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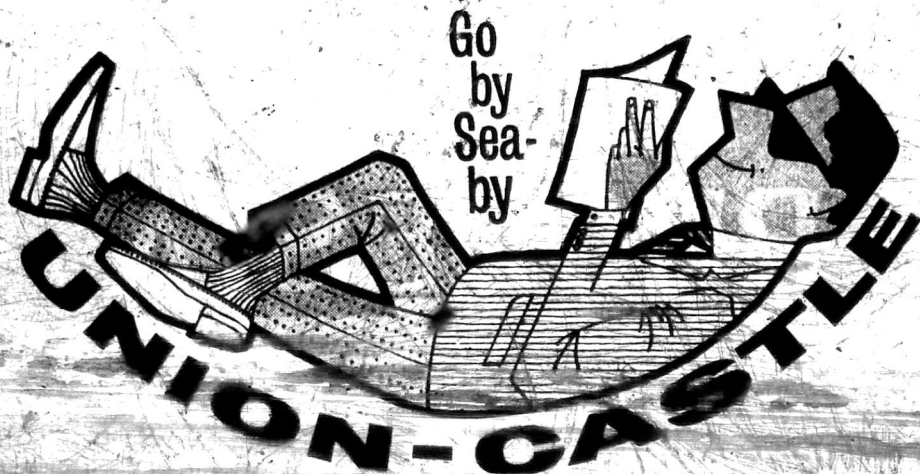
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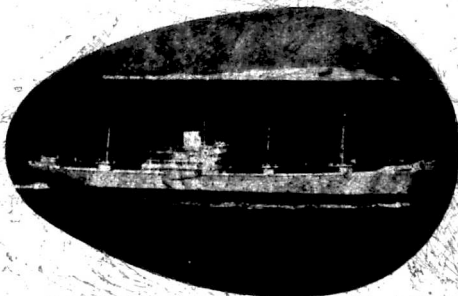
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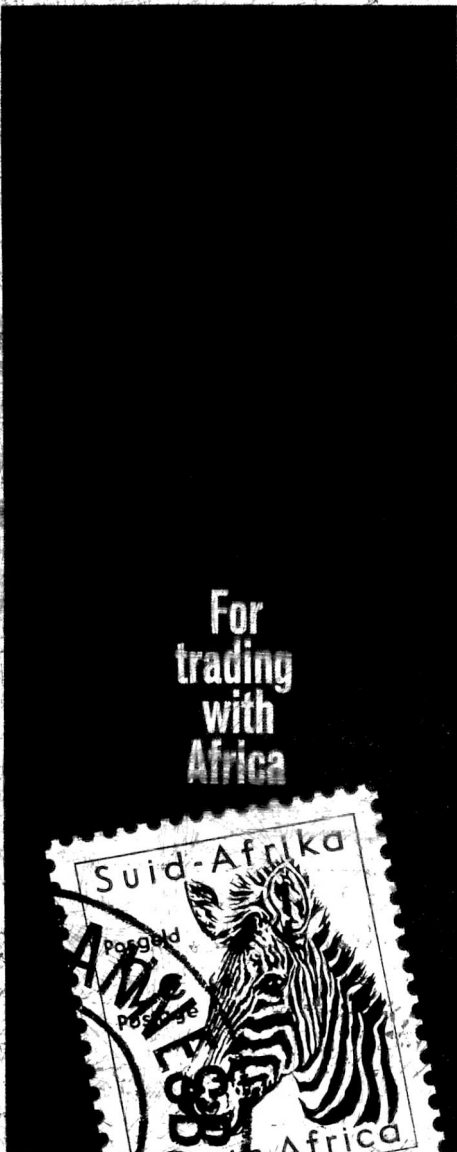
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR R. A. BUTLER will leave London this evening on an unenviable mission. It is a tribute to his reputation that political and business leaders in the Federation should look forward to his visit with hope, for the intervention (interference would be a more popular word) of spokesmen for the United Kingdom Government in the past couple of years has been generally considered the reverse of helpful. Still stronger and almost universal among responsible people is the conviction that matters could never have reached their present deplorable state in Central Africa if the Conservative Government which has been in power since the establishment of the Federation nearly a decade ago had given it fair and consistent support. The record of the Socialists is of course even worse for throughout the whole period that party has deliberately broken the pledge made in its name by its then leader, Mr. Attlee, that it would do everything possible to make the Federation a success. In fact, it has lost no opportunity of undermining it. In any but this lamentable era a Tory Administration would have been the more determined to resist and defeat that policy of surrender to the clamour of extremist African politicians, most of them self-seeking and all of them without experience adequate for the offices which they covet.

