

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

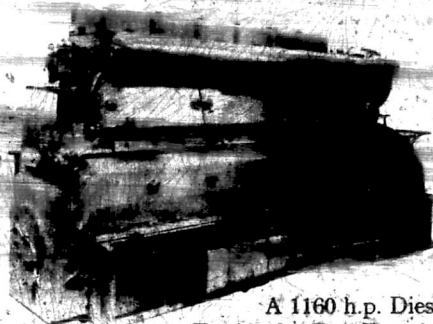
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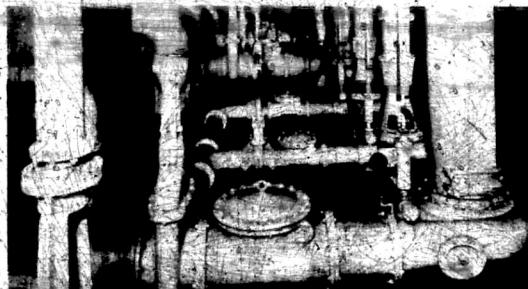
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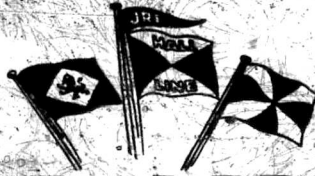
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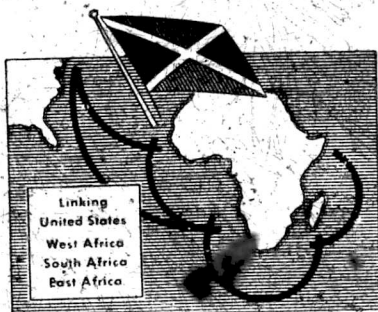
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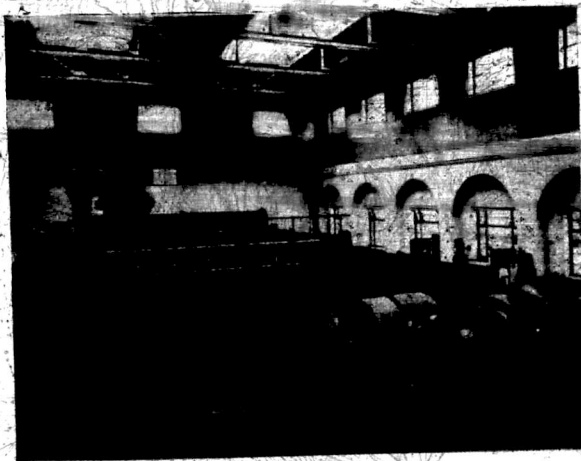
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA'S CONDITION would be healthier if developments were to justify the opinion expressed by Mr. Taitt Towett, a Minister in the Kenya Government, that Kenyatta's association was leading him towards "political oblivion". In a sane society he would not have been permitted to emerge again from the banishment which was a very lenient retribution for the crime for which he was sentenced by the courts, with the recommendation that he should thereafter be required to reside in a remote area for an indefinite period; that rider is now never mentioned, though it was added because, in the opinion of the trial judge, the law of Kenya at the time prescribed a wholly inadequate maximum penalty for the charges on which Kenyatta was convicted. In the past two years, unhappily, all pretence to wisdom in the conduct of Kenya's affairs has been abandoned. In place of policy there has been expediency; in place of reality, compromise; in place of truth, evasion and double-talk. Integrity having thus been undermined, there was no foundation for the re-building of faith and hope. Kenyatta well symbolizes what has been inflicted upon a now sadly stricken country.

Mr. Towett, one of the ablest, most candid, and most courageous leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union, describes Kenyatta as "a small man"; accuses him of having told "shameful untruths" during his visit to London; gives the emphatic warning that the choice before Kenya is that of dictatorship by the Kenya African National Union or regionalism of the type proposed by his own party; and frankly admits his mistaken assessment of Kenyatta, in consequence of which he advocated his release and re-entry into public life. A high proportion of the Africans, Europeans, and Asians in

Kenya who advised or acquiesced in that catastrophic folly must now recognize the absurdity of expecting inter-tribal and inter-racial unity from the Kikuyu agitator who for years allowed himself to be praised as a messiah and deity, in what came to be known as the Mau Mau "creed" and the Mau Mau "hymn-book" in both of which he ought always to be remembered, his name was substituted for that of Christ. That blasphemy, which should have constituted an unforgettable admonition to caution, was recklessly thrust aside by the politicians (and even the churchmen) in the United Kingdom and Kenya who worked for the man's reinstatement as a public figure, in the fatuous assumption that he and he alone could and would quickly work the miracle of imposing harmony throughout the country — one to which his movement had brought infamous intimidation, outrageous terrorism, violence in its foulest forms, a civil war which cost many thousands of lives and almost fifty million pounds, and an aftermath of still incalculable menace.

The fantasy of Kenyatta as unifier quickly exploded in the face of its captives, of whom the most important were Mr. Macleod, a calamitously self-opinionated Secretary of

Terrorism Still Stalks the Land.

State, and Sir Patrick Renison, a Governor sadly deficient in knowledge of Africa, who had the support of a motley collection of sycophantic politicians in Britain, and in Kenya of such pliant demagogues as Messrs. Blundell, Havelock, Bruce McKenzie, Marrian, and Erskine, many Asians, and Africans prominent in both political parties (many of whom, to give them their due, nevertheless admitted quite freely in private to those whom they trusted that they did not want what they demanded, but would almost certainly be murdered if they refused to join in the organized clamour). Anyone who questions the likelihood of that punishment for

non-conformity must be unaware of the terrorism which still stalks the land. The dispatch quoted on another page from Mr. Downton lifts merely a corner of the veil, but it does reveal the organized nature of K.A.N.U. thuggery and its blatant challenge to authority. The worst result of the failure of the Government of Kenya to stamp out this terrorism is that it saps the faith and courage of moderate and loyal Africans in the Europeans whom they trust and want to emulate, and leaves them at the mercy of so-called leaders of their own race whom they dislike and distrust. As these words were written we received from a Kenya African this statement: "Nobody in his senses wants Kenyatta to lead us. People follow him only because of the fantastic promises of wealth which he holds out. We know perfectly well that we are heading back to terrible suffering and slavery. Is that what British wants to do to us?" The same mail brought from a Kenya European the cry: "Will Mr. Maudling see a wider circle of Europeans in Kenya, and not just the same old lot, and could he not see in secret trustworthy African leaders?"

The worst elements in Kenya were appalled (as the rest were appalled) by the deliberate action of Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick Renison in putting back into political circulation the kikuyu whom the Governor—with the prior approval of the then Secretary of State—had twice publicly condemned as "the African leader to darkness and death". The Minister, the Governor and other superficialists innocently imagined that the organizer of Mau Mau, which was the very symbol of division and dictatorship, would now prove himself a model democrat. That was, of course, the depth of political *naïveté*, but it was accepted with pathetic fatalism by the Cabinet and the Conservative Party, scarcely any of whose public figures, except a few in the House of Lords, set themselves to awaken the country to the crime (for it was a crime) being perpetrated in its name. Kenyatta's advisers in England therefore calculated that it would be good tactics to bring him to London; and their judgment of the parlous condition of the people and the Press was vindicated: apart from the League of Empire Loyalist demonstrations, nothing untoward happened. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was a lone voice in expressing contempt for the abandonment of all principle. Characteristically, the African extremists associated their "mission" to London with grossly insulting references to the Governor. Yet the new Secretary of State did not decline to receive a delegation before the con-

tending African parties had settled some of their basic differences, as he had already declared to be essential, and until he could visit Kenya to assess matters on the spot. The delegation came, was widely seen, and loudly claimed to have conquered. Though doubtless as false as much else in Kenya, the assertion could naturally not be demonstrated to be so.

The idea that important secret concessions were extracted from the Secretary of State is now believed by many K.A.N.U. supporters and feared by K.A.D.U. That it is wholly

Kenyatta's Challenge:

fictional is beside the point, as so often in politics, it is not the facts that really matter but the interpretation put upon them by friend and foe. K.A.N.U., which stands for Kikuyu-Luo dictatorship, is doing all in its power to spread the conviction that there will be a continuance of the unprincipled rule from expedient to expedient which characterized the Macleod regime. If his successor at the Colonial Office—whose inheritance could scarcely be less enviable—is not prepared to be carried along the slippery slope to disaster, as we must hope, he will have the opportunities of demonstrating his determination during the next few days, for he leaves London today for a week's visit to Kenya. He is challenged in advance by Kenyatta's trumpeting that Kenya must be given independence by February 1. If that is not done, he declares—well knowing that it will not be done—the authorities must take the consequences. That veiled threat was repeated thrice within a few hours in three different places. Doubtless the speaker calculates that, as during Kenya's "Munich" period before the Mau Mau outbreak, he can say and do very much what he likes because the Government will give him almost limitless latitude. Nothing is more important than for Kenya, and Kenyatta, to know that law and order will be upheld, that acts subversive of society will not be tolerated, and that there will be no further submission to political blackmail. "To Hell with British Agents in Kenya" said one of the irrelevant K.A.N.U. placards paraded when Kenyatta returned to Nairobi. The truth is that British rule saved all Kenya from the hell of Mau Mau, and that the overwhelming majority of the Africans in the country fear the removal of that rule because they know how tragically they would suffer from its substitution by the domination of men with the views and ambitions of Kenyatta, Mboya, Odinga, and their associates, who now include again the Mau Mau "old guard". Is that not warning enough?

Notes By The Way

Kenyatta's M.P. Friend

"KENYATTA CONQUERS" was the title chosen by Mr. Fenner Brockway, Socialist M.P. for Eton and Slough, for his account in *Tribune* of the visit to London of Kenyatta, the man sentenced by the courts to seven years' imprisonment for managing the fabled Mau Mau movement, a sentence which was upheld on appeal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Despite that clear proof of the unshakable quality of the evidence against Kenyatta, Brockway repeats that he has never been convinced of the man's responsibility for Mau Mau—which is a reflection on Mr. Brockway, not on the judiciary. He prides himself on having been most closely associated with Kenyatta than any other Englishman. It is not, I imagine, an experience which will be all too readily forgiven the chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom. His account of the visit begins with the manifest misstatement that Kenyatta has "lost a mountain of prejudice." The unfortunate fact is that there was a most regrettable lack not merely of healthy prejudice but even of seemingly reserve. No reader of the *United Kingdom Press* who was unaware of the ghastly record of Mau Mau would have had any idea of the kind of revolutionary conspiracy with which the leader of the K.A.N.U. delegation had been so closely associated. It has been showing prejudice, the newspapers bent over backwards to demonstrate their impartiality. But EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, regarding the concession of neutrality between evil and inhumanity was once more the exception to an almost universal rule.

That C.P.A. Meeting

BECAUSE MR. BROCKWAY is perhaps Kenyatta's closest confidant in England, one passage from the article is worth quoting: "I am told that at the first talk Mr. Maudling was instant. At the second talks his attitude noticeably changed. I saw the same thing happen at an all-party meeting in the House of Commons. It was attended by more Conservative than Labour M.P.s, and they included the hardies who have regarded Kenyatta as the devil. He was coldly received, but at the end of the meeting was warmly applauded. He transformed the atmosphere by his quiet reasonableness, the pledges he gave of fair treatment of Europeans, and his plea for racial co-operation."

How Many Tories Attended?

MR. MAUDLING was distant. That was surely a wholly correct attitude for the Secretary of State. If there was a "noticeable change" at the second meeting, it is to be hoped, for the credit of Mr. Maudling and his office, that not even any K.A.N.U. delegate can have interpreted it as cordiality. It is interesting to be told that more Conservative than Socialist M.P.s attended the C.P.A. meeting at the House of Commons, especially as some Conservative Members much interested in African affairs have been circulating the story that only a sprinkling of their number attended a gathering which was overwhelmingly Socialist. Even if the majority present were Conservatives, as Mr. Brockway states, that does not necessarily imply that it was they who provided the warm applause after Kenyatta had spoken. Such a demonstration could have been produced by just a few zealots of the Brockway brand—who no doubt accept at face value any "pledge" given

by the ex-manager of Mau Mau. The fact is that he has still not made a satisfactory statement on that subject—and that it might in any event not be worth the paper on which it was written.

Mr. Callaghan Slips Back

MR. CALLAGHAN, the Socialist "Shadow Colonial Secretary", who topped the voting last year for the Shadow Cabinet, came only seventh in last week's election, receiving 136 votes. Mr. Gordon Walker, the only other successful candidate who has shown considerable interest in East and Central African affairs, was eleventh in the table of twelve with 142 votes. Apart from Mr. Callaghan, all the candidates who have been consistently critical over East and Central Africa were defeated, among them Mr. Leslie Hale and Sir L. Ungood-Thomas, each with 100 votes. Mr. Brockway with 66, Mrs. Barbara Castle with 61, and Sir Leslie Price with 54. Mr. Callaghan had been in the top five since 1956. His popularity is evidently waning, among his parliamentary colleagues. The ex-officio members of the committee are: Sir John Gorton, chairman of the Parliamentary party; Mr. George Brown, vice-chairman; Mr. Herbert Bowden, chief whip; Lord Alexander of Hillsborough, leader of the Labour peers; Lord Lucas, chief whip of the Labour peers; and Mr. G. D. Nye, elected representative of Labour peers.

My Dear Roy!

A SENSE OF HUMOUR, a priceless gift to anyone under relentless strain, is one of the characteristics of Sir Roy Welensky. Within a couple of days of his recent address in London to the Institute of Directors his post had grown to such proportions that three additional typists had to be borrowed. When about 500 letters had been received, "not quite all of it fan mail" as the Prime Minister remarked—I asked him about the epistle which had amused him most. "It was quite a short one," he replied, "and from someone of whom I have never heard. He could not spell 'Fascist' or 'bastard'—and he addressed me as 'My dear Roy!'"

"Uhuru na Majimba"

A NEW SLOGAN has been introduced into Kenya's political turmoil, this time by the Kenya African Democratic Union. It is another three-word rallying cry—"Uhuru na Majimba"—meaning Freedom and Regionalism. That sounds a good deal more attractive than Freedom and Kenyatta (ideas which are mutually contradictory), and it is doubtless ominous to Africans in the mass than Mr. Nyerere's challenge to Freedom and Work (work still being not all that popular with large numbers of Africans).

Which Road?

SAUL repented on the road to Tarsus, said Mr. John Gaunt in the Federal Parliament, Sir Donald Macintyre. "Damascus" Mr. Gaunt: "No; it was on the way to Damascus." Two columns later in the Hansard record, Mr. Gaunt: "I want to make a very small correction. The traveller who came from Tarsus was on his way to Damascus. I should have known that the Minister of Transport would have known the route."

Cynical Abuse in Elisabethville of United Nations' Powers

Sir Roy Welensky's Blunt Condemnation in London

SIR ROY WELENSKY reaffirmed last week at a dinner in London of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club that the Federal Government had never supported the idea that Katanga should secede from the Congo. What it had consistently done was to argue that the Congo's problems should be settled in the Congo by conciliation, and that there must be no military threats by the United Nations.

In the course of his speech the Federal Prime Minister said:—

"The Congo problem is right on our doorstep. The Federation has 2,000 miles of border with the Congo, and we have developed very good trade relationships over the years with Katanga, particularly. One of our major tribes in Northern Rhodesia pays tribute to a paramount chief living in Katanga. Last but not least, we do not want a Communist régime as a neighbour and that seemed more than likely in the Congo at one stage.

Removing the Camouflage

In 1960 we welcomed the advent of an independent Congo, expressed our good will towards the new Government, and asked if it would accept a representative of the Federal Government in Leopoldville. This Government lasted eight days. Soon afterwards began flirting with Communism. Within 12 days Mr. Tshombe had broken away from Leopoldville, and the United Nations came in to re-establish law and order.

I want to chip away some of the camouflage covering events in the Congo and give the facts as I know them. Many men wiser than I hold that the United Nations gives the best hope for a strife-torn world. I am prepared to accept this, but everyone has the right to express criticisms of that organization when it goes off the rails; and in the Congo the United Nations has not only left the rails but is almost at the point of turning the train over.

The Federal Government has no representation at U.N.O. It is not concerned with any pressure group, and it has no particular axe to grind other than to see peace and prosperity return to one of its neighbours, so that there may be overall stability in that great part of Africa.

I Am No Vicar of Bray

"I have never supported the idea of a breakaway province and have said so consistently. I have used what influence I have with the head of the Katanga Government to get him to try and come to terms with his opposite number in the Central Government. Some elements have rather enjoyed baiting me, saying how interesting it was that I should want to hold Nyasaland in the Federation while being equally determined to assist Mr. Tshombe to break away. This is not and has not been true. I want him to retain his State as an integral part of the Congo. I am no Vicar of Bray, preaching separation from one pulpit and integration from another.

"I have had only one conversation with Mr. Tshombe: he is willing to make his contribution to the central funds, but he insists, with justification, that he has demonstrated that he can run a Government with reasonable authority; and as head of a provincial Government he has a considerable case for retaining a degree of autonomy.

"Those of us who love Africa—and there are many men and women here, tonight who have been closely associated

with us and have shown us great friendship—know that we in Africa are in for a difficult time. There is a tendency towards balkanization which disturbs me. We want to see a Congo united on reasonable terms.

Congo Problem Should Be Settled in Congo

"The Congolese problem will not be settled from New Delhi, New York, or Accra. I have never believed that U.N.O. has the moral or legal right to impose any political solution. Katanga, by its behaviour, has earned the right at least to consultation on its future. Article H of its Charter precludes U.N.O. from intervening in matters falling within a State's jurisdiction.

"The use of force majeure is no answer. There was a desire on the part of some people to try subjugation by a sharp passage of arms and then to put away the files very quietly. U.N.O. would have cleared up its task and retired gracefully. The actions in Elisabethville on September 13 supported this idea. The U.N. action was animated by that spirit—but it failed, of course, and I'm not surprised it did. I warned the people close to me that it would. Apart from the moral issues, it was a most lamentable miscalculation on the part of the authorities on the spot.

"It has been alleged that all the trouble was due to a handful of white mercenaries. The U.N. had well over 6,000 soldiers there, and any experienced soldiers were capable of doing what has been said; it does not reflect very much credit on the U.N. What absolute nonsense it is to say that the difficulties encountered were due to mercenaries. As to accusations that Rhodesians were in the Katanga Army, the latest investigations have shown that at no time were there ever more than four Rhodesians there. If they were capable of holding up the whole of the U.N., we need not worry much about our future!

Mr. Tshombe Not a Dictator

"Mr. Tshombe is in control of his country and is no stooge of outsiders. The best prospect of a solution lies in evolving an answer from within the Congo, certainly not by outside force.

"The emphasis of the Security Council resolutions was on the removal of mercenaries and the prohibition of military traffic movements, with a political settlement and no military intervention by anyone. I quote from the resolution of August 9: 'The U.N. Congo force will not be a party, to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise'; and in February: 'The solution to the problems lies in the hands of the Congolese people themselves without any interference from outside; nor can there be any solution without conciliation; the formation of a Government not based on genuine conciliation would greatly enhance the dangers of conflict and would constitute a threat to international peace and security'. I wholly endorse those terms.

"Dr. Ralph Bunche, who is held in the greatest respect in the civilized world, said that the international force of the U.N. was a force of peace and not of war, under exclusive U.N. command; and not meant to accept orders from any Government—in this case the Congo Government and the Governments supplying contingents to the force. It was given strict instructions not to involve itself in internal Congolese conflicts.

"In spite of this an attack was made on September 13 at 4 a.m. One of Mr. Tshombe's Ministers was arrested, and a political commissar, well-known as a supporter of the late Mr. Lumumba, was appointed to be in charge of Katanga. Was this a basis for averting civil war?

"The U.N. representative in Elisabethville did not say then that he had averted civil war. He said, very proudly, 'We have ended Katanga's secession'. He claimed not only a political coup but a military one. That was a cynical abuse of the U.N.'s powers and a willful violation of the U.N. resolutions.

"With all the sincerity I can muster, I appeal that we should see that the tail does not wag the dog. We must make certain that emotionalism and extremism do not swamp experience and maturity.

"I accept the removal of any mercenaries who exercise a laudable influence, but I object in the strongest terms to the removal of people who can by no stretch of the imagination be called mercenaries but have propped up Katanga's economy. The demand for their expulsion is just colour prejudice working in reverse. They have served in Katanga for years; many considered themselves white Katangans. But they have been ordered put on the most flimsy excuses, with the

U.N. even considering at one time expelling those who might prove to be potential mercenaries.

Mr. Tshombe Anxious to Meet Mr. Adoula

"Mr. Tshombe will be constructive if given half a chance. He is most anxious to meet Mr. Adoula, and I am using all the influence I can to get such a meeting brought about.

"This has been a negative review of the errors of the past rather than a constructive look into the future. But the trouble about being constructive on the Congo is that so many others are being destructive: the voice of reason is being drowned by the clamour of emotionalism. If the appeals being made in the Security Council to bring Katanga to heel by force of arms were listened to, how tragically wrong it would be! Even at this eleventh hour I appeal to the West and those countries genuinely desirous to see a stronger Congo to reject all such quick solutions and to accept mediation; it may take longer, but by the same token it will endure longer.

"Let the U.N. use its authority to prevent war, not promote it. The Congolese leaders must be allowed to meet in an atmosphere of peace and calm in order to find their own political solutions without fear and intimidation from outside. Then Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe would be able to settle their differences without undue delay in such a fashion as to provide political and economic stability in the Congo, using its great potentialities of man-power and resources in its interests and indirectly in that of people of all colours who have their homes and are spending their lives in Africa."

In a brief reference to the Federation, Sir Roy was rousing cheered when he said that the referendum in Southern Rhodesia was the first time that the white Rhodesians had been trusted, and that it was high time that the people in the country to recognize

that their own kith and kin in the Federation could be relied upon to do the right thing.

He reminded his large audience that no country in the world had yet solved the problems of race: the United States of America had failed, and Britain, now beginning to have trouble, would soon appreciate from its own experience something of the difficulties being faced up to in the Federation.

Architect of New Way of Life

The Federal High Commissioner, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, who presided, described Sir Roy as the principal architect of a new way of life in Africa. Surrounded by the forces of white and black nationalism, he had guided public opinion and given assurances which had gained support for "this great experiment in race relations".

White paternalism was giving way to inter-racial co-operation, leading to the stage at which merit alone would count. The challenge was to build up a sense of nationhood. Overall patriotism and equality were needed and would undoubtedly cure many of the present ills of tribal and racial differences, coupled with economic and social divisions.

"I believe that Sir Roy Welensky is the one man in the Federation who has the status to give this lead".

LORD BOYD OF MERTON proposed the toast of the chairman.

S. Rhodesia's New Constitution Bodes Well for Federation

Strengthens the Enlightened Forces, Says Monckton Commissioner

A SOCIALIST PARTY SPOKESMAN was the only peer to oppose the Southern Rhodesia (Constitution) Bill in last week's second reading debate in the House of Lords.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was convinced that a written Declaration of Rights, enforced by the courts, to whom any individual of any race might look for redress, would be more effective than the purely negative reserved powers which no British Government had ever exercised.

Under the present Constitution no African has so far reached the Legislative Assembly though there is no bar. Now Africans should at the first general election under the new Constitution win all 15 B roll seats and perhaps one or two A roll seats.

Predominance Will Pass to Africans

"If they seize the opportunities which this Constitution offers they will be able to exercise an influence on the other A roll seats which no candidate of any party will be able to afford to ignore. Predominance in the political direction of Southern Rhodesia will pass progressively into African hands. We hope that before that stage is reached the political divisions in Southern Rhodesia will cut right across racial boundaries".

THE EARL OF LUCAN: "It is a momentous step that your lordships are asked to take, because this is a measure that we hope will ensure the orderly development of a multi-racial State in Africa — with nearly 250,000 European inhabitants and nearly three million Africans, with Asian and Coloured communities as well. We must speak with a sense of responsibility. I am sorry therefore to have to say that my noble friends and I do not feel satisfied that the Bill meets the needs of the situation.

"But it should be said quite plainly that in recent years there has been a really spectacular change in opinion in Rhodesia. There are signs of a new spirit

which accepts the African inhabitants of the country as fellow citizens. That is quite revolutionary in the Rhodesian climate of opinion.

Africans in Rhodesia have seen independence given to former French, Belgian, British and Italian territories in Africa, and there is some impatience among them. Another factor not working in the right direction is that there have been discrepancies, inconsistencies, or even contradictions in public statements of political leaders in Rhodesia.

Mr. Nkomo's Mistake

Many admirable statements have been made by Ministers; there have been some of a very different kind, designed to assure the European population that really they have nothing to fear; that the powers remaining are ample to prevent the pace of African advance getting out of hand.

No doubt everybody in this House greatly regrets the decision of the National Democratic Party, Mr. Nkomo's party, not to take part in the election. They are making a mistake. They should work the Constitution and hope to win in due course some of the A roll seats. It has very rarely been to the advantage of a minority party to boycott the Constitution offered them, even if it is nothing like what they hoped for.

"I beg the Rhodesian Europeans not to rest content with this Constitution, and not to feel that they have given all that can possibly be expected of them and that they can now stand still for a number of years. Africans are anxious of what is happening in the rest of the world that in their own interests Rhodesians do not stand still".

EARL WINTERTON recalled that he first visited Rhodesia in 1912, but was already the owner of land in Northern Rhodesia.

He considered the Declaration of Rights and appeal to the Privy Council a more effective safeguard than that in the present Constitution of Southern Rhodesia.

"There has been far too much criticism and too patronizing attitude towards Europeans in Southern Rhodesia by certain people in this country. That is true of many organs of the Press, and it is deeply resented.

"I hope that it will go out from this House as a whole that we have the utmost friendliness towards Europeans in Southern Rhodesia — which does not prevent us from having the same friendliness towards Africans. A very large number of the Africans are perfectly prepared to work this Constitution.

"I regard the statement of Mr. Macleod that it was better to go too fast than too slow as absolutely calamitous. It has brought Kenya to the verge of bankruptcy and chaos, and I am very glad that the Southern Rhodesians take a more statesmanlike view and believe that you should bring on the Africans gradually."

"I was deeply shocked at the time of the referendum at the ill-concealed glee of certain British newspapers and certain elements of Leftist opinion in this country at what they hoped was going to be a sort of revolt on the part of the Africans. An attempt at a general strike was a complete failure. Attempts to cause disturbances were put down with a minimum of force. The result was not to exacerbate feeling between Europeans and the Africans; the great bulk of whom do not like the extremists."

LORD MILVERTON thought that Lord Lucan's speech had been shot through with the customary suspicion in certain circles of the European electorate and the European Government in Southern Rhodesia. Was it likely that they would deliberately spoil the future of their children and their children's children by grossly unfair or unwise acts?

The amount of progress in thought and vision in Southern Rhodesia in the last few years had been quite astounding.

Historic Event

The Constitution provides for the referendum for the Africans, with the consent of the Europeans. In itself an historic event, evidence of a desire to implement the principle of partnership and to give to the African community a platform and an open road to full participation in the Government of Southern Rhodesia. There is nothing to prevent the Africans from qualifying within a period of what some people have said is 15 years and making a contribution to the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It rests with the Africans to qualify himself.

Sir Edgar Whitehead said in July: "The stage is set for the African people to play their part fully in the political life of the country and to have a hand in the framing of policy and all matters that affect them. The U.K. contribution to the new Constitution will call for a great sense of responsibility among the African members of the electorate, who will also require a wise and tolerant use of their new powers to ensure that the great advance in race relations which the referendum result shows is consolidated and developed as the pattern for the Rhodesia of the future. I say to all Rhodesians, particularly the Africans, that the safeguards in the Declaration of Rights will be far more effective to protect the interests of all races than the old powers of a Secretary of State."

LORD COLTON was emphatic that the change in European opinion in Southern Rhodesia would have been inconceivable even a year ago.

He continued in my office.

N.D.P. Under External Influences

"Twelve months ago I attended as an observer the National Convention in Salisbury, of nearly 200 people drawn from almost every European, African and Asian organization. They spent a week thrashing out the vital problems ahead and produced a most important report. I have no doubt whatever that it was that report and the principles laid down in it which were adopted by the Southern Rhodesian and U.K. Governments as a basis for their discussions at the constitutional talks held in Salisbury last February."

That Constitution was fully accepted at the time by Mr. Nkomo of the National Democratic Party. Unfortunately Mr. Nkomo and his colleagues were induced by external influences, first of all in this country, and later elsewhere, to repudiate the agreement. I hope that when the elections come along Mr. Nkomo and his colleagues will change their minds and abandon any decision to boycott the election. It must be in the interests of Southern Rhodesia and of their own party that they should take part."

"If they do not do so, it would not be the end of the world. There are many other highly qualified and intelligent Africans eager and able to play their part in the political life of Southern Rhodesia. Many are members of the United Federal Party."

"They are not stooges. That is the propaganda which is put out so widely in this country and, unfortunately, given currency by the Press. They are not stooges, but men who have great intelligence and wills of their own. Many other moderate Africans who belong to no political party realize that the future prosperity of their country lies in the development of a non-racial society."

"With this change in the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia,

a great deal of the Monckton Report is out of date. If, as has been suggested, there is now to be any going back on the decisions reached last June over Northern Rhodesia, except over the smallest points of detail, it would involve a breach of faith with the European voters of Southern Rhodesia."

LORD MOLSON, who was a member of the Monckton Commission said that it had found Southern Rhodesia the clue to federation.

"Our finding was that the intense unpopularity of Southern Rhodesia and its discriminatory legislation was the chief cause of the opposition to federation in the two northern territories. We said: 'No new form of association is likely to succeed unless Southern Rhodesia is willing to make drastic changes in its racial policies'."

What the Bill Should Achieve

"For those of us who are sincerely desirous that federation should go on and be a success, it is of the utmost importance that there should be changes in the attitude of Southern Rhodesia. It is and has for many years been moving in a liberal direction, but it has not been going fast enough. I hope that the effect of this Bill will be to speed it up."

"Elected Members of Parliament are often more enlightened than their constituents. When I met Ministers of the Southern Rhodesian Government I was well aware of their anxiety to move forward as fast as they dare. We cannot blame Sir Edgar Whitehead for having moved slowly and prudently. At the last election he saty was in a minority when the first votes were cast. Only the transferable vote brought his party ahead of the Dominion Party and into power, and even then with a majority of only three."

"I support this Bill because it will ensure the preservation of federation. I believe it will give immediate advance in Southern Rhodesia. I believe it will strengthen the hands of the enlightened forces. I believe it will in general promote the happiness and welfare of the people of Southern Rhodesia in particular."

Attached to Treasury

TWO GRADUATES of the M.A. Institute of Technology, Mr. Frederick H. Mung'andi and Mr. Donald H. Shaw, who recently received the master's degree from the institute's school of industrial management, are shortly due in Tanganyika for attachment for two years to the staff of the Treasury under a programme designed to provide assistance in the economic development of three African territories, the other two being Uganda and Nigeria. The announcement made in America included this statement: "American interest and concern in international problems will continue to grow during the 1960s. Reflecting this interest, American universities are playing an increasingly larger part in the fields of education and economic development of underdeveloped countries. This programme offers an opportunity for M.A.I. graduates to assume pioneer work in these fields."

D.T.C.'s First Advisory Committee

MR. DENNIS VOSPER, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, has appointed a committee to advise him on problems connected with the provision to developing countries of technical assistance in agriculture, animal health, forestry and fisheries. Mr. F. C. Bayden, director of Rothamsted Experimental Station, is the chairman, and the other members are Dr. E. G. Cox (secretary, Agricultural Research Council), Mr. Arthur Gantskell (formerly general manager of the Gezira Irrigation Scheme), Sir Joseph Hutchinson (Professor of Agriculture, Cambridge), Professor M. V. Laurie (Professor of Forestry, Oxford), Sir John Ritchie (Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), Dr. H. G. Sanders (Chief Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), and Professor C. M. Yonge (Professor of Zoology, Glasgow). The secretary of the committee is Mr. G. M. Riddan, since 1956 Deputy Agricultural Adviser to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

House of Commons Debates Southern Rhodesia

General Recognition of Changed Political Climate

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has debated in second reading the Southern Rhodesia (Constitution) Bill.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that conditions had changed out of all recognition. The African population had grown enormously in numbers, education and political awareness, and a new class of African master farmers and businessmen had emerged. The European population had greatly increased in numbers, in experience of modern methods of government, and in understanding of the demands of a multi-racial society.

After long discussions between the Southern Rhodesian and United Kingdom Governments a constitutional conference had been held in Salisbury in February under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Africans, Europeans, Asians, and Coloureds had been represented, and the results had appeared in White Paper 2291.

The reserved powers which H.M. Government would now surrender had never been used, and the safeguards to be put into the new Constitution would certainly be more effective than those which a comprehensive Declaration of Rights and a Constitutional Council empowered to delay proposed legislation inconsistent with that declaration, and an inalienable right of appeal from the courts to the Privy Council.

Whole Atmosphere Has Changed

Particularly in the last few months, the whole atmosphere in Southern Rhodesia had changed in a way which few people would have thought possible only a short time ago.

Africans would have at least 15 seats in a Parliament of 65 at the first general election, and no doubt an increasing number after that. The franchise proposals were expressly framed to ensure the return of candidates who put first the interests of their country rather than that of their race.

SIR FRANK SOSKICE (Soc.) said that the Labour Party considered the safeguards inadequate.

He strongly objected to judges being dragged into the sphere of politics. Were Southern Rhodesian Ministers to appear before them as witnesses and give their opinion of what was in the Coloureds' interests, or were the judges to form their opinion from their own experience? They should not be asked to make purely political judgments.

The party also believed that there should be quick progress to something like universal suffrage, and that Africans should soon have more than 15 seats in the House.

SIR LIONEL HEALD (Cons.) criticized the previous speaker for having done very little justice to Southern Rhodesia. No one hearing him would gather what great changes had occurred.

As a member of the Monckton Commission, he (Sir Lionel) felt that the House should be reminded that after publication of the Monckton Report a national convention, representative of the whole population, had reached remarkable results. Since then all posts in the civil service had been opened to Africans, the pass laws had been abolished, and amendment of the Land Appointment Act now enabled Africans to hold land in European townships. A strike organized by the African National Democratic Party had come to nothing.

White Supremacy "Dead as the Dodo"

In every direction the atmosphere had improved. At the annual congress in October of the Southern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party there were 103 African delegates, or 25% of the total. Sir Edgar Whitehead then said that the idea of white supremacy was as dead as the dodo, adding: "If you want someone to continue to operate that policy you will have to get another Prime Minister". For those reasons the House should approach the matter in a spirit different from that adopted by Sir Frank Soskice. The speaker concluded:

"I emphasize that we have some evidence that there is the possibility of building a multi-racial State in Southern Rhodesia. There is nowhere else at present where such a

thing is showing any chance of coming to fruition. If the attitude which has been adopted today continues to be adopted, it is very unlikely that there ever will be.

