations which is based on a report in the *Wall Street Journal* of allegations which relate not to Elisabethville but to Leopoldville. I do not know how correct is this report but it includes a quoted statement of an official of the United Nations:

"The Congo and the United Nations launched a 12.9m. dollar American-financed import program that U.S. officials hope will break a long-standing Belgian stranglehold on the supplying of its former colony. U.S. suppliers of mining needs, plantation equipment, pharmaceuticals and some clothing are among those in line to profit. Of course, the import program

almost certainly will produce complaints from Belgian and other European suppliers.

"Now comes the quotation from Mr. G. Mancini, an Italian expert provided by the United Nations to handle import licensing: 'I am quite sure that we will get a big row.'"

"This is a curious United Nations activity and a curious use of United Nations machinery. It is true that aid to the Congo was to be channelled through the United Nations, but in this case, as the *Wall Street Journal* says: 'Unlike other aid, the cash has certain strings attached. The State Department insisted it all be spent in America. The idea: stimulate U.S. exports, channel some of the Congo aid funds which come mainly from the U.S. back to America instead of into the hands of Belgian and European businessmen, and stimulate other countries to do the same to jack up economic aid for the Congo.'

"If that is the sort of fiddle that goes on in Leopoldville under the auspices of the United Nations, I should have thought that Ministers should be inquiring into it, and I hope that the Foreign Office will have a report on the matter from H.M. Embassy in Leopoldville."

Angola Attackers Trained in Congo

The speaker, who visited Angola during the recess, then spoke of affairs in that Portuguese territory, saying *inter alia*:

"It is said that terrorist groups for action in Angola are being trained not very far from Leopoldville, where the United Nations writ is supposed to run. When I was in Angola there was considerable indignation because Holden Roberto, the leader of U.P.A., the Union of the Population of Angola, went to the Belgrade Conference and brought back to Leopoldville in a U.N. aircraft.

"On that horrible night of March 15 the Portuguese were taken completely by surprise. The British Intelligence Institute, I think, rather recalls the failure of British intelligence in Kenya before Mau Mau.

"From the photographs I saw and the evidence I was given I would say that the atrocities committed on March 15 were worse than any committed in Kenya by Mau Mau. The initial atrocities were absolutely horrible. Men and women were butchered; children were mangled; the wives of settlers were taken to death, and unspeakably cruel tortures were inflicted.

"The Portuguese were insistent that I must not think that those were the sort of deeds of which Negro people were normally capable. They insisted that the persons who committed these deeds were acting under the influence of hashish and witchcraft. One incident, reported by more than one person, was of a settler put to death by being led to a circular saw.

"Horribly though the Portuguese people suffered, it is nothing to the way in which law-abiding black Africans people have suffered at the hands of the terrorists. The same was true in Kenya.

"What happened on March 15 was the biggest massacre of whites that has ever occurred in Africa. Yet that has largely passed unnoticed in this House and in the Press of this country. Again I say that it was black African people who suffered much more grievously because they did not choose to join U.P.A. or obey its orders swiftly enough.

"I have never been in any African territory as squalid and as Angola. I saw children of all colours together in school, and bathing together in the swimming pools; I saw private soldiers of all colours in the ranks of the same platoons.

"I met many Portuguese who said: 'Perhaps we die and perhaps our wives and children die, but we stay here.' The Portuguese were in India before us and are still there. There will be no sell-out or scuttling of the settlers."

Radio Attacks on Africa

COMMUNIST CHINA is now broadcasting to Africa for an average of 10 hours a day in English, French, Portuguese, and at least one West African language, the increase in time since the beginning of this year being already 40%. Radio Moscow is beamed to Africa for six hours daily, Swahili, and Somali being among the languages used. The Voice of America, which now gives seven hours weekly to special broadcasts to Africa, is building a large relay base in Liberia with the intention of greatly developing African coverage.

If current rumour is correct, President Tshombe was ransomed from Stanleyville for between £24m. and £3m. — Mr. J. H. Gaunt, Federal M.P.

Tanganyika's National Trust Fund To Succeed Canon Broomfield

Plans for an Agricultural Revolution

TANGANYIKA'S NATIONAL TRUST APPEAL FUND aims at effecting an agricultural revolution by laying a foundation through low-interest loans on which to develop the farming and fishing industries, the Minister of Legal Affairs, Chief Fundikira, told a meeting in Mwanza.

It was improper, he said, for the people of the country to sit down and expect Britain and the U.S.A. to solve their difficulties. Tanganyika must shoulder its own responsibilities. But the people, of whom the majority lived on a subsistence economy, could not work harder without implements and knowledge. The fund would provide loans for those who might not otherwise get them.

There was such a gap between the minority group of a few thousand businessmen and civil servants and the majority of peasant agriculturists that it was difficult to build a nation out of them. Development and independence could not be effected by the poor, or helped by the rich majority alone.

"There are about 120,000 people in Gogoland who live on free food—maize and dried milk from the U.S.A. A free man puts himself to shame only when he allows himself to live on charity. With a subsistence economy we cannot get away from it."

Communist Eyes on Somalia

MR. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM EGAL, Prime Minister of British Somaliland when that territory joined with the neighbouring ex-Italian colony to form the Somali Republic, has told the Home correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph*:

"Hundreds of our young and more intelligent Somalis are in Moscow. Over 300 have already left this year on scholarships offered through the Soviet Embassy in Mogadishu. Nothing like enough passages are available for Somalis in Western schools and universities. The students don't particularly want to go to Russia, but they want higher education at all costs."

Mr. Egal, who is Minister of Education in the present Somali Government, also said: "There is no doubt that in a short time a militant Moscow-trained Communist party will go into action in Somalia."

Soviet agents are known to be in close touch with the Greater Somali League.

Committee of African Organizations

Mr. B. C. MACHU, from Uganda, has been elected chairman of the Committee of African Organizations in London, of which Mr. S. S. THOMBEAH (Tanganyika), is secretary-general. The financial secretary, Mr. C. KAMALONDO, hails from Northern Rhodesia, and there is a cultural secretary from Tanganyika, Mr. QTINI KAMBONA. Of the seven other officers three are from Nigeria and two from Ghana. Mr. Kwesi Armah, who has recently become High Commissioner for Ghana in London, resigned the chairmanship when promoted to that appointment. He is now patron. The committee describes itself as "representing 39 African political parties and student organizations".

Television for Education

SCHOOLS BROADCASTS in Tanganyika, where communications are poor, schools isolated, books scarce, and newspapers often weeks' late, have proved an unqualified success, the Minister of Education, Mr. Oscar Kambona, told delegates from 30 countries when he opened a UNESCO conference in Moshi on educational broadcasting in Tropical Africa. He said the country looked forward to using the even more powerful medium of television. The Government planned to enlist the aid of Kivukoni College and the University College of Tanganyika in increasing the amount of educational material for school children, adult education, and teachers in the general radio programmes.

U.M.C.A.'s. New General Secretary

THE VEN. JOHN SYDNEY KINGSNORTH is to become general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa early next year when Dr. G. W. Broomfield retires. Archdeacon Kingsnorth, who joined the staff of the mission in Northern Rhodesia 16 years ago, has since been stationed at the Fiwila and Chipili missions.

Born in 1915, he graduated at Keble, was trained for the ministry at Cuddesdon, and was then an assistant curate at All Souls, Leeds, for five years. Latterly he has had charge of 37 churches in an area of some 3,000 square miles.

Before taking over his new duties he will visit the other dioceses of the U.M.C.A., in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Pakistan Commissioner in East Africa

MR. ABDUL GHAYUR has been appointed Pakistan Commissioner in East Africa.

Born in Peshawar in 1918, he studied at the Ismailia College and Edwards College in that town and then at the Punjab University.

During the last war he was commissioned in the Royal Air Force, and on demobilisation he became an Under Secretary in the Ministry of Defence in Pakistan. Later he was transferred to the Political Department, and served as assistant political agent in Ferozpur, Multan and political agent in Kurram Agency.

He joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1951, and represented his country on the United Nations Commission for the re-unification and re-habilitation of Korea until July, 1953. During the next six years he served in the embassies in Japan, Burma, and Afghanistan, and for the past two years has been Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.



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East African Railways and Harbours

Mr. G. P. G. Mackay's Budget Speech

MR. G. P. G. MACKAY, Acting Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, and general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, told the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly in Nairobi yesterday that the growth in traffic over the railways of a cumulative 6% per annum, the rate averaged over the last three decades, had dropped to 2% in 1960, and that there was no indication that 1962 would show better results.

For 1961 there might be a railway revenue of just under £20m. and a harbour revenue of £5m. Despite drought and poor crop conditions in Kenya and Tanganyika, there had been a modest growth in exports, a sustained level of imports, and increasing internal traffic movements. For the first time for years some decline in harbour revenue was being experienced; the shortfall, though not serious, indicated, as did the experience of the railways, a lingering in the hitherto accustomed rate of advance.

Interest charges on railway and harbour loans had amounted to £2,779,909 in 1960, would be £3,148,000 this year, and were estimated at £3,266,000 for 1962. In the next 10 years loans totalling £284m. would mature.

African trade unions in all three territories were claiming substantial increases in the minimum wages, the unions in Kenya and Uganda asking for 25% a month, or more than double the present minimum.

Mr. Mackay told that it was important to consider such factors in the present re-organisation of E.A.R. & H. and the territories which it served. However, as the net revenue position improved through higher earnings or lower expenditure, the management intended, after taking steps to maintain the long-term financial health of the undertaking, to give precedence to increased minimum wages over all other considerations.

Thirty thousand tins of boot polish have been exported to the United States War Works, Ltd.

A fresh consignment of 4,400 cases of Kenya corned beef is to be sent to West German buyers.

European education tax will not have to be paid in Tanganyika after January 1 next.

News Items in Brief

The top prize in the Ndola Lottery, Northern Rhodesia, is to be increased to £40,000 for a 5s. ticket.

Extensions to the terminal building of Dar es Salaam's airport are planned at a cost of about £110,000.

Southern Rhodesia's liquor laws are to be amended this month "to enable all races to enjoy equal rights".

A leprosanarium costing £170,000 is to be built at Bukoba, Tanganyika, by the Swedish Save the Children group.

Fourteen students, including one woman, have begun studies at the Faculty of Law of the University College of Tanganyika.

Nairobi's United Kenya Club is being extended to provide a home-from-home for 40 members of the Legislative Council.

A young Nyasaland African is now in Addis Ababa on a four-year scholarship awarded by the Ethiopian Government.

Kenya's first eight African policewomen are now on duty in the Rift Valley Province at the same stations as their husbands.

Nyasaland's election bill of £18,000 is £6,000 under the estimates, and thought to be the lowest for any general election in Africa.

At the annual East African Luncheon in Bournemouth there was an attendance of 147, almost double that at the first such function five years ago.

Kenya's national debt is now nearly £63m. The cost of servicing it in 1961-62 will be £44m., or about 13% of the Government's estimated revenue.

Burundi's Rukwanga has passed a resolution stating that the "lost countries" have a right to be recognised "in accordance with the Foreign Office declaration of 1894".

One African co-operative society member in Southern Rhodesia applied to his committee for a grant of £100 to buy a bicycle, a wireless set—and a wife.

So many applications have been received for residential plots in Lake Kariba's buffer zone at Bityonga that the first phase of development has had to be extended.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, Tanganyika, offers rewards of £50 for information leading to the conviction of persons killing rhino or dealing illegally in rhino horn.

Nairobi Airport's runway is to be extended by 1,000 yards to a length of more than two miles, and widened to enable such aircraft as the Boeing 407 to use it with a full payload.

An Esperanto conference held in Bratislava has decided that Mr. Tibor Sekelj, a Yugoslav geographer, should visit some 20 African States to test the possibility of spreading Esperanto to the continent.

Miss Dinmah Cherotich, aged 19, is the first Tugen girl to complete medical training of any kind in Kenya. She has passed out from Nyanza General Hospital in Kisumu as an assistant health visitor.

"To prevent the crippled children of today from becoming the beggars of tomorrow", the Salvation Army will build at Thika, Kenya, a hostel in which handicapped African children will be trained to earn their own living.

There have been 1,005 cases of smallpox in Nyasaland this year, 103 of them fatal, against 795 cases and 64 deaths last year. Politically-inspired opposition to vaccination has disappeared, but many Africans hide from the health teams.

Land reforms, more decentralisation, and increased provincial administrative autonomy were announced last week to the Ethiopian Parliament by Emperor Haile Selassie on the 31st anniversary of his coronation. Some royal lands in the Arussi Province would, he said, be distributed to the tenants.

Seychelles Legislative Council has rejected a motion proposing union with Britain with status for the islands similar to that of an English county council. "What affinity have we with Tanganyika or Zanzibar? Who wants to have Kenyatta for our Prime Minister?" asked the mover, Mr. F. W. Parsons.

Rhodes House, the Oxford memorial to Cecil Rhodes, has been offered by the trustees as a free gift to the University as a headquarters for the Vice-Chancellor and for central administration. The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. L. P. Norrington, has said: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the open-handed generosity or the timeliness of this offer."

Localization and training in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration will cost £230,000 this year, rising to £280,000 in 1962 for about four years before dropping to an expected recurrent £150,000, said the Governor of Kenya when he opened new extensions at the E.A.P. and T's Central Training School at Mbagathi, near Nairobi.

Uganda's successes at Bisley, where they won 32 prizes, included winning the Junior Kolapore event for smaller Commonwealth countries, with Kenya two points away in third place. But the Kenya riflemen carried off the Junior Overseas and the Nobel Challenge Trophy from their neighbours, and beat them by one point in the Junior Mackinnon over 900 and 1,000 yards. For Uganda M. Carter won 10 prizes.

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The Association through itself and its subsidiaries provides orderly marketing and transit storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika.

Standard Bank's Change of Name

Action in Centenary Year

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which was incorporated in London in 1862 to promote trade with South Africa, will from next year be known as The Standard Bank, Ltd..

There are now more than 200 African branches and agencies outside the Republic of South Africa, and they account for a substantial proportion of the bank's business. Consequently the directors have for some time contemplated a change of name, the first step in that direction having been taken eight years ago when a local board was formed in South Africa; and at that time the appropriate authorities were privately told that in due course a separate organization would conduct the South African business.

The existing title is to be retained by that subsidiary, and, when the consent of the authorities and the shareholders has been obtained, the parent bank will adopt the familiar shortened form of "Standard Bank".

For many years the Standard Bank has been very active throughout Central and East Africa.

A German Industries Exhibition is to be held in Khartoum from November 18 to December 10.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has published a list of members and a classified index of their main interests.

Ref and alluvial refined gold exports from Tanganyika up to August this year total a value of £840,640, compared with last year's £763,283. Diamonds were estimated at £3,200,832, against £3,020,832.

Proc. & Co. Company, auditors with offices in East Africa, has been registered in the United Kingdom as a private limited company with an authorized capital of 990 A shares and 10 B shares of £1 each. The subscribers, and with one B share, are Mr. S. John Pears, F.C.A., and Mr. H. [unclear].

Kenya's Record Pyrethrum Crop

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA announces that in the year ended June 30 the total flower production was 9,165 tons, an increase of 41% on the previous year, and that 2,540 tons came from African growers. The board receives deliveries from 1,033 individual European growers, 25 individual African growers, and 48 African co-operative societies.

More than £2.9m. another record, was received for the sale of 8,382 tons of flowers. By a coincidence, sales were also 41% higher than in the previous year. There was a substantial increase in orders from the U.S.A., which accounted for 47% of the purchases.

The average pyrethrin content of flowers was down from 1.55% to 1.3%, the lowest average since 1948, a situation described by the board as causing "very great concern". It is attributed to "factors concerned with climate or growing conditions generally, and certainly not to sampling or analysis procedures".

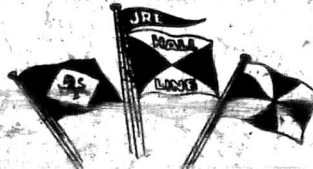
About 7,500 tons of the Kenya crop, or 60%, can, it is considered, be sold readily to insecticide manufacturers, but that the sale of the balance can be achieved only by very substantial expenditure on sales promotion and other development activities. There are "decidedly good prospects" of selling more pyrethrum for use next year, but growers are warned that sales may not equal the substantially increased output expected for the crop year ending in June, 1962.

Fison's Group

FISON'S, LTD.—a group which has subsidiary companies in East Africa, Central Africa and the Sudan, and a 50% holding in Fison's Fertilizers, Ltd., announces reports group trading profits of the parent and subsidiary companies for the year to June 30 at £3,292,314, against £4,314,812 in the previous year. Profit before taxation was £3.6m. (£4.5m.) and taxation took almost £1.1m. (nearly £2.1m.), leaving a profit of £1,859,680 (£2,020,620). Ordinary shareholders again receive 10% ordinary stock in issue amounts to £15m. and preference capital to rather more than £1m. Loan capital of the parent company stands in the books at £7.8m. Land, buildings, plant and equipment have a balance-sheet value of £22.3m., interests in associated companies exceed £2m., and other trade investments £1.1m. Current assets less current liabilities reach almost £1.1m. Sir Charles Fison, chairman, and Lord Neithorpe the deputy chairman.