For two and a half years, however, the Macmillan-Macleod aim has been to scuttle From Africa at whatever cost to British interests, pledges, and honour, and without regard to the betrayal of the Africans who had placed their trust in Britain. Their incredibly spineless followers in the House of Commons have accepted this ignoble dictatorship, though it reversed overnight and without convincing explanation a plan of action which had been

so ably implemented in the name of the party by Ministers of the stature of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos), and Mr. Lennox-Boyd (now Lord Boyd of Merton), all more dependable than those who were so rapidly to wreck their work. With abundant reason the patriots in Africa have come to regard the Macmillan Government as one bent on destroying not merely the labours of hundreds of thousands of Britons over three-quarters of a century in East and Central Africa, but the fair hopes held out to millions of Africans who are being submitted instead to the ruthless domination of politicians of their own race, men primarily concerned to gain power and keep it at all costs. In appealing extremists of this type—even one with the record of a Kenyatta—Macmillanism has permanently deprived the mass of ordinary, decent, hopeful Africans of the benefits which they would have received progressively from another generation or two of that European guidance which was both their need and their due.

In disregarding the true interests of the masses in order to appease the tiny but noisy minority of demagogues, the politicians who idiotically insisted on judging African affairs by United Kingdom standards—and, worse still, merely by convenience and expediency—have not gained the co-operation of those to whom they have prematurely transferred authority. Dr. Banda, for instance, the Nyasaland leader, said with characteristic discourtesy this week that "if Mr. Butler brings up the matter of the Federation I should walk out of any meeting"; and Mr. Kaunda, a comparable extremist in Northern Rhodesia, and likewise a Macleod protégé, must have made as many declarations that his party will have no truck with H.M. Government's creation in Central Africa. Encouraged in his perversity by Afro-Asian

Appeasement Of Demagogues.

support and left-wing elements in Europe and America, he takes no account of the opposition to U.N.I.P. by the African National Congress in his own country or of the determination of Barotseland to secede from Northern Rhodesia rather than remain with an African nationalist politician as Chief Minister. These are some of the factors with which Mr. Butler has to deal, and of which Sir Roy Welensky has had to take account.

The firm ground on which both might have stood is the great advantage of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in general, has not been systematically protected against the political erosion which never ceases, sometimes trickling and sometimes surging against a structure built for the common good, admittedly capable of improvement, but drastically changeable only at great peril. A tragic blunder of the Monckton Commission was to transgress its terms of reference and include in its report statements which were ultra vires the Federal Constitution, but in line with the readiness of contemporary Conservatism to traffic with any African blusterer who by intimidation, violence, and the promise of jobs for the boys could collect a following. Though most of them understand nothing but a few simple and usually mercenary slogans, they have been used in the Western world to support a pretence of general public backing, so that the anti-British claque could say that Kenya (read Kenvatta) wants this, Nvasaland (Banda) wants that, and Northern Rhodesia (Kaunda) this and that. Common sense has been so widespread because common sense has retreated before emotion. If Mr. Butler can promote discussion on the basis of common sense he will achieve a near miracle: not because Africans in general are not common sensical, but because his party has robbed them of their old faith in the common sense of the white man.

CIVIL WAR must be expected in Uganda if the old dispute between Buganda and Bunyoro about land has not been finally settled before British authority is withdrawn.

Uganda Threatened With Civil War

say Lord Molson, Lord Listowel, and Lord Ward of Witley in their report on the "lost counties" issue. Even if violence were localized, they have no doubt that conditions in the disputed area would soon resemble those in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi and a risk so ugly should certainly

constrain the spokesmen for both groups to seek genuine conciliation. Yet the report had scarcely been published before it was announced that the Kabaka rejected the recommendation that two of the counties should be restored to Bunyoro, and his newly-appointed Finance Minister, Mr. Nelson Sebugwawa, is reported to have declared that "we Baganda shall fight until the last drop of blood". The commissioners will not have been surprised at this intransigence, for it was made quite plain to them in Buganda that that kingdom would not agree to any cession of territory. That being the situation, they deem it to be their duty to advise the Government to impose their recommendation before the Protectorate is granted independence, "because it is certain that the tranquility and perhaps the stability of the newly independent State would be imperilled if the dispute continued". Uganda is to become independent in five months, subject to general agreement at next month's independence conference in London.