"We should give the Constitution a fair chance. No good is done by saying that it is too late, that this is a death-bed repentance. Let us try to look forward."

Making Non-Racialism A Reality

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS, who recently spent some weeks in the Federation—and whose father, Major Lewis Hastings, was for some years M.P. for Lomagundi—said that he had been impressed by the determination of white Southern Rhodesians to make non-racialism a living thing; and many of them were bitterly disappointed that there was so little recognition in the United Kingdom.

A tremendous step had been taken by the U.F.P. Congress in resolving almost unanimously that if they were returned at the next election they would do away with all forms of segregation.

It had to be remembered that the Pioneer Columns had arrived from South Africa and that one-third of the European population of Southern Rhodesia had now African extraction. Yet Southern Rhodesians had now completely abandoned South African ideas about racialism.

For three hundred centuries the African in Central Africa has slumbered in the folds of animism. His physical lot was a miserable one and has improved vastly since the arrival of the European. But he had standards: one

standard was a complete stoicism in the face of adversity which served to condemn ambition and penalize personal success as an evil thing. That was a great protection to him. Since the arrival of the Europeans there has been imposed on this a thrusting belief in ambition. This tremendous psychological change is very difficult to measure, but it has taken years since we arrived and 500 centuries before.

MR. EDWARD LEWIS (Soc.) said that his party opposed the Bill because it still left effective power and privilege in European hands.

Socialist Speaker's Reminders

MR. JACK JONES (Soc.), who recently visited the Federation, said that those Africans who cried "Get out Europeans: go back home" forgot that in that event the European would take out of Africa the medical and other technical skills and knowledge which they had brought to Africans, who would be very much worse off if the Europeans did not stay.

The Rhodesians had a huge natural potential awaiting development, with vast reserves of iron and copper ore.

Some Africans wanted overnight what it had taken Europeans centuries to get, and in Nyasaland in particular extremist Africans had gone round the country making all sorts of fantastic promises in order to get the people to vote them into power.

While there were thousands of highly educated and responsible Africans, far greater numbers had still not learned to write.

MR. PATRICK WALL (Cons.) understood that Southern Rhodesia, following the Northern Rhodesian example, would shortly legislate against racial discrimination in restaurants, cinemas, or any other place. That had not been done earlier for the simple reason that the party in office had to depend on the vote of the electorate.

Sir Edgar Whitehead had said that he thought Africans might have a majority in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in about 15 years. Two years ago, at the time of the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya, it was expected that that country would gain its independence in eight or more years. Now there is talk about Kenya becoming independent in the next year or two. So when it was said that Southern Rhodesia would have an African majority in 15 years the period might prove to be considerably less. Tanganyika, thanks to good leadership, good race relations, and a sensible economic policy, had achieved independence faster than most people had thought possible.

Only in Southern Rhodesia was there hope for a truly non-racial society. Southern Rhodesia is highly developed and industrialized, with a great future, and I am sure that, just as we all wished Tanganyika God-speed when we passed the Second Reading of the Tanganyika Independence Bill, so we wish Southern Rhodesia and all races in that country God-speed in what virtually amounts to independence."

MR. H. A. MARQUAND (SOC.) :—

The Africans cannot be expected to accept this new Constitution as satisfactory. We cannot ask them, as the wind of change blows furiously through Africa, to wait for the sweet by-and-by. Everywhere else they see rapid advance. They see everywhere else that it is possible for races to live in harmony and that it is possible for white men and Africans to accept as their best safeguard the good will of the majority. They cannot understand either why this proved experiment cannot be tried in Southern Rhodesia."

Should Gratify Sir Roy

MR. A. CREECH JONES (C.) suggested that the Bill would gratify Sir Roy Welensky, who had always wanted to break the last tie with Whitehall.

There could be no effective check on the upsurge of the African spirit, and the Africans of Southern Rhodesia would soon press through the restraints in the new Constitution.

MR. A. P. COSTAIN (CONS.) said that, unlike Mr. Creech Jones, he had great faith in Rhodesia's future and in the success of the multi-racial partnership experiment. The great merit of the Bill was that it put the future of any race authority in the same hands. There was the fundamental basis of good management.

Today we discuss what is virtually a marriage. What sort of best man is it who gets up at the marriage ceremony and talks about how the bride and bridegroom cannot get on together?

This Constitution must last a long time, and the necessary safeguards have to be written into it. The Declaration of Rights and the Constitutional Council give the needed protection.

It is our duty in the Parliament to build confidence in Rhodesia. Her future depends on world confidence. How can we expect the world to have confidence in Rhodesia if we in this House have no confidence ourselves? The future of Rhodesia depends on economic development, and that depends on world confidence.

Mr. Sandys's Reply

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in the course of his reply:—

"The hon. and learned Member for Newport complained that the courts were being asked to perform a political job in assessing whether or not a particular law was discriminatory. Any discussion of a case in a court of law which involves human rights is almost bound to have some kind of political tinge about it, for it will probably involve such things as free speech and freedom of movement.

"This matter did not escape our notice, and we came to the conclusion that, if an outside body were to be put over the Legislature—and it is a very serious thing to give an outside body power to veto what the elected representatives of the people decided—then it would not be appropriate that it should be an unelected and unprofessional body. It seemed to us that in the last resort the matter must be, if it was a matter of law, for the courts.

"The fact that hon. Members opposite will vote against the Constitution tonight implies that if they wanted H.M. Government in the United Kingdom could have put forward a Constitution to provide a wider franchise and bigger representation for Africans in the Legislature. That is not the fact. Having nearly 40 years ago given a Constitution which is virtually self-government at home in Southern Rhodesia, subject only to certain veto powers, if without the consent of Southern Rhodesia to impose upon it a new Constitution with a much wider representation to Africans if we thought that that was right and desirable.

"The outstanding feature of the new Constitution is that it provides far-reaching advances for the Africans with the full consent of the Europeans. It is an historic and almost unique event that an overseas territory of his kind, with the overwhelming consent of the Europeans, should give a big political advance to the Africans.

"The new Constitution will provide a quarter, or probably rather more than a quarter, of African seats in the Assembly. There will be about 15, and probably another three, making a maximum of 18 at the first election.

"I believe that it is far better to get progress and a widen-

ing of the franchise for the Africans by the exercise of political pressures through the ordinary Parliamentary system and procedures, and the necessity to gain votes, and the necessity to maintain a majority in Parliament, than by having periodical conferences in Lancaster House and by the British Government arranging it all over their heads.

"All discriminatory laws are not necessarily unfair, and many of them are specifically designed to protect the interests of the Africans.

"Mr. Kona, president of the Southern Rhodesia African Farmers' Union, said in a speech the other day that the repeal of the Land Apportionment Act, unless accompanied by some new protective measures, would be even more disastrous to Africans than its continued implosion. I believe that there are a number of laws designed for the protection of Africans which it would be disastrous to remove."

Mr. Musumbulwa Warns N. Rhodesia

AFRICAN CHIEFS in Northern Rhodesia have been warned of the dangers and hardships that might result from a union of that Protectorate with East Africa by Mr. Gabriel Musumbulwa, United Federal Party M.L.C. for the Copperbelt, and a former Minister of African Education.

Referring to the discussions in Dar es Salaam which the U.N.T.P. leader Mr. Kaunda, had with Dr. Banda, of Nyasaland, and Mr. Nkomo, leader of the Southern Rhodesian National Democratic Party, and East Africa's nationalist leaders on the possibility of future federation, Mr. Musumbulwa said:

"I view with the greatest concern even thinking about a

East African territories and Northern Rhodesia. A true Northern Rhodesian would be worried to see the

of the other States being cast on Northern Rhodesia's wealth.

"All these countries of East Africa rely almost solely on agriculture, whereas our economy is dependent on both mining and agriculture. The population of East Africa is about 20m., and Northern Rhodesia must be able to support the population allowed by them. We already have an unemployment problem for our own people. A union of any kind would immediately worsen the position.

"That we are federated with Southern Rhodesia does not alter the issue: we are about to start to get back some of the money we have contributed to the Federal Government. Next year we in Northern Rhodesia will start to enjoy some of Southern Rhodesia's fat.

"This move of Mr. Kaunda's is not in the best interests of Northern Rhodesia. I challenge the Liberal Party to say whether it associated itself with this move."

Federation and the Congo

Views of Mr. Stephen Hastings

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS, M.P., said at the Mid-Bedfordshire Conservative and Unionist Association dinner that his recent visit to the Federation had convinced him that there was but a poor future economically for Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland outside the Federation.

Too much attention should not be paid to the vociferous opposition of African politicians, or, indeed, of politicians in this country. If after all she has done to grant independence to colonial territories throughout the Commonwealth Britain was still suspected of colonialism then there could be no understanding in the world, particularly among the Afro-Asian group.

In Elisabethville he had found the situation most disturbing. United Nations troops were still entrenched behind machine-guns all over the town, and among people of all races there was very strong feeling against them. Responsibility for the situation in Katanga rested solely on the United Nations Force, which must be withdrawn if further bloodshed was to be avoided. The fault would be theirs if they remained and things went wrong.

February Independence Demanded

Implied Threats on Return to Kenya

KENYATTA, president of the Kenya African National Union, has said on several occasions during the past week that K.A.N.U. stands for the grant of independence to Kenya by February 1 next.

When he flew into Nairobi on Sunday from a five-day visit to Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, he told a crowd estimated at about 10,000: "We want *uhuru* (freedom) by February 1, and whether anyone likes it or not we are going to achieve it."

Before leaving Addis Ababa he had said: "If Kenya is not granted independence on February 1, as we demand, we can only wait and see what will happen."

In Westminster and Whitehall nobody has suggested a date earlier than the latter part of next year, and mid-1963 is widely regarded as a more probable date for independence.

Kenyatta said in Nairobi on Sunday that the K.A.N.U. delegation's visit to London had been very successful: "my delegation was very satisfied with the results, and we were able to educate British public opinion." In Ethiopia he will be given a tremendous welcome.

He also stated: "If the colonialists are not delaying our independence, then let us have it now. We shall not avenge ourselves against anyone; we are only against those who are trying to delay independence."

There could be no question of autonomy for the coastal strip as part of K.A.D.U.'s regional plan.

To Hell With British Agents

At a K.A.N.U. meeting that evening in Nakuru, he repeated his assertion that freedom would be gained by next February, "whether anyone likes it or not."

Placards carried at the meeting by a crowd which was marshalled by the K.A.N.U. youth wing, and many of whom had been transported in vehicles "lent" by Asian traders, bore such slogans as "to hell with British agents in Kenya" and "Away with Imperialists."

A rally which K.A.N.U. wanted to hold in Nairobi next week-end has been forbidden because the police say that they will have to do in the way of extra duties in consequence of the Colonial Secretary's visit.

Mr. Maudling has appointed Sir Ralph Hone as the constitutional expert whom he promised to make available to the African political parties' parliamentary groups in Kenya. Sir Ralph, who is due in Nairobi on December 8, has been assistant legal adviser to the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Offices, and in those capacities has been closely concerned with the constitutional problems of East and Central Africa in recent years. Before the last war he was Attorney-General in Uganda. He has also served in Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and South-East Asia.

According to one report, Kenyatta has received from the Emperor of Ethiopia a personal gift of £5,000.

Royal Visit to Kenya

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER will visit Kenya between February 13 and March 5, primarily to present new colours on behalf of the Queen to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The Duke, who will be accompanied by the Duchess, will also visit other Army units and the Royal Air Force.

K.A.N.U. Terrorism Growing Again

Youth Wing's Blatant Challenge to Authority

MR. ERIC DOWNTON, special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph* said in the course of a cable from Nairobi last Saturday:—

"Kenya security officials admitted today that among the most serious problems facing the Colony's Government is the blatant challenge to authority from the terrorist Youth Wing of Kenyatta's Kenya African National Union. While K.A.N.U. party leaders have been talking moderation in London, the Youth Wing has been extending its campaign of terror and intimidation, even threatening Europeans.

"With an expanding pattern of organized thuggery, the K.A.N.U. Youth Wing now imposes a reign of terror by night in many areas. Flouting British law, it holds its own 'coufts', where its victims, including women, are condemned to torture and brutal beatings.

"Founded last year, the Youth Wing now has more than 1,000 branches. The total of thugs professing sporadic allegiance to it runs into scores of thousands.

"The Youth Wing national executive has offices in K.A.N.U. national headquarters in Nairobi. The national officers are Mr. Oyangi Oyangi, president; Mr. Nyandwaro, national chairman; and Mr. Kinyanjui, general secretary.

Cover for the Mau Mau Terrorist Army

"Former Mau Mau guerrillas, terrorists have formed branches in the Kikuyu tribal area. There is evidence that some branches are being used as cover by the illegal Mau Mau Terrorist Army.

"The Youth Wings are most firmly established in the central Southern and Nyanja provinces. Their members are drawn almost entirely from the Kikuyu, Kamba, and Luo tribes. Some branches are run on a military basis, with uniforms and ranks.

"Seven men were sent to prison recently for taking part in a drill parade on the roof of a building headquarters in Nairobi. Hundreds of Youth Wings were also taken to prison and ordered strokes of the cane by magistrates in recent weeks; but these sentences have had little effect in curbing the thuggery.

"In spite of police action in the Southern Province, the 400 Youth Wing branches there still arrogantly flout the law. Shopkeepers are refusing to sell food to blacklisted chiefs and headmen.

"Intimidation and extortion practised against Asian traders, especially in remote villages, have reached serious proportions. Some Asian shopkeepers have been forced out of business, and many have moved to Nairobi. But even here terrorizing of traders is on the increase.

"In many areas the Youth Wings are campaigning to have Mr. Tom Mboya, K.A.N.U. secretary-general, removed from office.

Four Police Prevented Tribal Battle

THE QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT has been awarded to four African constables of the Tanganyika Police. The citation states:—

"On April 12, 1960, at Sagata, in the Maswa district of the Lake Province, a party of some 300 Masai tribesmen, bent on a reprisal raid against a larger number of Sukuma tribesmen who had stolen some 400 Masai cattle and killed three Masai, was intercepted by constables Andrea Peter, Simperiti Yakobo, Atingo Kimweri, and Mashale Koba.

"Although exhausted by a pursuit of more than 48 hours duration over water-logged terrain, on short rations and with no knowledge of the whereabouts of supporting forces, the four constables placed themselves between the two large bodies of angry tribesmen, who, armed with bows, poisoned arrows, and spears, had formed up for battle.

"Despite the fact that they were in considerable danger and a position offering little prospect of survival, the small party, for a period of several hours, kept the two tribal parties apart.

"The Sukuma tribesmen numbered about 2,000, and were in a particularly excited state. At one stage they approached to within 200 yards of the Masai, and poisoned arrows were fired.

"There is no doubt that, by this courageous action in the face of overwhelming odds, this small party of constables prevented a serious tribal clash and much loss of life. Throughout this ordeal all four constables displayed the highest qualities of courage, endurance, and devotion to duty, in the very best traditions of the police force to which they belong."

Relief Needed for "Long Time"

Joint Services Airlift to Flooded Areas

FLOOD DAMAGE to roads and bridges in Kenya is estimated to date at £1m., and famine relief will cost at least a further £750,000.

Relief work is expected to have to continue for a long time. It is expected that 250,000 Kamba and some 15,000 people near the Tana River will need to be continuously supplied until next March, while among the Masai 30,000 people will have to be fed for a year.

Some towns are running short of petrol. On Monday Nairobi was reported to have 11 days' stock.

An appeal for at least £1m. to help famine relief measures in Kenya and Tanganyika and among refugees from Ruanda was launched last week by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, which has already spent more than half its annual budget this year in aid to the Congo.

Helped by the Royal Navy

Assault landing craft from a Royal Navy vessel are being used in attempts to carry food supplies from the Kenya coast to the flooded river to Garasa, to be transported thence by small boats to scattered villages in the flooded valley where thousands of Africans are isolated. Helicopters have been flown out from Britain, and others are to be used from the aircraft carrier *Victorious*, which was diverted to Mombasa last week on her return voyage from the Far East. The helicopters are to help in air drops of 120 tons of food daily in the Machakos and to about 10 tons in the Kericho areas, access to which has been blocked by roads so deeply flooded that the water was not expected to subside for a week. The road between Nairobi to Mombasa was washed away in places last week and blocked by two train crashes. One train was drowned and its engine was washed away in flood waters.

The Kenya Government has described the situation as "a grave emergency endangering human life".

By last week-end £20,000 had been received by the Oxford Committee, which at once remitted £10,000 to Kenya. Other sums will go to Tanganyika to fulfil a £30,000 guarantee for seed for next year's harvest. Appeals have been started by other voluntary organizations in this country, particularly at universities.

Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, helped to load the millionth pound of maize to be dropped in a joint Services airlift organized to distribute food to famine areas which have been cut off from road and rail contact by extensive flooding.

"This is the most exciting episode in my career," he said. "The same of Commonwealth has never been greater. Beverleys, helicopters crews and servicing men had arrived within 24 hours of our emergency calls to London. We now have enough supplies and aircraft and everything we want. We can only hope for fine weather to let the floods go down."

Heavy rain on Friday and Saturday—as much as nine inches at the coast—raised the flood levels still higher. In the Machakos, Kajiado, and Embu districts, the most stricken areas, planes are making upwards of 20 sorties a day over 16 dropping zones spread over a 50-100 mile belt of flooded land.

Veterinary Officer Drowned

Mr. Roger Brown, a district veterinary officer, was swept away and drowned while crossing a submerged bridge over the Rongai River near Nyeri. At least 38 people have died in the floods.

Three passenger trains which left Nairobi for Mombasa after emergency repairs to the line had to return after flood waters opened a fresh breach in the track on Friday. Many of the passengers were flown to Mombasa by a special shuttle service so that they might catch a ship for India.

K.A.N.U.'s secretary-general, Mr. T. J. Mboya, is reported to have spoken scornfully of the famine relief being performed by British troops, saying that Africans could do it better. "We don't want British troops here. They are here only to disturb us."

On Monday Mr. Masinde Muliro, K.A.D.U. deputy leader and Minister of Commerce and Industry, criticized Mr. Mboya's remarks as "disgraceful and cheap" and said that his views were not shared by the majority of Africans. "To confuse politics and the question of British bases in Kenya with humanitarian issues is deplorable. If Mr. Mboya is capable of organizing this kind of work on such a vast scale

with planes and helicopters, why has he not done so before now?"

Mr. Mboya retorted that he had been misrepresented. He had, he said, praised the British troops' famine relief work but had complained of attempts to over-publicize it for political purposes. "I said that if famine was to be used as a political weapon I should reject the effort of the British troops and demand that our own Government and troops should do the job."

Journalists who were in Nakuru on Sunday evening and reported his original remark replied that he had said that Africans could do the relief work better because British soldiers were not used to carrying bags of food. He had also stated that the British troops were not wanted.

Rhodesian Air Aid

Royal Rhodesian Air Force aircraft have been sent to Kenya to help in famine relief transport. They have moved substantial tonnages of food daily to the Kajiado and Machakos areas and helped in areas south of Mount Kenya and north of the Tana River, which is up to 21 miles wide in parts.

"Insofar as our aircraft are concerned the emergency is liable to last up to 14 days, depending on the weather," said an R.R.A.F. spokesman at the beginning of the week. "Our aircraft have been placed under R.A.F. command and may be used to the best advantage in East Africa and adjacent territories if required. R.A.F. headquarters in Aden have expressed their gratitude and delight at the prompt action of the R.A.F. in making these transport aircraft available."

It was announced last Friday that three Dakota aircraft of No. 3 Squadron of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force were flying to Kenya in response to an urgent appeal from the Air Officer Commanding in the Middle East, to assist the R.A.F. in the transportation of essential food and other supplies to areas in which all surface communications have been cut off by incessant heavy floods.

Africans and the Famine

Mr. James Gichuru, who recently gave up the post of president of the Kenya African National Union to Kenyatta, said before leaving London last week that the British newspapers have reported that the African National Union did not seem concerned at the famine conditions in our country. This report is false. K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. both set up famine relief committees in East Africa in Kenya with the support of Mr. Mboya, moved in the Legislature that action against the famine should be co-ordinated. The motion had the support of his whole House. The result was the Famine Relief Committee of Kenya, of which Mr. Humphrey Slade was appointed chairman. Both African parties have made contributions from their funds towards famine relief.

Sudan Attack Regretted

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has withdrawn all copies of a progress report which had been distributed for publication last Friday (on which day President Breznev of Russia was due in Khartoum on an eight-day visit). In a reference to Sudanese participation in relieving British troops in Kuwait appeared the words "Kuwait's call for help from the colonizers, our number one enemy". The British Chargé d'Affaires promptly protested.

Kenya Students at Imperial College

SEVEN KENYA STUDENTS at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London have passed this year's examinations and are described by the assistant registrar as "exceptionally hard working".

Post-graduates working for further degrees include Mr. J. J. Njoroge, who will soon sit for his Ph.D. and botany diploma, and Messrs. J. M. Gitau and E. E. G. Clark, studying for M.Sc. degrees and diplomas in agricultural chemistry.

Mr. Jeremy Fox and Mr. V. C. Patel have passed their second-year examinations in aeronautical engineering, as have Mr. A. M. Chitnis and Mr. A. E. Noorani in electrical engineering.

Mr. C. A. Remedios is a freshman doing civil engineering.

"Kenya's future prosperity will depend on its capacity to export"—Mr. Masinde Muliro, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Lords Debate African Problems

Anxiety About Macleod Voted Face

THE HOUSE OF LORDS recently debated African questions in general.

THE EARL OF SWINTON said (in part):—

"The Government would make the worst of both worlds if they did not stand by the considered judgment on the Northern Rhodesian Constitution which they announced to Europeans and Africans through the mouth of the Governor in such clear and precise terms, and to us in both Houses of Parliament, where it received full endorsement.

"Economically and financially, there has been a progressive and rapid deterioration in Kenya. Its whole economy depends upon the European farmers, and uncertainty as to their future security has already produced an agricultural crisis. On the farms forward planning has become practically impossible. Men who have been some of the best farmers in any continent are now, instead of developing the land and getting increasing production, tending to mine the land and get out of it just what they can. Because agriculture is the whole key to Kenya, that decline has carried over into commerce and industry.

"Unless this trend can be checked and confidence restored, the country will be bankrupt. It will certainly be bankrupt if it fails to attain independence. There is only one solution to this common problem—security to the European farmers.

Land in Kenya

"Many years ago it fell to me as Colonial Secretary to appoint the first Commission on Land in Kenya. An extremely competent body, it conducted the most exhaustive inquiry there has ever been into Kenya land and land problems. It found that the land was being used in a very inequitable, legal, equitable, or historical, was examined, and they recommended very large increases in the Native areas. Over 1,470 square miles were awarded to various tribes and reserves. Another 1,150 square miles or more was given to meet present and future economic requirements, so far as they could be foreseen; and between 900 and 1,000 square miles were added for good measure, but not allocated to any particular tribe.

"The Commission wrote: 'These recommendations—these enormous acquisitions which were given—may perhaps give rise to a natural apprehension among Europeans that the extent of the Highlands may be again diminished. One of the main objects of our report has been to frame recommendations which would instil a feeling of security in the minds of the Natives with regard to their lands. If in doing so we had only transferred the feeling of insecurity from the Natives to the Europeans we should not feel that we have succeeded in our task. We therefore recommend that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order in Council, so that the European community may have the same measure of security in regard to land as we have recommended for the Natives'. And in 1959 an Order in Council was made giving effect to those recommendations.

"A year or two ago that Order in Council was revoked in order to facilitate further land planning in Kenya; but there was no intention that the security given by the Order in Council of 1959 should be undermined. If Kenya is to be economically viable the confidence of the farmers in their title and their tenure must be re-established.

"Compensation or financial guarantees—though there is certainly a strong equitable claim for those—I do not think will afford a solution of the problem, a solution in the whole interests of Kenya. The skill and enterprise of these European farmers is essential. I am sure most of them want to stay there. That is where they have made their homes, built up their remarkable achievement, and lived and want to go on living. The most urgent conference which should be convened now is a conference on land and to work out a charter.

United Nations Utterly Wrong

"The Government originally supported the United Nations intervention in the Congo in order to prevent what I may call a 'Spanish situation', a situation in which there were warring factions, and outside nations sending in arms and men to support one faction or the other. It was their hope that the Congolese would settle their own future by peaceful agreement.

"A federal solution would appear the most hopeful and practical. The Congolese will be wise enough to look north to Nigeria, also very diverse in its population, where a federal solution is working so well. But that is for the Congo to decide.

"What is utterly wrong is that the United Nations should try to force a solution and coerce any of the provinces. I was shocked by the armed intervention of the United Nations troops in an attempt, which nearly succeeded, to seize strategic points in Katanga. I have no doubt that they had the support of Dr. Nkrumah—who has made opposition a criminal; if not a capital, offence in his own country.

"What did the Katanga cease-fire mean? According to one U.N. official it means that Leopoldville can attack Katanga but the Katanga cannot have weapons or troops to defend itself.

"I cannot close without a word about the many Belgian civilians who have been working there, because in the two years during the war in which I visited many parts of the Congo I saw the work of these men—administrators, missionaries, teachers, doctors, agriculturists, technicians, and welfare workers. They were not 'alien mercenaries'. They were brave and devoted volunteers who gave of their best in the high tradition of trusteeship."

LORD COLYTON said in the course of his speech:—

"I pay my tribute to Mr. Macleod. In his two years as Colonial Secretary he became a highly controversial figure. Whether or not one agreed with all he sought to do, he had the courage of his convictions. In the most recent negotiations on Uganda he scored an outstanding success.

"I wonder whether the difficulties of the past two years can compare in terms of magnitude with those which Lord Chandos and Lord Boyd of Merton experienced when the emergencies of Malaya, Mau Mau, Cyprus, and Nyasaland were at their height. I remember when it was perfectly normal for the Colonial Secretary to have over 100 oral questions down on the order paper in the afternoon.

"We are up against the hard core of our Colonial problem—the issue of the multi-racial society, which has defied the efforts of the statesmen of many other countries.

Release of Kenyatta

"I was not one of those who opposed the release of Kenyatta, subject always to security considerations. I never saw him in the light of a great new Kenya leader; but I did believe that his continued detention was an irritant in an already highly difficult and complex situation. All that has happened since his release does not contradict that. He has shown any further signs of becoming the great national leader the people were hoping for. He has apparently been willing to sacrifice his desire to become a national leader in favour of his relations with the Kikuyu tribe and with K.A.N.U., particularly now that he has accepted the presidency. As he has said on several occasions, he is still the same old Kenyatta. Now he comes out as the leader of the Kikuyu.

"What is significant is that a number of other former Mau Mau leaders are being received into K.A.N.U.; and from what they are saying one can only assume that they have forgotten nothing and learned nothing new. Kenyatta has been cautious to the point of ambivalence over such matters as European land rights, but Mr. Paul Ngei, the Kamba ex-Mau Mau leader, who surely would not have been allowed to speak on so many occasions in the presence of Kenyatta and other leaders without permission, has been openly demanding in most offensive and threatening terms, the take-over of the farms of Europeans. All this, with the increase of trespassing and squatting on European farms and the breakdown of the talks, has caused the greatest anxiety, and it is no wonder that the Governor said the other day that he was dispirited and frustrated.

Mboya's Sinister Remark

"My own view is that K.A.D.U., who have shown great courage, should be encouraged to go on with the task of governing; and both parties should be told that when they are ready to resume constitutional talks we shall be glad to provide the necessary facilities. Such talks should certainly include consideration of K.A.D.U.'s proposals for regionalization, or cantonization, of Kenya. I have always felt that tribalism in Kenya constituted a far greater danger and stumbling-block than the relations between Africans and Europeans; and the truth of this is now being borne out by events.

"The other day Mr. Mboya, during a visit to Addis Ababa, accused Britain and what he called 'other imperialists' of seeking to divide and rule by encouraging political differences between the main parties. That was a very different thing from what he said on arrival in London the other night, when on television he expressed surprise that Britain, having implanted the two-party system in her overseas territories, should now be seeking to secure a united national front in Kenya. He added, in a way which I do not think bodes well for the future: 'I believe in a one-party system'. I thought that rather sinister.

"I welcome the arrival in London this week of two re-

(Continued on page 296)

PERSONALIA

SIR GRATTIAN BUSHE left £18,160, on which duty of £2,184 has been paid.

SIR WALTER COUTTS was sworn in as Governor of Uganda last Saturday.

MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Minister of Health in Tanganyika, has arrived in London.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister of Education, left London Airport on Sunday for Salisbury.

MR. G. H. C. LEE has been appointed a member of the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation for five years.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London Airport today for a short visit to Kenya.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, Chief of Air Staff, and A.C. The Royal Rhodesian Air Force visited Kenya last week.

MR. ERIC GRIFFITH-JONES, Acting Chief Secretary in Kenya, is to become Deputy Governor when the post of Chief Secretary is abolished.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London on Sunday for a brief visit to British Honduras.

MR. RALPH RUSHMERE is acting as Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry while MR. DONALD CUMMINGS is on leave.

DR. J. CARBARI is now Italian Consul-General in the Federation. His predecessor, SIGMUND LEONARDI, has been transferred to Madagascar.

CAPTAIN H. S. HOPKINS, R.N. (Retd.), a Member of the Federal Parliament, and SIR JAMES JONES are due to arrive tomorrow in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. ALAN MOOR, for the past four years Nairobi editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, and MRS. MOOR have left East Africa to live in the United Kingdom.

MR. PETER WOODSMITH has arrived in Nairobi to take charge of S. H. Bassett (Africa), Ltd. His predecessor, MR. ROBERT JENNINGS, has gone to Nigeria.

MR. W. GOODWIN, a U.N.E.S.C.O. educational expert who has been working in Sierra-Leone for the past four years, has arrived in Nyasaland on a year's assignment.

MR. F. H. TATE, managing director of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., and a director of several other companies, has been elected deputy chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, and MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, Minister of Finance, flew back last week after about a fortnight in London for consultations at the Colonial Office.

MR. J. H. LASCELLES, resident director in London of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, presided at the sixth annual general meeting in Brussels of the Cobalt Development Institute.

MR. E. H. MORLAND, a director and secretary of the Uganda Company in London, left London Airport for Nairobi at the week-end. He is now in Uganda, and will return on December 13.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, a former G.O. C-in-C. in East Africa, has been appointed vice-chairman of Securicor, Ltd., of which MR. K. ERSKINE has become managing director.

MR. A. N. FALDER, Personnel director of the Wellcome Foundation, has been visiting the Federation.

SIR TUFTON BEAMISH, M.P., and LADY BEAMISH hope to go to Mafia Island, off the coast of Tanganyika, in January for big game fishing.

THE RT. REV. ERIC HAMILTON, Dean of Windsor since 1944, who is now 74 years of age, has decided to retire next October. He is president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

AIR COMMODORE HAROLD HAWKINS, The Royal Rhodesian Air Force, has been appointed as Air Aide-de-Camp (Additional) to THE QUEEN, in succession to AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, R.R.A.F.

MR. K. C. O. SHANN, of the staff in London of the High Commissioner for Australia, is to represent that country at the Independence celebrations in Tanganyika next month. Meantime he is visiting Kenya.

MR. G. V. K. BURTON, chairman of Fisons Overseas, Ltd., and DR. E. PARRY-JONES, chairman of Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., who has lived and worked in the Sudan, East Africa, and the Federation, arrived in Kenya last week.

LIEUT-COLONEL F. L. ORME has been nominated one of the three sheriffs for Cheshire; MR. M. J. BABINGTON SMITH one of the three sheriffs for the County of London; and LIEUT-COLONEL J. D. HORNING a sheriff for Sussex.

MR. BRIAN ROBERTS, Nyasaland's Solicitor General, and MR. ORTON CHIRWA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice, are to visit Nigeria, and other African countries to study their African courts systems.

PRINCE YURKA GALITZINE, founder and head of Galitzine and Partners, has joined with two companies in the United States and Canada to form an international public relations organisation covering the United Kingdom and North America.

SIR PERCY SILETTOE, former Director General of G.P.O. who at one time served in Tanganyika as an administrative officer, will at the end of this year resign the chairmanship of Security Express, Ltd., but will accept the appointment of honorary president of the company.

Visitors to London from the Federation include MR. D. CULLEN, MR. L. B. DIPPOLE, MR. H. W. ELLIS, DR. G. S. FINE, MR. E. M. HARRIS, MR. A. B. GINNS, MR. E. B. LUMBWE, MR. R. J. MORTON, MR. & MRS. T. A. ROBBINS, DR. & MRS. J. L. C. WHITCOMBE, and MR. G. C. YEATMAN.

MR. AUGUSTINE BWANAUSI, Nyasaland's Minister of Labour and Social Development, accompanied by the new Permanent Secretary MR. COSMO HASKARD, has toured the Northern Province, visited tung, tea and rubber estates, forestry plantations, homecraft and community centres, and labour offices.

While MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Defence Minister, was in London last week, a luncheon in his honour was given by H.M. Government, on whose behalf the Minister of Defence presided. The other guests were the Deputy High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, MR. B. BRAINE, M.P., SIR ROBERT SCOTT, MR. B. BENOY, SIR SOLEY ZUCKERMAN, AIR MARSHAL SIR ALFRED EARLE, and MR. C. BENWELL.

MR. WILLIAM G. KIMEMIA, aged 39, has arrived in London to take up the new appointment of placing officer in the office of the Kenya Students' Adviser, MR. T. C. COLCHESTER. He will be responsible for helping to find places in British universities and colleges for students from Kenya and for maintaining contact with them. Born in Fort Hall, Mr. KIMEMIA holds the teaching diploma of Makerere College, Uganda. He was headmaster of Gturu School from 1951 to 1953 and then an assistant education officer until early in 1956, when he was sent to Bristol University for a course of general study.

BUNGALOW TO LET

To let for one year, fully furnished new modern bungalow at Battle, Sussex. Six minutes Southern Railway Station. Bus passes door for Hastings and Bexhill. Two bedrooms. No children or dogs. Seven guineas week. Available First December. Apply Cobden Sea and Edwards agents, Battle.

MR. EMIL F. B. SENGATI, who has arrived in the United Kingdom for a course at South Devon Technical College, is to be town clerk of Mwanza on his return.

MR. AND MRS. ERNEST HENRY JALLAND, of Bulawayo, have just celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding, which took place in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOSEPH MAJIYAPWANI has arrived in the United Kingdom to take a course at Reading University. On his return to Tanganyika he will become diocesan education secretary at Masasi.