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Mining in Uganda Last Year Largely Increased Output of Beryl

BERYL AND COPPER production increased in Uganda last year and wolfram mining was resumed, but tin output decreased further, states the Mines Department's annual report. Kilembe Mines produced a record 14,515 tons of blister copper, and the export of 14,712 tons was valued at £3,465,000, compared with 11,799 tons worth £2,711,448, for 1959.

Described as a "spectacular" result of exploration work, beryl production of 419 tons was double the previous year's 209 tons, Ankole alone providing 328 tons. The previous year's "flurry of interest" in tin was not maintained.

Recovery of niobium from sources at Sukulu, near Tororo, was found to be technically possible. Apatite deposits there are to be exploited by the Uganda Development Corporation through a new subsidiary to produce 25,000 tons of single super-phosphate fertilizer yearly from 1963, with a sulphuric acid plant as an adjunct. Cobalt ore is being stockpiled until market conditions warrant bringing it up to shipping grade. Gold output of 778 oz. compared with 384 oz. previously.

British United Airways

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS report group trading profit for 1960 at £401,962 (£197,298 in 1959) after meeting merger expenses of £86,165 (nil), depreciation of rather more than £1m. (£924,049), loan interest totalling £181,061 (£132,403), and directors' emoluments of £32,318 (£24,773). Taxation takes rather more than £1m. (£903,403). The aircraft fleet stands in the large fleet, rather more than £10m. (£7,500,000), and other assets amount to £1.4m. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £1.3m. There are outstanding unsecured loans totalling £4.7m. (£1.9m.)

Nakuru is to be the meeting-place for the 1962 annual session of the Directors of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. Miwara District Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture is a member of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

Rhodesian Oil Refinery

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has announced postponement of its decision on the proposed £10m. oil refinery project because further information is required about the transport costs of crude oil. That suggests that discussions with the Portuguese East African authorities on rail rates for crude oil from the coast to the Rhodesian border have not had a satisfactory outcome, and that time is required for the Government to examine in detail the proposal for a pipe-line from the coast to the border, a project expected to cost about £5m.

East African Railways and Harbours will cease to provide services at Lindi, Tanganyika, from August next year. The new and neighbouring port of Mtwara will gain by the decision.

Nile Cement Co., Ltd., is to build a cement factory at Rabak, on the White Nile. The registered capital is £1m. If not fully subscribed by the public, the Sudan Government will take up the balance.

Some Africans bid good prices for Jersey cattle when the Trefoil herd of Mr. R. Clay, one of the best known breeders in Kenya, was auctioned. There were even African buyers from Buganda. The highest price paid for cows was £175. What was described as the best Jersey bull in Kenya sold for £150.

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, report net profit after tax at £4,180,033, compared with £3,240,188 in 1960. Ordinary shareholders received 5s. on capital increased by a scrip issue of one share to 10 last December. The 1959-60 distribution was 5s. on the lower capital.

Well-trained guard dogs, mainly Akitas and Dobermans, which regularly patrol the 17 miles of fencing round the Williamson diamond mine in East Africa, have recently reduced attempted thefts. *Commonwealth Today*, published by the Central Office of Information, states that gangs of from 10 to 15 men used to raid the mine at night about two years ago. Now attempts are far fewer, and are usually made by between three and six men. The dog-handlers are all Africans.

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extracts from the statement of *The Chairman*

Mr JOHN BROOKE

circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year to 30th June 1961, to be submitted to the Annual General Meeting on 1st December 1961.

Group Net Profit for the Year to 30th June, 1961, is £2,210,825 after tax compared with £3,397,545 last year. The Group's sales were £4,061,878. Last year it was £4,395,451. The decrease in profits can be attributed to the unavoidable droughts in the tea growing areas, and to the autumn Tally Clerks Strike in Dockland.

Tea Prices and Trading At home, two unofficial strikes created chaos at the London Docks. The Tally Clerks Strike was particularly disastrous, as it came when our stocks of plain teas were low and we had to put higher priced teas into our chests. In the heavy 1961 season, not surprisingly, tea prices reacted unfavourably to the adverse trading conditions, but it is significant that retail prices remained unchanged for yet another twelve months—an encouraging sign of the soundness of the industry.

Sales News Another year of progress in which sales of tea in the U.K. have increased by more than 14 million lbs. In the U.K., sales showed the greatest increase since the year following de-rationing. A vigorous advertising programme to attract the housewife, combined with demonstrations at the point of sale have helped to bring increased interest in the tea packet and for the shops concerned. The housewife of tomorrow has not been forgotten. For many years, in every packet of Brooke Bond Tea, there has been a picture card prepared by experts, which helps to encourage an interest in Natural History.

In India, tea consumption is increasing, and our Indian Company has continued its share in this trade. Brooke Bond Lanka has shown further encouraging increases in turnover, and good progress has been made in the U.S.A., Ceylon and Rhodesia.

First and foremost, we are a Tea business, but it is only right to refer to our sizeable proprietary Coffee sales. They increased by 12 million lbs. this year.

Fixed Assets The total of the original cost, etc., of our fixed assets now exceeds £20m. Our fine new Redburn Factory was opened in November 1960 and will feed the increasing sales in the south of England. A large factory has been purchased in Montreal and is being converted for tea and coffee packing.

Tea Plantations Our own production was about 2,000,000 lbs. less than last year's figure of 2,351 lbs. This crop shortage was due to bouts of drought in North India, Kenya and Tanganyika. In South India development continues at a steady rate. In Ceylon, tea is being harvested, but the Ceylon government is now taking over 75% of profits in tax. New planting was carried out in the U.K. and Kenya.

The Welfare Insurance Company Just as good husbandry builds up the starch reserves in a tea bush, so in the insurance world, we employ 'good husbandry' to build up funds and reserves, whilst encouraging business development. Expansion continues in all areas of our insurance business. The Life Fund exceeded £1m. by the end of the six years after its inception. The Trustee Department is now administering funds in excess of £200,000.

Prospects When making any forecast about the future of the Tea Trade, we have to keep crossing our fingers and amassing our fingers. We have made a good start again this year, both in terms of sales and profits.



Brooke Bond & Co. Limited

East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., is paying an interim dividend of 4%.

Coffee growing in Southern Rhodesia is increasing. There are now about 450 acres under the crop in the Chipinga, Vumba, Melssetter and Inyanga areas.

Two Japanese trade officials are to visit Salisbury soon to negotiate a possible revision of the current trade agreement with the Federation.

The United States Government has decided to take what will be the largest single international stand at next April's Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo.

At the Dalmy mine in Southern Rhodesia 4,525 oz. gold were produced in October from 22,400 tons milled. The working profit at the mine amounted to £19,368.

The Sudan Gezira Board has ordered from Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., equipment costing about £150,000 for two cotton ginning and baling factories.

At a cost of about £600,000 Dar es Salaam is to have a new hotel. It will be built and run by an Israeli group in partnership with the Tanganyika Government.

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., a company with large interests in the Federation, announces that profits for the year to June 30 last after tax of R. 379,050 were just over 1m. Rand, as against rather more than 11m. in the previous year.

O. K. Bazzani (1929), Ltd., a South African company with stores in the Federation, reports that group net profits to June 30 were up 17m in £1.7m. to nearly £2m. The dividend is being raised from a 33 1/2% to 35% on capital doubled by a scrip issue.

Proposals for a joint Sudanese/U.A.R. petroleum company are under discussion, with the idea of prospecting for oil in the Sudan and establishing oil depots and stations.

The Government of the Sudan contemplates construction of a £10m. sugar refinery at Khashim El Girba, where cane cultivation on an experimental scale has been successful. A refinery is already being built at Guneid.

About 30,000 Kenyan Africans now grow pyrethrum, supplying their production to the Pyrethrum Board through 51 co-operative societies. While European production of pyrethrum has risen by 90% in the past five years, that of Africans is up 780%.

A 4,000-ton ship for Sudan Shipping Line Ltd., has been launched in Yugoslavia. The vessel, named SENAR, will be completed about the end of this year, and a sister ship should be ready next May. These will be the first two vessels of this new company.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Co. Ltd., which has large interests in Southern Rhodesia, reports that in the quarter ended September 30 the recoverable copper in the 309,110 tons of ore produced totalled 3,794 tons. The associated Southern Rhodesian company, M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., milled 345,000 tons for 13,256 long tons of copper.

Rhodesian Cables, Ltd., report record results for the year ended June 30, the net profit after tax being about £85,000, compared with £61,000 for 1959-60. Current assets stand at £467,000, including about £315,000 in cash, liabilities total £125,000, and fixed assets have a balance-sheet value of £239,000. The dividend is being raised from 14d. to 2d. per share.



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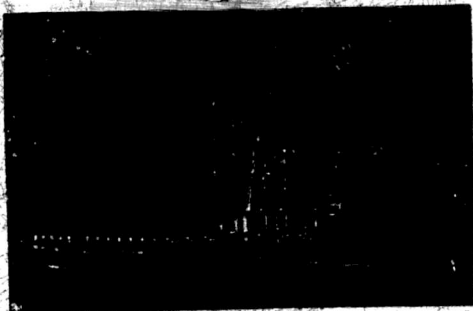


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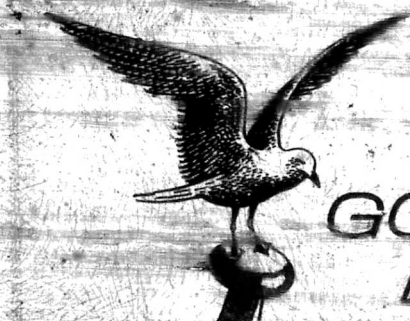
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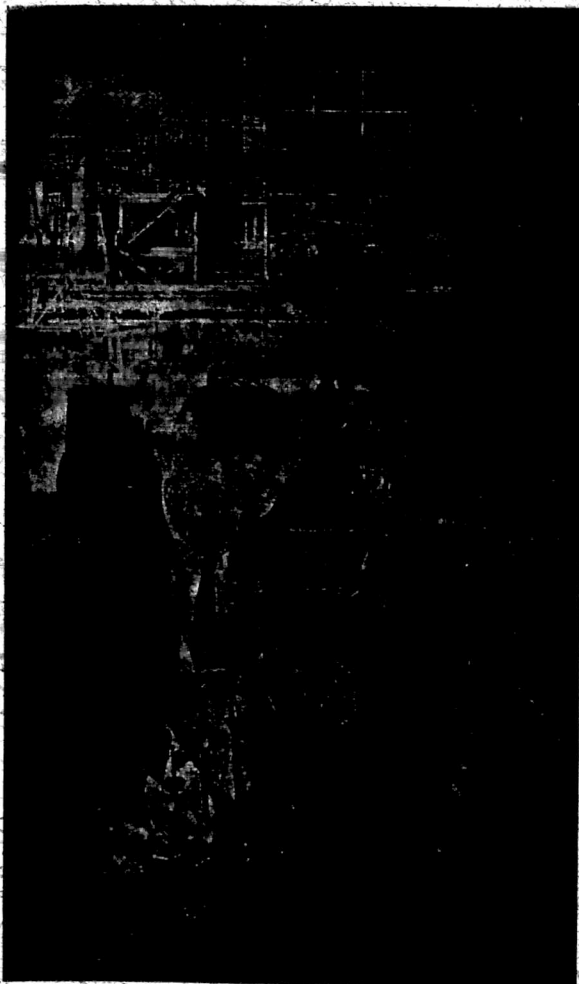
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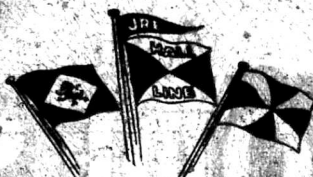
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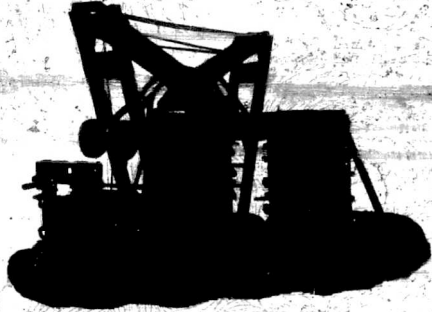
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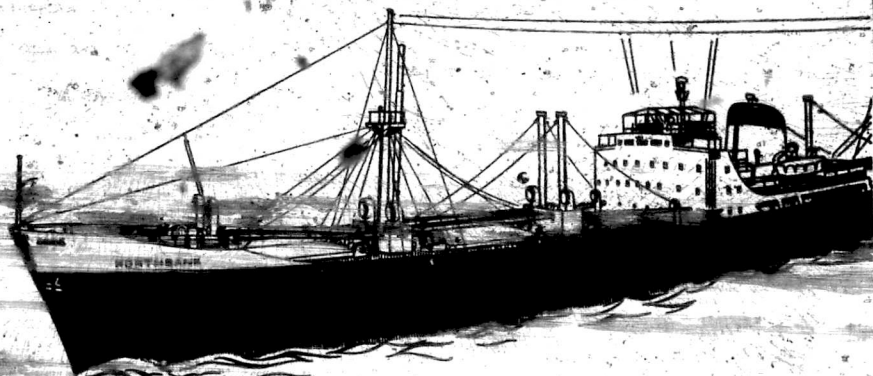


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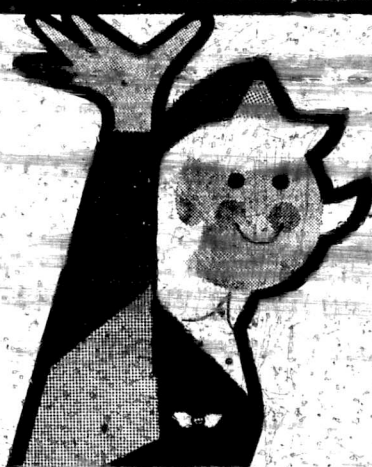
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BRITISH PUBLIC—which is well on the way to becoming as gullible as any community in the allegedly civilized world—has just had a surfeit of information and propaganda about Kenyatta in his new guise as the **New Style**, oh-so-moderate African leader of Kenya. He descended upon London as president of one of the two African parties, the Kikuyu-dominated Kenya African National Union. Not content with falsely claiming to have the support of six of Kenya's seven million Africans, when in fact four millions would be an extravagant estimate (and would include the high proportion of members of his own tribe who loathe him and his works but would imperil their lives and their families if they spoke or acted against him and his clique), he equally falsely affirmed that he had visited all parts of Kenya and had had a triumphant welcome everywhere. The truth, as **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** immediately recorded, was that he had not dared show himself in the great areas of the Colony which support the opposing Kenya African Democratic Union, including in particular the homelands of the more martial tribes.

Hot denials by their leaders were inconspicuously reported or ignored by almost all United Kingdom newspapers, so that their readers still retain the impression that the much photographed

M.P.s. Help to Create The New Image.

Kikuyu exhibitionist really is the spokesman for Kenya. Where doubt lingered it was promptly and seriously weakened by the way in which politicians of all parties accepted the man. He addressed the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and he spoke to members of both parties in the House of Commons, who were seemingly unconcerned with his ghastly record and the fact that by their behaviour they were making the greatest contribution to the crea-

tion of the new image which his short trip to England was designed to contrive.

In his most optimistic moments Kenyatta can scarcely have expected British tolerance to be so indiscriminating, and indeed puerile. Press, radio, and public men showed that they were prepared to take

The Same Old Kenyatta

him at his own present situation and that of course, disregards not merely his years of agitation and the resultant Mau Mau movement, the foulest conspiracy in all British African history, but also his attitude of even a few weeks ago. Until almost the time of his departure for London he kept declaring that his purpose was to achieve a United Kenya, and that that could be done only by his abstaining from membership either of K.A.N.U. or K.A.D.U., which had both bid strongly for his patronage. He would, he insisted, join neither organization; he would concentrate on bringing them together. Whether from stupid over-confidence or from his incurable habit of double-talk, he coupled such assurances with reminders that "I am still the same old Kenyatta", whereat, very reasonably, the Kalenjin and associated tribes began to question the wisdom of their political spokesmen in taking part in a campaign for the release of the Kikuyu tribalist and his closest henchmen, those sentenced to seven-year terms of imprisonment for their share in organizing and managing Mau Mau.

Instead of setting himself to heal this obviously dangerous breach, Kenyatta paraded himself in safe areas—as unchanged and unchangeable. In consequence, K.A.D.U. published its plan for

Brazen Effrontery. regional autonomy, acceptance of which was stated to be an essential condition for a coalition with K.A.N.U. The gage was down. It was in London, Kenyatta calculated, that it would be easiest to deal with this complica-

tion. That was a shrewd assessment, for he discovered at once that the politicians here had learnt nothing from experience of African affairs in the last decade, not even from the abominable Mau Mau cult. They were prepared to meet him as if that satanic obscenity had never occurred; and, with one or two honourable exceptions the best-known newspapers in the country were equally complacent. His brazen effrontery had succeeded. Scarcely any awkward questions were asked. Bygones were to be bygones.