Most urgent and most difficult of the issues outstanding will be those concerning relations between the kingdoms, and especially adjustment of the Buganda-Bunyoro border, for which

Decision Should Be Announced Promptly

an unanswerable case is made in the Molson Report. It implicitly criticizes the British and Uganda Governments for consenting to so long continued an injustice to Bunyoro, whose people, it is emphasized, are understandably determined on its rectification now that the date for independence draws near. Acceptance of that part of their claim which is manifestly justified is held to be advantageous even from Buganda's standpoint, "for we will go so far as to say that after the withdrawal of British administration it will be an impossible task for the Buganda Government to maintain law and order in Buyaga", one of the two counties in question. Since Buganda will certainly not yield more than the three privy counsellors deem equitable, and Bunyoro cannot be expected to take less, there is no prospect of further compromise. That is an argument for prompt announcement of the British decision, procrastination over which would worsen a difficult and dangerous situation by providing opportunities for more lobbying, more propaganda, and statements from which the speakers will be reluctant to retreat.

Nobody can foretell the repercussions of this report upon the Government which took office only a few days ago, for Mr. Obote the

new Prime Minister, won the election because he suddenly came to terms with the Baganda traditionalists, those who will most strongly resent surrender of any ground to the neighbouring tribe. But Mr. Obote, who is not a Muganyizi, well understands the antipathy felt by that tribe over great areas of the country which he now leads, and when he made his pact with the Kabaka Yekka party he must have foreseen the dilemma which now confronts him. Whatever his personal view of the findings of the commissioners, he must privately hope for immediate evidence that the United Kingdom is determined that the problems shall now be solved, even if that should result in disturbances which, the people should be bluntly told, would almost certainly cause postponement of the grant of independence. There

could be no possible advantage in delay, for it would inevitably allow the assumption to develop that next month's talks could lead to considerable changes in the remedy which its special investigators have commended to the Cabinet. If that is inconceivable, as we believe, it would be well to make the fact plain at once. Bunyoro, whose claims have been substantially but not inequitably trimmed, should accept the areas to which her title is clear (which would increase her population from about 103,000 to 167,000), and Buganda should concede with grace what she can no longer resist with justice or dignity. Her rejection of the recommendations could not succeed, and on that practical ground it would be wise to yield in friendly fashion. Her population would be reduced only from 1,834,000 to 1,770,000. In neither kingdom is there any pressure of population upon the land in dispute.

Notes By The Way

Crimes Condoned

CONDONATION of crimes committed by members of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia was proposed to a committee of the United Nations by Mr. Johnathan Bingham, a spokesman for the United States Government, after he heard Sir Patrick Dean deny an allegation of Mr. Kaunda that there were hundreds of political prisoners in his country. That statement was stigmatized by the United Kingdom representative as untrue; there were no political prisoners in Northern Rhodesia, but many people had been jailed for criminal misconduct. Having recalled that statement of fact, Mr. Bingham blandly suggested that "what may be needed is a certain leniency towards persons whose alleged misconduct had its origin in activities essentially political in character". That meant in effect that men guilty of crimes allegedly perpetrated for a political purpose should not be judged according to the law but by a new standard of expediency.

Memo to Mr. Bingham

MR. KAUNDA'S definition of "activities essentially political in character" would doubtless cover the offences for which more than 2,000 of his followers were jailed a few months ago. The charitable course is to assume that Mr. Bingham had not troubled to acquaint himself with the nature of the crimes for which he invited especially lenient treatment. He should know that members of U.N.I.P. have poured petrol and paraffin over other Africans and set them alight; that they have thrown petrol bombs into homes, shops and motor-cars belonging to Africans who would not do the party bidding; that they have set fire to dormitories in which African and European children were asleep; that they have battered to death adherents of other African parties; that they have destroyed Christian mission churches, schools, and dispensaries; that they have attempted to wreck trains and destroy mining properties with explosives; and that there have been hundreds of cases of assault, and almost certainly many thousands of cases of intimidation. Does the U.S. Government deem this kind of conduct to be "essentially political" in

character and excusable? If it must interfere in other people's business, it might at least acquaint itself with the facts before making itself look ridiculous.