MRS. W. J. FILKINS has retired to live with her family in this country after 11 years' work in Uganda in charge of the Aga Khan health centre's child welfare and antenatal clinics. MRS. LEWTHWAITE has succeeded her.

THE REV. ALBERTO KAMELA, of the White Fathers' mission at Mzuzu, Nyasaland, is to study at the Gregorian University in Rome for a year, and MR. B. ULAYA, another Nyasaland African, is to take a four-year course at Laval University, Quebec.

THE REV. MORRIS S. SELEJE, who has been chaplain of St. Cyprian's College, Masasi, has just arrived in England from Tanganyika to spend two terms at St. Augustine's, Canterbury. He will then be attached for six months to the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell.

DR. JACQUES B. STRANCA, of the United Arab Republic, has been appointed regional statistical adviser for Africa by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and will take up his duties in Addis Ababa before the end of this month. Until he went to Paraguay early last year, for F.A.O. he was Professor of Statistics in the University of Cairo.

MR. MEREDYTH HYDE-CLARKE, director of the Overseas Employers' Federation, and MR. BARCLAY LEECHMAN, executive director of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, have been nominated as representatives of British employers on the I.L.O. Plantations Committee. MR. HYDE-CLARKE has been co-opted to the International Committee of the British Employers' Confederation.

MR. and MRS. JOHN BARNWELL are spending the winter in South Africa before retiring to this country. They have spent 46 years in Zanzibar, where Mr. Barnwell served as High Court Registrar, Bankruptcy Assignee, and Attorney-General until his retirement from Government office in 1938. He returned a year later to become Commissioner of Debts, first chairman of the Clove Growers' Association, and at different times Financial Secretary. After finally retiring in 1954 he became manager of the Pemba branch of the C.G.A.

Obituary

MRS. PATRICIA DU BUISSON, widow of D. W. DU BUISSON, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has died in Haslemere.

MR. JOSEPH KIWELE, Minister of Education in Katanga, has died in Elisabethville. He was the author and composer of Katanga's national anthem.

MRS. J. GRANT ADAMSON, who had lived in Northern Rhodesia for 36 years, and was for a long period a director of the Rutland Hotel, Ndola, has died in that town, aged 76.

FATHER CHRISTOPHER DEVLIN, S.J., who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 54, served in the last war as an R.A.F. chaplain and went to Rhodesia in 1956. He was the younger brother of Sir Patrick Devlin.

MR. RINO DE BEER, who has died in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, aged 71, had lived in the Colony for 51 years, and was the first member of the Government's metallurgical department. For nine years he served on the board of the Electricity Supply Commission.

Mr. Maudling's First Journey

Visits to Kenya and the Federation

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will leave London Airport today for a week's visit to Kenya, has stated that he is prepared to have discussions with the parliamentary groups about their constitutional aims, and that he hopes to find that the preparatory work has been sufficiently advanced for that course to be taken. He is prepared to discuss only broad principles, with the intention of facilitating the preparation of detailed papers for study by the constitutional expert, Sir Ralph Hone, who is due in Nairobi on December 8 for the purpose of helping the groups to formulate definite constitutional proposals.

Mr. Maudling will then visit the Federation. He is due in Salisbury on November 29, will be in Nyasaland from November 30 to December 2, and will then go to Northern Rhodesia for six days.

He hopes that efforts will continue meantime to reach local agreement on the constitutional issue. The Secretary of State has asked the Governor to request the political groups to submit their written representations not later than Saturday of this week, so that he may have an opportunity of considering the various points of view before he reaches Lusaka.

These visits to Kenya and Central Africa are the first made to any Colonial territories since Mr. Maudling recently became Secretary of State.

Sir Roy Welensky's Departure

Courtesy Call on Dr. Salazar

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport last Thursday evening for Lisbon, accompanied by Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Defence, Mr. Hugh Parry, Secretary for External Affairs, and Mr. Stewart Parker, his principal private secretary.

The one-day visit to Portugal in order to see the President was not a sudden decision necessitated by a deteriorating security situation, as was suggested by many United Kingdom newspapers. The call had been arranged well in advance, primarily for consideration of problems arising from a proposal to build a pipeline from Beira to a new oil refinery planned for the Federation.

Sir Roy and Dr. Salazar spent two hours discussing matters of mutual interest—doubtless including security and defence questions, for the Federation has a common border with Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) and Portuguese West Africa (Angola).

Before leaving Lisbon for Rome in order to join an aircraft for Salisbury, Sir Roy told journalists that he had been greatly impressed by the President's understanding of African problems, problems not always understood by people and countries without experience in Africa. Portugal and the Federation had the strength and energy to face the solution of their problems.

On reaching Salisbury on Monday Sir Roy refuted suggestions that he had tried to arrange a defence pact with Mozambique. Any such idea would, he emphasized, have been unconstitutional, for the external defence of the Federation was a matter for the United Kingdom Government, not for him and his colleagues.

While in London he had had talks with the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, the Foreign Secretary, and other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Caldicott saw Mr. Harold Watkinson, the Defence Minister.

"I enjoyed listening to the homily by the Finance Minister probably every bit as much as he enjoyed reading it—perhaps for the first time"—Mr. Winston Field, speaking in the Federal Assembly.

Letters to the Editor**Poor Kenyatta, Says K.A.D.U. Minister
Regionalism or Dictatorship for Kenya**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—I am absolutely shocked to hear that Mr. Kenyatta has accused His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, together with K.A.D.U., of trying to keep him out of politics. It is shameful to hear this sort of untruth from one who should know better, from one who is perfectly well aware that it was through the efforts of K.A.D.U. and with the agreement of Sir Patrick Renison that he was released from restriction and so became free to participate fully in Kenya politics.

One must not deceive oneself about governmental controls in any country. I know only too well that if Kenyatta were in power in this country and I disobeyed the laws he would have me imprisoned; similarly, if I were in power and Mr. Kenyatta broke the laws of the country I should not hesitate to put him in jail.

If Mr. Kenyatta cannot forget the past, and it is with bitterness that he recalls all the bad words that have been directed at him, then there is no hope for Kenya, because most of us have said some unpalatable things about him. His own people, even chiefs and elders, have at one time or another denounced him. Is Kenyatta going to hate these people because of what they said in the past? That would prove him to be a small man. Poor Jomo Kenyatta! I once thought him a great man. Now I doubt if he is.

Mr. Kenyatta, let us accept, has done no wrong; but so is so, why is not everyone with him? Mr. Kenyatta is going to be ruined by his own "stooges". It is neither K.A.D.U. nor Sir Patrick Renison who are going to spoil Kenyatta; it is his own lieutenants, who are slowly leading him into political oblivion.

Is Kenyatta a true African nationalist? I do not think so, because his party is not a pure African nationalist party.

Mr. Odinga led a multi-racial delegation to see the Colonial Secretary, but upon their return they accused the Kenya National Party of multi-racialism and decided to form the Kenya Independence Movement, which preached the exclusion of non-Africans from their ranks. Today the same approach is repeated. Mr. Kenyatta, like Mr. Odinga, is the head of a multi-racial delegation which is now in the United Kingdom, which is a grand thing. What will happen to the poor non-Africans who are now taking part in Kenyatta's delegation Heaven only knows!

I do not believe in multi-racialism but in humanity. I have always asked Asians and Europeans to leave political leadership to the Africans. They have at last conformed with my request. It is time to go further now by saying that at this juncture it is sanity to leave party politics entirely in the hands of the black Africans. Why should non-black Africans take an active part in Kenya politics? There is no reason. I take care of all people in my constituency, and I believe they all have faith in me. Hence I do not see why a European or Asian should confuse Kenya politics.

I appeal to the Kenya Europeans and Asians to leave politics to the Kenya black Africans if they are interested in the prosperity of Kenya. Economic degeneration is soon coming and the blame will be put on those who are confusing Kenya politics.

Recently I suggested that the best and most balanced Council of Ministers for Kenya should include the following people: One Kikuyu, one Kamba, one Meru, one Luhya, one Kalenjin, one Masai, one European, one Indian, one Arab, one Luo, one from the Northern

Frontier District, and one Coast rural representative, etc.; but few people supported this view—because they are all selfish and want to dominate the others once they are in power.

To the people of Kenya I must give this warning, that unless some powers are permanently left in the hands of the local people this country will be ruled by dictators. The local people must retain power so that they are not twisted this way and that by laws enacted by the Central Government. Leaving certain powers in the hands of the local people is what we mean by regionalism.

K.A.N.U. do not want the local people to have any power left in their hands, and this is precisely why they oppose the idea and principle of regionalism. They want to dictate to the local people. I, for one, will accept dictation from nobody except with the agreement of my people.

Mr. Kenyatta's delegation in London has tried to persuade the Colonial Secretary to impose a Constitution on us. That is dictation and dictatorship. I do not want to have anything to do with dictators, black or white, and therefore I will not have the Colonial Secretary dictating to me.

If K.A.N.U. were wise and it were not being misled by dictators in the making, it should call upon K.A.D.U. to discuss the future of this country together. Kenyatta's delegation must start in Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya. TAITA TOWETT

[Mr. Towett, one of the leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union, is a member of the Legislative Council and Minister for Labour and Housing.]

Sir Roy, Kenyatta, and "The Times"**Protest from Federal Member of Parliament**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Sir Roy Welensky arrived in Britain on November 4 and between then and November 8 he met many people and made many profound statements. Sir Roy is a man of no little importance by world standards, and one would have thought that his movements would have concerned such a publication as *The Times Weekly Review*. However, on opening my copy dated November 9 I cannot find his name mentioned as even having arrived. His visit is completely ignored. In contrast a small paragraph mentions that Kenyatta had arrived for talks with the Colonial Secretary. Has it really come to this—that you have to have a prison record, possess a black face, or be an extremist to qualify for recognition in *The Times Weekly Review*?

Blantyre, Yours faithfully,
Nyasaland. J. W. STRATTON.

Point from Letter**Banda's Slogan**

"YOU HAVE EXPLODED the absurd contention of the United Kingdom Press in general that the Africans of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia with whom Mr. Macleod has been negotiating are moderates by quoting very effectively from recent statements of the leaders of the party. Because the sentimentalists in the U.K. who have such starry-eyed ideas about Mr. Kaunda and his associates think similarly of Dr. Banda, the Nyasaland leader, it is worth reminding them—and ourselves—of his recent declaration: 'To hell with moderation. Extremism first.'"

U.N. Report on Lumumba Murder

Allegations Denied by Mr. Tshombe

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION set up to investigate the death of the former Prime Minister of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, has reported that he and two other men imprisoned with him, Messrs. Okito and Mpolo, were killed on January 17 this year in a villa near Elisabethville, "in all probability in the presence of high officials of the Katanga Government, namely Mr. Tshombe, Mr. Munongo, and Mr. Kibwe, and that the escape story was staged."

The official Katanga version was that Lumumba escaped from a farmhouse in February and was killed by villagers. It was significant, the commission felt, that this explanation was made public on the day that President Kasavubu had promised to inform the conciliation commission of a date for a visit to Lumumba and the other two men.

The 63-page report states:

"A great deal of suspicion is cast upon a certain Colonel Huyghe, a Belgian mercenary, as being the perpetrator of Mr. Lumumba's murder, which was committed in accordance with a prearranged plan, and that a certain Captain Gat, also a Belgian mercenary, was at all times an accessory to the crime."

"Regarding Mr. Okito and Mr. Mpolo, evidence is not clear as to whether they actually murdered them, but the indications are that they were murdered about the same time as Mr. Lumumba."

"President Kasavubu and his aides on the one hand, and the provincial Government of Katanga headed by Mr. Tshombe on the other, should not escape responsibility for the deaths of Messrs. Lumumba, Okito, and Mpolo. For Mr. Kasavubu and his aides had handed over Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues to the Katanga authorities knowing full well, in doing so, that they were throwing them into the hands of their enemies."

Killed As Part of Mercy?

"The attitude of the Government of the Republic of the Congo prevented the Commission from going to the scene of the murders to carry out its investigations. Nevertheless, the commission hopes that the results that it has managed to obtain can to some extent serve as a basis for a further investigation in the Congo, and also in judicial proceedings which in its view should be instituted as soon as possible."

"The reluctance of the Leopoldville authorities and those of the province of Katanga to allow the United Nations conciliation commission and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit the prisoners justifies the belief that something serious had happened to Mr. Lumumba and his fellow prisoners and that the Congolese authorities were obstructing every attempt to establish the truth."

"One witness' version of the deaths was that Lumumba and his colleagues were badly treated by Congolese soldiers on a flight from Thysville to Moanda and then to Elisabethville, and that Mr. Munongo, who had been awaiting their arrival, took a bayonet and plunged it into Lumumba's chest. While Lumumba lay dying, a Belgian mercenary, Captain Ruys, ended his sufferings by putting a bullet through his head."

"The report quotes the same witness as having said that President Tshombe became furious at the news of Lumumba's death and was obliged to "devise means of misleading the public." He had the body taken to a refrigerator at the laboratory of the Belgian Union Minière and it was then put in formalin."

"Two Britons who had served with the Katanga Army are stated to have testified that Col. Huyghe had admitted shooting Lumumba and his two companions with the assistance of a Captain Gat."

"The commission, led by Mr. Justice U Aung Khine, of Burma, states that the record of its work "bristled" with evidence indicative of the extensive role played by the Katanga Minister of the Interior, Mr. Munongo, in the "entire plot leading to the murder" of the three men.

"President Tshombe promptly rejected the findings as "absolutely false." Had the commission really wanted the truth, it should, he said, have come to Elisabethville and heard witnesses on the spot, instead of staying in Geneva. The commission accused him without having questioned him."

"Mr. Ian Colvin, who has spent some months in the Congo as a *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent, commented:

"Early in September a 'mercenary', André Cremer, was exhibited by the United Nations to the Press in Katanga. Cremer claimed that the Katanga Minister of the Interior, Mr. Munongo, had asked him to arrange the murder of a U.N. official. His evidence, not given on oath, was at once accepted by the U.N. representative, Mr. Conor O'Brien, as a basis for demanding that Mr. Tshombe dismiss his Minister of the Interior."

"Ten days later in a friendly conversation a high U.N. official told me that he doubted whether Cremer ever had serious intentions of violence against the U.N. I therefore expected to hear that, having given evidence, Cremer was at liberty. Far from it! The next report on Cremer (on November 1) was that he had been shot by U.N. guards while trying to escape with another 'mercenary' from a U.N. gaol in Leopoldville. A U.N. spokesman explaining his detention said that it was thought that he could give information on the circumstances of Mr. Lumumba's death."

"This can only mean that persons were being detained without charge for an indefinite period with the purpose of extracting information from them. The principle of *habeas corpus* as we know it has not been upheld in the Congo. It would be interesting to learn how much of the evidence in the Lumumba murder inquiry was obtained on this basis."

Congolese Rampage in N. Katanga

U.N. Search for Murderers of Italian Airmen

MR. CYRILLE ADOULA, Congolese Prime Minister, has been accused of treason in the Leopoldville Parliament for his denunciation of the notorious troops at Kindu who killed 13 Italian U.N. airmen a fortnight ago.

Congolese troops who for two days kept the town grounded at Lulubourg so that they could not be used against the furious Stanleyville soldiers at Kindu have been given the go-ahead. A U.N. spokesman making this announcement denied that U.N. aircraft had bombed three Congolese strongholds near Kindu on Friday night.

At Goma, in Kivu Province, a company from Stanleyville waiting to be flown to Albertville tried to seize U.N. planes when their own did not arrive.

At Kindu Malayan troops sealed off the area and the rebel soldiers managed to slip away. The U.N. troops did not move into town immediately to hunt for the Congolese troops, who were busy looting houses and threatening Europeans and Congolese, because it was thought that more bloodshed and increased danger to the civilians would result.

A mixed U.N.-Congolese commission has gone there to interrogate the troops in an effort to discover the murderers of the 13 Italian airmen. A question is to be asked in the Malayan House of Representatives why the Malayan troops failed to protect the Italians, who were dragged by the Congolese from the Malayan officers' mess.

Bloody Field-day of Vengeance

Mr. Gavin Young, special correspondent for *The Scotsman*, cabled:

"Murder of the Italians did not end the Congolese Army's bloody field-day. In Albertville I saw drunken soldiers on the rampage. Similar excesses can be expected as the Army takes over other townships in north Katanga."

"Except for Kongolo, where there are 1,600 Katanga gendarmes, the major urban centres of north-east Katanga are open to the Congolese Army. They have entered Katanga unopposed because the Katanga gendarmes have fled in fear of the hostile Baluba population. They come as a conquering army in search of vengeance—on Africans who have supported Mr. Tshombe and Europeans because they know that they are still fighting with Mr. Tshombe's forces."

"Beatings, pillaging, and arrests have already begun. Murder awaits only the lightest twitch of a drunkard's finger on a trigger. There seems only one remedy—a swift, unhesitating intervention by U.N. troops, backed by force."

"In Albertville this week the U.N. reacted sharply and effectively to restore a relatively stable situation which, because of Congolese Army indiscipline, was sliding to anarchy. Albertville is irrevocably lost to President Tshombe politically and militarily. It is now part of the Congo."

"Congolese units from Albertville have not been in action."

"The African is a born snob. At last year's Bulawayo trade fair there were two entrances, one at 2s. 6d. and the other at 7s. 6d. Most Africans chose the dearer one." Mr. T. Cromwell, writing in the *Yorkshire Post*.

To their south, at Baudevinville and Kipona, Katanga gendarmes and mercenaries are waiting for them. If the Congolese Army is routed there, demoralized Congolese soldiers falling back on Albertville could cause grave disturbances. But recent events have proved that the U.N. is now in no mood to tolerate anarchy or violence.

Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, is said to be under criticism in Leopoldville for his recent radio speech condemning the Congolese Army's behaviour in Luluabourg and elsewhere. Congolese soldiers on guard duty outside the Parliament building are reported to have gone on strike, saying that they would not work if the Prime Minister was going to criticize them.

On Monday the U.N. flew in 200 Ethiopian troops to strengthen the Malayan forces at Kindu, where agents of the Central Government were said to be showing increasing reluctance to help find the soldiers responsible for the murder of the Italian airman. Congolese members of the inquiry commission have still not been named.

Mr. Lucas Samalenge, the 33-year-old Katanga Minister of Information, has been found shot dead in the bush some 80 miles from Elisabethville, allegedly in a hunting accident. Officials and a friend supposed to have been with him are reported to have disappeared. He had a strong following among Katangese youth.

Security Council Debate

In New York, at the Security Council's first Congo debate since last February, Ethiopia called on the council to authorize the new Acting Secretary-General, Mr. U. Thant, to use force to expel "foreign mercenaries from Katanga, without whom the regime of Mr. Tshombe would crumble." The representative of the U.N. said that the U.N. should help the Central Government forces to restore law and order in the province of Katanga, and should help financial assistance from the United Nations.

Mr. Justin Bomboko, Congolese Foreign Minister, called on the U.N. to prevent outside countries from supplying Katanga with arms. "My Government appeals to the U.N. to furnish direct military and moral and effective co-operation to the Government of the Congo. We must insist on maintaining law and order and to end the present chaotic situation. The U.N. should give us the means to help us reorganize our police and security forces. When that has been done we shall be able to determine that the U.N. action has been completed."

Repeating Ethiopian charges of Rhodesian military intervention in Katanga and "certain veiled allegations" against Britain, the British representative, Sir Patrick Dean, said it was British policy "to work for the independent and territorial integrity of the Congo". It was not true, that Rhodesia, and by implication Britain, favoured Katanga's secession, nor had Rhodesia supplied military aid to Mr. Tshombe's régime.

Better Terms for Kenya Farmers

Payment Reduced from Seven to Three Years

MR. BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, said in Nairobi on Monday on his return from three weeks of negotiation in London that improved terms for the acquisition of land from European owners had been agreed with the Colonial Office.

Some weeks ago he announced on behalf of the Government that one-third of the agreed purchase price would be paid in cash and the balance by seven equal annual instalments, outstanding carrying 5% interest. Many land-owners who had been negotiating with the Kenya Settlement Board declined to proceed on that basis.

It is now announced that half the purchase price will be paid in cash and the balance in three annual instalments. Moreover, sellers will have the option of receiving payment in sterling in London.

Mr. Blundell commented that there was little danger that an independent Kenya Government would withhold payment, since that action would damage its credit.

Mr. J. T. E. Spence, chairman of the Settlement Board, said on Monday: "I am quite certain that we shall now be able to buy as much land as we want on these terms. About one in three of the farmers previously approached had agreed to sell even though they had accepted the board's valuation. It has now become difficult for the board to acquire consolidated blocks of land which are suitable for settlement by Africans.

The aim is to settle nearly 20,000 African farmers and small-holders within the next three years.

More Restriction Orders Revoked

SEVEN MORE KENYA AFRICANS, including some who were sentenced with Kenyatta at Kapenguria, had their restriction orders revoked last week, namely, Fred Kubai, Bildad Kaggia, Petro Kigondo, James Butthah, Dedan Mugo, Israel Khoya Wenjesia, and Wekuhe Sitawa.

Independence Day in Tanganyika, December 9, is to be a public holiday in Kenya also.

A special set of postage stamps dealing with air mail will be issued in February by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Salisbury's non-racial Citizen's Advice Bureau, the first in Africa, has proved so successful that Nairobi intends to emulate its example.

Four radio relay stations between Salisbury and Bulawayo will provide an extra 36 telephone channels on V.H.F. radio between Southern Rhodesia's two main cities.

Integration of all Tanganyika schools, with School Certificate candidates increased to 3,275 and Higher School Certificate entrants to 620, is planned by the Ministry of Education under a three-year development plan.

The Materials Branch of the Kenya Ministry of Works has been appointed agent for the British Standards Institution. Local manufacturers may thus be able to have their goods stamped after testing with the B.S.I. "kite" mark.

Building of the £1m. hotel at Victoria Falls will not begin until 1963, and will take about two years. Situated 170 yards from the Eastern Cataract of the Northern Rhodesian bank of the Zambezi, it will probably be seven storeys high. The project is primarily that of Mr. N. R. Mabey, a member of the United States Senate.

Proposed amendments to the Income Tax (Management) Act in East Africa stipulate that the value of free writers provided by an employer shall be calculated on the basis of the employment income of employees, including whole-time service directors, at the rate of 10% or £250, whichever is the less, and on the total income of other directors (10% or £350, whichever is the less). The exemption hitherto enjoyed by agricultural and mining workers is to be withdrawn.



Parliament**Parliamentary Questions and Answers****No Secret Undertakings to Kenyatta**

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies said categorically in reply to MR. P. B. H. WALL that "no secret undertakings of any kind" had been given during his talks with the delegation from the Kenya African National Union [members of which suggested in private conversations before leaving London, and since their return to Nairobi, that there had been such commitments].

Answering MR. BROCKWAY about constitutional negotiations in Northern Rhodesia, MR. MAUDLING said:

"It is important to get as much speed as we can. I deeply regret the death of Mr. Katilungu, which will also cause added complications. I believe that there is some chance of local agreement and I am still convinced that that is the best possible solution that could be achieved".

Both MR. SWINGLER and MR. DUGDALE asked the COLONIAL SECRETARY for a statement of his recent talks with SIR ROY WELENSKY.

MR. MAUDLING: "I am glad to have had the opportunity to meet Sir Roy Welensky and have a general impression of what he has to say about possible changes in the Northern Rhodesia Constitution on awaiting the representations which have been invited from the political groups in the territory."

Questions about Katanga asked in the House of Commons last week by MR. FELL, MR. BIGGS-DAVISON, and MR. MARSH were answered by MR. HENRY HEATH, Lord Privy Seal, who said in the course of his replies:

"Central Government troops withdrew from the Western part of Katanga about a week ago. In northern Katanga the Congolese Government appear to have lost control of Aboville to Baluba tribesmen. I have no confirmation of reports that Central Government troops from Kivu province have reached there."

"Where the situation appears to be calm, except that the refugee camp in Elisabethville remains a cause of anxiety. The cease-fire agreement between the United Nations and the provincial Government remains in force."

Value of the British Council

MR. MARSH asked if H.M. Government would make representations through the United Nations about the supply by the West German Government of five Dornier 28 aircraft in violation of the cease-fire agreement between the U.N. and Katanga forces.

MR. HEATH: "No. It is understood that these aircraft were ordered through a commercial firm without the knowledge of the Federal German Government, which has taken steps to stop any further orders. H.M. Government have no status to intervene."

MR. EDELMAN asked why the false economy for reducing payments to the British Council for British information services overseas was intended.

MR. VOSPER, Secretary for Technical Co-operation: "I fully share the views of my hon. friend about the value of the British Council. For that reason its budget expanded from £3.4m. in 1957-58 to £6.4m. this year. It has nearly doubled in just over three years. I do not think it impossible to provide for some pruning without in any way destroying the good work the Council is doing."

MR. B. HARRISON: "With the increasing number of emerging countries, the importance of the work of the British Council is greater than ever."

MR. VOSPER: "I fully share those views. The total expenditure on overseas information services has doubled in the last seven years. It is against that background that the small savings which we are now investigating are to be made."

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER asked what proportion of total expenditure on overseas information services was attributable to the British Council, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Central Office of Information, and to overseas departments, respectively.

MR. VOSPER: "The proportions are 32, 35, 13, and 20% respectively of the total provisions for overseas information."

MR. CHAPMAN asked what staff the Secretary for Technical Co-operation had taken over from other departments.

MR. VOSPER: "Eighty-seven administrative and advisory staff (of whom 31 are past members of one of the Overseas

Services), 155 executive staff, and 306 ancillary staff have been taken over. With a few exceptions the staff were all previously employed in the F.O., C.R.O., C.O., or the Ministry of Labour on the work which has been transferred with them."

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS said in reply to MR. BERKELEY that 33 former members of the Colonial Overseas Service were now on the staff of the Commonwealth Relations Office, one as a High Commissioner (Cyprus), six as first secretaries (principals) overseas, 14 in that capacity in the C.R.O., 11 first secretaries (information) overseas, one in Salisbury, and one second secretary in that capacity.

MR. BERKELEY said that a distinguished Colonial Governor, who retired only last year, had told him that it was as difficult to transfer from the Colonial Service to the C.R.O. as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Could there not be a joint committee representing the C.O., C.R.O., and Foreign Office to consider arrangements to make the best use of the experience gained in Africa by men who represented an irreplaceable national asset?

Aspersions on C.R.O. Staff Resented

MR. SANDYS: "Thirty-four officials out of 160 in the administrative class were drawn from the Colonial, Indian, or Burma Services. The other day my hon. friend in a speech in the House cast the gravest aspersions on the experience and quality of the C.R.O. staff. His remarks have been deeply resented. I have the highest confidence in the capabilities of those serving at home and overseas in my department."

MR. BERKELEY asked why senior members of the Colonial Overseas Service had to sit for a written examination when applying for transfer to the C.R.O. staff.

MR. SANDYS: "The Civil Service Commission, through the Civil Service Commission, who carry out the selection as they consider necessary, to maintain the accepted standards for the service concerned. For posts which involve a considerable amount of written work the Commission normally require the tests of a general, non-academic character."

MR. BERKELEY: "There must be records and confidential reports available about members of the Overseas Service which should be an adequate substitute for written examinations. Is the Minister aware that the Director of Information in what is now a dependent territory has been told by the C.R.O. that if he wants to join the Colonial Service he must return home at his own expense for an examination?"

MR. SANDYS: "Qualifications for the Colonial Service and for possible work in the C.R.O. in London are not entirely the same. The C.R.O. is part of the Home Civil Service, and anybody who gets into that service may go to the Treasury, Inland Revenue, or wherever it may be. It would be quite unreasonable not to ask for some assurance that these men, however good their service in Africa, have qualifications for the Home Civil Service as a whole."

In reply to questions about famine relief in Kenya, MR. MAUDLING said that H.M. Government had provided £60,000 in February, mainly for the distribution of maize, and in July had promised up to another £235,000 as a grant-in-aid if necessary. The Army and RAF had given continuous assistance in distributing food supplies in remote areas.

"During recent weeks heavy rains have led to wide-spread flooding in many districts, and surface communications have been disrupted; food is having to be dropped by air. I am considering urgently in consultation with the Service Departments how the help which they are already giving can be supplemented. The aircraft carrier H.M.S. VICTORIOUS is on its way to Mombasa so that her helicopters can be used in relief operations."

"There is no immediate shortage of basic foodstuffs. The problem is one of distribution under adverse conditions and of supplementing the basic maize issue. We shall need to consider in due course what the effect of famine and flood relief will be on Kenya's budgetary position, but I emphasize that the essential work of relief on the part of the Government is not being hampered for lack of immediate funds from private and charitable sources, which is already being offered will, however, be welcome."

MR. FELL: "I am sure the House would wish me to congratulate the Services in Kenya for the fantastic job which they have been doing under the most trying conditions. Surely it is not unfair to remark how well that compares with the lack of example, apparently, given by Africans and Asians there, and notably, the lack of example given by Kenyatta. When my hon. friend goes to Kenya, will he try to find the time to visit at least some of the stricken areas?"

MR. MAUDLING: "I will try to visit some of these areas, and I am very glad to join my hon. friend in his tribute to the work done by the Services, which has been magnificent. However, he is not fair in his strictures about what has been done or not been done by other people."

Lords Debate on Africa

(Continued from page 289)

markable men, who in their different spheres are, I believe, seeking, with all sincerity to find solutions to this vital problem of the multi-racial society in Africa. I refer to Mr. Blundell and Sir Roy Welensky. In the face of the many criticisms to which he has been subjected, Mr. Blundell has shown the greatest courage and self-sacrifice in working for what he believes to be the real interests of Europeans in Kenya and of Kenya itself. At times he must have suffered greatly. I have no doubt that the Government will welcome this opportunity of drawing on his great knowledge and experience in deciding on the tactics to be pursued in the immediate future.

Grossly Maligned

"Sir Roy is well known to many of us. He, too, has been grossly misrepresented and maligned, particularly in the British Press of almost all political denominations. Unlike Mr. Blundell, he is portrayed as a right-wing ogre and a diard who whose only aim is to stem the tide of African advance. Nothing could be further from the truth. His aim always has been to push on with African political advance, provided that the Government remained in the hands of responsible people. That is not really so far removed from the Prime Minister's definition, in his 'wind of change' speech, that the criterion should be merit and merit alone—though that is a conception which in some places has been wearing a little thin of late. I do not think that any of us in Northern Rhodesia very much regret the February Constitution or its elaboration last year. We should not forget that the proposed Lemox-Hoyd Constitution, which was supposed to last for 10 years, built on so as to increase greatly the African representation. However, the promise made by the recommendation in the Monckton Commission Report that there should be an African majority in Northern Rhodesia forthwith; and this, as one prominent member of the Northern Rhodesia told me a year ago, pulled the carpet from under his feet. The late Colonial Secretary in his February Constitution had to arrive at a compromise. In its final form as set out in the June White Paper the scheme, though highly complicated, at least provided that nearly one-third of the candidates should have to draw support from all races in order to be selected. In my view it is impossible to judge whether or not the draft Constitution would throw up an African majority. But at least it would afford a better chance of ensuring that those who are elected have the good will of all races.

Dismayed at Mr. Macleod's Decision

"Therefore it was with dismay that many of us learnt on September 13 from a Colonial Office statement that there was some chance of the Constitution being watered down in the face of violence in Northern Rhodesia inspired undoubtedly by the United National Independence Party. The Prime Minister's answer to Mr. Kaunda, in reply to his letter of August 18, was quite adequate on the point of Mr. Kaunda's responsibility. There can, I think, be no doubt whatever that, had Mr. Kaunda wished to prevent these acts of violence and disorder, all he had to do was to say the word. The announcement that, subject to the cessation of violence and disorder, further representations from the parties concerned would be considered, seems to me to constitute a deplorable concession to violence itself.

"In the debate in another place on July 25 there was no suggestion by the Colonial Secretary that the arrangement announced in June was not final. What took place to make the Colonial Office have second thoughts? One can feel only that it was the rejection by Mr. Kaunda of the Constitution and the launching of the campaign of violence and intimidation by his followers.

"I hope that the Government will not give way to any form of blackmail by U.N.I.P., even if, as Mr. Kaunda has recently threatened, they decide to boycott the elections unless the changes they want are made. U.N.I.P. is not the only African nationalist party in Northern Rhodesia. The African National Congress, under Mr. Katilangu, has great influence and many supporters, particularly on the Copperbelt. They are not stooges; nor should we wish them to be so. In a fair fight with U.N.I.P. the Paramount Chief of Barotseland has made it absolutely clear that he and his Ministers are not willing to subject themselves to African extremist rule.

"So if U.N.I.P. and Mr. Kaunda—with the encouragement they have received from so many quarters, from Belgrade to Accra—decide to boycott the elections, many Africans are perfectly willing and capable of filling their place."

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replied, *inter alia*:—

"I am not going to make comparisons between my experiences under Lord Boyd of Merton and Mr. Macleod. Working with them has been fun; it has been inspiring, and it has been rewarding. There has not been, nor is there, a change of policy because one man comes in and another goes out. It is not the policy of one man, it is the considered policy of H.M. Government which always prevails in such matters.

"The problem is not to go too fast, yet not to go too slow. I believe that the world, the Commonwealth, and the people in Africa trust us in our colonial policy. I am quite sure that, while we must not lose that trust, we must at the same time ensure that no-one who is under our care is hurt. That is what we have tried to ensure, and what we shall continue to try to ensure.

"In Northern Rhodesia over the last several months there has been considerable unrest. Some twenty people were killed and many were injured. While it is quite true that events were, happily, local, nonetheless they were very serious in themselves. There is good news, in that the Governor has today announced that the various emergency measures that he had to take to control the situation can now be removed. The only restriction that now prevails in Northern Rhodesia is the banning of public meetings without permission.

"That is a very happy state of affairs, and with it there goes into action the sequel to what was announced on September 13—namely, that when normal conditions were restored it would be possible to consider certain changes in what was announced on June 26 as proposals for constitutional advance.

Writing to "Colonial Post"

"What we announced on June 26 was not an agreement. Unhappily, there was no agreement between the parties concerned on what was the right answer for Northern Rhodesia. There had been agreement. What H.M. Government had to do was themselves to lay down certain proposals. I would stress the word 'proposals'—which they thought the best compromise. It would surely have been wrong to have stood on that absolutely flat. If somebody could make a good point on detail, it ought surely to be considered. It was precisely that which we did. We were not ready to do, and it is precisely that which is to be done. As to the general review of the proposed Constitution, it is going to be limited in one or two points which have caused particular anxiety. What is certain is that whereas for the European qualification might have amounted only to less than 25% of the African vote, for the African the qualification would certainly be 12½%. There are certain reasons which may justify that, but it is the kind of point that surely one has to look at again. It is that sort of thing at which we want to look again.