Moral neutralism could not have been more startlingly exhibited by Britain or in a worse cause. Political convenience was accepted in opinion-forming circles as more important than moral principle, justice, good faith, or even common decency. For the assumption of

Moral Neutralism.

foes not merely of British rule, but of civilized conduct, friends were forgotten or, rather, regarded by the many Conservative and Socialist M.P.s who have had traffic with Kenyatta and his crew are well aware in their saner moments that to enthrone K.A.N.U. would be to establish a harsh dictatorship, of which the victims would be millions of ordinary, trusting, previously hopeful Africans. What is afoot is not advance but retreat into despotism, under a man convicted by the courts, whose verdict was upheld on appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There could have been no clearer proof of Kenyatta's guilt. Because he says "I am innocent", weaklings, white and black, in Kenya and elsewhere, behave as if such a disclaimer had absolved them from the obligation to show prudence.

In a wise society the leaders and organs of opinion would have recalled how the Mau Mau terror stalked Kenya. Hundreds of African women were raped as a warning to their men to obey the

Results of Macblundellism.

movement; innumerable children were slaughtered, often in front of their parents, usually being cloven in twain by butchers armed with bush-knives; and in the further process of "persuasion" thousands of Africans were killed, had their homes burnt (often with the inmates fastened inside), and even their animals maimed. That background of savagery and civil war has been cynically disregarded, and in not one single comment which we have heard or read has there been reference to the thousands of Kenya Africans, nearly all of them of Kenyatta's own tribe, who were sacrificed for

their loyalty to established rule, the Crown, or Christianity. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has often written that the gravest of all threats to Britain and the Commonwealth is the moral decline, the abasement of standards, so manifest in the Mother Country. It has been seen in all its nakedness during the Kenyatta visit. The attitude, as reflected by Parliamentarians and the Press, has been the despair of loyalists, as it must have been the contempt of Britain's enemies.

Studied attitudinizing by Kenyatta and the equally calculated dissembling of others have made the past fortnight nauseating to anyone with discernment or judgment, let alone idealism. Once again it has been made quite clear that a good example cannot be expected from members of

Kenyatta's "Old Guard".

the House of Commons or from the television, broadcasting, or mass-circulation newspaper dictators. So far as they are concerned, Mau Mau might have been a rather noisy but otherwise acceptable social organization and its paternal head the benevolent "Voice of Kenya", as the sycophants in the language now describe him. The truth, of course, is that the K.A.N.U. hierarchy is not the happy family which it pretends to be, but an ill-asserted collection of mutually antagonistic men, whose animosities, if not bitter in any case, have been greatly aggravated by the return to Kenyatta's side of his "old guard" — not one of whom, of course, was brought to London, for that might have alerted even the soft and somnolent British public. What Kenyatta offers to Kenya is the kind of dictatorship fastened upon Ghana by Nkrumah, who is one of his oldest friends. For years they worked together in England; they have the same outlook on African problems in general; and the tyranny which now grips Nkrumah's republic could quite easily be repeated in Kenya if that once happy, prosperous, and promising country were to suffer the domination of Kenyatta and his cronies, as now looks distinctly (and degradingly) possible. Let it not be forgotten that it was Mr. Iain Macleod, who had just become Secretary of State for the Colonies, who began this slither to disaster, and that he had then and thereafter the indispensable help of Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Party, still Minister of Agriculture in the K.A.D.U. Government, and a very special target of K.A.N.U. Mr. Blundell, a very capable self-publicist, has done more than anyone else except Mr. Macleod to condition parliamentarians and journalists to Britain's deplorable acceptance of wrongdoing in Kenya.

Notes By The Way

Sir Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY arranged his present visit to Great Britain in response to an invitation to address the annual conference in London of the Institute of Directors, and what happened at that great gathering in the Royal Albert Hall last week must have satisfied him that his journey was well justified, apart altogether from the opportunities it has provided for contact with Members of both Houses of Parliament, City leaders, and other people closely concerned with the affairs of the Federation. Among the five thousand who occupied every seat in London's largest hall were the chairmen of many of the greatest financial, industrial and commercial enterprises in the country (and applications from another two thousand are to be disappointed), Viscount Chandos (who, as Lord Oliver Lyttelton was a wise and firm Secretary of State for the Colonies) was in the chair, and the loudest cheer during his introductory remarks greeted his mention of Sir Roy, whose speech was to be the third on the programme. In the ten minutes before he was due to rise the number of journalists and photographers at each post in the Press Gallery multiplied, their intense anticipation of what Fleet Street expected.

Triumphant Realization

LAST WEEK'S ISSUE of this paper reported the speech in full. When the Prime Minister of the Federation continued unabated for 57 minutes, the applause from such an audience, it gave nothing like that reaction to Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, when he spoke after lunch. *The Times* recorded that "none of the applause which had punctuated Sir Roy Welensky's forthright phrases interrupted the Prime Minister" and the *Daily Mail* noted that "Mr. Macmillan appealed for sympathy, but it was by no means apparent that he got it". Sir Roy's most vigorously applauded passage was his accusation against British Ministers that "for the best of motives the wrong decisions [in British Africa] have in recent years been taken with tragic results. Step by step there has been surrender to extremism and violence, all in the name of liberty and the hope that power would bring responsibility".

Rebuff to Macleodism

LOUD CHEERS followed the statement that "the red carpet is rolled out for every dubious demagogue in every capital he may visit"; for an assertion of conviction that "the very survival of the Commonwealth depends upon a new awareness of the grave errors of the past ten years and the disaster which now threatens"; for the warning that "control is steadily passing into the hands of those who have neither the power to exercise it nor the responsibility for the outcome of what is done"; and for the reminder that almost all Britain's bases overseas have gone or are going, and that "the Federation alone offers Britain a British base without treaty or consideration and with support and unqualified security of tenure". A business audience, it was evident, greatly preferred robust good sense of this kind to the policy of appeasement and surrender which has marked the Macmillan-Macleod era in African affairs.

Radio and Press Coverage

BOTH TELEVISION CHANNELS gave short recordings that night of forthright and forcefully delivered passages from the speech, and next day there was wide and prominent newspaper coverage. "Major Defeat for the West" was the heading to a half-column report in *The Times*, which wrote that Sir Roy's speech had "eclipsed" Mr. Macmillan's. *The Daily Telegraph* had double-column headings reading "Sir Roy Attacks West's Policies in Africa: Ghana as 'Paymaster' of Good Turned to Evil". *The Scotsman* ran across half its front page the three-decker caption: "Welensky Warns of Danger: Call to Britain to Stem Wave of African Nationalism: 'Breeding Ground for Communism'". The *Daily Express* wrote under the heading "Sir Roy Accuses the West" of his "slashing attack". One reporter had asked Lord Salisbury, who sat in the front row of the hall, whether he had agreed with everything said by the Federal Prime Minister. "Yes", he answered; "and so apparently does everyone else present".

Politicians Sharply Criticized

THE LOUDEST CHEER of the evening was any speaker other than Sir Roy was for the remark of Mr. Peter Chambers, head of the country's general business, Imperial Chemical Industries (who had returned from Kenya only a few hours earlier) that "exhortation to other people to do something is the last resort of politicians who are at a loss to know what to do themselves". He emphasized that every budget from 1950 to 1960 had shown a deficit and attributed inflation and the repeated financial and industrial expenditures by the Government and the nationalized industries which had progressively weakened Britain's competitive power in the world. Having declared that the best way of increasing international liquidity would be a revaluation of gold, he warned British industry to be on its guard against accepting from a Conservative Government any kind of plan which it would resist from a Socialist Administration. British industry, he insisted, could hold its own against foreign competition, and be freed from the "curse of repeated financial crises and the infuriating stop-go restrictive measures which they necessitate", only if nine conditions were fulfilled.

Nine Essential Conditions

THOSE CONDITIONS were thus epitomized by Mr. Chambers: (a) a sound non-inflationary budget; (b) subjection of capital expenditure in national industries to the tests of economic soundness which they would have to pass if they were privately owned; (c) elimination of subsidies designed to keep alive inefficient and dying sections of industry; (d) withdrawal of protection or subsidies based upon sentiment and political expediency; (e) recasting of the tax system to clean it of the jungle of complexities and gimmicks which have added millions to administrative costs; (f) a reduction of taxation which penalizes initiative and enterprise; (g) pressure to get international agreement to the revaluation of gold in order to "increase international liquidity"; (h) entry into the European Common Market to help in the task of blowing away the cobwebs of inefficiency and restrictive practices, and to give the more efficient sections of British industry the chance of increasing their exports; (i) coupling this freeing of trade with effective measures to deal with the menace of dumping at prices below the home prices of the

producers. Since Britain must be strong if she is to help East and Central Africa adequately by investments, grants, and loans, this prescription has a direct bearing upon the future of the territories.

Admirer Spends £5,000

A MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE at the Royal Albert Hall last week was so impressed by Sir Roy Welensky's speech that he went straight to the office of the *Daily Express* and tried to buy a page of advertising space for the next day's issue so that the statement might appear in its complete form. No space was available until

Saturday. Then the address was published as an advertiser's announcement under the heading "The Federation and the Commonwealth: A Challenge to the West". There was a footnote that the anonymous purchaser of the space "believed the speech to be of major importance to Britain, the Federation, the Commonwealth; and the whole Western world". The present cost of a full page in the *Daily Express* is £5,000. In my journalistic experience of some 40 years there has been no similar case of anyone making such an arrangement for the textual publication of any statement by anybody on a Central or East African subject.

Reality of Inter-Racial Partnership in the Federation*

Sir Roy Welensky on the Basic Practical Problems

WE IN THE FEDERATION have many faults and many imperfections in the policy we have adopted. I should be surprised if we had not, for our country was founded and our policy of partnership between the races adopted only eight years ago; but one of our good points is our determination that partnership shall be genuine and fully implemented, which will mean closing the vast gap which now exists between the standards of life of the races.

Unless poverty and ignorance can be removed there will be no peace in Africa, and civilization will go from the continent.

We have reached the stage when higher education has begun to assume significance in the lives of our African people, when we not only urgently need qualified men and women but have the means to use their services to the full.

Two Africas

That it has been possible to engage upon the project of a multi-racial medical school, at its great cost, its complexities, and the exacting work it will set its students, in a place which only 70 years ago was bush country, is probably the best proof that imperialism has not been quite the evil some hold it to be.

When the Pioneers first came to Rhodesia in the 1890s they found a primitive and tribal community engaged mainly upon warfare and in despoiling slave-traders from the East Coast. There were dedicated people and adventurers amongst the Pioneers—and we have both today; but the influence of the former has prevailed, as the record shows.

Now there are two Africas: the Africa of trees from horizon to horizon, with little villages of grass huts in their clearings, and a few acres of gardens; and the Africa of the mines and industries, of busy streets and skyscrapers, with all the vigour of a developing economy.

Despite two world wars, to which the countries which now make up the Federation contributed their full measure in men and money, despite droughts and famine which are the age-old burden of Africa, a thriving country of nearly 8½m. people has been built, and today the people of the Federation are amongst the healthiest and most progressive in Africa.

David Livingstone, missionary, doctor and explorer, who did so much to map my country, was a thinker but a practical man as well, and in some ways a ruthless one. He well knew that little progress could be made in the moral advancement of primitive people if they were diseased or under-nourished. His work was two-fold, of the mind and of the body. So is

ours today: the advancement of our backward people is both a practical and a moral matter.

It is our belief that economic and social progress is essential to the ability of a man to participate in the government of his country.

Britain's Strange Conscience

The conscience of Britain is a curious thing. It may lie dormant for years, but it is quick to demand action and brooks no half-measures. It was not until 1945 that Britain's rejection of class distinction began to mean anything, but when it did there was no more room for the British political scene.

Nor has any political notion been more swiftly realized than that of the Welfare State. Some of it was done too quickly or at too great a cost, and some that it slowed down the pace of economic recovery and allowed competitors time to gain the lead. Whatever the case may be, it completely changed the life of Britain almost in a matter of months.

It was only after the last war that the needs of the backward races, and of the Commonwealth as a whole, became a matter of conscience, and a genuine desire began to grow in Britain to do more to fulfil her obligations towards these people.

But something went wrong from the start. Mainly because most of the coloured races are poor, because Britain is remote from these areas, and because there were powerful forces that wanted it so, the issue of poverty and backwardness was soon translated into one of race and colour; and on this politicians have fed greedily ever since.

The issues of poverty and race overlap, and hard experience has taught us how thoroughly the prejudices of race can bedevil the work of advancement. What is also true, though not almost completely obscured, is that if we had no colour problem at all, were all the races of the world brought to a uniform pink, the problems of backwardness and poverty would still be with us.

Europeans in Africa Prejudiced

Confusion on the issues of race and poverty rapidly spread throughout the West; and now the wheel has turned full cycle, and as each and every issue in which race could possibly be involved comes before the councils of the West, it is the white who faces prejudice from the start.

The awakening of the Western world's conscience to poverty and to the problems of Africa may have been spontaneous, but the initiative as to what should be done about them was very soon seized from Western hands, and in a deliberate and methodical process the new conscience of the West has been used by a succession of African politicians, in the name of freedom and of the people of Africa, but, it has turned out, not in their service.

In the past 10 years in Africa living standards have fallen in all but a few countries; yet with pride and public acclamation State after State is brought to independence—and kingdoms for the politicians are created—but little else. What has been brought about is a new group of States which are not Western in thought, life, or loyalty.

But such is the confusion of thought on these fundamental issues, so automatic now is the support of every coloured cause, that few even pause to consider the case of the common man. Yet standards are falling steadily, and as they fall the

* Being a slightly abbreviated report of a speech made last Friday by Sir Roy Welensky when he was entertained to luncheon by the University of Birmingham.

task of eradicating disease, poverty and ignorance becomes harder day by day.

Has not the liberation of the Congo, with the rapid spread of civil chaos, the breakdown of communications, the virtual cessation of trade, the spread of disease, the lowering of standards in hospitals and schools, set back the work the Belgians did in 25 years or more, and done this in little more than a year? It has all to be done again, but now under definitely harder circumstances.

Murderous Child of a Political Movement

The tragedy of the Congo is by no means finished, and in volatile and tribal Africa, where primitive people hate easily, it could happen elsewhere. In Kenya, Mau Mau, the murderous child of a political movement, still lives and has been allowed to spawn; and all that is now certain in that unhappy country is that development has slowed down, development which to the ordinary man means the schools and hospitals and factories on which his advancement depends.

Yet out of the bag will come the solution wrapped in a new Constitution—and for the politicians another round will begin.

Whenever violence or the threat of violence is used by African nationalist movements, essential development is retarded; and the development plans of the four Governments in the Federation are not tailored to benefit one race alone. But this seems of no concern to the nationalist, whose first target when he riots is the school and whose whole aim in the Federation, as elsewhere, is power.

We do not believe the cause of African nationalism to be right, or that it serves the people of Africa. We do not believe in concession to violence or threat of violence. We do not look upon the movement as irresistible; and we offer something better.

The qualitative franchise, which is the key to the Federal political system would be the weapon of hypocrisy if the standard were so high as to be unattainable; if nothing more than the barest advance were made to qualify, but the qualifications rather more than the minimum standards of civilization as you know it in Britain, and a great effort has been and is being made to provide facilities for the advancement of our people.

At this stage in their development the majority cannot contribute much in money or in skill, and the funds available are few. Moreover, relatively little capital is made available by the older countries for projects in countries such as ours, and the skilled men and women are in short supply throughout the world. I see this as a direct threat to future stability in world affairs, and the imbalance between old and new, between the haves and the have-nots, grows no less.

Impeding True Partnership

One other major obligation is to do all in our power to eradicate prejudices, which may be largely inheritances from the past, but which nevertheless impede the development of true partnership and in practice limit the opportunity of Africa to get on in life.

The doctrine of racial supremacy is not for us, but we admit to a very considerable legacy of prejudice—not only in Southern Rhodesia but I would remind you, in the northern territories as well, which are British Protectorates.

It would be a mistake, and as little in the interests of the African as of the European, to set about eliminating all measures of discrimination at once, for we would cause grave social disruption. Therefore we have made no secret of it from the start that we shall proceed step by step, as we judge the time to be right. In the event we have not, we judge, the time to be right. In the event we have not, we judge, the time to be right. In the event we have not, we judge, the time to be right. In the event we have not, we judge, the time to be right.

We who have to live with our mistakes believe that we have found the policy that will succeed; and it may not be going too far to say that we have staked our lives on it. It is not a policy of privilege, and many thousands of Africans are joined by Europeans in ensuring that economic and social development keep pace with the political. They know, as the European does; that, let them get out of step, and politicians of one colour or the other will run away with the country.

I am a politician, and perhaps I have been as ambitious a politician as any; I well know the draw of politics, and I have experienced the temptations of power. I know too, that with a mass of followers whose horizon is limited almost to their villages, it is all too easy to make promises which you have no hope of fulfilling. But I know that the only honest thing to do in Africa today is to promise help in the hard task of advancement and then give it, whilst telling the truth about its difficulties and the time it will take.