Not So Gentle Persuasion

TO MY COLLECTION of strange statements by African politicians in Tanganyika I now add one by Mr. Abbas Sykes, one of the new regional commissioners, who have been officially described as junior Ministers. They do not carry joint responsibility as members of a Cabinet are deemed to do, but they have presumably been chosen because they were thought to be safe men from the party standpoint and likely to generate activity in their own areas. What they say in public can therefore not be dismissed as merely another gush of nonsense from a loquacious politico. Mr. Sykes is quoted as saying to the councillors of Mbagalla: "The Germans carried whips in colonial days and many old people favoured it"; this remark being an elaboration of his reminder that if people did not work voluntarily they would have to be made to work. All who heard the words will have understood them to mean that laziness might be corrected by flogging.

Two Standards

WHAT HOWLS there would have been if such a suggestion had been made by a non-African! There would have been questions in the Legislature and a whole series of them in the House of Commons; the *New Statesman* and *Tribune* would have given eager hospitality to denunciations, probably signed by Mr. Stonehouse and Mr. Brockway respectively; the Movement for Colonial Freedom would have worked overtime sending protests in all directions; and the matter, grossly exaggerated, would have been kept alive in the Press for several weeks. As the threat did not come from a Briton, not one newspaper has had a line on the subject, and the busy clique of anti-colonialist M.P.s, has of course, been silent. They are not inquisitive unless the offender is white. The regional commissioner is too young to have experience of German rule. He may not even know that Africans called them "the people of twenty-five", from their habit of ordering a

minimum of 25 strokes with the *kitaboko* (hippopotamus-hide whip) for quite trivial offences.

German and British Policy

WHAT APPEALED to many Africans in Tanganyika was certainly not the constant infliction of unjustifiably severe punishment, but the feeling that they knew exactly what German policy meant. Africans, who are disciplined from birth in tribal society, respect firmness, even harshness, and those were the twin characteristics of Teuton administration. The indecision and contradictions of the British rule which was substituted during the 1914-18 war therefore appeared to them incomprehensible. Having seen something of German colonial methods, I have little liking for them, except in scientific and technical matters. That an African, charged with the responsibility over a great area of the country, should hint at reversion to harsh German methods is instructive, but it does not necessarily mean, of course, that his heroes are Germanic. He may be just an admirer of Nkrumah, who has made full use of Nazi techniques.

Lost Opportunities

Who has travelled widely in the tropical areas of Asia and America, and also in West, Central, and East Africa, has told me that nowhere has he seen housing standards comparable with those of the new African locations on the outskirts of Salisbury and Bulawayo; and recently another friend mentioned that some of the worst African housing he has ever seen was within a biscuit's throw (to use his own phrase) of the residence of the exhibitionist President of Ghana, the obnoxious Dr. Nkrumah, who likes to consider himself the embodiment of the "African personality", and the republic which he dominates as emblematic of African

enterprise. Probably not one person in ten thousand in the United Kingdom has any idea that it is in the much traduced Colony of Southern Rhodesia, not in the greatly publicized Ghana, that the best standards of African housing are to be found. It is unfortunate that Southern Rhodesia's political leaders should have been so negligent over the years in bringing their country's achievements to the notice of the wider world. Wise publicity would have created an understanding which would have been most valuable today.

Top and Tail

A CORRESPONDENT of a popular daily newspaper asked 30 of his London acquaintances, most of whom he believed to be Tories, to select from a list of eight names which he placed before them the man whom they would choose if they could appoint the next Prime Minister of Britain. An easy winner was Sir Roy Welensky, who received 40 of the 30 votes followed by Lord Hinchingsbrooke with seven; Mr. Gaitskell eight; Mr. Butler four; Mr. Menzies two; Mr. Grimond and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd one each, and Mr. Macleod no votes at all. While such private polling cannot be taken very seriously, it is surely significant that the majority vote should have gone to a man whom everybody recognizes to be a good general, and of the kind of Commonwealth ideal that his second choice should fall upon a man of similar character; that Mr. Menzies, Australia's great leader, should be in the list; and that not one of the 30 people approached had a kindly thought for Mr. Macleod. Though the idol of the Bow Group type of so-called Conservative, he is the *bête noire* of more robust Tories, some of whom are now speaking of him as the wrecker of Kenya and much else.