"There is the question of the Asian seat. I know that the Monckton Report came out in favour of it, but we were rather taken aback when we found that many of the Asians strongly objected to this proposal. I am not saying what we are going to do; I do not know. We are going to see what the representations may be. Surely on that sort of detail it would be a mistake if we just said: 'We will not even listen; we will not even look.' It is not this to blackmail."

"There has been considerable discussion on whether the next step to the Federal Constitution should be taken before the elections have taken place in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, or whether they should await the outcome of those elections, which, with the best will in the world, cannot be before the summer of next year. The Government's view was thus stated by the Commonwealth Secretary in another place last week: 'Theoretically and logically, it would be right to wait until the elections have taken place in the three territories and new Legislatures and Governments have been formed on the basis of a new Constitution. But that may be rather a long time, and I think that we should consider whether further steps should be taken in the interval.' In other words, we frankly do not know at this moment."

"Another point was raised as to where we stand in relation to the Federation. Again I quote. The Commonwealth Secretary said: 'I still firmly believe in the rightness of the concept of federation.' But I must say that I believe that the Federation can continue only if it wins the general acceptance of the population as a whole within a reasonable time."

"I turn to Tanganyika, where one of the most striking things is the harmony of the races. There are many European settlers with farms—all in harmony. I pay my tribute to your Prime Minister, Julius Nyerere, who I am happy to say is a friend of mine, and who has done such wonderful things in leading his country to the stage it has now reached.

"In Uganda suddenly there is daylight. We had clouds for

many years, and the problem there looked insoluble. There was anxiety in many parts of Uganda at the predominance of Buganda. They feared that at the time of independence Buganda would try to rule them all. On the other side, the same fears existed: Buganda thought that the rest of the territory, which is more in numbers by three times, would take away from them many of their old-established authorities and customs. So there we had the classic case of both sides fearing and therefore being extremely difficult and unwilling to consider sitting down and talking one with the other. Then suddenly there is daylight.

Tribute to Kabaka

"We owe great thanks to the Kabaka and the leaders in Buganda, and to the kings of the other territories, and we owe thanks to all the politicians who took part in that conference. All this would have been far more difficult if it had not been for the help given by the Munster Commission. On October 9 next year there will be independence.

"I cannot pretend that one is entirely happy about the situation in Kenya, but somewhere I have the same sort of hope as with what happened in Uganda—that suddenly the light will come. In some way the situation is not dissimilar. One had fears between various tribes and the Kingdom of Buganda. Here we had the fears of various tribes in relation to the Kikuyu. Perhaps the Kikuyu are also affected of what the other tribes may do—perhaps 'tribes' is a bad word; a better word to use is 'minorities'—and in these one would include the European settlers.

"The Governor has been over here and is taking back a message from the Secretary of State to try to help the people solve the difficulties they have run into in the last month in their discussion on constitutional progress and other matters. I cannot anticipate that message, but I express the hope that all those in Kenya will study that message most seriously and act on it.

"They really have the key to their future. We can only try to guide. The solution must lie with them. Too long, I think, have they taken the view: 'Oh, well, if we don't agree we can turn to London and they will find the answer.' They have now reached the stage when that is not the right way to proceed. The right way to proceed—because they are,

after all, in a more advanced stage, and independence must be something which one can see on the horizon—is for them to settle their own differences and make up their own minds.

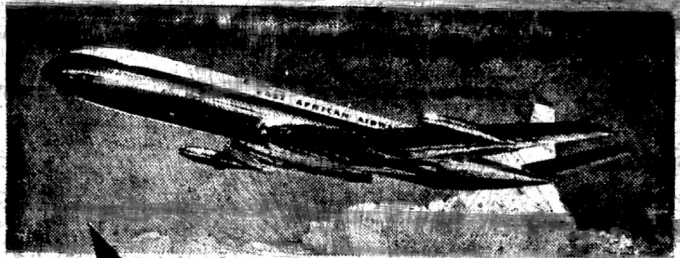
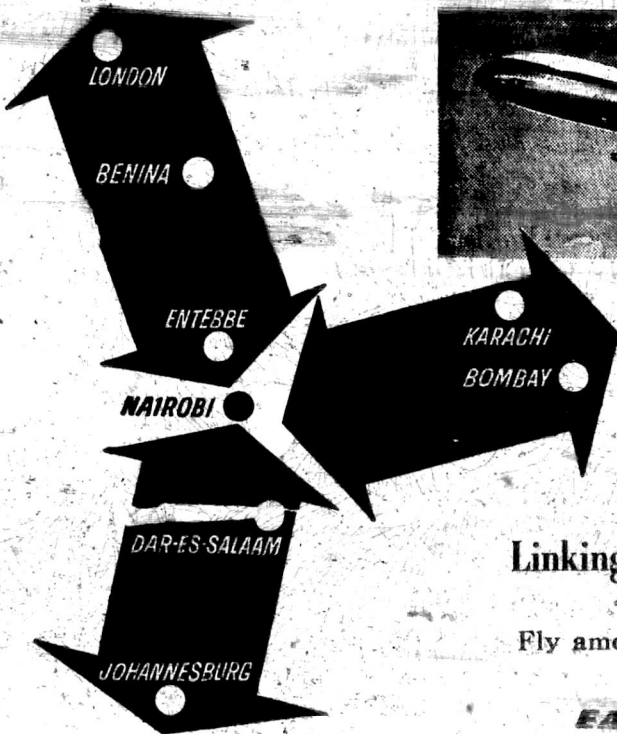
Mistake in Kenya Admitted

"The noble marquis suggested that we should buy out European settlers. I feel very much with Lord Swinton that that would not be in the best interests either of Kenya as a whole or of the settlers, the great majority of whom are most anxious to stay in the country.

"The point was made—and I think it is a good one—that the land settlement scheme on which we have been working with the Kenya Government, in conjunction with the World Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation, and which we are supporting to the extent of £5m. or £6m., for buying land from European farmers who wish to leave and settling Africans on it, is not working quite satisfactorily. It has been found that the seven years over which payment is promised is too long a period. I am not sure that it is too long, but we have to find an acceptable basis, because it is important that we should go ahead with this scheme on which so much work has been done. So we are concentrating on the land question, and on obtaining security and confidence in the economic field even more than on anything else."

Acquitted on Appeal

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently reported that three Nyasaland Africans had been jailed for intimidation. It has now been brought to our notice that they appealed to the High Court of Nyasaland and that the appeal succeeded. We were, of course, unaware of that fact and regret publication of the paragraph. One of the persons concerned, Mr. Chakulwa Chiliana, is now studying trade unionism in West Germany.



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Rhodesian Anglo American

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., and its subsidiary companies report group net profit for the year to June 30 after taxation of rather more than £11m. at £20,590,783, compared with £22,526,460 in the previous year. After deducting £11m. by way of profits of subsidiaries attributable to outside interests, the profit of the parent company is £9,356,191 (£10,160,915), of which £2.1m. is retained in the accounts of subsidiaries, leaving just over £7m. After paying dividends of 8s. net, requiring £5.4m., and transferring £1,876,571 to the general reserve, the carry-forward is £469,900.

The issued capital is £6,579,320 in stock units of 10s., and there is outstanding 6% loan stock of nearly £4m. Capital reserves stand in the books at almost £22m. and revenue reserves at £16¼m. There is loan of just under £3.2m. from the Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation. Fixed assets have a balance-sheet value of £74.4m., loans and advances total £12.3m., and current assets less current liabilities are £10,656,705.

Rhoangle holds 52.4% of the issued ordinary and A stock of Rhokana Corporation, standing in the books at over £13m., and 56m. in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., equivalent to 21.4% of the stock in issue. Together with the indirect holding through Rhokana Rhoangle has a 39% interest in Nchanga.

Rhokana and Nchanga are joint owners of Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., which produced 210,214 long tons of finished copper and had a net profit for the year of £261,329 after tax. Other subsidiaries are Rhoangle Mine Services, Ltd., Rhoangle Trustees, Ltd., and Kalindini Exploration, Ltd.

There is a holding of 400,000 stock units of 5s. in Bancroft Mines, Ltd.; a 40% share in Iron Bridge Mining Co., Ltd., of the Anglo-Bush Copper Mining Co., Ltd.; of 17.5% in the Africa Copper Mines, Ltd.; of 10% in the state capital in Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.; of 12.5% in Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.; of 12.5% in Anglo American Prospecting (Rhodesia) Ltd.; of £331,375 in Chartered Exploration, Ltd.; of 596,600 fully-paid 5s. shares in Lubinobi Coal Areas, Ltd.; and of £34,100 in Kasempa Minerals, Ltd. Among the numerous other industrial companies in which there are substantial holdings are Rhodesian Investment Ltd., Overseas and Rhodesian Investment Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Steel Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd., and Clay Products, Ltd.

The directors of Rhodesian Anglo American are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), R. C. Acutt (deputy chairman and resident director in London), and P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall, Clark, E. S. Newson, R. B. Hagart, W. G. May, G. H. Taylor, H. H. Taylor, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson, and Mr. W. D. Wilson.

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

Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. J. Oppenheimer, B. W. Pain, and the Hon. H. A. V. Smith constitute a London Committee.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries Report

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., report profit for the year to June 30 after tax of £261,329 (£238,322). A dividend of 3s. 4d. less tax per 10 unit and dividends on the preference stock will require £80,999. There is an allocation for capital expenditure of £150,000, and of £25,300 to the preference share redemption fund, and the carry-forward will then be £41,984 (£48,954).

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), R. C. Acutt (deputy chairman and resident director in London), and D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall, Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, W. D. Wilson.

There are seven alternate directors: Messrs. I. M. Cowan, D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. A. Hawkins-Dady, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore and D. A. B. Watson. Messrs. E. C. Baring, M. W. B. Heald, B. W. Pain, and the Hon. H. A. V. Smith constitute a London Committee.

Anglo American wins £800,000 Claim

A TAX DISPUTE involving more than £800,000 has been decided by the Federal Supreme Court in favour of the Anglo American group of companies, two of whose mines, Nchanga and Rhokana, produced copper on account of the Bancroft company in 1958-59. Bancroft received a payment of rather more than £2m. in compensation, and that sum was claimed as an operating expense for tax purposes. The claim was disputed by the tax authorities (who have still a right of appeal to the Privy Council). The sums involved were £519,000 in the case of Nchanga and £293,000 in that of Rhokana Corporation.

Rhokana Corporation £11m. Profit

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., milled 7.5m. short tons of ore in the year to June 30 last for 406,881 long tons of finished copper, 82.5% being electricitic and 24,445 tons blister. In the previous year the total output had been 103,981 tons. Cobalt output was 837 short tons (1,307). Sales yielded £24,335,684 (£27,689,464).

After providing more than £3.9m. for taxation, there was a net profit of £10,955,993 (£11,534,278). Dividends of 7s. net per stock unit absorb £8¼m., the general reserve is increased by £250,000, and £11m. is set aside for capital expenditure. The carry-forward stands at £874,235 (£711,849).

The issued capital is £25m. in ordinary and A units and £739,255 in 5% redeemable preference shares. Fixed assets are rather more than £36¼m., loans and advances £4¼m., and current assets less current liabilities £3,277,726.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Mr. R. C. Acutt the deputy chairman and resident director in London. Their colleagues on the board are Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall, Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, W. D. Wilson, and Brigadier M. A. W. Kowlandson.

There are seven alternate directors: Messrs. I. M. Cowan, D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore and D. A. B. Watson. Messrs. E. C. Baring, H. W. G. May, B. W. Pain and the Hon. H. A. V. Smith constitute a London Committee.

Mr. O. B. Bennett is general manager at the mine.

Bancroft's Profits Fall £950,000

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., had a net profit in the year to June 30 of £2,744,662, compared with £3,693,003 in 1959-60. The fall of £930,000 is due mainly to lower copper prices. For 48,577 long tons of blister copper, the average price was £215 per ton, approximately £15 less than in the previous year, the proceeds being £10.4m. compared with £11.5m. Ordinary shareholders receive 3d. per share, 6s. dividend.

The issued capital is £5¼m. in 5s. stock units and £7¼m. in 10s. units. There is an allocation for capital expenditure of £1.5m. in 5% non-participating preference shares. There is an outstanding 6% loan of £2,000,000 at the end of next year. Fixed assets stand in the books at £21,851,474 (£20.8m.). Current liabilities less current assets total £2,116,768.

About £6¼m. will be spent over the next three years on raising the rail tonnage to 220,000 tons a month.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), R. C. Acutt (deputy chairman and resident director in London), and D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall, Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, W. D. Wilson and Brigadier M. A. W. Kowlandson.

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

Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. J. Oppenheimer, B. W. Pain, and the Hon. H. A. V. Smith constitute a London Committee. Mr. R. A. Mudd is general manager at the mine.

Mufilira Copper's Profit of £4¼m

MUFILIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit after £2¼m. taxation for the year to June 30 of £4,262,536 (£3,634,107). Dividends of 6s. per £1 share take £2.9m. and after adding £1.3m. to the general reserve the balance forward is £2,652 (£2,785).

The issued capital is £15,866,622; £7m. is outstanding in debentures and £252,850 in loans. Fixed assets stand in the books at £18,263,392, investments and loans at nearly £8¼m., and current assets less current liabilities at rather more than £6¼m. Copper production totalled 101,036 long tons, which sold for an average of £232, giving a profit of 160 per ton, as against 283 in 1960 and 169 in 1959.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William Murphy (alternate: G. B. Brebner), and Messrs. R. C. Acutt (alt.: P. H. A. Brownrigg), D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, D. A. Etheredge, T. H. Bradford (alt.: G. F. Hatch), F. E. Buch (alt.: J. L. Reid), W. Marshall, Clark (alt.: N. K. Kinkead-Weekes), J. T. Goudie (alt.: Jack Thomson), H. K. Hochschild (alt.: John Payne), Walter Hochschild (alt.: Colin Kirkpatrick), J. H. Lascelles (alt.: H. R. Finn), A. B. MacLaren (alt.: B. D. Napper), E. S. Newson (alt.: A. E. Austen), Harry F. Oppenheimer (alt.: J. M. F. Phillimore), R. M. Peterson (alt.: A. M. Vere), Kenneth Richardson (alt.: D. A. B. Watson), H. H. Taylor (alt.: D. G. Nicholson), and Lewin Tucker (alt.: Noel M. Kenny). Mr. A. Chester Beatty is chairman of a London Advisory Committee whose other members are Bagdadier R. Micklem, and Messrs. E. C. Baring, C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, and J. H. Lascelles. Mr. Noel M. Kenny is general manager at the mine with Mr. C. A. O'Connell as manager and Mr. O. G. H. Gale as assistant manager.

Rhodesian Selection Results

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports profit for the year ended June 30 after taxation of £1.8m. at £3,342,556 (£4,783,473). Subsidiary companies retain almost £11m., leaving £1.8m. (£2.4m.) in the accounts of the parent company. Dividends of 1s. 1½d. per 5s. share take £1,548,026, and the general reserve is increased by £250,000 to £11m., leaving £3,076 (£2,367) to carry forward.

The issued capital is £11.3m., and there are outstanding loans of £865,350 and debenture stock totalling £7m. Fixed assets exceed £28m., trade investments amount to £8m., and current assets less current liabilities to £7,377,017.

The subsidiary companies include Mufaira Copper Mines, Ltd., Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., Baluba Mines, Ltd., Chambishi Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments, Ltd., R.S.T. Mine Services, Ltd., R.S.T. Secretariat, Ltd., Vainona Estates, Ltd., Bamangwacha Concessions, Ltd., and London Nyasaland Mining Corporation, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William Murphy and Messrs. T. H. Bradford (alternate: G. F. Hatch), F. E. Buch, E. Cooftaugh, H. R. Finn, E. J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild, Walter Hochschild, Jack Thomson (resident in Lusaka), D. D. Irwin (alt.: Leonard Tucker), Colin Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles (alt.: A. M. Vere), A. B. Maclean, and T. G. Moore (alt.: John Payne).

Mr. A. Chester Beatty is chairman of a London Advisory Committee whose other members are Brigadier R. Micklem, Mr. C. W. Boise, and Mr. J. H. Lascelles.

Wankie Profit Just Under £1m.

WANKIE COALFIELDS LTD. reports a profit after taxation for the year ended August 31 of £924,272, or £163,084,960 in the previous year. The dividend of 1s. 3d. per 10s. share is suspended and after adding £290,000 to the general reserve, bringing it to just over £2m., the carry-forward is £476,257 (£428,810).

The issued capital is £11.0m. and outstanding debentures amount to £1.9m. Revenue reserves slightly in excess of fixed assets amount to £6.7m. Investments stand in the books at £2.5m. and current assets less current liabilities total

Apart from its own coal mining rights over some 2,000 acres, the company owns half of the equity in Lubimbi Coal Areas, Ltd., 25% of the capital of Clay Products, Ltd., all the issued shares in Sandringham Investments, Ltd., £50,000 in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and a similar investment in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

Wankie coal output in 1961 amounted to 3,418,934 tons (3,842,618) and of coke to 182,515 tons (188,771). More than 4m. gallons of tar were produced (749,333).

Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg is the chairman, and Mr. L. Wishart the managing director. The other members of the board are Lord Robins, Sir Ronald Prain, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, T. Coulter, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, M. W. Rush and M. Van Weyenbergh, with Messrs. F. E. Buch, I. M. Cowan, D. G. Nicholson and G. W. H. Rolly as alternate directors.

Mr. T. A. J. Braithwaite is the general manager at the mine.

Chibuluma Mines £1m. Profit

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., made a profit in the year to June 30 of £1,046,560 (£1,734,074) after providing £200,000 for replacements. The whole of the profit is added to the general reserve, bringing it just above £5m.

The issued capital is £1m. Fixed assets appear at £7.2m. Current liabilities are slightly in excess of current assets. Production amounted to 19,200 long tons of copper (22,054). Deliveries of copper and cobalt to the United States Government reduced the outstanding loan from almost £2m. to £406,488.

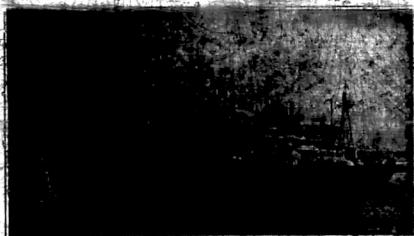
The directors are: Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), and Messrs. T. H. Bradford (alt.: G. F. Hatch), P. H. A. Brownrigg (alt.: Ian M. Cowan), F. E. Buch (alt.: A. M. Vere), N. K. Kinkead-Weekes (alt.: D. G. Nicholson), J. H. Lascelles (alt.: H. P. Finn), A. B. Maclean (alt.: Leonard Tucker), T. G. Moore (alt.: Harold K. Hochschild), E. J. Newton (alt.: A. J. Ainsworth), John Payne Jr. (alt.: Walter Hochschild), Leonard Richardson (alt.: David A. B. Westcott), and H. H. Taylor (alt.: D. A. Etheredge).

Mr. A. Chester Beatty is chairman of a London Advisory Committee whose other members are Messrs. J. B. Dennison, Eric J. Goudie, and J. H. Lascelles.

Mr. R. Cornthwaite is the manager at the mine and Mr. J. Ainsworth the assistant manager.

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Company Report

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

Political Issues Have Tended to Obscure Steady Economic Progress in the Federation

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer Stresses Need to Accelerate Development of Country's Resources

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

DURING OUR FINANCIAL YEAR the majority of copper producers in the western world decided to impose cuts in production of sales to restore the balance between copper supplies and demand. These measures have reversed the downward trend in price which had reached a low point of 10s. 6d. per ton in October, 1960, and since then the price has remained relatively stable. The three copper producing companies of the Anglo American Corporation Group, Rhokana Corporation, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Bancroft Mines, from which the major part of our income is derived, decided in October last year to withhold 10 per cent of their production from the market.

The profits of all three companies were affected by the lower copper price and the cut in sales, but Bancroft suffered proportionately more owing to its higher cost of production. Rhokana and Nchanga were able to maintain their dividends, but Bancroft has recommended a reduction from 1s. 6d. to 9d. net per stock unit for the year in view of the lower price and the programme of capital expansion. In the result our net profit for the year of £7,251,275 was slightly higher than in 1960.

After recommending a final dividend of 6s. net, which with the interim dividend of 2s. gives the same distribution as last year, we have been able to transfer £1,676,571 to general reserve. After the transfer from this year's profit and from investment reserve the general reserve now stands at £9,230,000.

Outlook for the Federation

Our Company's prospects depend so much on the future of the Federation that members may like to have some assessment of the political and general situation. Seen from outside, the Federation may appear during the last year to have undergone a series of political crises, to have had a stagnating economy, and to have made little progress along its avowed path of partnership.

Nevertheless in my opinion it has been a year of great and heartening progress politically, economically and socially. Outstanding in the political field was the Referendum in Southern Rhodesia where by a two to one majority the electorate—at present largely European—voted for a new and progressive Constitution. There has been a tendency to regard this Constitution simply as one which, by the introduction of a separate lower roll, will give Africans 15 seats in an enlarged Assembly of 65 members. That may well be one immediate result, but in addition to the provision in this way of African voters, the non-racial character of the franchise will soon lead, with normal educational and economic progress, to significant African numbers on the

upper roll as well. To my mind it is wrong to consider these changes necessarily in terms of racial conflict, as most of the existing political parties have members of all races and this tendency is increasing.

The party in power in Southern Rhodesia took the situation further forward at its Congress last month by voting without opposition that the Government should press ahead with legislation to allow the acquisition of land anywhere in Southern Rhodesia without regard to race and to facilitate the absorption of urban Africans into a non-racial community. At the same time it voted to introduce legislation after the next election to ban racial discrimination in public places. In fact many hotels and cinemas in Southern Rhodesia are already non-racial. In Northern Rhodesia, where the major interests of our company are established, similar legislation was introduced in September, 1960, and, after a few minor incidents, the new order has worked well.

Lawlessness in Northern Rhodesia

However, the indecision over the constitutional plans for Northern Rhodesia led to some loss of confidence within the territory and to a series of acts of arson and sabotage, mainly in the Northern Province. The purpose of this lawlessness appears to have been to persuade the British Government to revise the Constitution it announced in June. Whether or not these proposals are revised, it is certain that the influence of African voters will grow very rapidly, and this is a concept which is becoming increasingly accepted in Northern Rhodesia. The situation as I write is now calm; and in fact at the time it was clear that the incidents caused anxiety and resentment among large numbers of the African population.

The future constitutional shape of the Federation is still undecided and no date has yet been set for the Federal review talks. The Malawi Party now in power in Nyasaland has continued to voice its opposition to the Federation, but I remain convinced that Federation provides greater prospects for economic advance and for stability than the three territories could achieve individually; and certainly the facts of economic progress since Federation are impressive.

While I do not regard economic progress as a substitute for political advance, equally I believe that immediate universal suffrage in these territories carries the risk of a sharp decline in living standards, and that the considerable number of Africans who favour qualifications for the suffrage can in no sense be called stooges because they support responsible Government. Very shortly after the start of Federation I said that its chief problem was poverty, and, although since then there has been a great improvement in living standards, poverty and unemployment are still the major problems.

All three territories are working on schemes for land settlement and greater productivity, and our Group has

indicated to the Federal Government our readiness to make loans available to assist this type of development.

The concentration of attention on political issues has tended to obscure the steady progress made by all sections of the economy apart from the building industry. The level of industrial activity in all manufacturing groups was 9.8 per cent, greater in 1960 than in 1959, and there is every indication that this year will again show substantial progress.

Economic Progress

In the sphere of mining there has been further expansion. In Southern Rhodesia the value of mineral production was £26,380,000 in 1960, compared with £25,003,000 in 1959. In Northern Rhodesia our Group is engaged on three major schemes involving an aggregate estimated capital cost of £15 millions.

On the Copperbelt, and at Broken Hill and Wankie, the year has seen considerable progress in industrial and social relations. Last year we entered the preliminary agreement the copper mining companies had reached with the European-controlled Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union to establish a unified wage scale with no racial bar to progress. Although in our subsequent negotiations with the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union on the implementation of these proposals we are meeting many difficulties, I am hopeful that in the course of the agreement. Meanwhile Africans and Europeans are being trained side by side in the underground schools at Nkana and Nchanga to qualify for jobs previously attainable only by Europeans. We are also negotiating with the Mines African Staff Association for the advancement of Africans in the staff field. All our African employees on the copper mines have this year been brought into the Group Pension Scheme which will give them greatly enhanced security and benefits. At Wankie, as a result of new

industrial agreements in Southern Rhodesia, it is intended that European and African mineworkers will for the first time be represented by a single trade union.

Educational Projects

The first children to benefit from the creation of The Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust by the Copperbelt mining companies were admitted to schools in 1960. The purpose of the Trust is, in conjunction with the Government, to help assure a full primary education for all children on the Copperbelt, and to extend secondary education. About 2,400 children have so far started their primary education in new schools or classrooms built with Trust money, and this year five Trust secondary schools have been opened.

While I do not for a moment suggest that there are not still grave political, social and economic problems, credit should be given to the substantial advance that has been made. It is, I think, generally realized now that in the spectacular economic progress of the first three or four years of Federation attention was diverted from urgent social and political problems, but an outstanding effort is being made to make up for the time and opportunities that were lost.

I continue to believe that the Federation, given proper encouragement, constructive criticism and time, has a great chance of creating a genuinely non-racial society with a prosperous economy.

To this end it is my belief that immediate action should be taken to accelerate the development of the country's resources and so to provide better living standards for the mass of the population. It is my hope that our Group will continue to contribute to this advance.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London office of the company, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Company Report

Rhokana Corporation, Limited

Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia

Adverse Effect of Lower Copper Prices

Upward Trend in World Consumption Continued

The following is an extract from the review by MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, the chairman, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts:

The lower copper prices prevailing during the year and the voluntarily reduced sales resulted in our gross profit from mining operations of £8.3m. being £1.9m. less than in the previous year. The adverse effects of the world market were partially offset in our case by a reduction in the unit cost of mining and treating copper. On the other hand, the cost of production of cobalt rose sharply and operations resulted in a small loss.

Our investment income of £4.87m. was £0.65m. higher than last year, mainly owing to the receipt of the Bancroft Mines maiden ordinary dividend, and our total gross profit was £14.37m. Taxation has to be provided at the increased rate of 8s. in the £ now applicable to public companies in the Federation, and our net profit was £10.95m., compared with £11.53m. last year.

The increased tax rate has also necessitated the provision of £0.26m. in respect of additional tax on last year's profits. The directors have appropriated £1.5m. for capital expenditure, placed £0.25m. to general reserve, and have recommended the maintenance of the

final dividend at 5s. 6d. (net), which together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. makes an unchanged 7s. (net) for the year.

Copper Market

At the beginning of our financial year in July, 1960, the cash price of copper on the London Metal Exchange was £254 per ton, rising to £260 later in the month. From August, prices steadily receded until in October a low point of £218 per ton was reached.

Early in October, 1960, the two producing groups in Northern Rhodesia and certain major producers in North America and in the Congo decided to impose voluntary cuts in production or in sales with a view to correcting the imbalance between supply and demand. In the first quarter of 1961 similar action was taken by other major producers in South and North America, and at that time it was estimated that the flow of copper to world markets would be reduced by some 250,000 tons per annum. Two of the North American producers have since returned to normal production, and the effective reduction in copper supplies is now probably of the order of 180,000 tons annually.

Largely as a result of these measures the downward trend in prices was arrested, and at the end of Decem-

ber the market closed at £228 per ton. During the first nine months of 1961 prices on the London Metal Exchange remained relatively steady, with a low point in January of £216 per ton and a high point of £248 per ton in May.

Long-Term Outlook

The past 12 months have not been free of strikes among the world's major producers. Apart from short shutdowns at various properties, there was a six weeks' strike in October, 1960, at Chuquibambilla which resulted in an estimated loss of output of some 35,000 tons. During August and September, 1961, further strikes in Chile and in North America caused losses in copper production amounting to upwards of 60,000 tons. Despite this loss of copper on world markets and political uncertainty in parts of Africa there has not been any hardening in prices.

The long-term prospects nevertheless remain encouraging. The era of major expansions in the world's productive capacity appears to have come to an end and the upward trend in consumption promises to continue.

The increase in the cost of cobalt production to which I have referred was due mainly to difficulties in recovery and to a reduction in the overall grade.

The political developments in Katanga and the unrest in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia did

not affect production at Rhokana, which continued uninterrupted throughout the year.

Sabotage in Northern Province

There has recently been a spate of attempts at sabotage of communications and public buildings apparently arising from the dislike expressed by some African nationalists of the amended constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia. The main campaign of sabotage and arson has, however, been centred in the Northern Province, hundreds of miles from the Copperbelt. I am glad to say that the incidence of violence has been contained by firm Government action.

There is not much hope of any Constitution working until widespread intimidation and violence are eliminated, and I trust that those who are in a position to bring the unrest to an end will come to realize that no good will be achieved for the country or themselves by pursuing their political objectives by such means.

The influence of political unrest and uncertainty in Northern Rhodesia and in the Congo over the past year has inevitably been felt by our employees, Europeans and Africans alike, but they have nevertheless continued to provide the same high standard of service and loyalty as in the past.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London Office of the Corporation, 40 Motham Viaduct, E.C.1.

Company Report

Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of Companies

Companies in the Group are incorporated in either Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia or Bechuanaland

SIR RONALD PRAIN'S STATEMENT

The following is an abridgment of the statement dated October 20, 1961, by the Chairman, Sir Ronald L. Prain, O.B.E., which has been circulated to members.

Production of copper from the group's three mines during the year which ended on June 30 last was 202,041 long tons compared with 217,057 long tons in the previous year. This reduction was due to the policy of curtailing production to which I refer later. The average price received for copper was lower than the previous year. Sales amounted to £46,383,800, compared with £53,328,539.

Operations showed a total profit of approximately £15 million before making reserves of allowing for taxation, compared with the corresponding figure of approximately £20 million in the previous year.

Group Production

The group production was made up as follows:—

	<i>Long tons</i>
Mufulira	101,036
Roan Antelope	81,805
Chibuluma	19,200
	202,041

In October, 1960, the group decided to curtail production at the rate of 10% per annum as its contribution towards correcting the over-supply position of copper which existed at that time. At the time of writing conditions have not justified a return to full

production. In comparing our production for the year ended last June with that of the previous year two points should be borne in mind. The first is that the production cut was operative for only nine months of the financial year; the second is that, in accordance with usual practice in the copper industry, our cut was applied to the increasing capacity of the group and not to a static base-line. Thus although our final figures for the year appear to show a curtailment of something less than 10%, in fact the 1960-61 production, after making allowance for these two factors, was almost exactly 90% of the capacity which existed throughout the year. There were virtually no interruptions to production during the year.

The average price at which all our copper was sold was about £231 per ton, which compares with £246 per ton in the previous year. Nearly all our sales were made on the basis of London Metal Exchange prices, which were easier during the year, reflecting the comfortable supply position as compared with the previous year.

Ore Reserves

The published ore reserves of the group as at June 30, 1961, are as shown below:—

	<i>Short tons</i>	<i>Grade</i>	
		<i>per cent total copper</i>	<i>per cent cobalt</i>
Mufulira	182,205,000	3.35	—
Roan Antelope	93,429,000	3.00	—
Chibuluma	9,657,000	4.59	0.15

Baluba (undeveloped)	122,000,000	2.41	0.16
Chambishi (undeveloped)	35,000,000	3.37	—
	432,291,000		

On the production side of the international market the main features of the past year were the relative absence of interruptions due to strikes in the producing areas, and the degree of voluntary curtailment of either production or sales which was undertaken by most of the major producers.

The Copper Market

In referring last year to our decision to cut production at the rate of 10% I mentioned that the disequilibrium between production and consumption of primary copper in the free world was due less to a falling off in consumption than to steadily increasing production, including the bringing in of certain new mines.

During the past year consumption of copper was satisfactory. In fact 1960 was a record year, and the increase in consumption, especially in Europe, was at a rate which had not previously been equalled in any twelve months' period.

As a result of the voluntary curtailment on the one hand and the satisfactory consumption on the other, the year saw an improvement in the balance between production and consumption, though at the end of the financial year there was still some degree of over-production. The comfortable supply position was reflected by a somewhat lower average price on the London Metal Exchange. The variation on the Exchange was actually from £260 10s. per ton to £216 10s. per ton, with an average of £232 14s. 5d. per ton. This compares with a range of £44 per ton, which compares with a range of £70 per ton in the previous year.

Since the end of the financial year there have been strikes in Chile and U.S.A., and political troubles in or near the African producing areas. Despite these features the London Metal Exchange price in the first quarter of this financial year remained relatively steady at an average of £230 per ton, and at the time of writing is £230 15s. per ton.

Looking forward, first on production, much will depend on whether supplies are to be affected in the coming months by further strikes in any of the producing areas. It is also of interest to note that many of the large-scale expansions or new enterprises which were embarked upon some years ago under the impetus of the high copper prices prevailing in the mid-1950's have now been completed. Those that remain to be completed are all scheduled to be finished within the next two or three years. In the absence of any announcements as to fresh mining activities, it would appear that the great increases in copper production which we have seen since the mid-1950's may not be equalled again in the next few years, though I have no doubt that taking a longer view the copper mining industry will continue to expand in line with requirements.

As far as consumption is concerned, there is no reason to suppose that it will not continue to be satisfactory, especially on the basis of the present level of prices which is conducive to continued growth in copper usage. Much will depend however on general business activity in the United States and the United Kingdom in the coming winter. Most producers would welcome an opportunity for a return to full production or sale, and no doubt will continue to watch the position closely. In my opinion decisions affecting curtailment should be based on the facts of the statistical position rather than on any short-term price movements.

Customers for our copper now number 61 covering 19 countries.

Company Report

Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia

Coal Sales Maintained at Satisfactory Level

Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg's Statement

The following is from the statement by the chairman, Mr. P. H. A. BROWNRIGG, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts:

Sales of the company's products have been maintained at a satisfactory level. Although coal sales of 3,418,934 tons during the last financial year were 430,684 tons less than in the previous year, this drop was anticipated and was almost entirely due to the increased availability of Kariba hydro-electric power, and a consequent reduction in coal demand for thermal power stations. Sales to other consumers were, however, generally higher than in 1960, and it is hoped that this trend will continue during the current year.

Supplies to the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company have shown the largest single increase. Although this is due in part to the operation of their own coke ovens, for which Wankie supplies the coal, the Iron and Steel Company's total demand has risen sharply during the year as a result of an expansion of its activities.