I recognize the handicap which responsible people suffer in having to counter the public promises and grossly irresponsible statements which are so often the gift of the extremists to their followers. Yet there is little use in muzzling these

people. The way to counter them is to do something they will never be able to do—to provide the means of a better life for the mass of Africans, and to use all the available resources and all the available friendship and aid in doing so. It will gain few African votes in the short term, but it will serve the African best.

I also know something of what the struggle against poverty in the home can be, and because poverty is so widespread I understand fully that every false promise of some political utopia is readily received. This is perhaps our greatest handicap in the down-to-earth work we have to do—that the better life for the African, whatever the politicians may say, and whatever the extremists may promise, will still take time to bring about.

Some say there is no time, and some that it is not possible to resist the size or strength of African nationalism. We have resisted it, and are resisting it, and the moderate African is with us, for he would be the first victim if nationalism in its extreme were to get a hold over our country.

You in Britain tend at times to be complacent and to let the management of your affairs slip into mismanagement; but when your conscience is aroused, when an awareness of evil or danger grows, it is not in your nature to sit back and accept what fate may bring. Nor do you accept the inevitability of defeat. We, too, are British; and I believe that it is man, not fate, that makes history.

I am far from unhelpful of our success, both in matching political progress to ability and in maintaining British standards. Already we have a network of hospitals and medical posts which offer to the African people of the Federation probably the finest health service in Africa. There is no village so small or isolated, even with our vast distance, in which all contact is lost with medical science and healing.

Inflexibility of Purpose

The same picture is presented in the field of education; and when we have still to consider on the day of the week doctor in many of our hospitals, and the education, and the African scratching a living from exhausted soil, it is not surprising that the decline is so marked.

All this will mean that it will be hard to attract enough doctors and teachers from abroad; and it is undesirable that we should, for training in the Federation is part of the pattern of our development, and for all our standards of quality. Because we have British standards, the training institutions we set up in the Federation, on which the perpetuation of those standards will so largely depend, must be of the quality you insist upon here.

By the association of your University of Birmingham we are assured that the debasement of training, of ethics, or of behaviour, as this is more important than the bricks and mortar and the machinery which will make up the Federal Medical School. Vice-Chancellor, you yourself have played a great part in bringing this project to reality, as has Mr. d'Abreu, and there are many others to whom our gratitude goes.

It is not lost upon us that for you in the University of Birmingham, and for many in this country, our medical school is a great act of faith, not only in the physical development of the Federation, but in the honesty of our purpose in making partnership between races a reality for the first time in Africa.

I reaffirm that our purpose is to provide training and opportunity for the men and women of our country, of whatever race, to raise them up from low standards to high standards for participation in all sections of a civilized life, and to do so as quickly as possible. In the process we stand firmly against the debasement of the coin of our life, and as firmly against social disruption.

Whatever the handicaps may be, whatever the pressures, and whatever the threats from outside our borders, we are not going to be turned from our purpose. We are few, and we are short of money, time, and sometimes of friends; but we lack neither faith nor courage.

Differing Customs

EUROPEAN SWIMMING HABITS are alien to African customs, which postulate far more reserve about when and with whom one should swim, said Mr. Ephraim Mhlanga, chairman of the U.F.P.'s Mzilikazi branch, Bulawayo, when commenting on recent attempts to make Southern Rhodesian public swimming pools multi-racial. He said that Africans, except for a few extremist politicians and those incited by them, would not go out of their way to swim in European pools and were not really interested in the agitation. "This is one colour bar which we don't want to break," he declared.

Lord Twining on Communism in Africa

The West Has Now No Time to Lose

LORD TWINING, sometime Governor of Tanganyika, said in the House of Lords last week: —

"What are the nature and extent of Communist interest and activities in Africa? Up to a few years ago Soviet policy was one of watching and studying, and intruding actively only when an opportunity arose to exploit a situation. As more and more African countries have achieved independence, situations capable of exploitation have more frequently arisen. This has led to some Russian re-thinking and a more objective assessment as to how they can influence affairs in Africa.

"The Chinese, turning their attention to Africa, decided on a different approach. The Yugoslav Communists are also taking a more active interest in Africa.

"The Russians take a long-term view. They wish to create a situation which will lead Africa ultimately to take its place in a Communist world. By working on the Africans' desire to be really independent of their former Colonial masters, they hope to develop an atmosphere for an eventual Communist take-over. The African desire for emancipation and the apparent dedication to the ideal of a better economic provide a fertile soil on which Russia can work.

China's Interest

"Precisely Russian in approach, that all African nationalist leaders were bourgeois and would have to be replaced by a revolution of the proletariat after independence had been gained. Now they have accepted methods other than revolution should be their policy. By defending the political and economic independence of African States, by challenging what they call imperialism in the form of military blocs and foreign bases, and by starting agrarian reforms they hope to achieve African leaders into Communism.

"China believes Communism in Africa can be fostered only by direct violent revolution. Mao has said that co-existence is only temporary, before war destroys capitalism. This is in contrast to Khrushchev's statement that co-existence is a continuing policy and the only alternative to war. The Chinese policy is to supply experience in organizing international trade unions and the know-how for anti-Colonial revolutions on the Vietnam pattern.

"Extremist African leaders are being invited to China, where they are indoctrinated. It is significant that at the Afro-Asian Economic Co-operation Conference held in Cairo in May, 1960, China, while attempting to become a member, shared her true hand by bitterly opposing such co-operation.

"The Chinese rather naïvely claim that they are better placed than the Russians to understand the feelings of the Africans because after the Boxer rising they experienced and suffered a period of Western Colonialism.

"The Russian ideas on Africa are set out in a book by Dr. Potekin called 'Africa Looks Ahead'. Potekin, the head of the new Institute of African Studies in Moscow, claims that Colonialism has kept Africans backward and that foreign monopolies have prevented Africans from accumulating capital. As a result, he asserts, there is no sizeable Native bourgeoisie nor, except in Nigeria and Uganda, any Native capitalistic elements. He claims that the transition to Socialism will as a result be easier. In arguments which characteristically ignore inconvenient facts and are peculiarly inconsistent, he maintains that Lenin's theories are applicable to Africa.

"At the Soviet Party Congress in 1956, a five-year programme for Africa was drawn up which envisaged a peaceful route through subversion. Selective economic and technical aid is being given; industrialization is being encouraged; an African Institute has been set up, and Africans are being used in studies of their own continent. Emphasis is being laid on the fact that Russia is not a Colonial Power and has no race prejudice.

"Propaganda is being intensified, with a wider distribution of works about Africa in English, French, Portuguese, and the main African languages. Western works on Africa are being translated into Russian with suitable editing and footnotes. As much use as possible is being made of radio; for instance Moscow has increased her Swahili programmes to 14 hours a week. Africans are being given encouragement to attend

youth festivals, which provide a specially good atmosphere for indoctrination.

"Clearly Russia means to intensify her efforts not only to win over new African Governments but also to gain a substantial following for Communism, particularly among African youth.

"It is natural that, on emerging from the influence of the political and cultural outlook of the Metropolitan Colonial Powers, the new African States should want to look around to see how other countries conduct their affairs. They are in such urgent need of economic aid that they are likely to accept it from any source. Russian aid, moreover, tends to be given on more favourable terms than that offered by the West.

Craving for Education

"African craving for education is such that those who have been unable to get places in Western universities have accepted scholarships in Communist countries. The reaction of foreign students in Russia has more often than not been unfavourable. The crowded living conditions, strange food, and the climate have meant a standard of comfort lower than they expected.

"African students do not like being regimented, and resent that they are segregated in the Peoples' Friendship University from the main student body. They dislike interference with their private lives and being subjected to hideous surveillance, censorship, and travel restrictions. An African student's life in England is easier, and his studies likely to be more profitable.

"However, Africa is in a hurry. The Western argument that if you proceed with caution, step by step, you will eventually be a fully developed, self-sufficient democracy, has no appeal at all. This gradual approach is regarded as a device to hold Africa back.

"African intellectuals point to the success that Russia has had in developing her own country from the backward slough of the Czars to the great modern State that is now reaching even to the moon. African political leaders and intellectuals dream of Africa becoming a third power in the world within their own lifetime. Russia has done it in less than a decade. Russia has done it. What China is doing it too. Why not Africa?

"Their imagination fired by these statistics, the politicians in Africa are looking eagerly at what is being done in Guinea under Communist guidance. It is believed that there a large number of Chinese agricultural advisers are trying to bring about economic revolution in the rural areas. It is doubtful how much this will appeal to the people concerned for African peasants are just as imbued with traditional conservatism as peasants elsewhere in the world.

Communist Technicians in Africa

"Technicians from behind the Iron Curtain have met with a great success everywhere in Africa, for they have found themselves in a strange environment with its peculiar difficulties, whether they be building bridges, erecting factories, on whatever their work may be. In most cases they have no *lingua franca* with which to communicate with the local population. In all these respects the former Colonial Powers have a start over the Communist Powers, but the latter intend to catch up. They may well do so if we are not careful.

"Experience brings with it a certain blindness. The Soviet leaders are looking at Africa and its people from their own African historical and cultural background and not as partners in the history and culture of the European mother country. This is the way that Africa wants to be looked at; and if we are blind to this we cannot hope to enjoy the confidence of Africa.

"African leaders are fond of referring to the 'African personality'. By this they mean something which is truly African and not borrowed from their former masters or from anywhere else outside Africa. They want it to be an expression of the African genius which will find its final form in Pan-Africanism.

"There are so many ethnic, linguistic, and environmental differences within the continent that Pan-Africanism would seem an ideal hard to achieve. But there is no doubt about the reality of African devotion to it.

"Africa's first concern is to remain uncommitted to East or West. We must ensure that she does. Indeed, the former Colonial Powers have a special interest in seeing that newly independent countries do not lapse into independence upon

"We can reasonably conclude that the great majority of Africans are not enamoured with Communist Ideology; but they are susceptible to Communist methods and may find themselves unwittingly entrapped by them. While explaining the aims of Soviet and Chinese policy, we must convince African political leaders that we genuinely want Africa to remain uncommitted, and that we sympathize with their aim to make Africa a third power in the world as soon as possible.

"In our relation with Africans we have an advantage over the Communists. We have a significant measure of good will. We should be able to persuade Africa that the West has more to offer than Russia or China. We must be prompt in our aid, and we must not allow Russia to undercut us.

"We must do more to assuage the African hunger for education. Of some 470,000 overseas students at present in this

country only 15,000 are Africans. Should we not endeavour to increase this to say, 25,000?

"We must counter the insidious propaganda of the newly-established Communist news agencies.

"Russia's new observation of Africa, as Potekin's book shows, is very accurate, but her deductions tend to be inaccurate and confused by political theory. Provided we use our experience to good advantage without allowing our present attitude to Africa to be determined by our old relationship, we can foil the influence of Communism in Africa.

"Our attitude towards Africa will determine the success or otherwise of Communism in Africa. We must demonstrate for all Africa to see, not just that the old colonialism is past, but that we believe in the future of the new independent Africa. But there is certainly no time to be lost."

Full Text of K.A.N.U. Memorandum to the Secretary of State

Sharp Denunciation of Sir Patrick Renison, Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock

WE HAVE COME to London fully aware of the grave situation facing our country. Some people have asked why we have come to London instead of staying and discussing matters at home. They say Kenya's problems could be settled at once if the two parties could only agree among themselves. In fact there have been efforts to absolve the British Government of any responsibility or initiative in the Kenya

problem. We submit that Kenya is not a Crown Colony and very much a responsibility of the British Government, with ultimate responsibility still resting with H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies. We cannot therefore accept the attempt to use other groups in Kenya with vested personal interests to act as spokesmen for the British Government.

We have come to exercise the right bestowed upon us by the vast majority of the people of all races and tribes of our country and to demand appropriate action to help Kenya in her present political and constitutional difficulties. This approach is normal and has been followed in the past—recognition of the voice of the majority—and we regret the suggestion that Kenya is especially unique.

Allegations of Prejudice

We are aware of the prejudice and partisan attitude that already exists against K.A.N.U. Most of this is based on propaganda, false fears, and the manoeuvres of certain leaders without popular support in Kenya who are currently expending personal loyalties with the Governor and the Colonial Office to hold on to ministerial office.

Our attention has been drawn to prejudice and malicious Press reports, editorials, and articles about K.A.N.U.—aimed at discrediting K.A.N.U. and its leaders. In his broadcast in Kenya a few weeks ago the Governor of Kenya proved his partisanship and prejudice against K.A.N.U. when he publicly came out in support of his minority Government K.A.D.U. Ministers. In fact, the Governor publicly confessed the force of personal loyalty between himself and his Ministers which he stated weighed heavily with him. He attacked K.A.N.U.'s leadership, internal administration, and youth wing, and made allegations of Kikuyu-Luo domination within the party.

* This memorandum was handed to the Secretary of State last week by Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African National Union, who was convicted by the courts of managing Mau Mau. Cross-headlines have been inserted editorially.

Not only were these irrelevant matters in relation to the version for the deadlock in the constitutional talks at Government House, but once again the Governor made his now famous ill-timed, prejudiced, and uncalled for broadcasts. Kenya's people still remember his other notorious broadcasts: last year on the subject of Jomo Kenyatta, and the other immediately after the elections this year which destroyed the chances of forming a fully representative Government.

No Confidence in Government

K.A.N.U.'s leader, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, has been the target of propaganda campaigns and misrepresentations in the last nine years, and even today his leadership of K.A.N.U. is attacked by some people through slanted, prejudiced minds and eyes which see nothing but evil. We have been accused of tribalism, and of disregard for the interests and rights of the immigrant communities. In fact, we are aware that there are some people in Britain who are not even interested in our case, for in their eyes we are already a conquered people. The Governor is among these people. His personal bias against K.A.N.U. and his biased partisanship.

The Secretary of State's message of November 2 did not produce anything new, but confirmed our loss of the Governor's support for his loyal personal friends, the present Ministers in the Kenya Government. In his message the Secretary of State seems not to have been impressed with the urgency of the situation in Kenya and the explosive atmosphere that is building up through the efforts of Mr. Blundell, Mr. Havelock, and their K.A.D.U. Minister friends who are desperately hanging on to ministerial office—even at the cost of democracy and Kenya itself.

We have come to London because we want to be sure that the Secretary of State is brought to appreciate the urgency of the situation. The economic situation is deteriorating rapidly, with no hope for improvement until the political deadlock is resolved; unemployment is soaring, and already a huge financial deficit is forecast. Borrowing continues at brightening pace without caring about the responsibility of the future new Government. Government has at no stage taken the "majority" Opposition into their confidence in urgent matters like finance, etc., which will greatly affect a future independent Kenya.

The security position is also deteriorating. Tension between tribes is being encouraged deliberately by K.A.D.U. Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries and the New Kenya Party. Luo and Kikuyu workers are being threatened with victimization, and Luo and Kikuyu schoolchildren are being threatened at some schools at the instigation of K.A.D.U. officials and the New Kenya Party in pursuance of the effort to justify their new policy of "regionalism."

The Masai and the Somalis in the Northern Province are being incited and urged to press for tribal rule or secession, even to the extent of being transported in Government vehicles to Nairobi with administrative officers as guides for propaganda purposes—to help K.A.D.U. and the New Kenya Party in their present tribal policies. Their meeting at Garissa discussing secession was presided over by the district commissioner, and their telegrams were drafted by administrative officials. The Governor has lent support to these efforts by his various statements.

The present delaying tactics are calculated to destroy any

(Continued on page 268)

PERSONALIA

SIR JOSEPH SHERIDAN was 79 on Sunday.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN ZANZIBAR and LADY MOORING are visiting Pemba this week.

DR. KINGSLEY MRADITWE, personal adviser to the Prime Minister of Nigeria, has been visiting East Africa.

DR. TRIBE, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Western Australia, is visiting East Africa.

PROFESSOR I. W. SELMAN, head of the Department of Biological Sciences at Wye College, is in East Africa.

MR. J. A. B. ALLAN, lately Deputy Commissioner of Prisons in Uganda, has been promoted Commissioner in Kenya.

MR. FRANCIS KEENLYSIDE, managing director of the Manica Co., Ltd., is back in England for two or three months.

MR. J. C. HOOTON, Attorney-General in Bermuda, has been appointed Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission.

MR. DONALD GORDON, of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, is in Kenya for a fortnight to make a television film.

MR. E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, Kenya's Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life, last week opened the Malindi Sea Festival.

SIR DAVID MAUNDING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London on Monday next today for a short visit to Kenya.

SIR ALAN DUNN, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the new Department of Technical Co-operation, has spent a few days in Kenya.

Many of LORD BIRKENHEAD's paintings are being shown at Leggatt Brothers' Gallery in London in aid of the British Schools Exploring Society.

MR. F. F. FOLLOWS, the new chairman of the Lancashire Steel Corporation, has been visiting Rhodesia, where the group has large interests.