If Civil War In Uganda Is To Be Avoided

Buganda Must Transfer Two Counties to Bunyoro

IF CIVIL WAR is not to break out in Uganda after that country becomes independent next October, two counties of Buganda must meantime be transferred to Bunyoro, say the three privy counsellors — Lord Molson, Lord Listowel, and Lord Ward of Witley—who at the request of the Prime Minister spent January investigating on the spot the so-called "lost counties" dispute.

The two *sazas* (counties) which the commissioners say emphatically must be transferred, are those of Buyaga and Bugangazzi.

At the time of the 1959 census, which is taken to be substantially accurate, Buyaga had a population of 41,035 of whom only 2,340 were Baganda; there were 32,991 Banyoro and 5,704 people of other tribes.

Bugangazzi's population numbered 22,070, of whom 16,675 were Banyoro, 4,230 Baganda, and 1,165 of other tribes.

In all the other border areas considered by the commission the Baganda were in overwhelming majority.

Plea for Generosity

Pleading for a generous act of statesmanship by Buganda, the privy counsellors say that no other single act would contribute more to the stability of the Protectorate on the eve of its independence, and that renunciation of claims to other counties by the ruler of Bunyoro would be an equally valuable contribution to a lasting settlement.

If friendly agreement to the proposed secession of territory is not reached, the commissioners held that it

will be the moral duty of H.M. Government to impose such a solution before withdrawing from the country, since stability will otherwise be imperilled.

The report, entitled: "Uganda: Report of a Commission of Privy Counsellors on a Dispute between Buganda and Bunyoro" (Cmd. 1717, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.), describes the historical background to the dispute and shows why it has become bitter as the date for independence approaches, that being the reason for serious disturbances since October 1960.

No Sign of Reconciliation

Charges made in a petition of the Omukama of Bunyoro of discrimination by the Kabaka's Government are examined point by point, and are in general considered to have been exaggerated, but the Banyoro are nevertheless said to have cause for genuine complaint, petty persecution of Banyoro on a substantial scale having contributed to mounting antagonism.

The report refers to increasing hostility between the Kabaka's Government and the Banyoro leaders, and says: —

"There has been no sign of reconciliation between the antagonists; on the contrary, with the passage of time relations have become steadily worse. The prospect of the termination of the British Protectorate makes the Banyoro feel that an impartial arbiter will be withdrawn. The increased autonomy which Buganda will enjoy under the 1961 Constitution adds greatly to the apprehensions of the Banyoro.

"We must state plainly that if the appointment of our Commission does not improve the situation, the

worse. Our appointment was almost the first recognition by H.M. Government that the Banyoro have a case and that it should be impartially examined. Our report finds that a substantial part of the Banyoro claim is justified. If these claims are not met in the near future, obviously the situation will be far more dangerous than in the past.

"A limited transfer of territory is essential to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the dispute. We should not have proposed an alteration of boundaries drawn 66 years ago and confirmed in subsequent agreements if we thought that anything less drastic would have ensured a peaceful solution.

"We propose that Banyoro and Bugangazzi sazas should be transferred to Bunyoro subject to guarantees of individual rights. We propose that there should be no change in the status of the territory to the east of Mubende district.

"We have given a good deal of thought to Buwekula saza, and have come to the conclusion that it should remain in Buganda. We recommend that Mubende town, including the hill, should be added to the list of towns agreed at the Constitutional Conference to be administered under the control of the Central Government.

"The population of Buyaga and Bugangazzi sazas is predominantly Banyoro. Before 1894 these two sazas formed an integral part of the heartland of Bunyoro, as is evidenced by the location of the tombs of the Omukamas of Bunyoro. It has been asserted, we believe with truth, that before the advent of the British this particular area was more populous and of greater historical significance than what is now Bunyoro proper.

"We are satisfied that the loyalties of the Banyoro majority are directed towards the Omukama, and that attempts to transfer them into the Kingdom of Buganda have failed entirely.

"It strikes us as being most significant that while Banyoro on both sides of the boundary were prepared to acquiesce under protest in the 1900 settlement, while British administration was still firmly in the saddle, the course of events since 1955 has shown clearly that they are not prepared to tolerate the present situation after independence.

"Even during the later stages of the British Protectorate it has been necessary for the Governor to ask the Katikiro of Bunyoro to make an appeal for order in the sazas, which he did with success. It can hardly be expected that in an independent Uganda the Katikiro will do so again at the request of the Kabaka's Government.