Coke Demand Improved

Coke demand improved during the course of the year, and by the year-end, production had been increased

to near maximum. Sales for the year, however, showed a small decrease compared with the previous year, but the loss of coke sales to the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company was largely offset by increased sales to other consumers.

Sales of the various by-products were generally higher, particularly the sale of tars used for road building in the Federation and the Katanga. Although sales of building bricks were lower in quantity, sales of refractory bricks were higher, and this resulted in an increase in the value of our total brick sales.

The trading profit for the year, after providing for directors' emoluments and a sum of £588,121 for depreciation and amortization, was £1,381,257, compared with £1,555,827 last year. Our income from investments, however, continues to rise and this year reached £293,784, compared with £230,790 in the previous year.

The profit for the year, before taxation, was £1,532,373. This is £106,687 less than last year, but in view of the economic conditions the outcome of the year's operations can be regarded as satisfactory. A

sum of £570,000 was provided for taxation of which £35,000 has been transferred from tax equalization reserve. The rate of income tax applicable to the company was increased by 6d. to 8s. in the pound during the year, which resulted in an additional tax liability of £35,454 for the year. The profit after tax was £997,373, compared with £1,084,060 last year, and we have again been able to declare dividends totalling 1s. 3d. per share out of current profits.

The acceptance of the new constitutional proposals for Southern Rhodesia has brought a general improvement in political and economic conditions in the country. We can now expect some increase in industrial development and a gradual improvement in demand for your company's products. Although a further small drop in coal sales is likely during the current year, thereafter we estimate that sales should gradually increase.

Cuts in Production

By agreement with the Southern Rhodesia Government, the notified average selling price of coal within the Federation has remained unchanged at 20s. per ton for the past two years. As was forecast in 1959, this has resulted in a deficiency revenue at the year end, but the amount of £16,584 is considerably less than was anticipated, and is recoverable in future years in terms of the agreement.

The reduced level of sales has necessitated cuts in production which have tended to increase our costs, but every effort is being made to keep costs to their lowest possible level. We have been able to avoid

a price increase for the forthcoming year, and the notified average price of 20s. per ton will remain unchanged for the year beginning November 1, 1961. This may again result in some deficiency of revenue due to the company, but any such deficiency would be recoverable in the future.

The maintenance of a stable coal price for a three-year period, at a time of generally rising costs and wages is an achievement which reflects great credit on all those at the mine.

Vigorous steps are being taken to increase the sales of coal and other products. While we are continuing our efforts in the export market, there is at present little prospect of achieving sales overseas, and it is therefore mainly in Central Africa that we hope to increase sales.

We are especially concerned to promote the increased use of coal in the curing of Rhodesian tobacco, for which its economy and efficiency as a fuel is rapidly being proved. There is also scope for the increased use of coal for domestic cooking and heating.

During the year industrial agreements between the employers and the existing trades unions covering all employees, irrespective of race or colour, have been promulgated by the Government. It is intended that both European and African mine workers will, for the first time, be represented by one trade union, as is the case at present with officials and salaried staff of all races. This is a significant step towards the establishment of sound labour relationships on a non-racial basis, and the unions are to be congratulated on their achievements.

News Items in Brief

Publication of the Kenya monthly magazine *Farmer and Hunter* has ceased.

A Nurses Club of East Africa has been formed in Western Australia to assist immigrants from East Africa.

Mungazi is the first African co-operative society in Southern Rhodesia to have a woman member on its committee.

For the extension of the chapel of St. Francis at Makerere University College, an appeal for £10,000 is being made.

An Institute of Public Administration is to be started in Nyasaland to train Africans in local and central government work.

To reduce imports of honey, costing £26,000 last year, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture plans to appoint an apiculturist to promote bee-keeping.

Tanganyika and Malawi have been proposed by Great Britain for associate membership of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.

The virus disease, O'nyong-nyong, which flared up in Uganda and Kenya last year, has been reported in villages along the Rukuru River in Nyasaland.

A special committee in Tanganyika is to make recommendations on the future position of traditional chiefs in the changed conditions of rural administration.

Thought to be the first recorded specimen of its kind captured in Kenya, an eight-foot Blanding's tree snake has been presented to the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

A Territorial unit equipped with 25-pounder guns, designated the First Field Regiment, has been formed to provide the Federation with its first artillery regiment.

The Copperbelt Astronomical Society now has its own observatory at Nkang airfield. Its 10-inch power-driven telescope is thought to be the largest in Central Africa.

The 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment has embarked at Mombasa to return to this country after service in Kenya since July and six months previously last year.

A civil service recruited on merit through open competitive examinations is planned by the Ethiopian Government "in order to offset the influences of nepotism and favouritism".

Nyasaland's two main trade unions, the National Council of Labour and the Trades Union Congress, having together about 50,000 members, are to unite into the Malawi Congress of Labour.

Nyasaland's Catholic bishops are to host next month to delegates from East, Central, and West Africa at a seminar at Limbe Convent on "The African Woman Considers Her Mission".

A sleeping sickness survey is being made along the Kenya shore of Lake Victoria after reports of people having contracted the disease.

The Good Samaritan Foundation, set up by a group of Protestant churches, plans to raise £1m for a hospital in Moshi, Tanganyika. German and Scandinavian contributions have totalled £408,000.

Asian businessmen have sent a delegation to the Kenya Minister of Defence to complain about intimidation of traders throughout the Colony, particularly in the Central and Southern Provinces.

Egerton College, Njoro, Kenya's hitherto exclusively European agricultural training centre, has begun a two-year general course with 50 students, half of whom are Africans. Among the rest are some Asians.

Temporary dwellings for African railway workers and their families are to be replaced by a 1,600-house township at Sisinda, Bulawayo, costing £1m. Half the money will be provided by Rhodesia Railways.

The Gambia has approved the award of the battle honour "The Second World War" to the Southern Grenade Armoured Car Regiment, which was formed in 1941 and fought in the Ethiopian and Italian campaigns.

Five Kikuyu men have been imprisoned for three years for taking illegal oaths in Kericho, the centre of the Kalenjin tribal area, where it is claimed that most of the 10,000 Kikuyu living there have taken oaths. Five women were sentenced to a year's imprisonment each.

Mr. Frederick Omito, a Kenya African who was publicity secretary to the Tanganyika African National Congress, has been expelled from Tanganyika on the ground that his activities were likely to inflame racial animosities and have already proved likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

An appeal by Mr. Basty Rees Banda, former editor of the *Voice of the Malawi Worker* and publicity secretary of the National Council of Labour, against his conviction for publishing seditious articles about the Southern Rhodesian Government and the Nyasaland Police, has been dismissed by the Federal Supreme Court.

Community development methods, including illiteracy campaigns, hygiene, civic education, and agricultural extension, are being discussed this week at a meeting in Kampala, Uganda, organized by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. Special emphasis is given to the rôle of women in rural life.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., had declared a second interim dividend of 4% and will make no final payment for 1960-61. The total is thus reduced from 20% (which included a 2½% bonus) to 10%. The lower profit is due to a reduced production of fibre in consequence of severe drought, higher working costs, and the fall in sisal prices.

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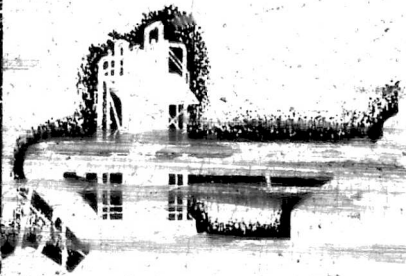
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TELEVISION has been enlisted on behalf of Kenya, who on Sunday night was presented to millions of viewers in Britain as a generally good-humoured and reasonable African nationalist about Jomo Kenyatta, whose unfortunate misconceptions had been widely held. Such was the impression left by an interview with Mr. John Freeman in the B.B.C.'s "Face to Face" programme, which purports to strip away pretence from public figures by subjecting them to a barrage of candid and often wounding questions based on their past activities and utterances. Few people would be more vulnerable than Kenyatta to an inquisitorial cross-examiner who had thoroughly briefed himself about the man's history, but Mr. Freeman's interrogation was unfortunately not even moderately aggressive. Indeed, if the job had been given to an astute public relations officer for the Kikuyu whom three courts convicted of managing Mau Mau, the foulest conspiracy in all British African history, he would have asked just the kind of question that Mr. Freeman put, and, more important, have avoided the very points about which Mr. Freeman was silent or conciliatory.

So far as he was concerned, there might never have been a Corfield Report or that damning broadcast in which the Governor of Kenya described Kenyatta as "the African leader to darkness and death"; and a high proportion of those who saw and heard the programme can at the end of it have had not the slightest idea of the bestiality of Mau Mau, but must have been left with the impression that it was a normal nationalist movement which is

Opportunities Thrown Away by Mr. Freeman

precisely what Kenyatta and the Kenya African National Union want sentimentalists in the United Kingdom to think. The Mau Mau leader was not asked why he has brought back into his entourage men upon whom judges passed the severest sentences authorized by Kenya's sadly inadequate legislation at the time. He was not challenged to explain his ominous insistence that "I am still the same old Kenyatta".

He was even allowed to present himself as a convinced Christian without being challenged about the impious Mau Mau "creed" and the profane Mau Mau "hymns", in both of which his name was deliberately regularly substituted for that of Blasphemy. Christ. Despite that deliberate and much publicized blasphemy, the interviewer had nothing to say about it when the man declared: "I am an undenominational Christian. I believe in the teachings of Christ. I follow the line Jesus taught. I think it helps me in my ways". Yet an undenominational Christian should have struck a chord in the memory of anyone who had troubled to acquaint himself with Kenyatta's record and was determined to reveal it, for those two words were favourites of his in the days of K.A.U., the forerunner of Mau Mau. To anyone who may object that Kenyatta may have changed absolutely in that respect during his years in jail and detention we would ask: "Why, then, has he now appointed to his staff a 'hymn supervisor'—for unless the "hymns" are again to serve a political purpose, they cannot require "supervision" by an official of a political party.

Kenyatta declared, again without questioning, that it was only after his arrest that violence had occurred. The truth is that in

the months before he was arrested hundreds of his fellow-tribesmen who would not conform to Mau Mau dictation were murdered, often after barbarous torture, and that many thousands were terrorized into compliance. The familiar Kenyatta excuse that "I denounced violence" apparently satisfied Mr. Freeman, who might surely have asked for a condemnation of the Land Freedom Army, the present thug organization. Perhaps Kenyatta would have replied, as he did in mid-August on his release, that "I know nothing about its activities and have not read of its aims"—an affirmation which had been flatly contradicted in advance by the Minister for Internal Security in Kenya, who had said a few days earlier that the Land Freedom Army had been discussed with Kenyatta, who had said that he was certainly not in favour of it. Kenyatta was also permitted to contend, quite falsely, that he had travelled all over Kenya since his release and had been welcomed by many of the smaller tribes whose support is allegedly given to the opposing political party, the Kenya African Democratic Union. The truth is that Kenyatta has carefully avoided the K.A.D.U. strongholds, into which he could venture without serious risk of demonstrations only if he were invited and accompanied by a trusted K.A.D.U. leader—and some of them now speak publicly in most disrespectful terms of the man who has presented himself to the British public as the undisputed African leader of Kenya. Incidentally, he was most emphatic that "I would not play second fiddle to anybody". That should be a warning to the optimists who assume that a well-ordered Federation of East African States will quickly follow the attainment of independence by Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya.

Once more Kenyatta was evasive about non-African land titles, titles granted by the Crown. Those who farmed well, he conceded, would not lose their land, for it was to the country's advantage that they should stay and help its economic development.

Trap Set for Property Owners.

"Idle lands", however, must be returned for use by landless Africans. No European landowner can be satisfied with that half-promise and half-threat, especially as the words were prefaced by the remark that an independent Kenya would protect all its citizens. That proviso, now a favourite with the Kenya African National Union, should have been called into question by the interviewer—and earlier

by the Secretary of State and the Governor—for the sanctity of titles issuing from the Crown should obviously not be destroyed without the consent of the holder by local legislation stipulating that future fulfilment of the contract must depend upon acceptance of Kenya citizenship by the landowner. The imposition of such a condition at the whim of dictatorially-minded African politicians would constitute flagrant infringement of the moral and legal rights of those who hold their titles from the Crown. The whole purpose of the proposal is, of course, to make them subservient to African extremists of boundless ambition and frighteningly little balance and experience. Any European property-owner who opted for Kenya citizenship would do so at grave risk, for a Kenyatta-dominated Government would have no qualms about dealing as it wished with Kenya citizens of whatever colour. It could prohibit transfer of their cash or other property, and refuse them exit permits; and protests from the land of their birth would be *ultra vires*. They should beware of this trap.

Statements Worth Noting

"Never have I seen more beauty in so short a time than in my few days in Kenya"—Lord John Hope.

Seventy-eight different species of eucalyptus have been planted in Nyasaland Annual Report.

"From 1948 to date £2m. has been spent on the game service in Northern Rhodesia"—Mr. F. M. Thomas, Minister of Native Affairs.

"It would cost £50m. a year to give compulsory education to all Africans in Southern Rhodesia"—Mr. H. E. Davies, Q.C., speaking in the Federal Parliament.

"Like most farmers, I have a very, very high regard indeed for the Federal Department of Agriculture"—Mr. I. D. Smith, Federal M.P. for Gwanda.

"When recently in Nyasaland I asked Dr. Banda to dine with me. He did not even reply"—Mr. H. D. Wightwick, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

"In industry and mining the shift between 3 and 4 a.m. is known as the graveyard shift. In this House it is between 3.30 and 4.30 p.m."—Mr. John Gaunt, addressing the Federal Parliament.

"Our new Constitutions are so impossibly complicated that we cannot understand them ourselves. How can we expect Africans to understand them?"—Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, Federal M.P. for Salisbury.

"Poaching" is too good a term for the theft of wild game. For those who make a commercial practice of such theft the penalty should be extremely heavy.—Mr. A. E. Carlisle, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"Within an area of about 150 acres on the Kafue Flights a friend of mine saw over 60 freshly killed heads of lechwe. All had been killed during the weekend"—Mr. E. R. Grindley-Ferris, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"I shall never forget seeing the sightless at Bwana Mkuhya school playing football. The cheerful courage of those blind African children and adults had to be seen to be believed"—Mr. S. R. Malcolmson, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

Notes By The Way

Is This Subversion?

MR. MAENZA CHONA, national secretary of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, has recently circulated a document—marked for publication—which states that the courts in Northern Rhodesia “are here to rubber-stamp oppression and to administer mock justice”; that the Native courts “have been reorganized to jail any African that the Government administrative officials want to have jailed, whether he has committed an offence or not”; that “there is no justice whatsoever under Colonial rule anywhere in the world”; and that Northern Rhodesia is “under the law of the jungle”. In the course of a long introduction to this tirade Mr. Chona wrote that “the intention of the British Government is to swindle us if they can” [in regard to constitutional changes], and that the intention of the Maceod plan of “fast” was to “throw you to these cunning and hungry settlers for ever and ever amen”.

Colour-Bar in Reverse

IN SUCH STATEMENTS had been trumpeted abroad by a European in Northern Rhodesia, one would have found himself in trouble at once. Everybody knows, however, that in many African countries under Colonial Office jurisdiction African extremists have for years been able to say and do what would have landed a non-African in jail. In effect, there has been a colour-bar in favour of black agitators, who have been quick to exploit it. What they have said has often been outrageous, but their language and dangerous than what their audiences understood them to say—for Kenvatta, *hors concours* as the master of double-talk, has had any number of imitators, whose boldness has grown with impunity from prohibition.

Lenient Judgments on U.N.I.P.

ARE NOT some of Mr. Chona's recent statements actionable under the laws of Northern Rhodesia? If so, why has immediate action not been taken? If not, how soon is the legislation to be amended to empower the authorities to deal with such mischief? For to bring the courts into contempt is undeniably contrary to the public interest. Documents such as that from which I quote have been issued on a number of occasions by U.N.I.P., but for some incomprehensible reason that political party is nevertheless regarded by many politicians in the United Kingdom (not all of them in the Socialist Party) as a responsible, and indeed respectable, organization, whereas if its leaders were white it would be denounced, and quite justifiably. Mr. Mandling said a few days ago in reply to a parliamentary question that thirty churches had been destroyed by African rioters in Northern Rhodesia. Someone should have asked as a supplementary how many of those acts of arson had been committed by officers, agents, or members of U.N.I.P. Had the reply been “thirty”, nobody with knowledge of the party's record need have been astonished.

Unalert M.P.s.

UNFORTUNATELY, the M.P.s who do know something about East and Central Africa are sadly unalert. Collectively they must miss at least a score of opportunities for really serving the territories for every occasion

which one or other of them takes, and then seldom with acumen or tenacity. The very few members of the House of Commons who are concerned and courageous about the countries with which this journal deals would be the first to endorse the suggestion that it is to the House of Lords that one must look nowadays for forthright condemnation of folly in British Colonial policy. Since few newspapers publish reports of debates in the Upper Chamber, however, the candid speeches of well-informed and often indignant peers are unknown to the general public.

One-Sided Publicity

STATEMENTS DETRIMENTAL to British activities in Africa are nowadays so frequent as to cause no surprise. It is somewhat astonishing, however, to find, in a great Christian gathering of all places, an ostensibly responsible speaker bracketing Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead, the liberal Prime Ministers of the Federation and Southern Rhodesia, with Dr. Verwoerd, the undeniably liberal Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa. That happened in Delhi last week at the assembly of the World Council of Churches, at which Sir Francis Ibiem, Governor of Eastern Nigeria, made the omnibus condemnation of “Dr. Verwoerd, Sir Roy Welensky, and Sir Edgar Whitehead, all citizens of the church, have vowed that the black man is fit only to ‘clean their boots’”. Nobody, it is denied that fantastic allegation. As if it were not outrageous enough, the Nigerian preacher who is described in the *Times* report as a Presbyterian elder who presided over the first All-Africa Christian Conference in 1958—proceeded to couple the Rhodesian Federation, France, and Portugal with Ghana and the Federated Union as countries whose Governments ought to be considered to consider policies which lead to create fear and distrust and might lead to physical disturbances. Sir Francis Ibiem's judgment is manifestly unreliable.

Mr. Edward Mungoni Liso

MR. EDWARD MUNGONI LISO, who has been elected acting president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia pending the return of Mr. Harry Nkumbula in a few weeks, is known as an ardent but good-intentioned nationalist. Detained for his part in the 1956 strike, his appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was dismissed. He edits A.N.C. publications, and is a moderately good speaker. Mr. Liso, who wants to get into the Legislative Council, advocates a universal adult franchise, but would, it is thought, accept the proposed new Constitution. He has criticized the United Nations' actions in the Congo, and agreed with U.N.I.P. in its support for the Central Government in Leopoldville, and its opposition to Mr. Tshombe in Katanga.

Ancient Gospel Manuscript

ABBE LEROY has told the Academie des Inscriptions in Paris that while in Ethiopia, early this year he was allowed by monks of the Monastery of Abba Garima to examine a large gospel in Ge'ez which he believes to be two or three centuries older than any Ethiopian manuscript previously known. Some had previously been attributed to the 13th century, and this was in an archaic script which has no known parallels. Mr. Stephen Wright, of the Imperial Library in Addis Ababa, thought that it might date from the 9th century.

"Brutal and Pecksniffian Treatment of Colonial Officers"

Mr. Humphry Berkeley's Charges and Mr. Bernard Braine's Rebuttals

BITTER CRITICISMS of the Commonwealth Relations Office for its failure to make adequate use of former members of the Colonial Service were voiced last week in a short adjournment debate in the House of Commons by MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY.

The Department's case was equally strongly expressed by MR. BERNARD BRAINE, Joint Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. BERKELEY said, *inter alia*:—

"In referring to British diplomatic representations in Africa I shall try to be as uncontroversial as I can, but I start by referring to some remarks which the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations addressed to me at the end of a reply to a question which I put to him last Thursday. The Secretary of State informed the House that his Department deeply resented certain remarks which I had made in my speech on November 2.

"It is not for a Government Department to express either resentment or approval of observations which are made in the House, and I feel somewhat surprised that my hon. friend should have thought it relevant or proper to reveal the views of his civil servants.

"I regret that my observations should have caused distress within his Department, but I do not feel that on November 2 I said anything which was not either said or implied in the report from the Select Committee on Progress on the Commonwealth Relations Bill which was presented in the House on July 15, 1959.

"In the course of the inquiry which took place in the Select Committee, Sir Gilbert Faithfull, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was asked to inform the members of the committee about the adequacy of the Commonwealth Service in the light of the fact that so many senior posts in that service were being filled by people outside it.

Recruitment and Selection

"A question having been put to him about adequacy, Sir Gilbert Faithfull replied: 'I do not like admitting that, but I think it is partly because at the top of the service, from which one would normally hope to be able to fill these posts, we have at the moment... not got the same supply as we would hope to have in three or four years.' Later he said: 'We have not been able to compete as effectively as we ought to for some of the higher appointments.'

"There was also a most revealing interview with Sir Archibald Nye, a former High Commissioner. After regretting the opportunity which the C.R.O. had missed of recruiting members to its service from the Indian Civil Service, he referred to the C.R.O. which he joined in 1945, as being at that time 'a dog's breakfast'. On the question of the adequacy of people to fill present posts, he went on to say: 'Put bluntly, the men to fill the higher posts were just not there. The C.R.O. therefore had to go into the highways and byways to fill these appointments.'

"The Select Committee wrote: 'There is in the C.R.O. a shortage of suitably qualified officers to fill the higher posts', and it added: 'there is clearly something wrong with a service when so many of its top posts are offered to men who have made their careers elsewhere.'

"My final quotation from this report is that: 'The C.R.O. should not miss the opportunity of strengthening itself by filling its vacancies in the new Commonwealth countries as far as possible from Colonial Service officers... The C.R.O. does not share this view. Your committee recommended every possible advantage should be taken of this source of recruits, and that the C.R.O. should throw over its inhibitions concerning the unacceptability of these officers to the new Governments.'

"I confine my remarks to the problems of representation in Africa, because these are the only Commonwealth posts about which I can speak with some knowledge.

"We are told that the C.R.O. is only too anxious to take on former Colonial Service officers with experience of Africa in its African missions, but, as a result of a series of questions which I have tabled, this is the position revealed. In Ghana there is not a single member of the diplomatic mission who has ever had any experience in British territories in Africa. In the Federation of Nigeria, out of 26 serving officers with the rank of second secretary and above, only three have ever had any experience in British territories in Africa. One served

for two years as a principal in Kenya, one for two years as an information officer in Nigeria, and the third for seven months in a similar capacity. Out of the entire resources of the British High Commission in Nigeria, therefore, we have a total of four years and seven months' experience of work in British territories in Africa divided among three officers.

"It seems perfectly apparent from these figures that the C.R.O. is not recruiting into its diplomatic service in Africa men who have considerable knowledge of British African territories. Why?

Governors Think C.R.O. Policy Disastrous

"Has the C.R.O. been advised by the former Colonial territories that this is undesirable? During the last few weeks I have spoken to four former West African Governors, all of whom have told me that they regard it as disastrous that we are not making use of our reservoir of African experience. Is there tucked away in the C.R.O. a wise old administrator, somebody steeped in the folklore of Africa, who has given this advice—advice which runs contrary to that given by former Colonial Governors—or did the newly-arrived officers of the High Commissions, when they were set up, send back cables saying: 'Fatal to send African experts. We are getting along very nicely as we are?'

"Apart from the reluctance of the C.R.O. to employ former Colonial Service officers in Africa, the fundamental obstacle to their employment is that the C.R.O. insists that they should take an examination on transfer. The whole object of an examination is to assess an unknown quantity in a candidate about whom one has no previous records. But there is a stack of confidential reports on every senior Colonial Service officer, relating to every stage of his career; and this must be superior in value to any examination.

"Many people in middle age are not used to taking examinations. I wonder whether the Joint Examinations Board of State would view with composure the prospect of sitting for the Common Entrance examination paper at the Secretary of State's Old School, because I have a godson who has just gone there; I doubt whether I could have passed that examination without prolonged and expensive coaching.

"The reply of the Commonwealth Secretary to my question asking why an examination was necessary was: 'I have already said: 'For posts which involve an appreciable amount of written work the Commission normally include written tests of a general, non-academic character.'

"Are we to suppose that the C.R.O. assumes that deputy governors, chief secretaries, permanent secretaries, provincial commissioners and district commissioners conduct their work orally? Do these men come from a jungle where pen, paper and ink are unknown miracles?

"Last week I saw details of questions to which senior and distinguished civil servants were subjected last time the examination was held. One was: 'Give an account of the aspects of the modern world which have struck Mr. R. Van Winkle, who fell asleep in 1930 and awakened in 1961.' The answer appears to take a view of the Colonial Service which became out of date at the time of Sanders at the River and that book was written in 1903.

Public Scandal

"I have quoted to the Commonwealth Secretary the very tragic case of the Director of Information Services in a dependent territory about to become independent. He wishes to transfer to the Commonwealth Overseas Information Service, and has been told that to do this he will have to return home at his own expense and sit for a written examination. Is it suggested that the C.R.O. requires written work of a higher standard than the Tanganyika Government? Is it suggested that his views on Mr. Van Winkle will be of greater value than the confidential reports sent home by successive Governors about the standard of his work?

"It is public scandal that men who have served Her Majesty faithfully overseas should be treated in this brutal and Pecksniffian way.

"Will my hon. friend look into the possibility of setting up a joint committee composed of representatives of the Foreign Office, the C.R.O., and the C.O., and containing some senior and respected former Colonial Service officer, such as Sir James Robertson? Will the committee, if it is ever set up, go into the whole question of the diplomatic needs of our missions in Africa, both for C.R.O. and Foreign Office? There were four of these missions in 1945. There are more than 30 today, and many of them are understaffed.

"Does not my hon. friend concede that there is at least a very strong case in Africa—which is unknown to most of our C.R.O. and Foreign Office representatives; they may have double fists, but, by and large, they do not know Africa—for there being an adviser on African affairs in every diplomatic mission there, similar to the oriental secretaries we used to have in the Levant service?"

"I recognize that many members of the Colonial Service would be thought unsuitable for such diplomatic posts. Some are elderly, and some are perhaps too paternalistic, but out of the 4,000 members of the service still in Africa probably several hundred could be usefully employed in African Foreign Office and C.R.O. posts. They would provide the very stiffening in the service which it is perfectly apparent from the Select Committee report is necessary.

"It is in Britain's interest to have throughout our diplomatic missions men with African experience. They will be lost through the blindness of the Foreign Office and the C.R.O. if they close their eyes to this very important need."

MR. BRAINE said (in part):—

"My hon. friend has been directing a series of criticisms against British diplomatic representation in Africa, especially in Commonwealth countries. His theme has been that at a time when the responsibilities of the C.R.O. are increasing while those of the Colonial Office are running down, we have failed to make full use of the great reservoir of experience in the Overseas Civil Service.

Unfair Criticisms Wounding Great Service

"His argument is that instead of opening the doors of the C.R.O. to proven and experienced administrators, we are making it as difficult as possible for them by subjecting them to written examinations; that, partly for that reason and partly because of the indifference of the C.R.O. in failing to make proper use of first-class officers, that as a consequence the Commonwealth Service is lacking in knowledge and experience of Africa; and that, to use my hon. friend's words in his speech of November 2, its members generally 'are of a markedly inferior calibre.'

"These criticisms are superficial, misleading, unfair, wounding to a great extent, and a fundamental misapprehension."

"Unlike the Overseas Civil Service, whose members are the servants of the employing Governments, the Commonwealth Service is the servant of the Home Civil Service. That is a perfectly correct statement of the Home Civil Service. That is a perfectly correct statement of the Home Civil Service. That is a perfectly correct statement of the Home Civil Service."

"The arrangement, its primary task is to provide a channel of communication between the British Government and the Governments of independent Commonwealth countries; to heighten understanding of British policies; to further British interests; and to facilitate co-operation in every possible way. Arrangement to its permanent and established staff, from whatever source, is therefore conducted through the Civil Service Commission, an independent body."

"In dealing with recruitment there are two general principles which the Commission has to take into account. First, it is incumbent on it to see that the standard for admission to the Home Civil Service and the Commonwealth Service is maintained at the highest level. Secondly, it is obliged to take account of the fact that the work of the Overseas Civil Service, however responsible and dedicated, is not entirely similar in content and character as leading to that of the Home Civil Service, and is substantially different from that of the Commonwealth Service."

Civil Service Commission's Tests

"In appraising candidates therefore the Commission carries out tests it considers necessary to maintain the existing standards. At the higher level interviews play an important part, though for posts which involve a great deal of written work it seems sensible to include written tests of a general non-academic kind."

"Moreover, the Commonwealth Service, despite its heavy and growing responsibilities for representing Britain in the independent Commonwealth countries, is a relatively small one. I do not think that my hon. friend realizes this. Its administrative staff—in which members of the Overseas Civil Service are normally interested—totals only 160."

"The Overseas Civil Service, on the other hand, is still relatively large. There are almost 300 Overseas Service officers in Tanganyika alone doing administrative work. There are 1,130 in Africa as a whole, compared with 160 spread over the entire Commonwealth."

"Thus, with the best will in the world, the Commonwealth Service could absorb only a tiny fraction of the O.C.S. In suggesting otherwise my hon. friend is doing a very great disservice to the very people he wishes to help."

"Our small Commonwealth Service has absorbed a remarkable number of officers who have served in dependent territories—13 from the former India and Burma services; 21 from the Colonial Office, most of whom have spent a period of service in Colonial territories."

"Ten years ago the administrative strength of the Commonwealth Service was about 120. Today it is 160, and the total intake of 45 officers from other overseas services and the C.O. exceeds the growth in the size of the Commonwealth Service in the last 10 years."

"This should answer the astonishing and quite unfounded assertion made by my hon. friend that the C.R.O. takes the line that it cannot recruit Overseas Service officers since they are branded as colonialists."

"On this very point Lord Perth, speaking earlier this year in full knowledge of the facts as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said: 'I pay tribute to the readiness of the C.R.O. whenever they can, to take people from the Colonial Service into their scheme of things as they grow and have good of new recruits. They have been both forthcoming and helpful.'"

"The charge that the Commonwealth Service is lacking in knowledge and experience of Africa cannot be sustained. My friend asked a question last Wednesday about our High Commission in Sierra Leone. Three of the five senior officers there—the High Commissioner, the Deputy, and a First Secretary—have previous experience in Africa."

"In addition to those currently serving in our African posts, one-fifth of our administrative staff have had previous service in Africa, and many more have specialized in African work in London."

"But African experience is by no means the only requirement for manning our posts in Commonwealth Africa. Experience of other parts of the Commonwealth, experience of how the Commonwealth system itself works, here in London and elsewhere, is essential. So is knowledge and experience of Britain herself, because this is a representational job."

"A great deal of the experience gained in the Overseas Civil Service, important and valuable as it is, is not nearly as relevant to the work of the Commonwealth Service as my hon. friend seems to think. It is often much more relevant to work in the field of technical assistance, where there is an acute shortage of men and women with specialized knowledge of a certain territory or of certain industries, and needs of a particular country."

"In fact, of the 10,000 Overseas Service officers in the C.R.O., 85% are specialists who are not only outside the scope of this debate, but are specially equipped for commission work in the field in a world hungry for their services."

Inquiry Not Needed

"My hon. friend has suggested that a committee should be set up to consider how best the African experience of Overseas Service officers could be conserved. I do not think that arguments about the use of African experience in the C.R.O. as relevant to the requirements of the Commonwealth Service are to be expected. Neither is the Service of a size to absorb a large number of new people. But can African experience be regarded as more than one of a good many possible criteria to be taken into account in its recruitment. I do not think, therefore, that a committee would serve any useful purpose in this limited context."

"Looking at the matter in its broader aspects—that is, outside the restricted field of diplomatic representation—H.M. Government are well aware of the wealth of African experience that is available to us in the Overseas Service, and are anxious to use and conserve it as far as possible. That was the main purpose of the Overseas Aid Scheme, which was to make it possible for officers who were trained to serve in territories where their help was required."

"As regards other means of continuing to draw on this experience, I know that the Secretary for Technical Co-operation will always have this point closely in mind in considering the recruitment of staff for further service overseas."

"Within the Commonwealth Service, however, too great a degree of geographical specialization in the affairs of, say, Africa or Asia, would not only create an undesirable rigidity in staff structure, which would eventually throw up at the top senior officers whose experience was based only on one part of the Commonwealth, but it would hardly contribute to the effective discharge of the Commonwealth Service's wider responsibilities."

"My hon. friend has made a good speech, full of fun, but taken in the context of all his remarks and the great deal of what he has said would have been better left unsaid. He made the point that a number of top Commonwealth posts overseas have been filled in recent years by people from outside the service. There are two reasons."

Assessing Quality

"First, the responsibilities of the C.R.O. have been increasing very rapidly, especially during the last five years, and, quite naturally, our Department has needed some temporary assistance in filling its higher posts. But at certain times and in certain places there may be sound reasons for appointing as High Commissioners men of special political background and

experience. Neither of these reasons casts any reflection on the quality of the senior staff of the Commonwealth Service. To adduce from this that in some way the Commonwealth Service is markedly inferior to the Foreign Service is both unfair and inaccurate.

"Quality in human beings is always difficult to measure in terms of statistics. However, there are in the Commonwealth Service 57 officers of the established rank of assistant-secretary and above. These are the officers who abroad normally fill high commissioner, deputy high commissioner, or counsellor posts. Of these, 25—almost half—have first-class honours degrees; 17—almost one-third—have served on full secondment to the Foreign Office in Foreign Service diplomatic posts abroad and returned to us with good records; and 14 have had the experience of serving as principal private secretaries to British Cabinet Ministers.

Drastic Changes in Kenya's Agriculture

Minister of Agriculture's Address to K.N.F.U. Conference

MR. MICHAEL BLONDELL, the Minister of Agriculture, made an important policy statement last week to a conference in Nairobi of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

He said in the course of a long speech:

"I am putting before you the policies and changes which will be necessary in the agricultural industry as independence comes nearer. I profoundly distrust the disruption of sound long-term plans to meet short-term needs. It would be disastrous for us to be hustled into sabotaging our long-term development in an attempt to alleviate an economic recession caused by political difficulties.

"If these are not resolved within the next 24 months, neither long nor short-term plans will avail the people of this country.

Necessary Changes Unwillingly Accepted

"Our long-term policy, carefully and scientifically evolved, is bold and imaginative. It ranges from the planting of difficult cash crops such as tea and coffee for smallholders through the protective fields of soil conservation and farm planning to a massive attempt to raise the yields of the indigenous cattle through the provision of artificial insemination and better breeding stock. We are sticking to these policies, which are bringing about an agrarian revolution unparalleled in any other under-developed country in the world.