MR. OTTO VIBERTI, a Lusaka journalist, has been appointed the municipality's first African welfare officer, at a salary of £1,120 a year.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WINDSOR are on their way to the Cape in the WINDSOR CASTLE. They will revisit Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. R. Y. CARSTAIRS, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, has attended an Information Officers' Conference in Kenya.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, chairman of Tanganyika Consolidated, Ltd., and MRS. WATERHOUSE are on their way back to Salisbury by sea.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, who had expected to fly back to Zomba in the latter part of last week, has extended his stay in London.

LORD BADEN-POWELL, who lived for some years in Rhodesia, collapsed recently while visiting Holland. He was flown back to hospital in England.

SIR WILFRID JACKSON, who was Governor of Tanganyika from 1941 to 1945, and LADY JACKSON are returning to the Cape in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

DR. J. M. LISTON is to become Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Technical Co-operation when SIR JOHN BUCHANAN retires at the end of March.

DR. W. J. HUGHES, Archbishop of Central Africa, and previously Bishop of Matabeleland, will resign at the end of the year to become Bishop of Trinidad.

DR. M. A. VAUCEL, director-general of the Overseas Pasteur Institute, Paris, has just spent a fortnight in Kenya to study humap and animal trypanosomiasis.

MR. J. F. LLOYD, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and managing director of Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., left London on Friday in the KENYA CASTLE for Durban on his way back to Tanga.

The group headed by MR. ROY THOMSON, who spent a few days in Kenya last week, has acquired the whole of the share capital of a publishing house in Sydney, Australia.

MR. ISMAIL AHMED ISMAIL, Commissioner of Prisons in the Somali Republic, has just paid a short visit to study prison administration and rehabilitation schemes.

The REV. R. F. BOWERS has returned to London to be education secretary of the Church Missionary Society. He has been working in Uganda for the society since 1947.

MR. WILLIAM CLARK, director of the Overseas Development Institute, left London on Monday for Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. He will be away until the latter part of December.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM delivered the first of this year's Reith lectures in a B.B.C. broadcast on Sunday night. In a series of six talks she will discuss "The Colonial Reckoning".

MR. G. FOGGON, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will revisit Kenya from November 9 to 19 in order to attend the 16th conference of East African Labour Commissioners.

MR. IAN SCOTT was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Khartoum. MRS. SCOTT was received.

MR. GAMINI DE SILVA has toured East Africa to study elephant control and game parks for the Ceylon Government. While on safari in Uganda he was gored by a buffalo and had to have three operations.

SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, former Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford in 1920-23, has been elected an honorary fellow of Hertford College, Oxford.

MR. W. H. CHINN, Adviser on Social Welfare at the Colonial Office, will be in Kenya from November 11 to 19 and then go to Uganda to attend a symposium on community development in East and Central Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMLINE, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, presided last week at the annual dinner at the House of Commons of the King's African Rifles and the East Africa Forces Officers' Dinner Club.

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, lately Senior Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. ANTHONY and their daughter sailed from Southampton last Thursday in the WINDSOR CASTLE on their way back to Salisbury.

THE BISHOP OF MASHONALAND and the REV. F. SILLETT, of Northern Rhodesia, are to represent the Church of the Province of Central Africa at the third assembly of the World Council of Churches meeting in New Delhi on November 18.

Owing to the pressure of his duties as Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE has resigned from the presidency of The Building Societies Association. He has held the office for seven years.

MR. ELIJAH MUKAYA, national organising secretary of K.A.D.U., and MR. DAWSON MWANYUMBA, a member of K.A.N.U., are in this country as guests of the Ariel Foundation. Their especial purpose is to study party political organization in Britain.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. S. P. L. BEAUMONT, MR. & MRS. M. G. BILLET, MR. & MRS. P. M. COUNSELL, MR. D. L. CAMERON, MR. R. HILL, MR. J. H. HOSKING, MR. & MRS. I. G. MACLAURIN, MR. MARGOLIS DR. & MRS. A. O. PUGH, MR. W. A. E. WINTERTON, and MR. H. WULFSOHN.

MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, United States Secretary of State for African Affairs, who was to have begun a fourth African tour at the end of this month, has postponed it owing to the pressure of work on a new economic assistance programme for Africa.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, accompanied by the FEDERAL HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON, called on MR. DENNIS VOSPER, M.P., Secretary for the Department of Technical Co-operation, on Monday. On Tuesday afternoon they saw MR. EDWARD HEATH, the Lord Privy Seal.

MR. COLIN CAMERON, Minister of Works and Transport in Nyasaland, has returned to Zomba from a visit to Dar es Salaam where he discussed with the Tanganyika Minister of Communications, Power and Works, MR. AMIR JAMAE, improvements in road and lake communications between the two territories, road-rail competition, and localized civil service training schemes.

SIR WALTER AND LADY COUTTS left London early this week for Nairobi, where they will be the guests of SIR PATRICK AND LADY RENISON until Saturday, when SIR WALTER will then take up his new post as Governor of Uganda. His predecessor, FRIDERICK CRAWFORD, left Uganda last week bound for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He has been appointed a director of the Chartered Company.

An African farmer, MR. A. JACHA, proposed the re-election of SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD as leader in Southern Rhodesia of the United Federal Party at the annual conference. The new chairman is MR. SIDNEY SAWYER, General M.P. for Salisbury. MR. J. A. CLARK, who did not seek re-election to the chairmanship, is now deputy chairman. MR. PETER GREY is honorary secretary, in place of MR. D. A. ETHERIDGE, who wished to retire.

THE EARL OF OXFORD AND AQUEATH has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Seychelles, and will take up his appointment at the end of the month. After leaving Oxford University and serving in the Army he joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Palestine in 1942. Later he was seconded for service in Tripolitania, and was transferred in 1953 to Zanzibar, where he became Administrative Secretary. He was promoted Administrator of St. Lucia in 1958.

THE PRIME MINISTER gave a dinner party at Admiralty House, Whitehall last Thursday evening in honour of SIR ROY WELENSKY. The other guests were the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, the EARL OF HOME, LORD ROBINS, MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P., SIR SAVILLE GARDNER, SIR ROBERT AITCHESON, MR. HUGH CARLETON GREENE, MR. C. F. HARRIS, MR. R. S. W. CLARKE, and MR. J. J. HILL.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London on November 9, include:—

Mombasa.—Dr. & Mrs. D. R. Bell; Mr. & Mrs. P. S. L. Benton; Mr. R. H. Bolton; Mr. M. Bond; Bishop & Mrs. P. J. Brazier; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Brookfield; Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Farquhar; Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Farrell; Mr. & Mrs. K. O. Fawcett; the Rev. J. Grennan; Mr. H. C. Hodgson; Lieut. Colonel T. R. Kinnitt; Mr. J. F. Lloyd; the Rev. R. P. Lonsdale; the Rev. B. Mintern; Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Paingie; Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Probert; Mr. & Mrs. R. Rhodes-Jones; Colonel & Mrs. E. Ross-Mageny; Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Roy; Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Timmis; Mr. J. A. D. Treadaway; and Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Westoby.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. M. S. F. Croissant, Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Eberlie; Mr. R. M. Sturgeon; and the Rev. J. Veenboer.
Beira.—Dr. J. H. Brydone, the Rev. & Mrs. S. C. Hall; Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Leeming; Mr. & Mrs. Ludgate-Woodhead; Lady Dorothy Maynard; Mr. T. R. Philpott; and Mrs. R. Philpott.

Obituary

Mr. Lawrence Katilungu

A Courageous Northern Rhodesian

MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, M.L.C., acting president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, was killed last Thursday in a collision between two motor-cars on the Copperbelt. Five other people were injured, and two of them died.

Katilungu, aged 47, was one of the ablest and most courageous African leaders in the country, and his death will weaken the African National Congress, whose president, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, has still some weeks of a prison sentence to serve on a charge of causing death by dangerous driving.

Katilungu, a member of the Bemba chiefly house, was educated at Roman Catholic missions, and was a headmaster by the age of 20. Two years later, in 1936, he quit teaching to take an underground job on a copper mine. He quickly became interested in trade unionism, and in 1940 was one of the leaders of a strike as a result of which there were many deaths. He then lived for some time over the border in Katanga.

By 1947 he had been elected chairman of the new African Mineworkers' Trade Union, and three years later he became the first president of the Northern Rhodesia Trade Union Congress. In both capacities he resisted constant and violent pressure from African politicians who sought to capture the trade union movement, which he insisted must deal with wages and conditions of employment and not politics in the general sense. Consequently he came into conflict with the African National Congress, then the only African political organization of any importance. It soon split, the extremist section being led by Mr. Kaunda (who formed and led the Zambia Congress Party, now the United National Independence Party), while the moderates had as their leader Mr. Nkumbula, whom Katilungu sided.

The African political extremists made him the special subject of their attacks, which increased greatly when he agreed to serve on the Monckton Commission after the politicians of his race had declared a boycott of its work. Katilungu, who was always ready to take an unpopular course if he thought it wise, was morally and physically fearless, self-confident, and shrewd, and though his prestige certainly suffered from his service on the Monckton Commission, he had later regained a great deal of support. Four months ago he was elected to the Legislative Council in the seat vacated by Mr. Nkumbula (who was released on parole from prison in Livingstone so that he might attend the funeral of his colleague in Lusaka).

Katilungu was married and leaves six children.

MR. ALAN DE VERD LEIGH, C.B.E., who has died in a nursing home in Hove at the age of 70, was secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce from 1923 until 1958 and simultaneously director of the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce.

MR. DOUGLAS MILL SAUNDERS, M.C., who has died in London at the age of 67, was from 1947 to 1959 chairman of the J. Walter Thompson Co., Ltd. He was educated at Tonbridge and Clare College, Cambridge, served in the 60th Rifles in the 1914-18 war, and on demobilization joined the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., but after three years in the Sudan he decided to enter business in the United States, where he later entered a well-known advertising agency. Transferred to the London office in 1928, he became successively a director, managing director, and chairman.

Results of Kenyatta Delegation's Visit to London

Mr. Mauding to Visit Kenya Next Week: Conference Early Next Year

KENYATTA'S DELEGATION, representing the Kenya African National Union, ended its talks at the Colonial Office last Friday, when the following official statement was issued:—

"The delegation gave at length their appreciation of the Kenya situation, and above all they represented that the holding of a constitutional conference was a matter of urgency, and expressed the strong hope that it could be held before the end of this year if at all possible.

"The question of amendment of the law governing qualification for membership of the Legislative Council, was raised. The Secretary of State said that the matter was receiving his attention, and that he would make a statement on it shortly.

"The Secretary of State assured the delegation that H.M. Government had no intention of delaying constitutional progress in Kenya. It fully accepted that it was important to hold a constitutional conference as soon as possible, but it was also essential, if the conference was to be successful and not unduly prolonged, that the ground for it should be adequately prepared.

"Mr. Mauding stated that he would visit Kenya before the end of this month. He would be ready during his visit to consider the position in the light of proposals made by the delegation, and he would announce the date on which he would hold the conference in London.

"Meanwhile, Mr. Mauding was making urgent preparations for a constitutional expert to go to Kenya; he welcomed this opportunity of making it clear that the expert's function would be to assist the groups concerned to formulate detailed proposals as a basis for discussion at the forthcoming conference. The name of the expert and the date for his arrival in Kenya would be announced as soon as possible.

"The Secretary of State undertook to invite the Governor to ask each group to start the preparation of documents in advance of the expert's arrival."

Kenyatta's Views

At a Press conference after their first meeting with the Colonial Secretary on Wednesday last week, Kenyatta said that their discussions had been very cordial but that no conclusions had been reached, and that a further meeting had been arranged for Friday, when the delegation would complete its submissions on a demand for full independence next year and a constitutional conference within six months or in January. The party could not wait until later next year for such a conference because of the rapidly deteriorating economy, the political deadlock, and the increasingly critical security position.

K.A.N.U. did not want to continue talks in Kenya under the chairmanship of the Governor, Sir Patrick Renshaw, because he was biased. "He is siding with K.A.D.U. and is under obligation to them. I had nearly brought the two sides together when the Governor, by favouring one party, spoiled my effort. He had earlier described me as 'the leader to darkness and death', so when he saw I was doing good work bringing unity and peace to the country he wanted to discredit me."

Kenyatta added that he was not interested in talks in Kenya under a different chairman.

K.A.D.U. and the Governor had conspired to keep him out of politics until he had gained the following of the whole country. Only a monarch could do that, and no leader could have 100% support, Kenyatta said. "I am not a demi-god that I should do what other people cannot do." He was not going to be a general without an army, and had to take the plunge, whether the water were clean or dirty.

He and the general secretary of the party, Mr. Tom Mboya, held forth at length on the large support for K.A.N.U. in many areas which were claimed to be solidly behind K.A.D.U. Their party, which was not composed only of Luo and Kikuyu, was being "wickedly misrepresented."

At the Press conference, Mr. Bruce McKenzie said that Kenyatta and his party had repeatedly committed themselves on the security of land titles and had promised compensation. The party had a full policy statement on land prepared, but

wanted to keep it for the full London conference rather than present it at talks under the Governor's "hostile" chairmanship.

Mr. Peter Marriam, also a former Minister, said that K.A.N.U. recognized the fears of Europeans, whose best safeguard in an independent Kenya would be acceptance of the democratic process and a position of ordinary equality.

Mr. Fritz de Souza, a Goan lawyer, said K.A.D.U. was a minority party (gathering 16% of the voting in the last elections to K.A.N.U.'s 67%) buttressed by the Governor's nominees; government by such a group was no way to prepare Kenya for full democracy.

Address to C.P.A.

About 100 M.P.s at a private meeting of the U.K. Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association were assured by Kenyatta that he and his party had no territorial claims on cultivated land belonging to Europeans. A distinction was to be made between cultivated and uncultivated land. K.A.N.U. welcomed participation by Europeans in developing Kenya's economy; they need not be apprehensive about their future. Some of those present were not satisfied that his declarations gave an adequate security for European landowners.

According to one report, Kenyatta was noticeably more at home in the emotional parts of his speech; for factual information he referred repeatedly to Mr. Mboya. "Perhaps that explains why after the meeting some M.P.s were speaking of Mr. Mboya as the real power and the man of the future."

Kenyatta and his delegation also met three Labour M.P.s separately. Mr. Marquand, the Chairman of Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr. Peter Jones, the former Griffiths, both former Colonial Secretaries, Kenyatta told them: "If we delay independence, the more frustration there will be among the people. No one knows what might happen. If constitutional advance were not agreed on this year divisions would develop between the various interests in the country and the economy would run down."

Before his first meeting with Mr. Mauding Kenyatta told journalists that independence for Kenya on February 1 next was not impracticable, and would be for the good of all East Africa. He wanted Uganda's independence date advanced, so that the three territories, all independent, could negotiate a federation.

If K.A.N.U. won the next election he would resign to become Chief Minister, he said, but he looked forward to it. He would raise with the Colonial Secretary removal of the ban on his entry into politics. Asked what he would do if he failed to get satisfaction, he replied: "Our case is so good that I cannot contemplate this eventuality."

Asked for a clear statement on his land policy, he said: "Nobody has any cause to feel insecure about land. All people who farm land properly for the benefit of the country as a whole will get full protection and have nothing to fear. There are some people who hold land with privileges."

Statement on Land

"We want all citizens of Kenya to be equal in the eyes of the law. Many Europeans are privileged merely because they are Europeans. The quicker they know they are citizens of Kenya, and do not have privileges because their skins are white, the better. Land should not be left undeveloped. Thousands of Africans need land. Land that is left undeveloped should go back to the Africans. We will have an unbiased committee under an independent Kenya Government which will decide whether land is properly used."

Refusing to dissociate himself specifically from Paul Ngeli's admonition that Europeans should pack their bags so that land occupied by "foreigners" could be handed back to the Africans, Kenyatta said: "I stick to my own statement on the land question. I do not want to go round contradicting what somebody else has said. This does not mean that I approve of what he said. He is a free man."

K.A.D.U.'s fears of Kikuyu-Luo domination were unfounded. "We do not think in tribal terms. Our aim is not to select a man because he is black, white, or brown, but on his capability. We have no room for dictatorship in Kenya. We believe in democratic government."

Mr. McKenzie and Mr. de Souza, who were with him, both emphasized the party's democratic nature and their complete acceptance of Kenyatta's leadership of Kenya.

Mr. McKenzie remarked on Europeans' views on Mau Mau: "The British Government are negotiating to go into the Common Market with Germany. The only way we can do this is to forget the past. The same applies in Kenya. It is no good

looking backwards". Kenyatta had given assurances to Europeans who were prepared to be Kenyans, but some people's fears had been increased by the Governor's refusal to negotiate with the majority party. Under a K.A.N.U. Government such fears would disappear, because the then Government would give people the assurances they wanted.

Eggs Thrown at Kenyatta

Mr. Blundell, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the New Kenya Party, said last week that independence could not be successful unless the fears and anxieties felt by minority tribes and groups were removed. K.A.D.U.'s regional plan, which Kenyatta had said would lead to a Congo-in-Kenya, was not aimed at dividing the country but was a genuine attempt to allay such fears.