Impossible Task for Buganda

"We will go so far as to say that after the withdrawal of British administration it will be an impossible task for the Buganda Government to maintain law and order in Buyaga.

"It is plain to us that internal administrative reforms will make no impact on the strong emotional nationalism which has gripped the people of these areas. It is vain to hope that any improvement in social or economic services, or even a generous measure of internal self-government within Buganda, will mollify emotions so strongly felt.

"This emotionalism is less evident and less militant in Bugangazzi than in Buyaga. Possibly the reason for this is that the people belong to a sub-tribe closely related to the Banyoro, and are not what might be termed pure Banyoro, as is the case in Buyaga. However, we are convinced that the sentiments so militantly expressed in Buyaga are strongly felt in Bugangazzi, and that the case for transferring this saza to Bunyoro is abundantly proved.

"It is an essential condition of our recommendation that Buyaga and Bugangazzi sazas should be transferred to Bunyoro that the rights of individuals should not be influenced by the act of transfer.

"We have no hesitation in rejecting the Banyoro claim to the areas to the east of Mubende district. We do not deny that the greater part of this area was historically part of Bunyoro, or at least under the suzerainty of the Omukama; but the population has always been thinly spread, and it is highly doubtful whether the boundaries between the two kingdoms were ever demarcated with any precision. There is every reason to believe that the population pattern in the areas has been altered profoundly by the advance and retreat of human and animal disease and by natural migration along lines of communication which spread outwards from Kampala and not Bunyoro. The result is that, save for a handful of irreconcilables, the mass of the population is content under Buganda and has no desire to return to Bunyoro.

"We have considered the case of Buwekula saza with great care. At first we were attracted by the idea of transferring the whole of the Mubende district to Bunyoro, particularly as the Banyoro attach much patriotic and sentimental importance to various sites at Buwekula, especially the Witch Tree on Mubende Hill itself.

"We have studied with close attention the allegations of malpractice in the 1959 census, the results of which show the Baganda to comprise 60% per cent of the population and the Banyoro 13%. According to the 1950 recount the Banyoro accounted for 31% and the Baganda 48%. If the census

figures are correct there has been a substantial proportionate drop in the number of Banyoro between 1950 and 1959.

"We questioned the Government statistician on this point. He explained that the census results taken as a whole show that there has been a migration of Baganda back into Buganda and of Banyoro back into Bunyoro since 1948. He suggested that this migration could be the explanation of this change in population. We accept this as one factor, but are inclined to believe that in 1959 a number of Banyoro either chose to declare themselves Baganda or for some reason felt it prudent to do so. Although there are concentrations of Banyoro in some places (not as it happens in areas adjoining Buyaga and Bugangazzi), in every gombolola the Baganda are in a majority.

Witch Tree of Mubende

"There is no room for reasonable doubt that the Baganda are in a substantial majority and that the weight of opinion in the saza is obviously for remaining in Buganda. We ask the militant Banyoro minority to accept this decision in the same way as the Baganda minority will have to accept the authority of the Government in Buyaga and Bugangazzi.

"We have mentioned that the Witch Tree on Mubende Hill is an object of great reverence to the Banyoro. We have also informed that the original proposal made to the tree has been recognized not only by the Banyoro but also by the Baganda, the Baroto, and the Banyankole. The hill and the tree are under the Protectorate Government jurisdiction of Mubende, and we were most impressed by the care with which the tree and its surroundings have been tended by successive assistant residents in charge of Mubende. It seems to us that justice can best be done by adding Mubende to the list of Central Government towns agreed at the Constitutional Conference.

"This would ensure that the tree is given the national asset and does not become the property of any one tribe.

"We have considered very carefully whether we should endorse the Munster Commission's recommendation that opinion in the Mubende district should be tested by a referendum. We have decided against a referendum. The passage of time has radically changed the circumstances in which it was possible for this recommendation to be made.

"Unlike the Munster Commission, to whom this was an incidental problem, we have been able to examine thoroughly the situation on the ground, and we have come to the conclusion that the majority of people in Buyaga and Bugangazzi sazas wish to join Bunyoro and that the majority in the other areas wish to remain in Buganda. Secondly, federal status and internal self-government in Buganda make it impossible to arrange for that independent supervision which would be essential if the result is to be regarded as trustworthy. Thirdly, a referendum would inevitably fan the flames of tribal feeling, invite intimidation and create a situation in which no lasting settlement could be expected. At worst, it could lead to bloodshed.