"We have just time to spare that agriculture is ready to meet the changes and challenges which independence will bring. There is much to be done in re-organizing our ideas and a natural unwillingness to accept the necessary changes. At the moment of independence Kenya will be largely influenced and governed by the African people.

"I believe that, in spite of the present dissensions and quarrels, in spite of the rash and ill-advised speeches by extremists of all parties and races, the people of Kenya will, when the moment comes, rise to the occasion and produce an effective and responsible Government.

"The first fact that any Government must face is that Kenya cannot feed itself, cannot maintain itself, cannot educate its children, cannot pay the salaries of the Ministers of Government, without the agricultural industry. This is in itself some measure of protection for our broad policies against the damage which could be caused by irresponsible and ignorant hands.

African Farmer Must Become Kenya Farmer

"But there could be failure to grasp the relation between the means and the end, to appreciate that output cannot be maintained and expanded without the know-how which is provided by the technical services of my Ministry and the work of the great statutory boards.

"No one is going to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs, but someone might get it into his head that the goose needs no special feeding and can continue its golden output from any bits and pieces lying around the farmyard. We must therefore ensure above all else that we are carrying the African—politician and farmer—with us in our policies.

"My hon. friend objected to the remarks made last Thursday by the Commonwealth Secretary. As to the propriety of those remarks, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that is a matter which should be properly addressed to you, not to me. My hon. friend should not be so sensitive. He should be aware that it is not the custom for hon. Members to make disparaging remarks about the Civil Service.

"Ministers are here to be shot at—no doubt we often deserve to be shot at—but not the personnel of our Departments. When in addition the remarks are unjustified and based on a faulty appreciation of the facts, they are bound to evoke a strong response. As my hon. friend made plain last Thursday, he completely rejects the criticism of the quality of the service. He said that he had the highest confidence in the quality and experience of those who work at home and overseas in the service of his Department. So have I."

African leaders must be associated with the formulation and direction of policy.

"The African farmer must become a Kenya farmer, with the same status, responsibilities, privileges and obligations as his European counterpart. This policy, in operation for some years, needs now to be intensified.

"A high degree of skill is needed to meet the specialized needs of each of our major commodities—in the organization, production, expansion, and marketing. This is amply provided by our statutory boards. But these boards and the whole system of organized marketing are increasingly coming under criticism. Unless these attacks closer, these attacks, unless forestalled, will intensify.

Politics May Cause 'Major Disaster'

"It would be a major disaster if the structural organization so carefully built up were to be precipitously destroyed by political influences.

"Criticism is generally of three kinds: First it derives from the advocates of a *laissez-faire* policy of exploitation of the trader from sections of the trading community who consider not only by labouring the point, which is understood by the wisest heads of the commercial world, that ultimately a prosperous commerce in Kenya depends on a flourishing agricultural industry.

"The second kind of criticism stems in many cases from resentment against control over the movement of foodstuffs, which can in some cases admittedly cause inconvenience and even hardship. It is levelled particularly against the Maize Marketing Board and the provincial marketing boards. I am examining with these boards how we can best achieve freer movement and greater flexibility of control and whether we can incorporate the co-operative societies into their organized activities.

Close Association of Africans Needed

"The third and more serious type of criticism derives from a confusion of motives, but basically it is a general resentment of direction and control arising from sheer ignorance and misunderstanding of the reasons for it. The European farmer learnt the necessity for organized marketing the hard way through the economic disasters of the 1930s. It would be a tragedy if inexperience in the early years of independence forces us to learn the lesson all over again after seriously damaging the structure which has been created.

"The answer is clearly education and expanding knowledge by close association of Africans with the complexities and problems of each industry.

"As the number of Africans farming on modern lines with cash economies increases they will appreciate the working of the Boards only if they come to regard them as their boards working for their good just as much as anyone else's. This means African representation on boards and committees—not a grudging place or two, assessed on a racial assessment of production ratios, but a full and generous association, bringing the African right into the heart of each industry. Some of our boards have led the way in an exemplary and far-sighted manner. The Coffee Boards now command, I believe, the full support and confidence of African growers and leaders.

"As a general matter of policy, therefore, I intend to amend existing legislation so that representation from the scheduled and non-scheduled areas, from the predominantly European and African districts, is equal.

(Continued on page 329)

Mr. Maudling's First Visit As Colonial Secretary

Representations from Many Groups in Kenya

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Colonial Secretary, said on arrival in Kenya last Friday that he had no intention of imposing a Coalition Government and was still hoping that the two main African parties would find a joint solution of their own accord as the answer to the country's difficulties.

"I think the essential thing is to concentrate on the constitutional conference and make a success of that. After that, the necessary steps to independence will still take some time."

Asked about the demands for independence next February, he replied: "I should have thought, to put it mildly, that it would be an extremely tight schedule."

He emphasized that his purpose was to listen to the views of all groups, and he wanted the two major parties to put forward practical proposals for his consideration.

On demand for secession by the Somalis of the Northern Frontier, he said that he was prepared to consider anything. He felt that it was clear that a federation of the East African territories could present very great advantages, but it would have to be a spontaneous movement, without suspicion that it was being imposed by Britain.

"To Hell With Colonialism"

He would make proposals on Kenya's regional plan until he had examined it in detail. He was worried about tribal feuds and wanted to see for himself how extensive they were. Kenya needed a Constitution which safeguarded majority and minority rights, it was unwise to be too dogmatic or to handily sidestep.

About 1,000 Africans, supporters of K.A.D.U. and K.A.F.I., were split up into separate groups at Embakasi Airport by the police for the Colonial Secretary's arrival. K.A.N.U. carried a variety of brightly painted slogans ranging from "I will welcome you to Kenya with open hearts" to "If no independence by 1962, no peace and no friendship with British; no guarantee to anyone" and "To hell with colonialism."

There were more sober black and white placards were confined largely to the names of its supporting tribes.

Discussions were held at Government House with the Governor, Sir Patrick Renshaw, the Deputy Governor, Mr. Eric Griffith Jones, and the Minister of Defence, Mr. A. C. C. Swann, on the security situation, followed by a meeting with the Executive Council.

K.A.D.U.'s Parliamentary Group then saw Mr. Maudling for four hours. Their leader, Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of Government Business, said his party had demanded "immediate independence" and had insisted that Kenya's Constitution must be based on five constitutional criteria. Because of K.A.N.U.'s history and present attitude, no other kind of Constitution was acceptable, he said.

The British administration always maintained the country's apparent unity, but the loyalty of the people was to a far more local concept. Attempts to impose a Constitution other than a federal one would result in either a Ghana or a Congo; not only the Somalis but people in other areas would resist any such imposition with force.

Citizenship A Condition of Land Ownership

K.A.N.U. next day presented Mr. Maudling with detailed proposals on constitutional and land questions prepared by two committees. They were also reported to have suggested that Kenya citizenship must be an essential condition for the ownership of land. Kenyatta seemed elated afterwards and told cheering supporters to "go home" slowly and quietly because the news is very good.

European settlers were represented by a joint deputation of the Convention of Associations, the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and the Kenya Coalition, which presented memoranda on internal security, land titles, the scope of the re-settlement scheme, minority representation in an interim Government, the need to see internal self-government working smoothly before granting full independence, and citizenship.

The delegation suggested that unless basic principles were accepted the European and other immigrant races might find it impossible to remain in Kenya. "We have made our homes in Kenya and would like to continue to live here, but we must be able to live in an atmosphere and under conditions compatible with our way of life."

As the Colonial Secretary had said at the outset that he had no intention of imposing anything on anyone, an immediate attempt to bring K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. together into an interim Coalition Government is generally ruled out.

"A Hell of a Problem"

Mr. Griffith Jones has said that the meetings at Government House had revealed "a very fair measure of common ground" between the two African parties, "but anyone would realize there is a hell of a problem here," he added.

The special correspondent of *The Times* cabled at the weekend: "Mr. Maudling listens, but he makes no comment, except when he wants a point clarified, and still he meets every claim, every complaint, and every dire prophecy with a bland and remarkably uninformative smile."

About 10,000 Kalenjin supporters of K.A.D.U. greeted Mr. Maudling when he arrived at Eldoret on Sunday. Outside the Town Hall a rival crowd of some 500 K.A.N.U. members were chased by the K.A.D.U. group on returning from the airstrip, but a police riot squad moved in when scuffles began and broke up the crowd.

The Minister was told that of 600 European farming families in the district 70 had already left. More are expected to leave once they have managed to gather what cereal crops the ruinous rains have left undamaged. The chairman of the agricultural committee, Mr. Jacobus Barnard, told Mr. Maudling that most Africans, who comprise rather more than half the farming community there, want to stay. Britain would first have to help restore their confidence. Their proposal was that all the mixed farmers in Kenya should be bought out (for about 100 million) so that they remained as economic units.

Riot Sounds Cried Out

Fighting flared up on Sunday night in Eldoret, when one K.A.D.U. supporter was killed and at least 14 other Africans were injured. Police riot squads were called on again the next day. Both party headquarters in Nairobi appealed for calm. It was feared that trouble might spread elsewhere, especially to Kisumu, where Mr. Maudling was due and where Kenyatta was to address a meeting. The district commissioner refused a license for the meeting.

On Monday Mr. Maudling saw both African parties again separately, as well as the Kenya Coalition, a mixed delegation, and a group from the coast which demanded autonomy.

Other deputations which met the Colonial Secretary last week included the Kenya Indian Congress, the Kenya Central Sikh Council, and the East African Goan League.

Mr. Roderick Macleod, the New Kenya Party's executive officer, and brother of the former Colonial Secretary, in a letter to the Nairobi *Standard* challenged Kenyatta's claim that he had been accepted as the African national leader. He wrote: "Kenyatta failed in the early fifties to control those who called him as their leader. He made over 13,000 people die. Now the papers carry reports of illegal courts, illegal land squatting, intimidation and violence by those who claim him as their leader. In spite of what Kenyatta may have said since his release, the known and reported facts speak for themselves."

Date for London Conference

Before leaving for the Federation on Tuesday, Mr. Maudling announced that the Kenya Constitutional Conference to prepare for self-government and eventual independence will begin here on February 14 next year.

Immigration

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1960 of Kenya's Immigration Department states that there was "a noticeable decline in immigration and a spectacular rise in applications for passports." During the year 108,671 people entered Kenya, a decrease of 5.7% on the 115,252 who entered in 1959. Only 24,677 arrived by sea, against 34,620 in 1959, but the number of air travellers rose by almost a tenth to 43,945. Another 40,049 entered by road, rail or lake steamer. The number of entry permits issued fell from 2,594 in 1959 to 2,154 in 1960, while the number of passports issued rose from 9,928 to 22,103, most of the applicants being Asians.

Law Changed for Kenyatta's Sake

Decision Difficult, Says Secretary of State

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons last week that the Kenya (Constitutional) Order in Council would be amended in order to remove from persons who had served a jail sentence of two years or more the disqualification for candidature for election to the Legislative Council.

This change in the law is to be made for the convenience of Kenyatta, who received a seven-year sentence for managing Mau Mau.

The Minister said:—

"I have discussed the matter very fully with the Governor, and I have reached the conclusion that the Constitution should be amended so as to remove the provision mentioned. An appropriate amendment to the Order in Council will be submitted to Her Majesty in Council in the near future."

"I am satisfied that responsible opinion generally in Kenya, and, in particular, the main political parties, accept that in the developing situation in Kenya the Constitution should give all people, subject only to the normal disabilities, the chance of pursuing their political aims by legitimate political means."

"I believe that this step will help us to secure our main objective in Kenya, which is to achieve constitutional advance on lines generally acceptable to the people of the country."

SIR R. ROBINSON: "Bearing in mind the inevitability of this situation, following Kenya's independence in August, can my right hon. friend say whether, as has been suggested in some quarters, any special understanding should be entered into or any special arrangement made with Mr. Kenyatta and the K.A.N.U. detention which visited this country a couple of weeks ago?"

MR. MAUDLING: "No sir. No secret understanding of any kind whatsoever was reached. To reaffirm that, I should add that I am acting on the recommendation of the Governor and of the Government of Kenya."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Why has it taken the Government so long to reach this decision, which has been pressed upon him by a number of hon. Members on this side of the House? Is it that he has the full support of his party in parliament, or that Kenyatta is standing for election, and, if the electors of Kenya so decide, he will become Chief Minister?"

MR. MAUDLING: "This decision has not been an easy one to reach and that is why it has taken time. It would be foolish in a matter of this kind to rush decisions. The decision has now been taken, and I hope that the House will support me in trying to encourage further peaceful advance in Kenya."

MR. F. M. BENNETT: "Does this mean that the K.A.D.U. members of the Government of Kenya support this action? If that is so, does not my right hon. friend think that they deserve a pat on the back for supporting the return of their chief political opponent at the moment?"

MR. MAUDLING: "Yes, sir. This decision certainly received the support of K.A.D.U. members of the Kenya Government."

K.N.F.U. Gravely Dissatisfied

Grave dissatisfaction at the failure of the country's political parties to agree upon a land policy was unanimously expressed by delegates to the Kenya National Farmers' Union annual conference in Nairobi last week in a motion calling for an immediate conference of all interested groups, including the British Government.

Proposed by Mr. S. D. Whetham, the motion also demanded that decisions reached at such a meeting should be placed before the Legislative Council for early ratification. The mover said that Kenyatta, who had had private talks the previous day with the K.N.F.U. executive council, had "gone on and on assuring us on anything we asked". It was still up to the British Government to get Kenya out of its present difficulties, Mr. Whetham claimed. Whatever legal authorities might say, European farmers would continue to hold their land titles from the Crown.

The president, Lord Delamere, said that Kenyatta had made it clear that K.A.N.U. was prepared to discuss land titles with the K.N.F.U. That done, farmers would still want to know how the British Government would ensure that guarantees of land titles were honoured. "It must be remembered that in the shifting sands of African politics those who are here

today may well not be here tomorrow, and therefore to ensure a continuing policy, the British Government must be a party to any statement of intention."

Mr. W. E. Crosskill, at one time Minister of Tourism, said people would have no faith in statements made by politicians now or in the immediate future, and proposed a motion calling on the British Government to honour the obligations arising out of its continuing responsibility to people who had bought or leased land in Kenya.

A Swiss View of Kenyatta

His Liberation A Victory for Mau Mau

THE SWISS WEEKLY *L'Illustré* has devoted two pages to pictures of Kenyatta under the emphatic heading "Kenyatta's Liberation A Victory for Mau Mau". Readers were told:—

"Eight years ago Kenyatta was condemned to 10 years' hard labour (the term was seven years.—Ed.) He was accused of having been the spiritual head of the Mau Mau secret society. He has been set free earlier than expected, and will doubtless set about fusing Kenya's two principal parties, the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union, of which he will assuredly become the sole head, either as a Minister or as President of a State soon to become independent."

"At present he cannot attain power by virtue of a local law which denies persons who have served a prison sentence of two years the right to sit in the Legislative Council. This ban will certainly be raised in Kenyatta's favour."

"In England it is assumed that Kenya Africans will show themselves moderate in their political direction. Meanwhile Mau Mau activity has been increasing for some time, but under the new name of Kenya Land Freedom Army, which is determined to thrust all foreign rule and control from the Highlands Europeans carry arms by day and night and keep their homes which have been placed in a state of defence."

"Terrorism may break out again, for even if Kenyatta has good intentions he cannot supervise everything. He has already once been the victim of over-zealous subordinates capable of ill-advised initiatives. The Mau Mau epoch was a terrible worse than anything else that has happened in an Africa in gestation. For everyone who has seen it, there will be no second edition."

Zanzibar Wants Independence Next Year

INDEPENDENCE NEXT YEAR for Zanzibar is envisaged by the Sultan's Government in a policy statement tabled in the Legislative Council last week.

Heavy rains have ruined much of the expected 15,000-ton clove crop, and the export estimates are reduced to 6,000 or 7,000 tons. Moreover, Zanzibar's best customers, India and Indonesia, have lately curtailed imports, and competition from the Malagasy Republic is increasing. Individual growers will experience serious hardship.

Sheikh Ali Muhsin, leader of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, the senior partner in the Coalition Government, said last week that Zanzibar would welcome financial association with anyone "who speaks the same language" in order to help diversify the economy through fisheries and fruit canning. He added that a federal tie with East Africa would be welcomed; Zanzibar could form one of the units envisaged under the K.A.D.U. regional plan for Kenya.

Radical Changes in Kenya Broadcasting

RADICAL CHANGES in the direction of the African services of the Kenya Broadcasting Service are to be made when Mr. R. N. Watkins-Pitchford, controller of the Coast Regional Service, and Mr. G. A. Burke-Collis, controller of the West Regional Service, retire shortly. Their posts will be taken by Mr. Mohammed Abdulaziz Yakub, who has spent several years on secondment to the B.B.C. in London, and Mr. Walter Mbotela, who is at present undergoing advanced training with the B.B.C. Mr. Stephen Kakumu, hitherto a producer in Nairobi, who is to become a direct assistant of Mr. L. Wink, head of all the African programmes, has also had several years in London.

*Letters to the Editor***Dishonest Double Standard in Politics****Millions of Africans Being Betrayed**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—The recrudescence of violence and murder in the Congo horrifies most people when it is headlined in the Western Press. The greatest part of the horror behind such headlines, however, rarely reaches the news. That is that the brunt of such violence, which is inseparable from tribal anarchy, falls mainly and constantly on the ordinary African. He, the real victim, has as his daily lot an experience which fits Thomas Hobbes's aphorism on anarchy: "Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short". To such has world policy in general condemned not only the Italian victims but the ordinary Africans of the Congo; and to such may our own policy condemn those for whom we are specifically responsible.

The Colonial Powers act easily, and sometimes rightly, condemned for what they failed to do in a short time; but under such regimes there was general stability—and fewer and fewer empty bellies.

It is high time that politicians realized that ordinary unpolitical people, outside what is becoming increasingly a tribal caste, are not content with politics that they prefer the plain-bellied right to vote to the more sterling qualities of full bellies and reasonable conditions of stability in law and order.

I served my country for 21 years in the public service in war and peace in a military or civil capacity. By virtue of the exigencies of such service I have never had the opportunity to vote in a parliamentary election. This applies the final end of political policy, as so to speak, a wielder of the mucky end of the stick. I have reached a state of disgust and disillusionment at what I know empirically to be a dishonest double standard by which we are abandoning millions of decent human beings in Africa to a terrible and undesired fate.

Now that, by my own volition, I am no longer so disenfranchised, I can conceive no circumstances in which I should ever wish to exercise my voting right in the Hobson's choice of the present system. Recent polling figures in by-elections indicate perhaps that others see a necessity for a protest of political Lysistratism, if I may so put it. In fact, sir, in the words of a present entertainment: "Stop the world, I want to get off".

Kingsmorth.
K. M. CHITTENDEN.
[Mr. Chittenden was for many years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia. He resigned in protest against Macleodism.—Ed.]

Prime Minister's Responsibility**Practices Which Contradict Precepts**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—BRITAIN'S purpose was said by the Prime Minister at the Conservative Party rally in Brighton to be "to create a new Commonwealth structure which will avoid the decline and fall which till now has been the fate of every empire. Freedom of the individual under the law, the right to think what you like, say what you like, and within the law take what action you like, and, above all, to believe that the machinery of the State exists to be the servant not the master of its people—to open up a wider and fuller life for the individual—those are what the Commonwealth should stand for".

Perhaps conscious of the great gulf between his professed precepts and the actions of his own Administration, Mr. Macmillan, added: "We do not always live

up to our ideals: growing countries have their growing pains".

Which rather suggested that it is merely the awkward squads led by men of whom Nkrumah, the Ghana dictator, is the prototype, who fall sadly below the advertised standard. The truth is that Mr. Macmillan himself—who declared that merit would be the criterion for advancement in British Colonial Africa, and thereafter allowed that pledge to be broken again and again and again by Mr. Macleod, his chosen Secretary of State for the Colonies—is primarily to blame for what has happened in Africa in the past two years.

What has happened in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia makes a mockery of his remarks about "freedom of the individual under the law, the right to think what you like, say what you like, and within the law take what action you like". In those countries intimidation, not freedom, has been the hallmark; and not there alone, but also in Buganda, Nyasaland; and even in Zanzibar, previously an island of peace and friendliness.

The cause of this sad state of affairs? Politics on the Westminster model—inflicted too soon, and to the grave detriment of the mass of the people, but to the glee and gain of a tiny minority of self-seeking African political careerists.

In his peroration the Prime Minister said that we need a rekindling in all levels of our society of the old faith that makes a clear distinction between right and wrong, and we need, among us, a new faith. The greatest disservice of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod to Africa is that they have done so much in so short a time to destroy the old faith in Britain and British political leaders. Hitherto it had been assumed that, though they might blunder, they would not deliberately break solemn pledges. Nobody in Africa believes that today.

Nairobi.

Yours faithfully,

Dis...

Points from Letters**Nauseating Conspiracy**

"I'M DELIGHTED with your leading article on 'Britain's Most Degrading Act of Appeasement', which admirably describes the act of releasing Kenyatta. The behaviour of some of our own people here in Kenya is absolutely nauseating. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at least is outside the conspiracy to whitewash the Mau Mau leader. Would you send copies of the issue to the 16 people on the attached list?"

How Good?

"IF THE PUBLIC at large were aware of the truths recorded and discussed week by week in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA its verdict in the polls which have become a feature of today's journalism would be very different. It is significant that, although the Press has treated him so wonderfully generously, Mr. Macleod is shown by a recent *Daily Mail* test to be thought 'good at his job' by only 47% of the people who were questioned—and, by a coincidence, exactly the same proportion gave the same answer about Mr. Sandys. If the same question were put to responsible people in East and Central Africa I am sure that Mr. Macleod would receive a very different verdict. He might get less than a 7% vote, instead of 47%. It is a safe bet that he would reach nothing like the 25% which you have so rightly criticized as the figure fixed as entitling non-Africans in Kenya to proceed from the primary to the common roll elections".

PERSONALIA

SIR JAMES BOWKER has been appointed a member of the committee of the Ottoman Bank.

DR. W. L. R. KENYON, Government medical specialist in Zanzibar, is in this country on leave.

DR. M. G. ROGOFF, a Government pathologist in Kenya, is in this country on long leave.

MR. I. S. HUTCHESON has been promoted Deputy Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. W. LYNN, chairman of the Natural Resources Board of Northern Rhodesia, has left for Ghana.

MR. G. J. MICHAEL, Director of Education in the Seychelles, is to go to Basutoland in a similar capacity.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN opened the 37th session of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar on Saturday.

MR. B. CAWDRON has joined the board of Metal Box Co., Ltd., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa.

MR. K. R. F. KHLINANI, India's newly-appointed Commissioner for East Africa, has paid his first visit to Tanganyika.

MR. F. S. OWEN, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, has this week been attending a G.A.T.T. meeting.

MR. CHRISTIE LINDSAY has retired from Northern Rhodesia, where he was Chief Information Officer. He is now in London.

MR. DENIS BURKETT, a surgeon specialist in Uganda, is visiting the Federation on behalf of the Medical Research Council.

MR. and MRS. GUNTHER SUSSKIND, who have lived in Kenya for many years, have left Kenya to live in the United Kingdom.

SIR PATRICK BENISON, Governor of Kenya, will this evening be the guest of honour at a Nairobi dinner of the Caledonian Society.

MR. EDWARD KAIRU KINYA, a teacher, has been appointed the first African chairman of Fort Hall African District Council, Kenya.

MR. PATRICK JUBB, director of the Kenya Broadcasting Services, is to be director-general of the new Kenya Broadcasting Corporation.

INSPECTOR CLEMENT H. MATECHETA is the second African to be promoted to the rank of assistant superintendent in the Nyasaland Police Force.

MRS. GWYNETH JACKSON, hotel warden of the Y.W.C.A. in Kenya for the past five years, has returned to a post in one of the London divisions.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left Nairobi yesterday for Salisbury to begin his visit to the three territories of the Federation.

MR. DAVID A. MORSE, director-general of the International Labour Office, has decided to retire after 13 years' service with the organization. He is a United States citizen.

MR. W. H. HAMMOND, of the Home Affairs Department in the Federation, has returned to Salisbury from another visit to London in connexion with information services.

MR. C. CAMPBELL is now Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Defence in Kenya, and MR. R. G. BRAYNE NICHOLLS Civil Secretary for Police in the same Ministry.

LORD NETHERTHORPE, who has visited East and Central Africa, is to become chairman of Fisons, Ltd., after the next annual meeting, when SIR CLAVERING FISON will retire.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Federal leader of the Dominion Party, is planning a development organization which would be complementary to the existing territorial development bodies.

MR. J. D. RUDD has joined the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

LORD ANGUS CHARLES MONTAGU, 23-year-old younger son of the DUKE and DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER, who are farming in Kenya, was married in Geelong, Australia, last week.

MISS ELIZABETH HANNINGTON, a grand-daughter of the first Anglican Bishop of East Africa, is to teach in a C.M.S. African girls' school at Butere, Western Kenya. She was born in Jinja, Uganda.

MR. JOHN MHAVILLE, M.N.A. for Njombe, and MR. G. M. S. MAWALLA, district commissioner there, have been appointed to the Tanganyika Wattle Board. They are the first African members.

MR. H. R. H. ROWLAND, of Nyasaland, has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner in the Southern Province in succession to MAJOR P. F. C. NICHOLSON, now P.C. for the Central Province.

MR. E. J. P. C. L. KNIGHT, managing director of Lombard Banking, Ltd., a group with subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, has joined the main board of the Christopher Hill group of companies.

MRS. GLADIS SOLOMON, director of Investors' Overseas Services, of Geneva, is touring East Africa to examine possibilities for mutual fund investments from people with small and medium-range incomes.

MR. VICTOR MARZORATI, general manager of the Oceanic Hotel, Mombasa, and president of the East African Hoteliers' Association, has left Kenya for California, where he will manage a group of restaurants.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation broadcast the whole of its morning concert last Sunday to the work of a Rhodesian composer, MR. DAVID GOLDSMITH, who is on the staff of the Academy of Music in Salisbury.

MR. EDWARD HALWENGE has become Tanganyika's first African Deputy to hold the appointment of Permanent Secretary. Lately a senior district officer, he has been promoted to the Ministry of Industries.

SIR GEORGE M. BURT, who for 48 years has been a director of John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., a civil engineering company with a branch in East Africa, has retired from the chairmanship and become president of the company.

MR. AIDAN CRAWLEY, Socialist M.P. for Buckingham from 1945 to 1951, who was a member of the Monckton Commission on Central Africa, now contemplates standing as a Conservative candidate for the House of Commons.

SIR CHARLES PONSOMBY, chairman of the Tanganyika Association, gave a luncheon last week at the Royal Commonwealth Society for MR. NEIL PRITCHARD, United Kingdom High Commissioner-designate in Tanganyika.

SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND, one of the pioneers of British aviation, who has paid many visits to East and Central Africa, is the author of "Sky Fever". While still a youth he built an aircraft with £1,000 given him by his grandfather.

MR. ALASTAIR PILKINGTON, technical director of the glass manufacturing firm of Pilkington Bros., Ltd., Lancashire, was in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, for the opening this week of a £300,000 plant jointly owned by his company and a South African laminated safety glass group.

BUNGALOW TO LET

To let for one year fully furnished new modern bungalow at Battle, Sussex. Six minutes Southern Railway Station. Bus passes door for Hastings and Bexhill. Two bedrooms. No children or dogs. Seven guineas week. Available from 1st December. Apply Cobden Soar and Edwards agents, Battle.

MR. H. L. ADAMS, Chief Administrative Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, presided at talks in Dar es Salaam last week on inter-territorial research programmes for 1962-63 in agriculture, animal industry and veterinary science.

MR. J. L. N. OLE KONCHELLAH, an African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said last week that the Masai would never forget the help received in recent weeks from the British Army and the people of Kenya, including the European farmers.

MR. D. N. PRITT, Q.C., chief defence counsel for Kenya at the Kapenguria trial, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Moscow University. The citation praises him as a selfless defender of the common people and an outstanding lawyer.

MR. JOHAN HENRAR, a transport economist from the Netherlands, is in Tanganyika for a year under the U.N. technical assistance programme in order to advise on coastal shipping and on road and rail extensions in the Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces.

Arrivals in London from the Federation included MR. D. H. ANDERSON, MR. & MRS. D. M. ANDERSON, MR. C. J. BRUK-JACKSON, MR. O. ELLERT, MR. M. E. FALLON, MR. F. L. HOSSELL, MR. P. REX, MR. D. L. STOOLE, MR. J. WALL, and MR. R. G. M. WILLAN.

LIEUT. AIDREEMAN, a Somali from Isiolo, commanded the first African guard of honour mounted in Kenya when the Colonial Secretary, REGINALD MAULDING, arrived at Government House, Nairobi, last week. The guard was provided by the 11th King's African Rifles.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD's appointment as a resident director in Africa of the British South Africa Company raises to three the number of members of the board in Africa, the other two being VISCOUNT MALVERN and SIR HARRY F. OFFENHEIMER. Sir Frederick is stationed in Salisbury.

MR. L. L. GRANT, president of the West Kenya Canine Club, was the sole judge at the Calcutta Kennel Club's two-day show at the week-end and will judge the Malaya Kennel Club's show in Singapore next week. While in Australia on leave he is to judge at shows in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.

MR. J. F. REAY, who has been appointed manager of the Port Elizabeth branch of the Standard Bank, began his banking career in Livingstone, in 1926, and in the following years served in a number of other branches in the Rhodesias. He was in active service from 1942 to 1945, and has since been in South Africa.

DR. H. J. O'D. BURKE-JOHNNEY, assistant director since 1946 of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, will become its director when DR. CHARLES WILCOCKS retires at the end of this month. The new assistant director will be DR. F. I. C. APTED, who has been sleeping sickness specialist in Tanganyika.

MR. ERIC PAGE, metallurgical superintendent of the Nchanga mine, MR. P. B. MARTIN, mechanical engineer at Bancroft, and MR. M. STEPHENSON, underground manager at Nkana, have spent the past month addressing groups at universities and technological colleges in this country in order to bring Northern Rhodesia's mining industry to the notice of engineering students in particular.

MR. CHESTER BOWLES, lately Under-Secretary of State in the State Department of the U.S.A., was on Monday appointed the President's special representative and adviser on African, Asian, and Latin American affairs, with particular concern for the problems of new and developing countries. Mr. Bowles is to report direct to the President and the Secretary of State on long-range policy and planning in such areas and on the improvement of American representation and operations in them. MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS remains Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

MR. LEWIS MAKAME has arrived to read law at the Middle Temple for three years on a Tanganyika Government bursary.

MR. CHARLES SWEENEY, entomologist with the Nyasaland Agricultural Department, has written and provided the illustrations for the first authoritative book on that country's snakes, to be published shortly by the Government and the Nyasaland Society.

THE REV. A. M. JONES, of the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University, who has made a special study of African music, has been awarded a doctorate by the University of Oxford. At one time he was warden of St. Mark's College, Mapanza, Northern Rhodesia.

COLONEL H. C. R. BUNNETT is accompanying an exhibition of the Federation's tobacco industry and tourist attractions arranged by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Central African Airways, the Federal Tourist Board, and Royal Inter-ocean Lines, on the R.I.L. ship TEGELBERG, which has sailed for South America.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to lead the British Government's team of representatives to the Tanganyika Independence celebrations. His colleagues will be MR. DENNIS VOSPER, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, SIR HILTON POYNTON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MR. NERU PRITCHARD, British High Commissioner for Tanganyika.

ASST. SUPT. A. F. KIRBY and CONSTABLES JAMES MULUMPA and LANGSON MUKAHARA have received the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry. The citation states that Supt. Kirby was largely responsible "by his courage, gallantry and determined leadership for the rapid control of a serious riot" by some 2,000 Africans at the Roan Antelope Mine on New Year's Day; that Constable MULUMPA shielded his wounded commander; and that Constable MUKAHARA "bravely" handled "a large and hostile crowd".

Obituary

MRS. M. F. BULLOCK, M.B.E., who had lived in Kenya for nearly 40 years, has died in her 84th year. Many years ago she played golf for Sussex.

MR. CLAUD HOLLIS, O.C.M.G. C.B.E., has died in England in his 88th year. He served in the Colonial Service in East Africa for 29 years. A memoir will appear next week.

THE REV. A. S. B. RANGER, whose death is announced, was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Northern Rhodesia from 1913 to 1926. A great linguist, he did much Biblical translation.

DR. AXEL WENNER-GREN, the Swedish industrialist, who has died at the age of 80, had extensive financial interests in Africa, as well as in Europe and America. At one time he had substantially helped the Capricorn Africa Society.

THE REV. PERCY EWART WARRINGTON, since 1911 Vicar of Monkton Combe, near Bath, who has died at the age of 72, was largely concerned with the establishment of the Girls' High School at Eimuru, Kenya. He had founded trusts for the acquisition or establishment of other schools.

MAJOR ARTHUR DOUGLAS ("KINKY") MCKINSTRY has died in Nairobi at the age of 76. He graduated at Wye Agricultural College, spent many years in Egypt as an agriculturist, and in 1942 went to Somalia as Agricultural Adviser. He bought a fruit farm near Limuru after the last war. In the 1914-18 war he served in the Rifle Brigade.

Proposal for Round-Table Talks

Reactions to Prime Minister's Proposal

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S PROPOSAL that leaders of all political parties in the Federation should attend round-table talks on the major problems has drawn from Mr. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, the comment that the only basis acceptable to him would be that of discussions on breaking up the Federation. "Federation has brought economic ruin to Northern Rhodesia", he alleged. "Its dissolution would solve this territory's economic problems".

The African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia said that it viewed the Prime Minister's idea "with every possible suspicion", but hoped that the agenda would include the Protectorate's secession from the Federation.

In Southern Rhodesia the African National Democratic Party dismissed the proposal as "just a back-door attempt to resume the Federal review talks". The N.D.P. would not attend any conference which did not include, as the primary item, the need for the introduction in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia of democratic systems of government based on the one-man-one-vote principle.

Dominion Party Agrees

Mr. Winston Field, Federal leader of the Dominion Party, commented that his party had originally suggested such round-table talks, and the party's leader in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. William Harper, said that it was common sense to flesh things out where possible.

Mr. Federal chairman of the Central Africa Party, Mr. A. Pedder, while believing that an attempt to discover points of agreement on the Federation's future would do no harm, emphasized that it should not be substituted for resumption of the full Federal review conference.