Throughout his stay Scotland Yard took special precautions to protect Kenyatta, but on his way into the Colonial Office on his first visit last week he was hit by an egg. Mr. Paul Davidson, a member of the League of Empire Loyalists, was subsequently fined £4 for using insulting behaviour and insulting words likely to cause a breach of the peace. He pleaded guilty "under provocation". Another egg was thrown when Kenyatta came away from the Colonial Office an hour and a half later, but it missed him.

At the Press conference that afternoon Miss Avril Walters, 22-year-old secretary to the League, tried to hit him with her handbag as he sat at a table ready to begin. "Take that from the League of Empire Loyalists," she shouted. "You're a bloody butcher, Kenyatta!" A Special Branch officer in multi beside her caught her before she could strike Kenyatta, and she was escorted outside, where she said: "I was going to give him a good slash".

Kenyatta commented: "We are not chickens to be frightened by somebody shouting. These are madmen all over the place. They shall not be deterred from our mission".

The second member of the League of Empire Loyalists who threw an egg at Kenyatta but missed him was fined £4 on Thursday. Pleading guilty under provocation, he said: "We feel it is impossible to insult Kenyatta. It is more of an insult to the Crown that such a man should be permitted to come here and have transactions with a Minister of the Crown".

Wants Vast New Federation

Labour M.P.s at the House of Commons that day Kenyatta said that he wanted a vast new federation which would include the Congo and the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation. Some M.P.s received the impression that he saw himself as the symbol of such a new African empire.

Kenyatta holds a press conference; he talks to the Colonial Secretary; he behaves as if he were the leader of Kenya. He is nothing of the kind. He is a British tribesman, and Mboya is a Luo. Against them are ranged many other tribes who will never accept the domination of the Kikuyu. Nor will the whites, on whom Kenya's economy depends. Kenyatta and Mboya make a great deal of noise, but Mr. Maudling should not mistake that for authority.

The diarist of the *Financial Times*, having written that Kenyatta has little to say for himself, paper work or administration remained.

He may well be the first Kenya Prime Minister, but in that event the position of Colonial Secretary will be one of exceptional power. The struggle for this job, and more generally for being closest to the Old Man's ear, may be the most important development in Kenya in the months ahead.

Next day it was announced that Mr. Maudling would leave for Kenya on November 23 for about a week.

A K.A.N.U. statement has expressed pleasure that the Colonial Secretary has not insisted on the continuation of the Government House talks as a precondition to a full constitutional conference. The talks in Nairobi were described as "an unwise irritant, a bluff, and a wasted exercise". The statement added that if the atmosphere of the talks with Mr. Maudling could be preserved, it would augur well for Kenya's future.

While Kenyatta was speaking at a Press conference on Friday Wing Commander Leonard Young, a member of the general council of the League of Empire Loyalists, threw sheep's entrails wrapped in bloodstained newspaper at him, shouting: "Take that from the League of Empire Loyalists, you and your Mau Mau oaths". He was chased by Kenyatta's companions and brought to the ground before being bundled out. Kenyatta had shouted: "Do not hurt him; no violence".

Asked afterwards about his reception in London and the various incidents, Kenyatta replied: "I do not mind these incidents. Foolish people plan them to confuse my mind. This will not deter me from expressing my point of view. They throw eggs and things about instead of having them for

breakfast. Apart from this we have had a very cordial reception and have had good audiences". There had been no disagreements with the Colonial Secretary.

In some political quarters it is felt that there may have been a secret deal with Mr. Maudling, especially as the K.A.N.U. statement refers to "certain matters which were discussed which K.A.N.U. is not at liberty to divulge".

K.A.D.U. sent a message from Nairobi to Mr. Maudling demanding immediate independence based on the party's regional plan, adding that there would be no compromise unless this plan were accepted; since Kenyatta and K.A.N.U. did not face the facts in Kenya, any agreement between them and the Colonial Secretary would not bind K.A.D.U., and you will be held responsible for any consequences.

K.A.D.U.'s leaders also refute Kenyatta's claim that the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, is biased in their favour.

Mr. Bruce McKenzie and Mr. Peter Marria, both former Ministers, and members of the K.A.N.U. delegation, stated in London: "We are convinced that Mr. Kenyatta and his colleagues represent moderate African leadership. Without the present leaders it would be impossible now to control the extremist elements. Given a chance, they can still hold the position". Both claimed that K.A.N.U. was not just a Kikuyu-Luo party, but one enjoying majority African support in all but a few parts of the country, and support from the majority of Asians and "liberal" Europeans.

Veiled Threat

Kenyatta is reported to have told a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting last week of his belief in the Commonwealth and his desire to maintain an independent Kenya "within this important family of nations". He emphasized his wish to develop Kenya and an East African Federation primarily on aid from the West; but he added a warning that "only if you cause us to lose our spirit of good will would we go elsewhere".

The delegation left London on Saturday. Yesterday Kenyatta was on his way to Ethiopia at the invitation of Emperor Haile Selassie for talks with the Emperor and senior Government officials. Today he will address a public meeting and outline his political standpoint.

Resulting in Kericho, in which area he had been inquiring into reports of tribal attacks against the British. Ministers for Internal Security, said that tribalism in the Kalenjin district had really flared up only within the past six months; relations would still have been happy but for the statements of political leaders. He had met K.A.D.U. officials, Luo local officers, and Kikuyu chiefs, and fear had been the result of such discussions.

Politicians were fostering tribalism "by insulting rival tribal leaders at meetings and abusing them by saying such things as 'we don't want foreigners in our area', 'back out for chaps over the border'—a vicious circle in which each reacts to the other's inflammatory statements".

Mr. Swain added that Kenya in general would always have a militant Kikuyu nationalism.

Somali Attitude

Mr. Abdullahi Issa, Somali Minister for Foreign Affairs, said in Nairobi last Thursday that reunion of the Somalis in Kenya with their mother country was part of British policy; all that was asked was that the Somali homeland, which had been unjustly partitioned should be reunited. The least the Somali Republic could do was to uphold the right of the Somalis of the Northern Frontier Province to free self-determination.

Suggestions by African politicians that Britain was supporting the Somalis were ridiculous; in fact, the British authorities were banning and closing down branches of the Somali Youth League in the Northern Frontier Province, and some of its leaders had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

His Government supported the idea of an East African Federation and would welcome an invitation to Somalia to join.

Mr. Ngali, Leader of Government Business, toured the Northern Province last week with the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Havelock.

A delegation of African civil servants representing the Kenya Civil Servants' Union met the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, to ask for early introduction of a compensation scheme for loss of career.

Angry reactions in Kenya followed Kenyatta's claim on arrival in London that he had the allegiance of 6m. of the Colony's 7m. Africans.

K.A.D.U.'s vice-president, Mr. Masinde Muliro, who is Minister for Commerce and Industry, said:

(Concluded on page 276)

K.A.N.U. Memorandum About Crisis

(Continued from page 263)

chances of our being able to establish an East African Federation. It must be obvious that the only way we can succeed in this effort is to have the dates for independence as close as possible for the four East African territories. What is more, we see the future of democracy based on majority will and respect for individual citizenship, for which we have fought so hard, threatened by tribalistic and selfish individual ambition. It is even publicly confessed by K.A.D.U. that if their present policies succeed there will be no Kenya to speak about in the future.

Preparations for Constitutional Conference

This situation calls for immediate action. It is agreed by all the groups that a constitutional conference must be held, and we submit there is no justification to wait any longer. To save Kenya from the blind efforts of misguided individuals who seem to care only for personal office we urge that the conference be held in London now — not later than the end of December.

It has been suggested that preparations were necessary before a conference, and on this basis it was estimated that the conference could take place in the first quarter of next year. There has been no attempt to define what preparations are to take place. It appears that the Secretary of State has either not been given a full picture of the efforts made so far, or that he has not himself given full weight to the atmosphere prevailing in Kenya, or the circumstances in which the talks under the Governor's chairmanship broke down. No reference is made to the fact that following the original decision in London in June 1959, the K.A.D.U. appointed a joint committee, which sat for four weeks in discussions, at the end of which a joint memorandum was drawn up and signed by the two parties. It was endorsed by Mr. Kenyatta at a joint meeting of both parliamentary groups presided over by him, but there was any suggestion of his joining K.A.N.U. The memorandum covered all the points to be discussed at the constitutional conference. The K.A.N.U. parliamentary group, which consists of all races, including European and Asian members of the Legislative Council, is satisfied by the memorandum.

We believe that K.A.D.U. still accept the memorandum, and that when Mr. Blundell, Mr. Havelock and their colleagues, who, although they sat at the Government House talks as K.A.D.U. representatives, do not accept K.A.D.U.'s whip.

Governor's "Weakness"

If it were to be said that K.A.D.U. no longer honour their signatures to the joint memorandum, then we are bound to ask what purpose further talks on our own with K.A.D.U. would serve, since we could not trust them to be able to get Messrs. Blundell, Havelock and companions in line, and all our efforts would come to naught. It is strange that at no time did the Governor press on K.A.D.U. to state whether they stood by the memorandum or had repudiated it under coercion from Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock.

At the Government House talks the Governor showed such weakness and participation that he confirmed later in his anti-K.A.N.U. broadcast that no useful purpose would be served by meeting under him again.

So much is being said about the failure to form a Coalition Government with a deliberate effort to make K.A.N.U. the scapegoat. At the joint K.A.N.U./K.A.D.U. talks it was agreed that a Coalition Government would be in the interests of the country, and since Mr. Kenyatta was now free K.A.N.U. was free of her pledge not to participate in the Government. It was agreed and clearly understood at the request of Mr. Kenyatta that although K.A.N.U. was the majority party, to instil confidence in joint co-operation, the two parties should agree to distribution of Ministries on the basis of parity. The non-African members in the K.A.N.U. parliamentary group accepted this decision without promises to any of them to become Ministers.

But Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock considered this as a threat to their position in the Government and insisted that parity could have referred only to the African Ministers from both parties keeping in office the present four non-African, pro-K.A.D.U. Ministers! It will be recalled that these same non-African Ministers sat in the conference as part of the ten-man K.A.D.U. delegation!

In an effort to resolve the deadlock K.A.N.U. agreed to retaining four non-African Ministries on the basis of parity, i.e. K.A.D.U. would retain any two Ministers they chose. This was rejected. At this stage the Kenya Coalition Party, the extreme European group, put forward a formula based

on the distribution of the three European Ministers on the basis of one K.A.D.U., one K.A.N.U., and one Coalition Party, leaving the fourth Minister (an Asian) to be appointed by the Governor. Despite the fact that K.A.D.U. has only two out of the 11 Asian members (two Asian members having recently crossed the floor to the Opposition) we agreed to this proposal, which was again rejected by K.A.D.U.

K.A.N.U. then suggested, with the agreement of its Asian members, that the Asian Ministry be suspended, or, alternatively, an additional Ministry be created to ensure K.A.D.U. retained its Asian minister; but both these proposals were rejected by K.A.D.U.

At last K.A.N.U., realizing that K.A.D.U. and the Governor were determined to try and retain certain people in the Government regardless of what it cost Kenya, indicated willingness to have the Council of Ministers expanded to include eight (as at present) K.A.D.U. Ministers and eight K.A.N.U. Ministers pending the constitutional conference. We felt strongly that a Coalition Government would not only help to give Kenya greater stability but also help remove false tribal fears and suspicions generated by selfish ambition on the part of K.A.D.U. leaders and by reckless adventure on the part of Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock.

When this stage was reached in the Government House talks, and when it was obvious that K.A.N.U. was determined to resolve the political deadlock in Kenya, the Governor lent support to a conspiracy between K.A.D.U. and Mr. Havelock and Mr. Blundell's decision to sabotage the talks. On the advice of Mr. Blundell's group, K.A.D.U. introduced a completely new document outlining their new policy for regional (tribal) Governments after independence, and insisted that before any Coalition Government is formed "the persons aspiring to become Ministers must first accept this new policy".

Further Charges Against Sir Patrick Reardon

In our view the Governor as chairman of the talks should have thrown this proposal out as irrelevant to the task of forming an interim Coalition Government. He should have warned K.A.D.U. that British responsibility to ensure the establishment of a democratic Government and would not support K.A.D.U. if they demonstrated in the way of this aim being achieved.

To the surprise of all groups at the time, the Governor, out of personal loyalty, supported the K.A.D.U. move. The Kenya European Coalition Party and K.A.N.U. protested against this, and said that the only way to proceed when the Governor should be asked to report in detail to the Secretary of State the trend of the talks and the three compromise proposals put forward so far, and then report back the Secretary's reactions and advice. It was on this note that the talks were finally adjourned.

But while the country waited for a reply from the Governor chose to make his all-out attack against K.A.N.U. in his broadcast to all the members of the Legislative Council on the talks. No mention was made of the weakness and compromising attitude we had taken — acknowledged by all the Press in Kenya and including even the European representatives. To the Governor K.A.N.U. was rotten, but K.A.D.U. consisted of angels whom Britain must protect at any cost. With this background we hope we have shown why any hope of advance from further talks in Kenya under the Governor's chairmanship are entirely misplaced.

In the normal democracy K.A.D.U. would be out of Government today in Kenya. At the elections they got a mere 15,000 votes out of K.A.N.U.'s 550,000 votes; today in the Legislature they have a total of 28 members, including all the 25 whites, some of whom, like Blundell, and Havelock, do not accept K.A.D.U.'s whip, others like Al Aden Lord of the Northern Province are secessionists, and others like Alamooddy and Cleaby are coastal autonomists — this as against K.A.N.U.'s 32 members under K.A.N.U. whip, supported at the moment on this issue by the three members of the Kenya European Coalition Party.

Tribes Supporting K.A.N.U.

K.A.N.U.'s members include, Kisii, Karpha, Taifa, Giriama, Masai, Turkana, Luo, Embu, Meru and Kikuyu tribesmen, in addition to three prominent Europeans, two of whom had been Ministers in the so-called K.A.D.U. Government who declined further office because the set-up was not democratic. These gentlemen have held high positions among the European farming community and in Kenya generally, such as presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya by Mr. McKenzie and the presidency of Kenya National Farmers Union by Mr. Marrian; and nine out of the 11 Asian members of the Legislature. The two Asian members remaining on K.A.D.U.'s side have been expelled from the Indian Congress and have no longer any right to claim to speak for their community.

The only way K.A.D.U. could remain in the Government under a democratic system would be in a Coalition accepted by the majority party; otherwise they should be called upon to resign, so that a K.A.N.U. Government is formed. To abuse these democratic principles at this stage is to set a

precedent that may destroy Kenya in the future and lead any small vicious group to believe that they have a right to form a Government in the future. After all, under the British Colonial regime we have been for 60 years taught the worthiness and rightness of democracy.

In the debate in the Legislature over a K.A.N.U. motion calling for immediate constitutional talks in London the voting in the division was 32 Opposition members for and 30 K.A.D.U. and supporters against. But the machine of the 15 nominated members was put into action under Government whip to give the Government a majority. It is for this reason that our people cannot accept the present Government, and regard it as the agent and mouthpiece of British Colonialism.

Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock

Mention must be made of Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock. These people scraped through at the European primary elections this year and were elected only through K.A.N.U. support. Having no support from their own community, and having betrayed K.A.N.U. and lost its support, they hang on precariously to office in the knowledge that they can rely only on the Colonial Office. Their selfish aims and personal ambition have caused most of the mischief in Kenya.

K.A.N.U. believes in African unity and has always striven for this. A new country such as Kenya can face the challenge ahead only in unity and national leadership. The interests of the minorities and migrant communities would be safe in a united country rather than a divided one.

It is ironical that those who have in the past demanded a two-party system, leading to the division of the country based on tribe and personalities in the absence of real political differences, are the same persons who now accuse K.A.N.U. of dividing the country. They cannot call for tribal isolation and have unity at the same time. K.A.N.U. calls for tribal and racial integration and the guarantee of individual safeguards under a strong and stable central Government with a progressively and effectively developed local government system.

We have always criticized those who demand local government development on its own and believe that the process of democratization of local government been accelerated most of our present problems would not have arisen. Regionalism is impracticable, costly, and dangerous to Kenya's unity.

K.A.N.U.'s stand on land has been made clear. We stand by the 1959 K.A.N.U./K.A.D.U. memorandum—the guarantee of land titles, property rights, and security for tribal land, with fair compensation in the event of any form of acquisition.

Commitment to Federation

Tanganyika has set us an example by her citizenship law, and K.A.N.U. looks on this as a useful guide for East Africa.

We must emphasize too our commitment to East African Federation as economically and politically necessary for our future. Any delay of independence in Kenya could seriously jeopardize this federation. The British Government must be made to recognize this.

In conclusion, we are deeply concerned at the efforts made by various people—the Governor, Blundell, Havelock and their friends—to discredit and even divide K.A.N.U. by playing its leaders against each other and tribe against tribe. This is a dangerous move which could cause serious damage to the prospects of Kenya's nationhood and thereby in fact create a grave threat to the immigrant and minority groups who would be the losers in the event of conflict.

We are committed to Kenya within an East African Federation, and call for an immediate conference in London under the Secretary of State's chairmanship as the surest way to safeguard Kenya's future.