"Our recommendations are aimed at a practical and equitable solution which we hope will ensure stability in the future independent Uganda. We have been influenced by history and an inherited sense of injustice only in so far as these considerations affect the loyalties and peace of mind of the present generation.

Danger of Civil War

"We must emphasize the dangers of the present situation and the possibility referred to by the Munster Commission of civil war.

"It is not necessary to imagine the two kingdoms raising armies in order to invade each other. Events would probably follow a different and sadly familiar course. First there would be increased agitation by the Banyoro in the Mubende district; that would be met by repression on the part of police and magistrates; violence would follow, and the agitators would seek and obtain support and recruits from their sympathizers in Bunyoro. The two Governments would support their own tribesmen, at first covertly and then overtly. Civil strife would gradually develop into civil war, which would not be confined to the disputants if the Banyoro succeeded in enlisting the support of neighbouring tribes.

"Even if violence were localized, conditions in the disputed area would come to resemble those in the two adjoining states of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

"A footnote on the page reads: "Since writing this paragraph we have read reports of disturbances and acts of violence in Buyaga and Bugangazzi in connexion with the elections to the Great Lukiko at the end of February, and it appears that the police were obliged to open fire. We regret that our warning should so soon have been given added weight by these unfortunate events."

"The time-table for negotiation is now extremely tight. On March 1 self-government is due to be given; in June the

(Concluded on page 882)

Britain's Colonial Responsibilities Will Not Be Shared with U.N.

Mr. Maudling's Firm Assurance to Conservative Commonwealth Council

RESPONSIBILITY for administering her Colonies and guiding their political advancement rests upon Britain and Britain alone. MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, the Colonial Secretary, told the annual meeting of the Conservative Commonwealth Council in London on Saturday.

"We can neither shift nor share this responsibility, and I am convinced that any attempt to do so, any blurring of the edges of the responsibility, would be entirely contrary to the interests of the people in these territories. We have a moral responsibility to them which we are discharging. In carrying out our duties, H.M. Government are assisted by the British Parliament alone and can be responsible to no-one else."

The United Nations Organization has recently shown a growing interest in our Colonial territories. We warmly welcome the interest that our friends show in these territories and the help that they are giving towards their development. Economic aid from America and Germany; economic and technical assistance from the International Bank, the United Nations and the many international organizations connected with them are of immense value to the peoples of these territories and we unreservedly welcome them.

But it must be quite clear that the responsibility for the administration of these territories and for their political advance is ours, and ours alone.

No U.N. Interference

"We have agreed to co-operate with the U.N. Committee of Seventeen, and we are furnishing information on both economic and political matters; in this respect we are even going beyond our specific obligations under the U.N. Charter. We readily agreed to do this as evidence of our desire to co-operate with them."

"But we made it absolutely clear at the time that we were giving this co-operation on the condition that there would be no attempt by the U.N. to intervene in the administration of territories for which we are responsible. We have not waived this condition. Indeed, it would be entirely wrong to do so, because such intervention could be harmful, not merely to our interests, but to the interests of the peoples of the territories themselves."

"In this country we do not need lessons in the meaning of parliamentary democracy. The parliamentary system evolved in this country, and it has been taken by us to many countries. Nowhere have the traditions of parliamentary democracy and individual liberty been so jealously guarded as in these islands."

Proud Record

"Nor do we need to be supervised, directed, or cajoled in our policy of bringing dependent territories forward to self-government and independence. Since the war we have given independence to over 600 million people. Ten new members of the U.N. have been created by this process. Jamaica and Uganda will soon join them, and others are forming up behind."

"The success of our policy—the steady and voluntary transfer of power and the achievement of friendly relations with the emerging nations—is an achievement never rivalled in the history of Imperial Powers. We can rightly be proud of our record, which is in itself answer enough to any critics."

The situation in Kenya caused him the deepest possible concern, said Mr. Maudling. The Lancaster House conference had made a start by showing that the problems were capable of solution, but without being able to guarantee such an outcome.

The economy was in a very serious condition, and finances were extremely strained, and both were sure to increase the already heavy burdens on the British exchequer. A vicious circle spiralled continuously: a restoration of political confidence had to precede the essential condition of business confidence for reviving the country, but unemployment meanwhile added to the raw material for further violence and intimidation. So the dizzy process continued.