Sir John Moffat, Liberal Party leader in Northern Rhodesia, said that he was always prepared to discuss matters with anybody, but that if factors dividing the country were to be discussed, it would be wise to include them all, not merely a selected few. The Prime Minister seemed to want to limit subjects to those he would prefer.

Mr. Guy van Haden, M.P. chairman of the U.F.P.'s central action committee established to oppose further constitutional changes, said in Lusaka the pressure was being exerted continually from many quarters on the committee to formulate plans for effective resistance to the imposition of a Constitution which would involve a breach of the June decisions. It was "extremely hard work to restrain people from taking drastic steps".

Mr. Macleod Stirred up Distrust

Under Mr. Macleod the British Government's actions had stirred up so much distrust and indignation among the majority of the electorate that any signs of a repetition of his methods "might push the needle to the danger mark".

Mr. Maudling—who should be given every opportunity to show what the application of a fresh mind could achieve—should realize that the good will, patience, and trust of Europeans and responsible Africans had already been placed under a heavy strain.

The executive of the European Mineworkers' Union held an emergency meeting in Kitwe at which the president, Mr. Emrys Williams, said—

"The militant spirit shown by the U.F.P. at the Broken Hill congress appears to have evaporated. Absence of a clear-cut policy and frequent periods of hibernation are causing lack of confidence and frustration over its timid approach to what the U.F.P. itself has described as a crisis in the country's history.

"The satisfaction expressed by the U.F.P. in the removal from office of Mr. Macleod is pointless unless the appointment of Mr. Maudling heralds a change in the British Government's present Colonial policy. Mr. Macleod's removal is not

the answer to the whole problem. It was not a new Colonial Secretary who was needed, but a new Colonial policy".

The executive condemned any suggestion that the proposed Constitution should be re-examined.

Mr. Derek Sparrow, a Federal M.P., said at a U.F.P. meeting in Luanshya that "apathy and lazy indifference to this country's future on the part of the average European is the real enemy of Northern Rhodesia's white population, not the African or the civil servant". Northern Rhodesia would become a "tenth-rate African State", with inefficiency and corruption abounding, unless that enemy were routed and the British Government solidly opposed.

"Many Africans are wholeheartedly behind us and as anxious as we are to maintain Western civilization standards. To attack as our enemies civil servants—most of whom are locally recruited—is to say that the people who have helped to set those standards are now happy to see the total collapse of their life's work".

Mr. Sparrow likened Kenya and Ghana today with the Northern Rhodesia of the future if the British Government had its way. In Kenya, a country brought to the brink of disaster, the European had become a political nonentity. Ghana, in 1957 the "showcase of democracy", was now one of the world's worst examples of Fascist dictatorship. The one-man-one-vote principle—theme of pan-Africanism—had reached its logical conclusion, with Nkrumah as the only person with any say in a country in which a small group of power-hungry politicians lived in the lap of luxury.

"If discussions on the constitutional proposals for this territory are postponed, it will mark the British Government's final attempt to send us the same way as those countries have gone, and to annihilate the European in Northern Rhodesia. Even outwardly small adjustments to the Constitution would lead to immediate Africanization and ultimate deterioration of the country".

Violence Again Leads to Negotiations

Sir Roy Welensky's Candid Comments

SIR ROY WELENSKY said in Lusaka on Saturday when addressing the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party:

"I deplore the fact that a deliberate and organized campaign of violence has once more produced the result we have seen so often before in British countries in Africa, namely re-opening of negotiations which had been brought to apparent finality, and their continuance on less reasonable and perhaps less honourable grounds. That much only I can say; because the Secretary of State for the Colonies is shortly to visit Northern Rhodesia for the first time.

"I can re-affirm the U.F.P.'s determination to show reason and responsibility in negotiations, but the same determination not to be a party to any concession which amounts to violence or threat of violence. We in the U.F.P. are watching to see to what extent the United Kingdom Government is still prepared to give way to threats and pressures of this nature.

There was not only a common border of over 1,200 miles between Rhodesia and Katanga. Tribal boundaries stretched across the international frontier. There was valuable trade between the Federation and Katanga. Revenue accrued to Rhodesia Railways from copper exports, and in many other ways what happened in the Congo had its mark upon Rhodesian affairs.

Situation in Katanga Critical

The situation in Katanga could not be more critical. The U.N. Security Council was poised on the brink of momentous decisions which could influence the outcome of tragic business for good or ill. Their decision would be the test of United Nations fitness to discharge the grave responsibilities which the world community had entrusted to the organization. If they let their emotions run away with them the consequences for Central Africa might be disastrous. If they followed the course of good sense and reason one might hope to see the Congo set on the road of peace and stability.

"We have on one hand a legally constituted Central Government of the Congo trying to assert its authority over the whole of the former Belgian Congo. On the other hand, a legally constituted Provincial Government is trying to assert its claim to a substantial degree of political autonomy and is seeking revision of the original terms of association. In certain corners of the picture there are some instances of savage

barbarism and lawlessness, such as the shocking example of cold-blooded massacre of a party of defenceless Italian airmen. For sheer unlicensed barbarism it is difficult to conceive anything more revolting. To this must be added the steady erosion of the Central Government by Gizengists who were Lumumbists and whom the Russians backed."

To illustrate Communist encroachment on Africa Sir Roy said that the weekly totals of broadcasts in English to Africa transmitted by Communist bloc countries was: China, 25 hours; U.S.S.R., 21 hours; Poland, 10; Bulgaria, 5; Eastern Germany, 5; Czechoslovakia, 3; making a total of 81 hours per week, an increase of 18 hours since the beginning of this year alone.

Grave Communist Threat to Congo

"If the Congo gets into Communist hands—and this we must recognize as a possibility of grave concern not only to Mr. Tshombe but also to ourselves—the threat to Northern Rhodesia and the Federation will become immediate. It would be mad enough if Katanga were to be allowed to lapse into the chaos which there is in the rest of the Congo—bad for the unhappy Congolese most of all—but were the Congo to become Communist you could count it a certainty that extremist movements within our borders would gain immeasurably in strength. The sources of supply would be just across the border, as they are in northern Angola. The passage of trained agitators and other exponents of violence would be a simple matter. There would be a direct contribution to the breakdown of tribal authority. Finally the possibility of an actual physical invasion of Rhodesian territory would have to be faced.

Even the great British base built only recently in Kenya was doubtful. Probably no more than a handful of troops would be based in Kenya 20 months from now, and perhaps no more than a handful on the continent of Africa itself a year beyond that time. "Consequently, we must envisage the possibility of our standing alone in defence of our country. Although this is no more than a possibility, it is one we must recognize and prepare for because the retreat from Africa still goes on."

Renewals of Business Confidence

Sir Thomas Chegwidden's Assessment

"THE FUTURE which Africa as a whole presents to the outside world is not wildly encouraging to the speculative investor or to the entrepreneur or industrialist, said Sir Thomas Chegwidden, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, when he addressed its fifth congress.

He continued (in part):—

"But there is a growing realization that we in the Federation have an exceptional story to tell of commercial, industrial, social, and political achievement which, having regard to the 70 short years of our history, is almost miraculous. Money spent in impressing upon the world the true facts of life in the Federation is a first-class investment, certain to yield a high capital appreciation.

Confidence Begets Confidence

"Confidence begets confidence. If we want other people to have confidence in us, we must have confidence in ourselves. Last year and in the early part of this year there were far too many dismal Jimmies prophesying woe and disaster. A few of them, I am glad to say, put their beliefs into practice and left the country. It is better so. A little leaven leaveneth the lump; and it is surprising what a depressing effect a few doubters can exercise.

"The turning-point came, I think, with the resounding success of the Southern Rhodesian referendum. Since then the long faces have been disappearing. Now I am continually told by commercialists and industrialists that business is brisk. It is very good to know that those who had the courage and tenacity to face squarely the problems which confronted us are having their reward.

"In June of this year the index of production of all manufacturing groups reached an all-time high at 124.4 (1959

being taken as the base year). This is no less than 53.4 points above where it stood on average during 1955.

"The figures for total industrial production—excluding buildings and construction—tell a similar story, the relevant indices for 1955 and June 1951 being 70.3 and 118. To put it another way, in six years manufacturing production increased by more than 75% and all industrial production by more than 67%.

"Even in our depressed industry, building and construction, total European employment increased, though only by some 300 in the same five years, leaving out of account the peak which was attained in 1957-58, due largely to Kariba, and an unhealthy boom in office and house building.

"Our prosperity depends on our exports, principally of raw materials, but increasingly of the products of our factories. By the same token, the more we can satisfy our own requirements from our own industries as well as export the finished article, the more on balance we increase the value of our exports. Here is another figure with which to confound the prophets of woe. At the end of 1960 the visible balance of trade was just on £56m. in our favour, having recovered to that record figure from a deficit of more than £15m. in 1958. It was a quite remarkable achievement in two years.

"Yet, the halcyon days are over, and from now on we shall have to fight every inch of the way.

"We are still a very long way from the organized and continuous consultation between Governments and representative organizations in the private sector which is essential if we are to realize the economic progress which we are capable of making.

Diet of Politics and Emotionality

"A diet of politics and emotionality, while momentarily exhilarating, is pretty debilitating in the long run. You can build a nation only on the rock of calm and continuous economic development. Let us not make the mistake of acting on the assumption that our future can be assured by organizing our political life and neglecting our economic life.

"Between 1954 and 1960 the African adult male population is estimated to have grown from 2,250,000 to 2,650,000. In the same period the number of Africans employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing increased by 42,500, and in manufacturing industry by 28,100. Mining and quarrying suffered a decrease in employment of 8,500. The rate at which agriculture increased its labour force was just 1.5% in six years; in the case of manufacture the rate was 2.5%.

"The lead in raising African wages has been taken by commerce and industry. By thus increasing the purchasing power of the urban African population they have improved the internal market for the products of our factories and the products of the soil.

"Farming has lagged behind in this matter. From 1954 to 1960 the average earnings of Africans in agriculture advanced from £37 to £49 a year, while in manufacturing industry the rise was from £60 to £112 a year. The contrast is not only economically unhealthy in a variety of ways, but it is beginning to attract international attention."

Promoting Industry in the Federation

IPCORN, as the Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ltd., is known, has a subscribed capital of £1m. Formed to stimulate the growth of industry within the Federation, it has attracted the support of those already at work in that field, so that among the original shareholders are six banks, two finance houses, two other development institutions, 17 industrial and mining companies, and no fewer than 42 insurance companies operating in Central Africa.

In helping to finance new industries it will generally expect more than half the capital required to come from other sources, and it will expect to be satisfied that adequate skill and experience are assured. If those basic conditions are fulfilled, it will be prepared to consider participation in the equity, by preference shares, by convertible or other loans, or by a combination of these and other methods.

The corporation will not wish to be involved in the day-to-day direction or management of companies in which it invests, but might in special circumstances accept representation on a board or even co-operation in management. In brief, the aim is to avoid hard-and-fast rules and to tailor assistance to the needs in each case.

Mr. H. C. J. Richards is the chairman of a board of eight members. Mr. A. C. Bartrum is the general manager.

Better Terms for Kenya Farmers

Payment Over Three Years, Not Seven

THE IMPROVED TERMS to be offered to European farmers in Kenya whose properties are required by the Settlement Board for the resettlement of Africans were briefly reported last week on the basis of telegraphic advice from Nairobi.

The full text of the statement by Mr. Blundell, Minister for Agriculture, was as follows:—

"The original terms proposed by H.M. Government for the purchase of farms for the settlement scheme, i.e. one-third cash and the balance in seven annual equated instalments carrying interest at 5%, has presented the Settlement Board with a number of difficulties.

"I have therefore been to Great Britain in order to discuss these terms with H.M. Government with a view of making them more attractive to sellers and less cumbersome to administer. My discussions, owing to the financial position of H.M. Government and the calls being made upon Great Britain for aid for underdeveloped countries, have been long and difficult, but at all times I have found great understanding of our difficulties in the Colonial Office and the British Treasury.

"As a result of talks the following modifications to the original terms have been made: (1) A cash payment of 50% of the agreed value of the farm will be paid on completion of the purchase; (2) the balance will be in three annual instalments carrying interest at 4% when the contract is entered into. The vendor of the land will have the option to receive payment of the subsequent instalments in sterling.

Vendor May Opt for Sterling

"If the vendor opts for payment in sterling the promissory notes will be expressed in sterling and the rate of conversion into sterling would in that event be the rate at the time when the contract of sale is entered into. This option will be a condition for all option exercisable at the time when the contract of sale is entered into.

"I have also made arrangements during my visit whereby the holders of promissory notes can receive payments on the due dates direct in London if they so wish from agents appointed by the Kenya Government.

Apart from these major modifications, agreement with H.M. Government has also been reached on a number of minor issues which will facilitate the work of the Settlement Board. In particular, farms valued at £1,500 or less can now be paid for in cash without an instalment system.

"In addition, and subject to consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Settlement Board will have wider discretion in the valuation of houses where these could be used within the administrative structure of any scheme, and also in the amount of loans to assisted owners under the schemes, than was originally accepted when the schemes were first initiated by the Kenya Government.

"Before I left for Great Britain I was advised by the Settlement Board that they were confident that the schemes would proceed provided modifications on the lines above could be achieved. It has not been easy for H.M. Government to agree to these modifications in the present circumstances of Great Britain, and I am grateful for the understanding of our problems which the Secretary of State and the British Treasury have shown."

Kenya Farmers' Association

"Despite Evaporation of Confidence"

KENYA'S BESIEGING HAZARD during the past year, says Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott, chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, in his annual review, "has been the evaporation of confidence, resulting in the large transfer of liquid funds from the country, the tendency to defer capital expenditure, the departure of some farmers from the country, and a threat, which does not appear to have materialized, of large-scale running down of farms. These conditions will continue until confidence has been established in the security of land titles by those responsible for the destiny of Kenya, including H.M. Government."

Despite the ill-effects of political activities and uncertainties, serious drought, and unprecedented invasion of army worm the K.F.A. reports a satisfactory year's operations, partly because members turned increasingly to the association for their supplies, with the result that turnover in the merchandizing

side of the business increased by about £250,000 and general trading brought the total turnover to £51m.

Taxation took £64,000 an 8% dividend on the ordinary shares £52,774, and the dividend on the 7% preference shares £27,188. The reserve for bad and doubtful debts was increased by £81,759 and the general reserve by £36,670. The issued capital is £909,894 in ordinary shares and £500,000 in preference shares. Reserves and surpluses stand in the books at £595,447. There is a bank overdraft of £1.9m. Fixed assets total just over £1m.; investments in subsidiary companies appear at £1.1m. and current assets less current liabilities amount to £110,401.

Tanganyika Farmers' Association, Ltd., a subsidiary, intends to form Tanganyika Creameries, Ltd., to handle the business of a dairy depot proposed to be established in Arusha.

The European staff of the K.F.A., which was 166 three years ago, is down to 125, and in the same period the salaried African staff has risen from 125 to 160, the number of Asians employed being about constant.

Mr. James Mackay is both president and vice-chairman, and the other directors are: Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott (chairman), and Messrs. A. Dykes, J. C. Eksteen, C. D. Hill, A. Kuenzler, H. S. Smith, G. R. Edge, C. A. Male (managing director), F. L. Walker (business director), and H. A. McCubbin (finance director).

Engineering Vacancies Not Being Filled

15 Kenya African Failures Out of 15!

MANY EUROPEAN ENGINEERS will soon leave Kenya and Uganda, and it has proved virtually impossible to find replacements, Sir Wilfred, president of the Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers, who recently visited East Africa, has said in his presidential address in London.

"It was a matter of utmost urgency, he considered, that large numbers of engineers should be seconded to developing countries in Africa. If that were not done Britain would be neglecting her own long-term interests as well as those of the emergent territories.

"The principal of Kampala Technical College, who has failed to recruit a single student for the past two and a half years, is a stipulating that he is probing other possible English-speaking sources. With probing he limited to the English-speaking world following the attainment of independence." Italian and West German companies were offering training facilities. Industry and public services in Britain should do likewise.

"What causes me immediate anxiety is the possibility that vacancies caused by withdrawing British professional engineers may come to be filled by men of other nationalities, to the ultimate serious detriment of our business prospects in the electrical field. Would it not be wise national policy for our Electricity Authority to organize a scheme for the secondment of staff to such overseas territories?"

Colonial Office talks last year had led to the proposal that young men in electricity undertakings to spend a few years overseas, but there had been no response because people felt they would lose technically and also in promotion.

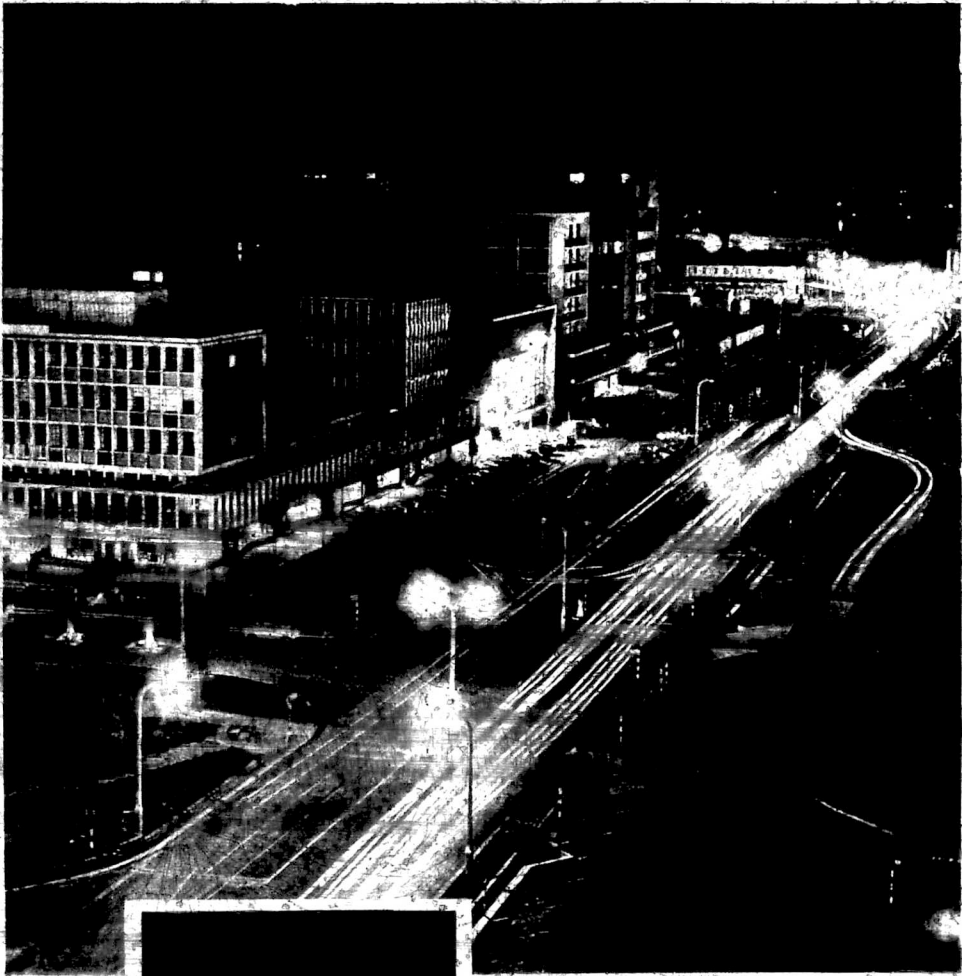
Speaking of Africans' lack of aptitude for engineering, Sir Wilfred said that the Institute of Electrical Engineers had only one student member from Kenya and one graduate member from Uganda. Two Africans at present in their fifth year at the Royal College, Nairobi, were the sole survivors of the original 24 first year entrants. Not one of the 15 Kenya Africans taking engineering at British universities during the past decade had gained a degree.

"Standards might fall when the proposed University of East Africa is established. It is at least doubtful whether African politicians can for long accept a situation in which African students are unable to obtain degrees in this field."

The speaker had been told that the inability of Africans to match up to British engineering standards was being interpreted as another aspect of colonialism.

Somalia Floods: Hundreds Drowned

MAELARIA, DYSENTERY, rheumatic fever and influenza have come in the wake of heavy rains which have flooded more than a fifth of Somalia in the Benadir and Lower Juba areas, with towns and villages marooned and communications cut, homes and livestock destroyed, and banana plantations flattened. Royal Air Force, Royal Rhodesian Air Force, and United States planes are flying in medical and food supplies for some 600,000 people, half of whom are said to be homeless. About 200 or more are reported drowned.



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Murderous Chaos in Darkest Africa

British Press At Last Alarmed

RECENT HAPPENINGS IN THE CONGO have caused many influential United Kingdom newspapers to publish highly critical leading articles during the past fortnight.

Two of the most striking have appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, which said under the heading "Darkest Africa":

"Ethiopian and Congolese delegates have asked the United Nations to work more closely with the Central Government of the Congo to end the present chaotic situation and to restore law and order in Katanga". In other words, they want the U.N. to do the Congolese Army's fighting for it, having shown no relish for the task.

"It is odd that these people should speak of restoring law and order in Katanga, the one province of the Congo in which till now law and order have in general prevailed. It is quite as odd that they should speak of a Central Government: for it is becoming increasingly clear that no such thing in any real sense exists.

"What does exist in Leopoldville is little more than an artefact constructed by the United Nations to fill an otherwise total void. Its authority plainly does not extend to Katanga, and will probably never do so unless the U.N. can be induced to act militarily in aid of its luckless invention.

"Its authority does not even extend to Stanleyville. Mr. Gizenga has so far resisted all efforts to make him come to Leopoldville. The appalling outrage has just taken place in this province, in which 13 United Nations soldiers were mistaken by malicious soldiers for Belgian mercenaries, were arrested, most brutally maltreated and may have been murdered. Rumour has it that Mr. Gizenga is directing this mutiny.

Rabble, Not an Army

"The so-called Central Government has no better control over those in theory directly subordinated to it. Determined to reduce Katanga to chaos all means to that end are tried without pay, without brilliant direction, without discipline of any sort, in a state of mutiny or insubordination. In the recent invasion of Katanga it set off down the road without plan, supplies or even officers and insignificantly routed, and as about the more congenial taste of their loot and raping defenceless women.

"Albertville in northern Katanga has indeed fallen—not to the Congolese army but to the wild and lawless Baluba tribesmen, who were permitted—not encouraged—by the United Nations authorities to paralyse and finally to overthrow the Katangese administration. What a way to restore law and order!

"U.N. policy in the Congo is based on fiction: that there is in the Congo a Central Government desirous and, with aid, capable of governing the whole country firmly and justly. So long as it is based on this fiction it will have gone progressively more absurd and unrepresentative.

"The proper function of the United Nations is not to work more closely with Leopoldville, but less closely; not to assist its aggressive designs, still less to anticipate them, but to restrain it—by force if necessary. The U.N. is in the Congo to mediate. How can it do so while it is already so deeply committed to one side as to have entirely lost the confidence of the other? When is the U.N. going to use its power to bring its protégés to their senses?"

U.N. Responsibility for Outrages

A few days later this comment appeared under the title "Murderous Chaos":

"Outright savagery"—an outrageous crime—these were the words used by U Thant to describe the assassination and dismemberment of the 13 Italian airmen in the Congo. He did not exaggerate.

"Yet no amount of righteous indignation from its acting secretary-general can absolve the United Nations of its primary responsibility for this and other outrages, past and to come. To shuffle any significant part of the blame on to the so-called Congolese Army would be little less absurd than to try a crocodile for murder.

"A force which, whether through drink or ignorance or even some form of collective insanity, is unable even to distinguish between Italian and Belgian, friend and foe—not of course, that the Belgians are foes anyway—can hardly be held responsible for its actions. Mutinying now against officers who are themselves no more than commissioned mutineers, it behaves in conformity with its own wild, ungovernable, and barbarous nature.

"The burden of guilt lies not on it but on those who have

failed to disarm and suppress it, who indeed allowed or even encouraged it to assemble with their blessing for the invasion of Katanga, only to find their own luckless agents among the first of countless victims of its bloodlust.

"General MCKEOWN, the U.N. commander in the Congo, has asked for more troops and equipment. His present forces may well be inadequate for any purpose. Before he gets more, however, some of us would naturally like to have some idea what he intends to do with them! If they are needed to restore order, well and good. But the policy at present pursued by the U.N. is the reverse of this: it is nothing less than the extension and aggravation of chaos, to what end Heaven knows. To devote further resources to such a task would be madness indeed."

U.N. Treachery in Katanga

MR. DOUGLAS BROWN, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa as a journalist in recent years, telegraphed on Saturday from Elisabethville to the *Sunday Telegraph* a sharply critical dispatch about the activities of the United Nations in Katanga, saying that under its pressure Mr. Tshombe had reluctantly removed all Belgian senior advisers from their posts, thus bringing to an abrupt end the process by which African higher civil servants and Ministers were being discreetly taught the art of government.

The dispatch said (in part):

"Last September the only non-racial regime in Africa was treacherously attacked by the United Nations from within. The attack failed. Since then another attack has been mounted from without by the Congolese National Army which the United Nations, in the terms of the February resolution of the Security Council, was to have reorganized and brought under discipline and control". This has turned out to be no army at all, but a drunken, murderous, raping rabble.

"Having helped Lumumbist troops to wreck Albertville from Tshombe's efficient counter-attacks, the United Nations occupied for a time in healing on the spot with the usual consequences. Meanwhile the rains will prevent the wild bands of either Aduala or Gbenga from continuing their depredations farther east and south.

"Persistent sabotage by the United Nations is at last having its effect in Elisabethville. Gone are the days when the city was the calm centre of an island of racial harmony in Africa. Fear and hatred, which dominate the rest of the Congo, have seeped in here too.

Terrifying Monument to U.N. Folly

The Baluba camp, where 45,000 Africans live and huddle in conditions of indescribable squalor, is a terrifying monument to U.N. folly, if not wickedness. A largely peaceable and unmolested labour force, on which the economy of Elisabethville depended, have been cruelly incited to exchange normal life for one of idleness and crime, in which, under the very eyes of their Swedish guards, they are harried by witch-doctors, harangued by politicians, beaten up by private armies, murdered, and even eaten.

"At Jadotville and Kewezé, where there are no U.N. troops and no camps, thousands of Baluba miners live in perfect security. Their protection is the civilized tradition of the Union Minière and Katangese Government, still intact from Belgian days. Yet here in the chief city the stench of the Baluba camp poisons the air, literally and morally.

The immaculate Swedes have just begun to come to town again after the September fighting. It is instructive to watch them disdainfully eyeing along the length of a bar the tough, shy men who are making a kind of game of defying the U.N. For the Swedes, too, are mercenaries; most of them have volunteered for the well-paid U.N. service after their year of conscription, often with the object of saving enough money to start a home or a business.

"Do they ever reflect that it is they, in the name of the Charter of San Francisco, who are furthering the cause of Afro-Asian racialism, while the rag-tag and bob-tail, playing fair dice at the other end of the bar, are the true defenders of racial peace?"

"It is, after all, something of a miracle that Africaner and Rhodesian "mercenaries" should be prepared to serve under a black command. They would hardly do this for the money alone. It must be that they see their own countries threatened by Lumumbist anarchy and are willing to fight for sanity and order whenever the opportunity offers."

The British South Africa Company

Agriculture and Forestry in Southern Rhodesia

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY started to farm in Southern Rhodesia in the 1890's. The Company stocked and equipped farms for the breeding of dairy and beef stock, growing citrus under extensive irrigation, producing maize and other crops, and experimenting with the production and processing of tobacco.

Today the Company operates 27 estates. The largest of these covers 57,000 acres at Mazoe near Salisbury. At present Mazoe has 150,000 citrus trees, and it is planned to increase the number to 400,000 over the next 10 years. The oils and concentrated juices that are produced in the modern factory on the estate are exported to many parts of the world.

The Company's Premier, Sinoona, and Sinoia Estates are mixed farms and O. I. Tobacco Estates is a tobacco farm.

At the Imbeza Forest Estate, near Umtali, the sawmill has recently been considerably enlarged, and as a result the clear-felling programme of the old-established trees has been accelerated and each area that is clear-felled is being replanted principally with pines. At the Company's newer Charter Forest Estate near Melsetter 15,000 acres of land have already been afforested mainly with pines, and it is intended to double the planted area over the next four years.

In order to provide an outlet for the Company's smaller timber, the John Mackay Box Company, which has a modern factory in Salisbury, was purchased, and more recently the assets of W. Widdup & Company of Umtali were acquired. The disposal of the Group's timber and the manufacture of tobacco and soap boxes is now carried out by the subsidiary Rhodesia and Nyasaland Forest Enterprises.

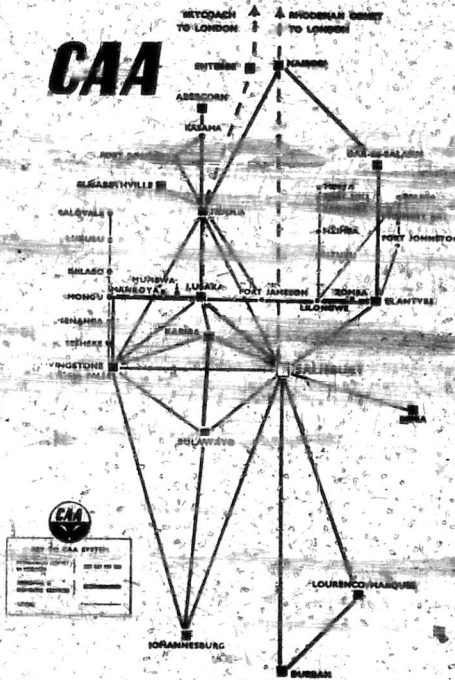
At the two forestry estates in the Eastern Districts of Border Forests (Rhodesia), in which a subsidiary in the Group has a substantial interest, the afforestation programme has been completed, and the total planted area amounts to over 30,000 acres.

The bulk of the Federation's soft wood building timber is imported. The forestry projects, although long term, should eventually be able to make a substantial contribution to the country's requirements.

The Company has always taken a lively and scientific interest in all forms of farming in Southern Rhodesia, and will continue to do so in the future.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Thomson Publications' Interests

THE ACQUISITION by the Thomson Organization, London, of newspapers and magazines in the Federation and in South Africa was recently reported by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Thomson Publications, Ltd., has now been registered in London as a holding company for the group's expanding interests, including the following wholly owned or partly owned subsidiaries, which will continue to operate under their existing names: Thomson Newspapers Rhodesia, Ltd., Kachalala (which owns a controlling interest in African Newspapers, Ltd., Rhodesia, and Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Nyasaland); Thomson Newspapers South Africa, Ltd.; publishing companies in Sydney, Australia, and the Ambassador Publishing Co., Ltd., in London.

Mr. Roy H. Thomson is chairman of the new company, with Mr. J. M. Co. as deputy chairman, Mr. G. C. Brunton as managing director, and Mr. C. D. Hamilton as the fourth member of the board.

Mr. Bertram Paver continues as chairman of Blantyre Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., and Mr. Bernard Paver as managing director. Mr. Coltart and Mr. Brunton, London directors of the parent enterprise, have now been elected to the board, to which Mr. Kenneth Newell, editor of the *Nyasaland Times* since 1959, has also been appointed.

News Items in Brief

Immigrants in Kenya have broken all previous records of the past 50 years in many areas.

European immigrants to Kenya last year at 3,628 showed a decrease for the fifth consecutive year.

Heavy rains in the first fortnight of November caused the level of Lake Victoria to rise by 12 inches.

Four Africans found guilty of murdering Mrs. Lillian Burton on the Copperbelt in May last year have been hanged.

More than 11 inches of rain fell at Mombasa in August, more than four times the 50-year average of 2.53 inches.

The founder of the proscribed Dini ya Msambwa movement in Kenya, Elijah Masinde, has been indefinitely derestricted.

In the smallpox outbreak in Nyasaland's Central Province 233 out of 2,691 people known to have been infected have died since December, 1959.

The Uganda Credit and Savings Bank's expansion is being delayed by an "8 cents shortage" of suitable recruits for training for senior administrative positions.

A Rhodesian polo team is visiting Kenya. Apart from a number of matches against local teams, there will be games against Kenya sides at Njoro and Kericho.

Unless the Colonial Office agrees to higher salaries for doctors in East Africa, the British Medical Association may advise British doctors not to accept posts there.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries have given 26,000 tins of locally produced sweetened condensed milk, worth about £1,320, to the Kenya Famine Relief Appeal Fund.

When two Africans were fined 90 cents of a shilling for sleeping at work in the Nyanza Textile Factory at Jinja, Uganda, most of the 2,300 employees went on strike.

Plans for a runway at Wajir in Kenya's Northern Frontier Province which would take jet planes flying between Aden and Rhodesia have been cancelled for economic reasons.

Sykes monkeys on Mount Meru, Kenya, threaten *pinus patula* trees with extinction. They have recently developed a taste for pine gum which they get by chewing away the bark.

Four publishing articles likely to cause racial and communal hatred, *Zanewa* and *Kibarna* have been closed down for a year by the Zanzibar Government. Their presses have been confiscated.

Kenya's localization and training programme has been studied by three visitors from Syracuse University, who are to report on how the United States might provide additional assistance.

Seven doctors holding non-British degrees from universities in Holland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Germany are to be appointed to posts in the medical service of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Cases of other doctors and dentists wishing to practise privately have been considered by the Medical Council of Southern Rhodesia.

Dalgely and Co., Ltd., have required control of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Ltd.; holders of more than 90% of the preference and ordinary capital having accepted the offer.

So many civil servants, clerks and teachers in Nyasaland want to take the London University General Certificate of Education examination that two sittings a year are to be arranged from 1963.

A special Tanganyika Exhibition, to mark the country's independence, will open tomorrow afternoon at the Commonwealth Institute, South Kensington, London, SW.7. It will continue until December 31.

Members of the Uganda Authorities Association have met the Minister of Local Government to discuss a compensation scheme for expatriate employees of local governments should their appointments be terminated.

A Dakota of Rhodesian Air Services chartered by the U.N. to take Swedish troops on leave in Livingstone back to Katanga crashed at Salisbury Airport last week, killing the pilot and co-pilot and injuring the stewardess.

Research on Lake Kariba's flora and fauna, financed by a Nuffield Foundation £34,000 grant, is to be carried out by a joint team from the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Witwatersrand University.

Loans of nearly £50,000 were made to 381 Africans for developing their farms, houses and businesses during the Nyasaland Loan Board's second year of operations. There has been difficulty in collecting interest on the loans.