"The Game Department loves animals and is protecting them at the expense of human beings"—Mr. F. K. Onama, M. L. C., Uganda.

"A couple of years back I saw one of our nationalist politicians beckoning to the pilot of an aircraft, one of Her Majesty's officers, to carry his bag. I am glad to say that the pilot stood to attention and looked the other way"—Mr. J. H. Gaunt, addressing the Federal Parliament.

"Far too many Africans who have left school before reaching any high standard consider themselves qualified nevertheless for office work and refuse any form of manual work. Far too many are the products of unstable family life and live in a spiritual vacuum"—From the annual report of the Director of Social Welfare, Northern Rhodesia.

Britain Washing Her Hands of Africa

Condemnation of U.K. Legislators

PROFESSOR KENNETH R. HILL, of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, University of London, has written in *The Times*:—

"I have just returned from a visit to Africa, where I gained the impression that while other countries are exerting themselves to impress the new African States by business and cultural interests, Britain appears to be washing her hands of the whole Continent. One finds that whereas other countries will suggest a dozen methods, as to how a problem can be tackled, the British will give a dozen reasons why it can't be done.

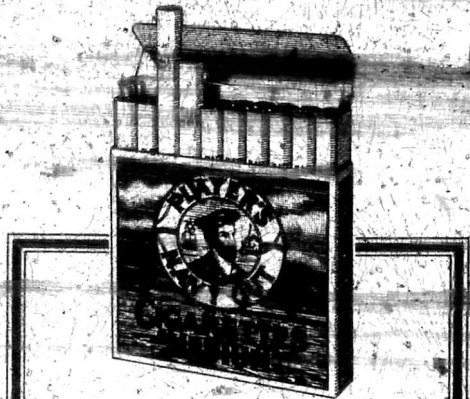
"The fault lies not in our civil servants but in our legislators, who have forgotten Britain's honoured position in world affairs, merited by long experience.

"Wherever I went I found the prestige of our universities, and particularly of our medicine, very high, and non-suspect politically. Here, then, is a way of continued British influence. With some expenditure of money and a lead to the nation that service overseas is a necessary and worth-while training for a medical or university career, there would be a wind of change which would fan the dying embers of Empire into a beacon of hope for Commonwealth and peace."

Simultaneously the *Daily Telegraph* published a letter from Mr. C. S. Whellock, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, saying:—

"Manufacturers and trade unionists in Britain should note that British goods are being replaced in the Federation by goods from Germany, France, Japan, the United States and Australia. These goods include tin and cine photographic materials, wireless and television sets, dress shoes and a few of the items.

"British workers must bring British goods into competition with goods that are reliable, reasonable in price, and what the public themselves want."



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Sir Roy Interviewed by B.B.C.

Conversations Between Central African Groups

SIR ROY WELENSKY was interviewed last week in the B.B.C.'s "Matters of Moment" programme by Mr. Lionel Fleming, Commonwealth correspondent of the B.B.C., Mr. Roy Lewis, formerly of the *Economist* and now of *The Times*, and Mr. Patrick Keatley, of the *Guardian*.

In the course of answering their questions the Prime Minister of the Federation said:—

"With experience and time the new African members of the Legislature will learn a few of the facts of life.

"Dr. Banda is leader of a majority party in one State of the Federation, and the decision as to whether the Federation will continue will not be left in his hands alone. He is going to find out the advantages and disadvantages of the Federation in the days ahead.

"What is Nyasaland's future out of the Federation? I hope you realize that we've borrowed £325m. for the Federal area's development. We have 32,000 civil servants. We have all the banking institutions and everything that goes with a modern State. No one has really given this any serious thought, particularly in this country.

"Where does Nyasaland go? Please don't come back with the corny answer that it can join Tanganyika; the blind doesn't lead the blind. Nyasaland is a poor country. So is Tanganyika. If there is to be any future for Nyasaland it has to be someone's pensioner—either of this country, the United States, or Mr. Khrushchev, or ourselves.

"You keep repeating the Federation is held together against its members. The economy of the area has moved ahead as a result of the investment in it. Nyasaland has enjoyed its share of what has flowed from the Federation. I think that, given some reasonable time, the political party that is saying that it is against federation may well disclose that they are willing to work some kind of federation. This is the kind of thing about which I feel that discussions can be held.

Federal Review Conference

"The arrival of the Federal Review Conference in London, I should have to say, has brought together 70 or 80 people with no one having done any preparatory work and tried to produce something that you can present in a form to consider. The conference held last December was a second reading debate in which everyone stated their position. It got almost nowhere. Everyone there, except one or two people really enough, not the African leaders—did in fact say that they believed in some form of federation.

"Dr. Banda was there, spoke extremely well, and presented his case with some force—as Mr. Kaunda did for Northern Rhodesia. They played quite a part in the discussions.

"I'm not averse to the Federal Government putting forward ideas, but I think those ideas should in the first instance be discussed between the Governments of the Federation. They know where the shoes pinch. I would like any talks in regard to the future of the Federation—I don't accept that it's in doubt—but in regard to the future shape for the Federation, to start on the spot.

"If Mr. Nkomo and his African nationalist party should boycott the election in Southern Rhodesia I should think it tragic. Mr. Nkomo took part in the discussions that produced a Constitution. His party should participate in the elections. If they fail there will be plenty other Africans who will participate.

"Those who devised the Federal Constitution—F.M. Government played a very large part in it—in fact devised a Constitution which in the main put the responsibilities for European affairs in the hands of the Federal Government. That is the sort of sight of by many people who argue so much about the Federal Assembly and its make-up.

"We are paying a very severe price in Africa for some of the haste forced on us by a lot of people here who don't realize the dangers inherent in the decisions taken. I live with the decisions. You live 5,000 miles away. I think the pace in Southern Rhodesia as fast as is good for the moment.

"The other day at the referendum the people of Southern Rhodesia, who are independent, voted to bring 15 Africans into their Parliament; and that third of a million Europeans into your mentioned have really made the Federation. Everybody here thinks that a black man is merely a white man in a black skin. He is a man of different ideas, different ideas. Many of them don't want democracy. Whether democracy will work in Africa or not, you people will learn in the days ahead. I shall probably learn in a more painful way.

"I object to the constant assumption that only the extremist

represents the African in our part of the world and that the only way to find any reasonable form of Government is to surrender everything. One of my complaints is that in Africa you are surrendering the most important thing of all—the standard of ethics that we want. Nothing will last unless we maintain standards.

Tshombe Saved Katanga

"Tshombe's efforts saved Katanga from Lumumba and his Communist cohorts. Tshombe is anti-Communist. I am very anxious—and it's not unreasonable when you realize that I have a 2,000-mile border with the Congo—to see that the people who live on that border are at least not unfriendly towards us. I have no illusions about the difficulties that Tshombe faces. I am anxious to see something emerge in the Congo on the basis of a federation, and my advice to Tshombe has been all along that he should work on these lines. You can't blame Tshombe. He's very, very concerned. He doesn't want to see the progress of the Communists because he knows what will happen to him if they get control.

"I'm not suggesting or supporting a breakaway movement of Katanga to the Federation.

"Does anyone suggest that democracy is working in the Congo today? The tribesmen on our side of the border are not the slightest bit interested in the form of Government on the other side so long as it's a reasonable Government. I don't think they worry about the question of one man one vote.

"Our people on the border are paying tribute to a paramount chief who lives in Katanga. The head of the Lunda doesn't live in Northern Rhodesia; this is one of the clever things that the Great Powers did long ago. It's time people in this country woke up to the fact that the tribes are not a handful of people; we have tribes of five and six hundred thousand people—small nations with differences as great as nations in Europe.

"Round table discussions between Government leaders of the Federation, a meeting between African nationalists and himself, are envisaged by the Prime Minister, in order to avoid the necessity of another Federal Review Conference. "We should sort out the problems for ourselves among ourselves on the spot, instead of looking constantly in Whitehall," he said on arrival in London.

"Such talks should agree on the timing of African advancement and safeguards for the Federation's future. Sir Roy said that he visualized a change in the terms of all the groups which would be involved in the process. He has no doubt that the Federation could be preserved.

"He said the Commonwealth correspondent in the *Times*, *Telegraph* and *Observer* are very quick. It would not be far better to take it as read that the Federal Review Conference has been held and that the Governments on the spot in the Federation should now fit down and try and iron out existing differences. There is a basis for changes in both ways.

"The eight years that have passed since the Federation was constituted have clearly demonstrated that some errors were made in 1953.

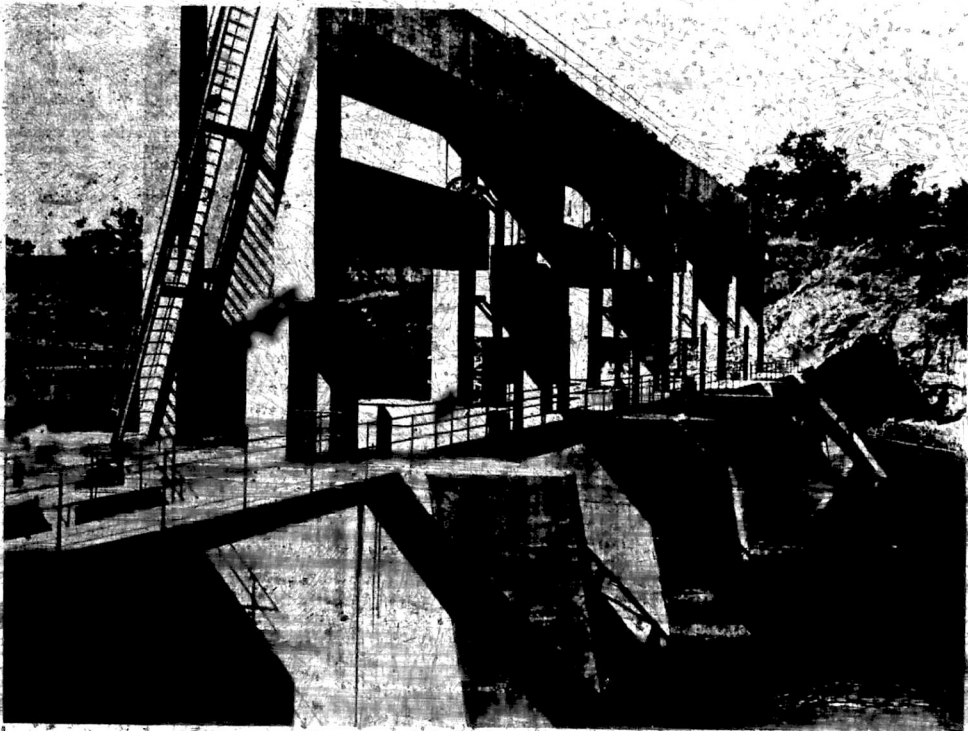
"We white men think we can settle everything round a table. This is not the way in Africa. There must always be a lot of negotiations, a lot of frustrations.

"If the British Government and other Government leaders in the Federation agreed, each Government and party would likely be asked as a preliminary step to set down on paper not the field of disagreement but the field of agreement. It might then be much easier to reach agreement on important points over which there is now disagreement.

"On Northern Rhodesia Sir Roy said: "I have heard no argument that justifies any departure from the arrangement made with such difficulty when I was last in London. In saying this I recognize, however, that there may be grounds on which discussions could be opened. No one should have a closed mind."

Sir Roy Welensky's Engagements

SIR ROY WELENSKY addressed the Commonwealth and Colonies Group of the Parliamentary Labour Party on Monday afternoon, and then spoke to Oxford University Conservative Association at Rhodesia House, London. On Tuesday evening he was the guest of honour at a dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club. Yesterday afternoon he spoke to the Conservative Commonwealth Council. In the evening Mr. S. E. R. Wynne gave a farewell party. The Prime Minister will leave London this afternoon.



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Kenya Sliding into Bankruptcy

Colony Many Millions in Deficit

Mr. L. R. MACONOCHE-WELWOOD said in the Legislative Council last week that Kenya's budget deficit during the current year would probably be about £10m.

On the same day a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* cabled from Nairobi that in the first eight months of this year there have been 98 bankruptcies in that city alone.

Trade and financial experts with whom he discussed the economic crisis, had, he asserted, told him that the building industry of the country had "slumped" by 90% since last year; that there had been a 50% drop in the sales of agricultural implements; a 61% decrease in the sales of passenger motor vehicles; a 36% fall in the sales of commercial motor vehicles; and a reduction in iron and steel imports of £1.2m.

Having recalled that bankruptcies in 1960 had numbered about 600, he expressed the opinion that "1961 will almost certainly go on record as the Colony's most disastrous financial year to date".

Floods Aggravating Famine in Kenya

IMPRESSANT AND HEAVY rains over the past fortnight have washed away what little grazing two years of drought had left in some parts of Kenya and flattened crops twice replanted after a plague of army worm, thus rendering great areas famine-stricken for the second year running. About 500,000 Africans, double last month's estimate, are already in need of relief.

The chairman of the National Food Relief Committee, Mr. Humphrey Slade, said last week: "We are still desperately short of money and suitable transport. The famine should be over in three months, but meantime more aid is needed."

The situation is regarded as being the worst natural disaster which the Colony has suffered since the 1898 famine. Movement of relief supplies is being dangerously restricted by flooding. The cumulative effect of the drought and the floods is expected to be such that the worst affected areas may not recover for several years.

Britain has given £300,000, funds organized by British troops in Kenya brought in £30,000, and the United States has sent maize worth £400,000—but most of this has already gone. Mr. Slade has said that another £60,000 must be collected from private contributions to meet transport costs for the maize and to buy supplementary milk and food during the next three months.

In the flooded areas at the coast rescue work is being undertaken by police and military aircraft, and by convoys of cars making their way through seas and torrents of water. Near Garissa the Tana River is more than three miles wide.

The Masai, according to one report, have lost about three-quarters of their cattle. Kamba tribespeople in distress number some 200,000, and long queues for food have been a

familiar sight for months. Disputes have been exacerbated by the Youth Wing of K.A.N.U., which is stated to have severely hampered distribution.

With K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. "engrossed in their inter-ecne struggle for power", neither party has made any sizeable contribution to famine relief, and their indifference is being increasingly criticized in Nairobi, the *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent, Mr. Eric Downton, reported at the week-end. He telegraphed:—

Leaders of Kenyatta's K.A.N.U. faction, now on an expensive excursion to Europe, have even sneered at the work of the Royal Air Force which is giving Trojan services to Kenya's starving Africans with its food dropping". Nevertheless, "Mr. Mboya and his colleagues deride the presence of the R.A.F. in Kenya, refusing to acknowledge the extent and value of its work in the present crisis, and making propaganda out of the 'remove British bases' agitation. Meanwhile British airmen risk their lives daily in atrocious weather to save hungry Africans".

Neither party has started any special relief programme, he continued. "Contributions to relief funds by individual Africans have been strikingly meagre—this though there are many wealthy Africans in Kenya. Mr. Ngala has shown little active interest in famine relief work. Yet he did feel moved last night to say that money spent by Mr. Kenyatta and the National Union delegation in lobbying in London might have been better used on famine relief."

"Europeans are the driving force in most of the relief work—administration officials, soldiers, airmen, missionaries, and volunteers. Many have driven themselves to exhaustion."

"A number of African political leaders continue to live in ostentatious luxury. Their high living is encouraged in some cases by gifts, especially of German cars, from Asian and European businessmen who apparently are keeping an insurance eye on the future in an independent Kenya."

"Indicative of African irresponsibility is the calling of a strike by a politically-minded union of 250 African transporters. The strike was causing relief supplies. The British Army today had to find lorries to replace those immobilized."

Kenya is having to compete with her neighbours for charitable funds. In Uganda rains threaten much of the cotton plantings. Blocked railways and increased the task of feeding 1,000,000 refugees from Rwanda. Tanganyika has to provide famine relief for half a million people in the Central Province.

Tanganyika's Independence

Among the writers in the special Tanganyika Independence Number of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, now about to be published, are:—

Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, and his predecessor, Lord Twining; Mr. J. K. Nyerere, the Prime Minister; Sir Ernest Vasey and other Cabinet Ministers; Sir E. David; Sir Charles Phillips; Sir Edmund Teale; Sir Alfred Vincent; and leaders in other aspects of the country's life.

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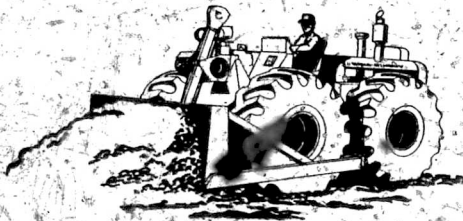
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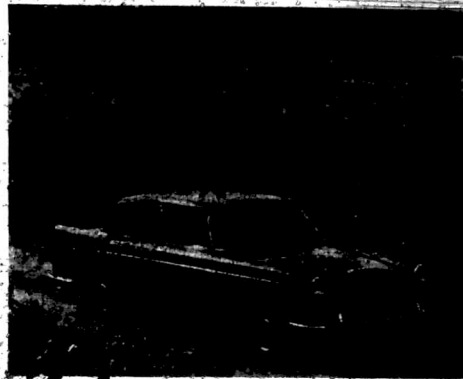
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CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION had expected a small loss in the year ended June 30 last, but a net operating profit of £127,032 was achieved, an improvement of almost exactly £100,000 on the results in the previous year. Though revenue was up from £3m. to £3,237,370, expenditure rose by only about £114,000.