The Sudan Government has asked the United States for economic aid, with particular reference to construction of a road from Khartoum to the sea, the enlarging of Khartoum airport, and the building of a second sugar factory and a sack-making factory.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last week dismissed a Crown appeal against a judgment of the Appellate for Eastern Africa quashing the conviction of Shampraj Singh of the murder of his wife and child, and a sentence of eight years' imprisonment for that of death.

Africans should do something to provide education and opportunity for their children instead of looking for a gift from Government and the missions, the American Negro Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Central Africa, the Rt. Rev. John D. Bright, said recently in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia. He added that the greatest thing yet to be done by the African population.

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 Turbull, the Governor, and his predecessor, Lord Twining; Mr. J. K. Nyerere, the Prime Minister; Sir Ernest Vasey and other Cabinet Ministers; Sir David; Sir Charles Phillips; Sir Edmund Teale; Sir Alfred Vincent; and leaders in other aspects of the country's life.

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Parliament

30 Churches Destroyed in N. Rhodesia

Vandalism of African Rioters

MR. DEER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies last week how many churches had been damaged or destroyed in Northern Rhodesia since the disturbances began in July.

MR. MAUDLING: "During the first two months of the disturbances, when the majority of incidents occurred, 30 churches and chapels were destroyed. I am asking the Governor to provide later figures and information about the denominations affected, and will write to the hon. Member when these are available."

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY asked the Lord Privy Seal how many officers with a rank of second secretary and above in the British embassies and consulates in African countries had previously served in British Colonial Territories in Africa, and where, in what capacities, and for how long they had served.

Ten Out of 132

MR. P. THOMAS: "Ten of 132 officers now in Africa, 10 have previously served in British Colonial territories in Africa, in the following places and capacities:

- (1) Somaliland, Police Service, 1947-1960.
- (2) Northern Rhodesia, District Commissioner, 1960-1961.
- (3) Nigeria, administrative officer, 1948-1961.
- (4) Tanganyika, administrative officer, 1955-1961.
- (5) Kenya, administrative officer, 1950-1961.
- (6) Northern Rhodesia, High Court and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1952-1959.
- (7) Southern Rhodesia, Administrative Service, 1958-1961.
- (8) Sudan, Political Service, 1942-1954.
- (9) Sudan, Political Service, 1947-1951.
- (10) Tanganyika, administrative officer, up to 1952.

MR. BERKELEY asked in which British embassies and consulates in African countries there were officers with a rank of second secretary and above who had previously served in British Colonial territories in Africa, and what positions those officers now held.

MR. THOMAS: "There are 10 such officers serving in the following British embassies and consulates in African countries and holding the posts indicated:—

- British Embassy, Mogadishu, Somaliland, first secretary.
- British Consulate-General, Harar, Ethiopia, consul-general.
- British Consulate, Niamey, Republic of Cameroun, consul.
- British Consulate, Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi, vice-consul.
- British Consulate, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, first secretary.
- British Consulate, Elisabethville, Congo, (1) vice-consul, (2) vice-consul.
- British Embassy, Tripoli, Libya, first secretary.
- British Embassy, Khartoum, Sudan, first secretary.

Famine Relief

MR. CALLAGHAN asked if H.M. Government would make a substantial contribution to aid the victims of famine in Tanganyika and Kenya and the refugees from Ruanda in Uganda, and if such assistance could be channelled through the East Africa High Commission.

MR. MAUDLING: "As to Kenya, I have nothing to add to my reply of November 16.

"I have not been asked to assist the Uganda Government in providing assistance to refugees from Ruanda. I should have to consider any request of this kind against the background of Uganda's general budgetary position.

"In Tanganyika we have been asked for £1m. to relieve the burden on Tanganyika's finances arising from the cost of food distribution and relief works. In view of the substantial aid already promised to Tanganyika, I regret that I cannot meet this request.

"With regard to the second part of the question, such a procedure would not in my view be appropriate, since authorities other than the East Africa High Commission are responsible for the matters referred to."

MR. SORENSSEN asked the Lord Privy Seal what reports he had received in respect of the situation arising from the murder of troops acting on behalf of the United Nations in the Congo.

MR. HEATH: "Following the murder of Italian airmen at Kindu by disaffected elements of the Armée Nationale Congolaise, the United Nations informed H.M. Ambassador in Leopoldville that more of their reinforcements were moving into Kindu. They hoped to be able to arrest the local commander of the Armée Nationale Congolaise and others responsible for the murder, who they are confident can be recognized. The Congolese Prime Minister has agreed to the U.N. disarming the Armée Nationale Congolaise troops at Kindu, at least for the period of the investigation into the murders which is to be undertaken by a joint United Nations/Congolese Commission of four members each."

Conciliation the Proper Task

MR. FEELING asked the Prime Minister what action he proposed to take in the United Nations in the light of the recent communication received from President Tshombe of Katanga.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "In his speeches to the Security Council on November 17 and 21 our permanent delegate to the United Nations repeated that the policy of H.M. Government is to see a united Congo. We consequently hope that Mr. Tshombe will enter into negotiations with the Central Government, as the constitutional structure for the Congo can only be worked out by the Congolese themselves. As our delegate said, we believe that the proper task for the United Nations is conciliation and pacification."

MR. RUSSELL asked if the Lord Privy Seal would protest within the U.N. against the refusal of U.N. troops to go to the rescue of Europeans who were assaulted and raped by troops of the Central Congolese army in Luluabourg on October 31.

MR. HEATH: "None of the reports which I have received give any indication that U.N. troops were sent to go to the rescue of the European victims of this deplorable affair. Following the incidents the European consulates in Luluabourg sought U.N. protection, and families were evacuated to Leopoldville."

MR. FEELING asked what consultations during the past month the Minister had had with Mr. Blundell, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya.

MR. MAUDLING: "After discussions with Mr. Blundell, acting on behalf of the Kenya Government, H.M. Government have agreed to the following principal changes in the provision of the land settlement scheme:—"



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will now be bought on the basis of one-third down payment in cash plus three equal annual instalments, and when the contract of sale is entered into the vendor may have a "once for all" option to receive payment of the instalments in sterling. If the vendor opts for payment in sterling the promissory notes will be expressed in sterling.

"I hope that these changes, which will involve discharging H.M. Government's commitments to the schemes over a much shorter period than was originally thought, will contribute to the success of this very important scheme."

MR. PRIOR asked how much dried milk had been supplied by the United Kingdom for famine relief in Kenya.

MR. MAXWELL-HYSLOP asked what steps were being taken to supply British-produced milk products to alleviate famine in Kenya.

MR. MAUDLING: "Kenya's immediate requirements for dried milk are being met by 400 tons from the Agency for International Development of the U.S. Government now en route from Alexandria and a further 600 tons being sent from the U.S.A. The Kenya Government have also gratefully accepted a gift from the Oxford Committee of five tons of dried-milk from British sources for immediate requirements, and a gift of 200 tons from the Milk Marketing Board for longer-term needs."

MR. CALLAGHAN asked the Lord Privy Seal if he would invite the appropriate United Nations organizations to assist the Government of Uganda in its efforts to feed, clothe, and house the 20,000 Tutsi refugees from Ruanda now at Orugunga and other camps.

MR. HEATH: "I understand that the Uganda Government have already been in touch with certain United Nations agencies for aid for these refugees from the United Nations."

MR. BIRDS-DAVENANT asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what consideration had been given to a proposal by the director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind for a Commonwealth Disaster Force, equipped and maintaining a Commonwealth inventory of resources, to deal with earthquakes, famine, flood, and other disasters.

"This does not appear to be a practical proposal if only because the organization suggested would cut across the work already being done by the Red Cross. I should like to take the opportunity to pay tribute to the Red Cross for the speed and efficiency with which they are able to mobilize relief when disasters occur, and to express the Government's gratitude in particular for the help so willingly given within the Commonwealth."

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Risking the Loss of Africa

Views of a Conservative M.P.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Conservative M.P. for Surbiton, said in a recent speech:—

"The future of Africa and its place in the conflict of East v. West is one of the vital issues of this decade. If the Government's policy fails we shall get in East and Central Africa either a Congo if we go too fast or an Algeria if we go too slow. Either way we shall risk the loss of the African Continent.

"Basically, there are only two alternative policies for East and Central Africa. First, to maintain indefinitely political power in the hands of the European minority, which in the end would involve ruling by force; you cannot do that for very long and I doubt if you should want to do it at all. Secondly, to prepare the Africans as quickly as possible for the transference of political power to them, thus, one would hope, retaining their good will and economic power in the hands of the Europeans, as has been done successfully in the West Indies.

"People say you cannot compare the West Indies and Central Africa. But there are points of possible similarity. There were riots and arson in the West Indies until we gave universal suffrage. Since universal suffrage we have seen a multi-racial society there which really works. We used to gae the agitators; now these same men are mostly very conservative-minded and very responsible leaders.

"Sir Roy Welensky is reported as having said to a storm of European cheers, 'I wish that one man one vote had been introduced in the West Indies. The word "riot" is indicative of European reluctance to sacrifice political power—at least in our time. In Southern Rhodesia the still exclusively white Parliament has lost the good will of the Africans by giving too little too late.

"We must not make exactly the same mistake in Northern Rhodesia. The Montagu Commission recommended an African majority in Northern Rhodesia. H.M. Government do not go as far as that; they suggest a basis of parity. The new constitutional proposals envisage giving the franchise to only 70,000 Africans out of 2,500,000.

"If we cannot go even as far as this, the loss of African Rhodes will in Northern Rhodesia result will be in the worst long-term interests of the British Empire because, should Government by force the only hope for the future of the Europeans in Africa is, I believe, to recognize African aspirations and to retain African co-operation and good will."

Award for Commonwealth Journalism

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS proposes to award a silver medal and diploma to a journalist properly accredited to an established newspaper, periodical, or news agency in any Commonwealth country, outside the United Kingdom, who, in the opinion of judges appointed by the society, best fulfils the following conditions: "has during the last three years made the most distinguished contribution to the highest standards of his profession both by the quality, accuracy, and objectivity of his work and by his example, and has best promoted amongst his own people a closer understanding and appreciation of the problems and achievements of his country and of the Commonwealth as a whole". With the co-operation of the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Press Union, arrangements are being made to obtain recommendations for the award through specially instituted committees in overseas countries. Individual applications are not invited.

Mr. Bataringaya

MR. BASIL BATARINGAYA, Minister of Local Government in Uganda, is about to resign his portfolio in order to take up the full-time post of organizer of the Uganda Democratic Party, which won the last general election but recognizes the difficulty of retaining its majority against attacks both from the Uganda Peoples' Congress and traditionalist candidates in Buganda (where, by orders of the Lukiko, most electors boycotted the last election).

Long-Term Kenya Farm Policies

(Continued from page 314)

"I also wish to ensure that the farming representatives of statutory boards are elected or appointed by the same electoral method whether for the scheduled or non-scheduled areas, and that the industry should choose its own representative with the minimum consultation with the Minister, as I believe that all farmers, whether African, European or Asian, are best given responsibility for their own problems.

Importance of African Representation

"Great efforts are being made to broaden the basis of the K.N.F.U. It would be a great day for the Kenya farmer if you could approach the Government on any issue able to claim that your union represented 90% of all the farmers in the country.

"One factor which will influence African opinion and support is the extent to which this union is willing to have full African representation on its council, in the committees, and as office bearers.

"Much the same comment apply to the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. For the last three years at the Royal Show I have heard the gloomy predictions 'We'll never have another show like this'. I am confident the Royal Show can go on from strength to strength as the pleasant and impressively climax of the agricultural year—if you enlist African support at every level.

"This support is needed on research and crop advisory committees, inter-territorial committees, with East African research and extension on the national committees and study groups. Action to bring African farmers and leaders to close relationship to all these bodies is in train.

"Close association of African leaders and farmers with the agricultural industry is the surest way to ensure the maintenance of standards.

"The officers of my Ministry have abandoned the earlier policy of paternalistic direction; the extension services are now based on the offering of advice which the farmer can accept or reject. But this does not mean that all control and direction is abandoned. Far from it. There are many aspects of the industry in which certain standards must be maintained; but if this is to be done we must be able to carry with us the African farmer and politician.

Standards to be Maintained

"The standards to which we are principally as follows:—

"(1) DISEASE CONTROL.—A £10m. per annum stock industry depends for its survival on compulsory measures of disease control exercised by a strong centralized Veterinary Department. The valuable export trade in meat and meat products rests on the confidence which importing countries have in the enforcement of standards of disease control and hygiene. These must not be relaxed.

"(2) CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.—In a highly competitive market over-shadowed by the stocks amounting to more than one year's world consumption, Kenya will win through only by the high quality of her coffee. The standard of living of over 100,000 African farmers now depends on this quality. In a few years that number will be doubled. At all costs we must preserve that quality by the maintenance of high standards of cultivation. African coffee farmers are financing by themselves additional extension services with a view to maintaining quality—a need which they have seen from their close association with the Coffee Boards.

"(3) RESEARCH.—The agricultural and veterinary research services and the High Commission services are carrying out basic research which is of fundamental importance to the maintenance of our present standards of agriculture, to the expansion of the economy, to the solution of everyday problems, and the warding off of disaster through pests and diseases. This work is vital and must go on.

"(4) STAFF.—Maintenance of all these standards will depend on the maintenance of the high standards of our technical staff. We are making great efforts to train local technicians, but there can be no possibility of a crash programme here. It takes 10 years after Higher School Certificate to train a veterinary research scientist. Our officers are keen in the main to stay and meet the challenge. But the need to retain expatriate staff must be recognized and the expatriates must feel they are wanted.

"It is by bringing the African right into the picture, by welcoming him on boards and committees, by associating him with policy, that he will come into hard contact with the problems, will understand them, and will want to co-operate in their solution.

"Agricultural credit is another important issue which needs to be shaped to fit into the structure of Independence.

"First, the guaranteed minimum return. I believe there is now general agreement that it cannot survive in its present form. It is essentially related to war-time or emergency conditions. The MacGillivray Committee recommended that it might be preserved by the expedient of extending its application to the African areas. I am quite satisfied that, for practical administrative reasons, this cannot be done.

"In normal circumstances I should have recommended the ending of the G.M.R. system at the end of this year, but I have decided not to do so. 1961 has been a most difficult year for farmers—with drought, army worm, floods, political uncertainties, and apprehensions. The farmer needs all the help and encouragement we can give him.

"Therefore, with the agreement of the Minister for Finance, I am recommending to the Government not merely the continuance of the G.M.R. for 1962 planted crop but an increase in the rates as follows: wheat, from 100s. to 140s. (I am quoting unharvested rates only); maize, from 75s. to 100s.; barley, from 80s. to 115s. But 1962 will be the last year for the G.M.R. in its present form.

"It will be retained on the Statute Book and I hope that future Ministers will use it for emergency production, and where, for national rather than sectional purposes, a particular crop is hazardous to produce.

Farmers' Own Cereals Insurance Fund

"The G.M.R. system will have to be replaced by an insurance fund which will serve as part of the security for cereals finance advances. I am anxious that this fund should be operated by farmers themselves. This must operate for the 1962 season onwards so that a minimum of two years' premiums can be collected before the drawings on the fund are likely.

"I propose to amend the Agricultural Ordinance to provide for short-term loans to be made to farmers at the market rates, and on a non-racial basis.

"In 1962, however, cereals finance advances will continue to be issued by the Government, but in view of the major disaster now being suffered by wheat growers, I propose, as a special encouragement to them, and subject to the agreement of the Government, to reduce the rate of interest on short-term advances to wheat growers from the present figure of 8% to a rate of 4% above the Cereals Finance Corporation lending rate, at present 5%.

"Now to the problem of long-term credit for development purposes. Government has been considering the establishment of an agricultural finance corporation. It should not be entirely divorced from Government; it would have to rely on Government contributions and guarantees for an indefinite period; it must also reflect in its operations the agricultural policies of the Government. But it could have a large measure of independence, serving agriculture without embroilment in the policy arena, and might thus prove an attractive proposition to outside investors.

"Expert opinion differs on the question whether the same organization could appropriately deal with both hard and soft credit, and the extent to which financial sources would be naturally attracted in an institution dealing also with soft credit, and vice versa. The extent of these difficulties must remain imponderable until they have been tested in practice.

Agricultural Finance Corporation

"I propose to advise Government to enact enabling legislation setting up an agricultural finance corporation. Its immediate task would be to administer the semi-hard and soft credit now dealt with by the two Boards of Agriculture. The Land Bank would remain separate—anyway for the time being. But I intend that the legislation shall be framed in such a way that the corporation's umbrella can spread over all types of credit if such a development appears to be attractive to potential investors in the country's agriculture.

"I am doubtful whether the existing rebate on fuel will continue after Independence—or even as long as that. The rebate largely operates in one section of the agricultural industry only; it is not considered necessary in Tanganyika or Uganda; and it is a cumbersome measure, difficult to administer and much open to abuse. I would like to abolish the rebate on fuel oils and replace it with the proposed fertilizer subsidy.

"The Board of Agriculture (Scheduled Areas) are not in favour of this proposal. I have the utmost confidence in the board, but in this case I feel that they have taken a wrong and short-term view. None of the arguments against the proposed switch in my view outweighs the tremendous benefit that would flow from the greatly enhanced use of fertilizers throughout the country. The increase in yields would unquestionably bring a greater financial return than the diesel rebate; and, from the point of view of sound husbandry, there can be no argument as to the merit of high yields versus large ploughed acreages with low yields.

"It is our opinion that the lack of phosphates in our soils is the greatest single brake on our agricultural and grassland production. I doubt if anyone disagrees with this view."

"I intend to discuss the matter again with the Board of Agriculture, but I must reserve the right to take what I consider to be the best course in the long-term interests of the industry and to advise Government accordingly on how the £350,000 concerned can be most profitably used."

"The raw material of the farmer is the land. It is a tragedy that in Kenya it has been beset and bedevilled by political considerations and has been for decades a source of bitter contention. The land problem is certainly a major one to be solved before Independence."

Unequivocal Statement Needed

"Agriculture is not a day-to-day 'slap me up and slap me down' business. If the population of this country is to be fed in 10 years' time, the agricultural planning and policy must be laid down and encouraged now. If agriculture is to move away from a hand-to-mouth view, cashing in on existing fertility to the detriment of the future and the damage of the people, security of tenure and respect for title must be established and openly acknowledged with courage and without evasion."

"A prerequisite to a satisfactory attitude to land title is to let the steam out of the land kettle. The pressure—partly psychological, arising from restrictions on ownership that have originally existed in the Highlands and which led to a very over-enthusiastic attitude towards the land, and partly arising from the problems of overpopulation which are unquestionably acute in certain parts of the African farming areas. The answer is to bring African farmers on to land in the Highlands."

"It is not necessary to flood the Highlands with smallholdings, but to establish well-established and valuable farming assets that now exist there. It is necessary to do two things: to draw off a sufficient number of the smallholders from the overcrowded areas to relieve some of the pressure, and to establish a sufficient number of yeoman-type farmers within the Highlands to demonstrate visually and conclusively that racial restrictions are no longer exist."

"There has been no lack of publicity about the settlement schemes and an abundance of criticism. The variations are unfair, the burden on the smallholders are too great, the outcome will be a rural slum, say the critics."

"These schemes are far from perfect, but they are the best that can be produced, bearing in mind the limitations and conditions imposed by those who are financing them; and it is quite untrue (as is suggested in one resolution on your agenda) that they will be wholly unproductive. We have convinced financial experts, like the World Bank, they will be productive, and, if we are allowed liberty of choice over our purchases of land, I am convinced they will add to our overall agricultural output."

"Most important of all, they will achieve the objective of the placing of around 20,000 smallholders on land in the Highlands, thus relieving population pressures, and liberally scattering sound African farmers amongst European neighbours, thus breaking down psychological barriers and complexes."

New Land Board

"There was one weakness in the original scheme: the heavy burden on the African settler. This we overcame in negotiations with the British Government in June, when we secured a very generous grant injection from Britain to cover administrative costs, all pre-settlement development, and one-third of the cost of the land in smallholder schemes."

"In the revised schemes the weakness was the terms of land purchase—one-third cash payment and seven annual instalments. We always recognized that such terms could hardly be welcome to the vendors. They provided for an insufficient cash payment and for too extended a period for the balance. I accepted these terms at the time on condition that I could return to negotiate if I found them impossible to operate, because, in the very difficult financial position of the British Government at that time, it was the only way we could extend the schemes so as to enable three or four times the number of European farmers to sell their land than was the case under the original scheme, and three times the number of Africans to be settled."

"As you now know, we have been successful in ameliorating these terms to one-half cash down and the balance in three instalments, with a once-for-all option to take payment of the instalments in sterling or East African currency as the vendor wishes. In the continuing financial difficulties of the British Government there is no possibility whatsoever of improving these terms."

"Mr. Lipscomb has been the chairman since the incep-

tion of the Settlement Board in January of this year; he has had a difficult time and has done a splendid job in clearing the ground and overcoming innumerable administrative and procedural problems. We are now about to embark on the detailed execution of a formidable project, and this calls for a full-time chairman of the board. Mr. Lipscomb is also chairman of the Board of Agriculture for the Scheduled Areas, which is in itself a full-time job in these difficult times and under the programme of gearing agriculture for Independence. Mr. Lipscomb has accordingly offered his resignation as chairman of the Settlement Board."

"The consensus of advice given to me is that the most satisfactory arrangement would be for him to be replaced by a senior official, and this is my intention. I shall say good-bye to Mr. Lipscomb in this work with regret, and thank him for all he has accomplished."

"At the moment we have seven European farmers and three Africans on the board. It has been strongly represented to me by responsible European opinion that this disbalance needs correction, and that it is important to create greater African confidence in the board by evening out the representation. A smaller and more compact board will also be able to deal more efficiently with the heavy task which faces it. I therefore intend to advise Government to reduce the number of European farmers to three, and to reconstitute the board with an official chairman, three African farmers, three European farmers, and three officials."

"Experts from the World Health Organization are to advise us on future water policy."

European Farmers: What Future?

"We are set to press vigorously ahead with the well-laid policies for development; for exploiting the £150m potential of the quality land in Africa; for increasing home output plans for the drier areas so that they are no longer a burden on the country's economy; for continuing to build up our own experience in the potential irrigation areas which must one day be developed to absorb the massive population increase; for the expansion of markets; for meeting the challenge of the ever-growing need for water development in all these areas."

"What of the future of the European farmer in the mixed farming areas? I believe there is a very bright future for the aged and well-developed highly productive farms. I believe there is little future for the undeveloped estates."

"This country has a tremendous asset in the energy, knowledge, experience, and capital of the farmer in the scheduled areas. For many years he can be the hard core of the economy and the mainstay of its advancement."

"The future leadership of this country lies largely with the African people. It is for them to decide whether they wish to keep or destroy this asset. The farmer does not want only short-term credit and guaranteed prices; he also wants security for his home and family and tolerance for his way of life. He wants to see the future leaders of this country standing out firmly for respect for property rights and for control of immigration by unyielding means. He wants to see a condemnation of savage attacks on lonely men and women anywhere."

Kenya Still Worth Serving

"It needs a stout heart to go battling with the problems of nature in Africa when there are so many doubts and anxieties in the air. It needs courage to accept the responsibilities of Government or of office in this great union of yours at a time like this. But Kenya has not changed. It is still worth working for, worth serving."

"There is only one rewarding course of action for most of us—to support the constructive, sensible, and homely elements in the African people among whom we live. Every man and woman employed, every act of courage which improves our production, reinforces their strength against the extremist and the racial fanatic. If we can achieve successful independence for them, we also achieve it for ourselves."

Outward freight rates from Europe to the port of Lobito are to be increased by approximately 74% from February 1.

Selection Trust, Ltd. is to pay an interim dividend of 3s. per stock unit, less tax.

Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., reports net profit after tax for the year to June 30 of £2,267,000 (£1,605,000). Shareholders receive 3s. (2s. 4d.). The transfer to reserve is up from £200,000 to £900,000, but the carry-forward is down from £737,000 to £432,000.

Steel Industries, Ltd., of which Sir Charles Westlake is chairman is repeating its 6% interim dividend on the £74m. of ordinary stock. For the first half of the current year profit after tax is estimated at about £547,000, compared with £527,000 in the corresponding period of 1960.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report consolidated profit for the year ended June 30 after allowing £2m. for taxation at £3,023,590, compared with £4,359,519 in the previous year. After adjustments, the net profit in the accounts of the parent company are £2,739,362 (£4,112,413). Dividends of 1s. per 5s. share take just under £2m., the general reserve receives £700,000 (against £1.4m. in 1960), and the carry-forward is £19,064 (£12,189).

The issued capital is £16.2m. Outstanding loans total £757,542, and revenue reserves amount to £6.7m. Fixed assets stand in the books at just under £11m., trade investments and loans at almost £7m., and current assets less current liabilities at nearly £8m.

Roan Antelope sold 81,122 tons of copper at an average price of £231 per long ton and a profit of £46. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 91,051 tons, £245, and £68.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William L. Murphy, and Messrs. T. H. Bedford (alternate: G. P. Hatch), E. E. Buch, H. R. B. Clough (alternate: G. P. Hatch), E. J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild (alternate: F. Clough), Walter Hochschild (alternate: Lewin Tucker), D. D. Irwin, Colin Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles (alternate: A. M. Vere), A. B. MacLaren, E. S. Newson (alternate: A. L. Austen), John Payne (alternate: T. G. Moore), and R. M. Peterson.

There is a London Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Brigadier R. Micklem, and Messrs. J. E. W. Jones, J. E. W. Jones, and J. H. L. Jones. At the end of the year, Mr. P. L. Brown, previously vice-president (administrative) has been appointed executive vice-president.

Mr. James I. Reid is general manager at the mine, Mr. H. J. Wedgwood manager, and Mr. C. H. H. H. H. assistant manager.

In the first quarter of the current year, from July 1 to September 30, 1961, 21,734 tons of copper were sold compared with 21,734 tons in the corresponding period of 1960. The estimated profit before taxation for the quarter was £935,000 or £43 per long ton of copper sold. For the September quarter of 1960, the corresponding figures were £1,552,000 and £71.4 per ton.

For the quarter ended on September 30 Rhodesian Sales Ltd., had an estimated profit before taxation of £1,163,000, compared with £1,684,000 in the corresponding period of 1960. Mufulira having contributed £1,132,000 (£1,484,000) and Chiluluma £53,000 (£222,000).

Mufulira sold 26,021 long tons of copper, compared with 26,897 in the corresponding quarter last year and 24,612 in the quarter ended on June 30 last. The estimated profit before taxation was £1.1m., compared with £2,319,000 in the September quarter of 1960 and £1,636,000 in the June quarter this year.

Chiluluma Mines sold 3,837 tons compared with 4,874 in July-September last year, and 4,733 tons in April-June this year. The estimated profit before tax was £81,000, compared with £345,000 in the corresponding period of last year and £238,000 for the June quarter this year.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., whose £4m. fertilizer factory at Msasa is the Federation's sole producer of single superphosphate and the only one south of the Sahara producing concentrated superphosphate, has applied to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for protective import duties on all fertilizers containing phosphate.

Riddoch Motors Results

RIDDOCH MOTORS, LTD., Tanganyika, report a net profit for the year ended May 31 of £12,359 (compared with £27,316 in the previous year), after providing £5,450 for tax. A 5% dividend takes £9,063 and leaves £37,096 to be carried forward. The 1960 dividend was 10%. The issue capital is £250,000. Fixed assets stand in the books at £272,255 and current assets less current liabilities at £114,841. The general reserve amounts to £100,000.

Vehicle sales were only slightly less than in the previous year, but competition was keener and most of the business was done in the lower priced models. Because of the less satisfactory results staff has been reduced; the company employs more than 400.

The directors feel, however, that the future can be faced with confidence, and that Britain's generous support for Tanganyika's three-year development plan will greatly assist towards economic stability.

Mr. J. L. Riddoch is the chairman, Mr. A. T. Bewes the managing director, and the other member of the board is Mr. D. R. McDonald, with Mr. J. A. Miller as alternate.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., report output of 1,223 tons of line fibre and raw in October, making 5,746 tons for the period July to October.

Mr. R. J. Woodnutt, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed provisional liquidator of Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos, Ltd. The mine closed on October 31 because it had proved impossible to produce profitably.

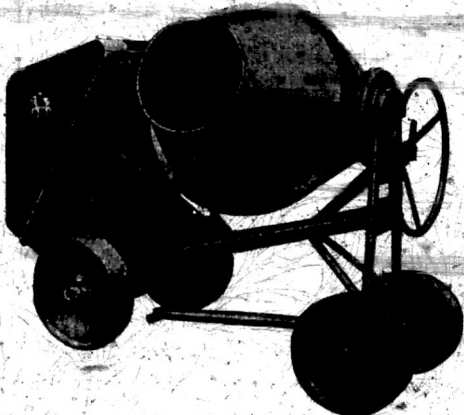
Uganda Breweries, Ltd., made a £17,383 profit in the financial year, compared with a previous loss of £28,326. No dividend is being paid because it would not be possible to reduce the company's cash resources substantially under present conditions. The chairman is Mr. E. H. Wright.

The railway company has completed a programme between October 3 and November 4, bringing the year's total on its scheduled services to 165,023, an increase of 18.6% on the 1960 figures; there was a 19.8% increase in the international services and an 18% increase on the domestic routes. Total cargo for the year was 3,270 tons and 2,130 tons, an increase of 23.8%. The total mail figure was 2,230 tons, an increase of 8%.

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New U.N. Resolution on Katanga

Communists Supporting Gizengist Mutineers

A SECURITY COUNCIL resolution passed last week, with British and French abstentions, stated that the Secretary-General of the United Nations "should take vigorous action, including the use of requisite measures of force necessary for the apprehension and detention and deportation of foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under U.N. command and mercenaries"; and to prevent their entry or return, as also of arms and other materials to support their activities. But the question of just how much force the U.N. could and should use was left undefined.

The U.S.A. had proposed an amendment calling for technical assistance for the Congolese Army in order to reorganize it so that it might take control, and for power for the U.N. to deal with sections wherever it occurred, not only in Katanga.

Russia vetoed the proposal. Britain's delegate said his country's continued support of the U.N. force in the Congo would depend on whether the Secretary-General used the power given in the resolution, which would be a departure from the principle of conciliation and negotiation.

In Elisabethville President Tshombe told a crowd of some 8,000 people that the resolution was vague enough to permit his intervention. The Leopoldville Government would ask the United States and Britain if the U.N. might undertake war against Katanga.

"Tomorrow or the day after there will be a trial of strength. Let us prepare for it. Let Katangese fighters arise at the given moment in every street, every lane, every road, and each village. We cannot all have rifles and automatic weapons, but we have our bare hands, our spears, bush knives and axes, and our hearts beat with courage."

Scorched-Earth Policy Threatened

The country would be completely destroyed in a scorched-earth policy if war began. Specialist army groups were ready to blow up bridges, plant mines in many places and destroy the country's economy, ceasing production of copper and cobalt, which would delight America and Russia. "We will go back 80 years and the country will be ready for the big Communist adventure."

Eleven Western countries were guilty for imposing war on Katanga already, he said. He attacked the "congenital stupidity" of U.S. policy, the "double-dealing" of the Belgians, and the ignorance of the Congo shown by other U.N. members. Britain and France, though they had abstained from voting, were as much to blame, for those who stood by when they could prevent a crime were as guilty as those perpetrating it.

Early last week another outbreak of fighting in the Baluba refugee camp outside the town resulted in some dozen deaths and at least 30 wounded.

A conference in Stanleyville was called to launch Gizenga's proposed new Lumumbist party, "Pamul". Invitations were sent to the Balubakat of North Katanga, and the African Solidarity Party, described as even further to the Left.

At the United Nations in New York two communications from President Tshombe were circulated, including a cable to the acting secretary-general reaffirming "on behalf of the Katangese Government, Parliament and people, the existence of Katanga as a sovereign and independent nation, and its

express wish to reach a settlement of the present problems by exclusively peaceful methods".

The second, sent to certain delegations, pleaded: "In the name of humanity and to prevent further bloodshed, I request your intervention in the Security Council in order to halt the invasion of Katanga. I am prepared to begin immediate negotiations with Prime Minister Adoula. As regards President Kasavubu, I have recognized in the Tananarive agreement his authority as head of the States of the confederation, the only valid formula which can save the former Belgian Congo".

Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, said on his return to Salisbury after his visit to London that for the first time in British Central Africa there was the possibility of attack from another State. There was no immediate threat, but things could change overnight if the Communists gained control in the Congo.

The new Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. U. Thant, has decided to proceed with the task of "suppressing all armed activities against the Central Government" and to restrain the Congolese Army, while attempting to achieve reconciliation by peaceful means. "It might," he said, "be a further useful step for me to designate a special representative of high standing to devote his energies exclusively to the purpose of national reconciliation for a limited period, if the Government of the Congo so desires".

Communist Manoeuvres for Control

The Congolese troops at Kindu, where 13 Italian airmen were murdered, are not to be disarmed after all. Only two units said to be responsible are being withdrawn.

Police Radio has described the Kindu murder committed by Gizengist troops as an isolated incident in the military uprising.

Russia is still trying, vainly to date, to get supplies the Sudan to Mr. Gizenga, the Congolese Vice-Premier who has disappeared from Stanleyville and is now in hiding in the Kivu Province.

On Monday Ethiopian troops of the U.N. moved into Kindu without meeting opposition.

A commission appointed to investigate the massacre of the Italian airmen will now be able to begin work, though a fresh approach to Mr. Adoula to nominate Congolese members has so far gone unanswered.

At Kasanga in north-west Katanga fighting between two Europeans and several Congolese fighters against Government forces were killed when Katanga soldiers refused to attack.

The Congolese Lower House has unanimously approved a resolution for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Belgium, broken off last year by Lumumba soon after independence was granted. The proposal has still to be accepted by the Senate and President Kasavubu. The Lower House, however, has been regarded as the main obstacle to such a move.

"Patriots Rallying to Gizenga"

Moscow and East German broadcasts are praising Gizenga, the pro-Communist Lumumbist leader from Stanleyville, who was recently seen in Kindu and is thought to have been responsible for the mutiny there. According to the Communist statements he returned to Stanleyville a month ago after becoming Vice-Premier in the Central Government because he was disgusted with his treatment in Leopoldville. That he should be accused of being involved in the Kindu murders is dismissed as "slandorous"; the airmen's deaths are attributed to "a Western puppet sent to Albertville with the special object of causing disturbances". Mr. Gizenga, on the other hand, "has rallied round the Congolese Government which he heads all the patriotic forces of the country".



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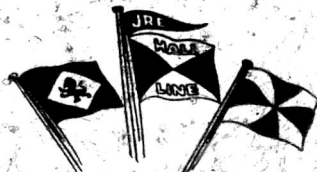
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