The number of passengers carried increased from 178,455 to 201,004, freight traffic jumped from 857,530 to 973,327 tons and the mail transported rose from 265,524 to 279,781 tons. The well-illustrated annual report analyses all the main aspects of the operations and shows the routes flown.

Mr. R. M. Taylor is chairman and Mr. G. E. Thornton deputy chairman, the other four members of which are Messrs. A. D. McLean, J. E. Everington, W. D. Lewis, and D. F. Fairbairn.

The general manager is Mr. M. Stuart-Shaw and assistant general manager Mr. R. P. Hartley. Mr. C. H. B. Rose is the corporation's representative in London.

East African Sisal Plantations Ltd.

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., report profit after taxation for the year to June 30 at £5,687, against £10,343 in the previous year, the reduction being due to reduced output of fibre owing to drought. Costs also rose substantially following higher payment to all sections of labour. The dividend is 8% less tax. For the previous year the distribution was 9%, together with a 2% tax-free distribution out of capital realization. The company qualifies as a small company for corporation tax.

UNION BOND & CO., LTD., tea growers on a large scale in East Africa as well as in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, report group profit after taxation for the year to June 30 at £2,210,825, compared with a £1,711,445 in the previous year, the decline being due to droughts in Kenya, Tanganyika, and North India. Dividends of 10% per share (including share the same) took £625,000, leaving a balance of £1m. After appropriations to reserves the carry forward is £1.6m. (£1.2m.).

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The Association through itself and its subsidiaries provides orderly marketing and transit storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika.

The consolidated balance-sheet shows current assets less current liabilities at £21.7m., fixed assets at £13.8m., investments at £833,364, and interests in a subsidiary company not consolidated at £153,055. The issued capital is £9,375,000 in ordinary share and £1.5m. in 4% cumulative preference shares.

There are 20,600 shareholders. Profits before taxation was 11.9% of the average capital employed and 3.8% of the turnover. The gross ordinary dividend expressed as a percentage of the ordinary capital employed was 3.5%.

In his reference to East Africa, the chairman, Mr. John Brooke, expresses his hope of "a milder political climate", and records mass strike action on the Kenya estates occurred for the first time.

The deputy chairman is Mr. T. D. Rutter, a frequent visitor to East Africa.

MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., reports net profit after tax for the year ended June 30 at £11,752, compared with £11,098 in the previous year. Income was up from £88,077 to £99,831, but production costs were somewhat higher. Shareholders receive 20%, an increase of 5%, taking £10,910.

The issued capital is £89,064 in 5s. units. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £188,739, and current assets less current liabilities at £33,631.

The company has 645 acres under mature tea and 11 acres not yet in bearing. The crop amounted to 736,394lb., compared with 645,727lb. and 596,373lb. in the two previous years. For 1961-62 the estimate is 670,000lb. F.o.b. costs averaged 18.46d. per lb. and the net average selling price was 32.36d.

The directors are Mr. C. A. Meakin (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, R.N. (Reid.), and Colonel D. G. Dickson.

UNION MINIERE DU KATANGA, LTD., maintaining its customary interim dividend of 17% tax will amount to 600 Belgian francs per share.

WASKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., mined 241,479 tons of coal in October, compared with 233,411 in September. Comparative figures for coke were 18,650 and 15,829 tons.

UNITED AFRICA CO., LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 5.68d. per 5s. ordinary share, or 9.47% compared with 3.425d. or just over 9% last year.

Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos, Ltd., announced on Monday that the mine was closed at the end of October because operations on a profitable basis had become impossible. The future of the company is under consideration.

M.T.D. (Mangochi), Ltd., incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, announces a profit for the 10 months to September of £44,121 (£926,232). Dividends take £100,000 and £25,000 is added to the reserve. The carry-forward is increased by £23,274.

East African Estates, Ltd., announce that the company's offer to buy 20,000 shares in Kollabar and Seconee Tea Co., Ltd., at 30s. per share has been withdrawn in view of the rise in the quotation on the London Stock Exchange to well over 40s.

Equipment for the extension of the Khartoum South telephone exchange and for subscriber trunk dialling to link the exchanges in the Khartoum-Omdurman area with five other centres in the Sudan is to be supplied by Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd.

British Moors Corporation, Ltd., which has a plant in Southern Rhodesia, reports that group profit for the year ended July 31 after depreciation and 11% tax amounted to £5,776,340, a heavy reduction on the £13,361,367 of the previous year. The ordinary dividend is held at 1s. per 5s. share.

Minerals Separation, Ltd., a company with large Northern Rhodesian interests, is raising its interim dividend from 6½% to 10% in order to bring the interim and final distributions into closer relationship. Shareholders are warned that the change does not imply that the total for the current year will be increased.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has decided to suggest to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa that the session arranged to be held next February should be postponed until October on account of the variation in political status of the three territories which they will obtain in February. Tanganyika will have achieved independence, and Uganda will be on the eve of internal self-government, but the constitutional position of Kenya may have changed little or not at all.

Tobacco growers in Central Africa may have new markets opened to them as a result of extensive damage to Italy's tobacco industry, which, according to reports from Rome, is threatened with almost total destruction. Nearly three-quarters of this year's plantings have been lost through blue mould disease, and the harvest is now estimated at a maximum of 45m. lb., whereas the forecast was for 155m. lb. Italy, normally a large exporter of leaf tobacco, will this year meet less than half her own domestic requirements.

Congolese Troops Moving In Albertville Handed Over by U.N.

ALBERTVILLE HAS BEEN transferred to Central Government troops by the U.N. At Kindu airstrip in Kivu Province, 700 Stanleyville soldiers have surrounded the Malayan garrison after arresting 13 Italian airmen who flew equipment in on Monday.

The Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, his Army chief, General Mobutu, and the U.N. commander, General Sean McKeown, accompanied by Mr. Mahmoud Khiri, went to Luluabourg last week to inquire into the previous week's "spy-hunt" by Central Government troops, who raped European women (as many as 18 according to one report), beat up missionaries, including nuns, and man-handled other Europeans. Mr. Adoula has ordered a full inquiry and stated that those responsible would be punished.

Belgium has protested to the U.N. against its "belated and ineffectual intervention", and her Foreign Minister has said that Belgium will stop paying her contribution to the U.N.'s Congo operation until compensation is paid to those Belgians who have suffered from U.N. action in the Congo. Unless U.N.E.S.C.O. changes its policy of blaming Belgians payments to that body will also cease.

Mr. Spaak urged Belgians in the Congo not to leave meantime, despite incidents which are "odious, unjustified, and without any excuse". He said that he had been astounded at the attempts by U.N. spokesmen in the Congo to play down the gravity of the assaults. "It is clear that the United Nations are not only incapable of maintaining order in the Congo but that they have sometimes even been responsible for disorders and chaos". The more technical the U.N. granted the Congolese, the more the Belgians treated, although they had been requested to remain by the Central Government.

New U.N. Invasion Planned

A Daily Telegraph correspondent, Mr. Ian Colvin, who returned last week after some months in the Congo, wrote that a second attack on Katanga was being planned by the U.N. This time the plan is to surround the city of key points in Elisabethville in September. It would involve attacks on airfields by U.N. jet aircraft based on Luluabourg, a blockade to cut off all road communications from Katanga to Angola and reinforcement of the 9,000 U.N. troops, who would be set to paralyse any possible troop movements without actually firing the first shot, while pro-Communist troops from Stanleyville and Central Government troops from Luluabourg would launch a concerted attack. The plan would be triggered off by a breach of the October cease-fire or by a free discharge from New York to extend the limited powers given in the February Security Council resolution, which permits force only as a last resort.

Mr. Colvin asserted that an American troopship had called at Dar es Salaam last month and unloaded Indian Army military equipment in extreme secrecy, British Press representatives not being allowed near the quay during unloading.

The U.N. deputy chief movements officer flew to Dar es Salaam from Leopoldville on October 5 to make special arrangements for armoured cars and other vehicles to be moved by rail to Kisumu for shipment across Lake Tanganyika to Albertville, key U.N. garrison town in North Katanga. This movement was notified to the Belgian Government by the U.N. Secretariat in New York on October 7 and accepted with the proviso that the men and materials should not enter Katanga.

Ten DC4 flights transferred ammunition from the American troopship to Central Government territory. This was not in actual breach of the cease-fire agreement. But on

October 10 there was a clear breach when Indian troops of the 2nd Jats were moved from Leopoldville into Katanga by air. There are reports that the whole battalion of the 2nd Jats has since moved into Kamina base by air from Central Government territory.

The Indian brigade is the U.N.'s main striking force. Unlike the Swedes and Irish they are heavily armed for proper military action, as distinct from the security role of the European troops.

The Katanga Foreign Minister, Mr. Kimba, was last week refused permission by the U.N. chief representative, Mr. O'Brien, to visit Albertville. President Tshombe said later that the U.N. was trying to strangle Katanga control of the town by preventing the police and the civil administration from doing their jobs. "This is obviously to allow the convoy of Congolese Central Government troops now reported to be heading south towards Albertville from Bukavu in Kivu Province to take the town without opposition from the Katanga Army. Does the U.N. want the repetition of Luluabourg atrocities in Albertville, with women being raped and innocent people killed? This is what will happen if the Congo troops get to Albertville."

Balubakat Controlling North Katanga

Mr. Kimba added that he had told the administrators who had asked to be allowed to move to Baudouinville, 80 miles farther south on Lake Tanganyika, that they were to stay where they were. "If they must die, they must die at their posts."

Albertville, where the U.N. controls the airstrip, and Manono were reported on Monday to be under Baluba control. European refugees, mainly women and children, have been sent to Usumbura.

U.N. officials have repeatedly denied during the past week that Central Government troops have moved into Albertville, but have refused to allow the U.N. to act for themselves on the ground that the situation is "too uncertain". They have ridiculed reports that Indian U.N. troops have arrived in Tanganyika.

Occupation of this northern part of Katanga by the anti-Tshombe Balubakat Party headed by M. Jason Sendwe, a member of the Leopoldville Government, is said to have been envisaged as part of international law policy, which is aimed at exerting pressure on President Tshombe to get him to enter into negotiations with the Central Government. U.N. spokesmen have said, however, that the "untrained and lawless" Baluba are taking over the main town because the President's authority has been based solely on a monopoly of arms, and it must be expected that the will of the people will prevail.

Mr. Kimba met Mr. O'Brien on President Tshombe's instructions—the first time the Katanga Premier has dealt directly with him for two months—and said that he was willing to meet the Leopoldville Premier, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, next week, provided Congolese troops observed a cease-fire and stopped their movements on the frontier. Mr. O'Brien said he had no power to influence the Central Government to take such decisions over troop deployment.

Mr. Derek Riches, British Ambassador in Leopoldville, flew to Elisabethville for talks with the Katanga President and is understood to have urged him to realize that this was a question of "win or never" in deciding to go to Leopoldville to negotiate a settlement. The U.N. would guarantee security there, Mr. Riches affirmed.

Mr. Gizenga, the pro-Communist Deputy Prime Minister, who last week was given a time limit to return to Leopoldville, is reported to have resisted a U.N. attempt to persuade him to leave Stanleyville. He is thought to be re-establishing his own régime in a state of semi-independence.

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News Items in Brief

Wireless licences in Kenya have gone up from 30s. to 40s. Separate car-radio licences have been discontinued.

Destruction of bridges and other road sabotage in Northern Rhodesia have cost the territorial Government about £16,000.

Mr. Makhan Singh, a Communist trade unionist in Kenya, has been restricted and has joined the Kenya Freedom Party.

No increased infestation by the *salvinia auriculata* weed on the Kariba Dam has occurred since the last check in August last year.

Some African schoolmasters in the Federation have given up teaching to become firemen on Rhodesia Railways at up to £80 a month.

The Buganda Lukiko has proposed that Baganda members of the Uganda Legislative Council should not participate in elections to the Lukiko.

After Tanganyika attains independence persons resident in the Territory will become "Tanganyikans" if they and their parents were born in the country.

Three more overseas tobacco monopolies, including two from the Far East, will begin to buy on the Federation's tobacco auction floors next year.

Prison sentences ranging from three to 12 years have been passed on 19 Africans for arson and other offences against law and order during the northern Rhodesian disturbances.

By a slip in last week's issue, Mr. Philip Goodhart's statement about Kenya was said to have appeared in the *Sunday Times* when it was in fact published in the *Sunday Telegraph*.

Specialist training opportunities in education and agricultural engineering work have been advertised in the United Kingdom and other countries to advise in development.

The Federal Ministry of Home Affairs has announced that an African woman has given birth to still-born sextuplets. She has had the astonishing record of 39 infants in ten pregnancies.

Work on the sewerage system in the centre auditorium, due to begin in September, has been postponed for three or four months because the money was needed for sewerage and other work.

£250,000 has been allocated for the construction of a non-racial sports centre in Salisbury capable of holding at least 160,000 people. It is hoped that the 1962 Empire Games will be held in the city.

Land is being alien in Southern Rhodesia to the dividers of unreserved land for its conversion into purchase areas for about 3,000 qualified African farmers now on the waiting list for land.

Nyasaland's Minister of Education, Mr. J. Chiume has discussed with Masters College the possibility that more Nyasaland students should study there, instead of at the Federal University College.

"Bring Forth Every Living Thing", the film made by the Central African Film Unit of "Operation Noah" for the rescue of wild animals from Lake Kariba is to be shown in Europe, Canada, Australia, South America, the U.S.A. and New Zealand. The sound track is being translated into French.

The Federal Minister of Lands and Lands, Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, has told Kariba Chamber of Commerce that a holiday resort cannot be developed in the vicinity of the present township for security reasons. Public harbour facilities are, however, to be provided at Kariba, and a new township is to be developed at Charara as a holiday resort.

Any African in Northern Rhodesia may now buy spirits. Until a few years ago no African in the Protectorate was allowed to do so. Latterly special permits have been issued in a strictly limited number of cases.

The High Court of Southern Rhodesia has ruled that Salisbury City Council acted illegally in excluding non-Europeans from the municipal swimming pools. The council is appealing to the Supreme Court.

Non-Europeans are now admitted as patients to the Princess Elizabeth Hospital in Nairobi, which comprises the former European Hospital, the Princess Elizabeth Hospital for women, and the Maia Garberry Nursing Home.

Rhodesia Railways had a surplus of £1.7m. in the year ended June 30, but recent wage awards are likely to absorb this amount, and reserves may have to be drawn on during the current year if rates are not to be increased.

Parengoni Chief Chitumukuta of the 175,000-strong Bamba tribe in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia has condemned local disorders "as caused by stupid and cheap thinking" which was destroying the Africans' own property.

Ten copies of an abridged version of "The Power of Non-violence", by Richard Gregg, have been sent to each of U.N.I.P.'s divisional offices in Northern Rhodesia from the Lusaka headquarters. The Rev. M. M. Temple had abridged and simplified the book.

K.A.D.U. has applied for registration of a central labour organization which it is sponsoring because it feels that the Kenya Federation of Labour "is clearly a K.A.N.U. mouth-piece and can no longer represent the interests of all workers, regardless of their political convictions".

Two Ethiopians have been sentenced to death by public hanging by the Ethiopian High Court for the murder last month of 31-year-old Miss Eileen Halewood, matron of the Princess Tsahai Hospital, Addis Ababa. A third man has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The men were said to have swung Miss Halewood's door bell late at night and to have rushed in and taken her when she answered.

(Continued from page 275)

Kenya has held meetings in the Central Province, but the Masai, Kipsigis and Nakuo has not so far tackled any K.A.D.U. stronghold. Indeed, in North Nyanza feeling was known to run so high against him that for security reasons the meeting was cancelled. Many of the meetings were in any case held at a time when Kenyatta was looked on as the possible mediator between the two sides. Kenyatta set foot today among the people of the Northern Province, the Masai, the Kipsigis, the Bahuiya, and at the Coast.

Mr. T. Evans, Minister of Education and K.A.D.U. political adviser, was reported to have been besieged in his Kericho home by fellow Kipsigis tribesmen when they heard of Kenyatta's approach. Mr. Towett suggested that Kenyatta should return to Kenya to get his facts straight. The Masai, the Kipsigis, and many other tribes did not support him. He challenged Kenyatta to oppose him in a by-election.

But within a couple of days he stated that the British Prime Minister should apologize to Kenyatta for the egg-throwing incidents in London, which he described as an insult to the whole of Africa. "When we send any of our leaders abroad it does not matter whether they are in the opposition or not—we expect other countries to respect them. We will not have an African outside Africa attacked whether he is my enemy or not".

In some quarters in Kenya it is believed that tribunes supporting K.A.D.U. would outnumber K.A.N.U.'s followers if they were all to register.



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