"Progress must be made, stage by stage. We did not discuss independence at the conference or even mention its date because the time was not yet ripe."

"Although the politicians have played on tribal differences, sometimes the fears expressed have not been created by them, but are absolutely genuine, deeply real fears. If they are not contained, the future will be very dark."

"Strong financial and economic control at the centre must be provided, but the Government must be imposing directly on the individual, such as education, local administration and tribal lands, having been devolved away to regional financing those undertakings themselves."

Shadow of Ghana

"But the shadow of Ghana lies heavily. We have seen how easily safeguards can be overthrown unless embodied in the Constitution. To try to provide such safeguards, therefore, it has been necessary to ensure that the regions will be derived from the referendum and not from the Central Government. I think there is no precedent for the 90% vote in the Upper Chamber required for amending constitutional changes; but we were not able to write in a clause making it illegal to commit an illegal act."

"These people must learn to live and work together. That is why I was anxious that a Coalition Government should be formed—since we could not have a permanent (and expensive) conference here—so that we could put them in a room and tell them to get on with it. It remains to be seen how long it will last."

"Vigorous speeches from the politicians on their return would be expected, of course, and we should not be really alarmed. Work for the national interests of Kenya must grow in the next few months. If the parties separate again, the outlook will be very black indeed."

Considerable difficulties faced Uganda if independence were to be reached in October, as planned. "Several" districts appropriate in modern conditions for a few hundred thousand people were being worked out for Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, and then it could be decided what to call them. An attempt to proceed the other way round would be confusing, as Kenya had shown. Biganda had committed herself to work for and within Uganda as a whole, that kingdom's participation was fundamental, because of its location and size and the ability of its people.

Dangerous Dispute

The Molson report on the "lost countries" dispute between Buganda and Bunyoro would be invaluable. It provided a basis for agreement on a very dangerous problem over which feelings were running high. There would be no safe independence if the problem were not tackled and settled by general agreement.

Referring to Britain's negotiations for entry into the European Common Market, the Colonial Secretary said:—

"In a rapidly changing world it is inevitable that the Commonwealth should itself face great changes. To those with faith in the enduring significance of the Commonwealth it is a challenge to new thought and new endeavour. The decisions that we shall soon be called upon to take about Britain's relations with Europe will be some of the most fateful of our history, and their significance will be as lasting for the Commonwealth as a whole as for us here in Britain. The strength of Britain is of fundamental importance to the strength of the Commonwealth."

"The unity of Europe in these times of danger is also of great concern to all Commonwealth countries. If we can lead Britain into the European Common Market, great benefits, both economic and political, can ensue for us and the whole Commonwealth, but our entry must be on the right terms. That is why we are seeking safeguards for the Commonwealth which will be both effective and enduring. Such safeguards are essential if we are to join the Common Market."

Changes in the Federal Cabinet

Another African Parliamentary Secretary

THE FEDERAL CABINET which was sworn in on Monday contains two new Ministers, Mr. J. A. Clark and Mr. J. P. G. Duncan, and a second African Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Godwin Lewanika. There has been a considerable reallocation of portfolios.

Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, retains responsibility for External Affairs.

Sir Malcolm Brown is Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, Economic Affairs and Power.

Sir Donald MacIntyre, re-appointed Finance Minister, will retire in September after handling the new budget, and his successor will be Mr. John M. Cudicott, who now becomes Minister for Public Service with additional special responsibility in connexion with Britain's proposed entry into the European Common Market.

Mr. J. M. Greenfield, hitherto Minister of Law, adds Home Affairs to his duties.

The other appointments are: Minister of Posts and Transport: Mr. F. S. O'Neil.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Mr. J. A. CLARK.

Minister of Education: Mr. J. P. G. DUNCAN.

Minister of Health: Mr. E. D. GOLDBERG.

Minister of Agriculture: Mr. J. C. GRAYLIN.

Minister of Works: Mr. G. W. R. L'ANGE.

Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers of Law and of Home Affairs: Mr. J. FOOT and Mr. J. Z. SAVANHU.

Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry of External Affairs: Mr. G. A. M. LEWANIKA.

The newcomers are Messrs. J. A. Clark, J. P. G. Duncan, and Godwin Lewanika.

Mr. W. H. Eastwood, who was much criticized while Minister of Transport, has been dropped.

Sharp Rebuke to Teachers' President

PROMOTIONS in the TEACHING SERVICE are biased, and produce a class of informers and subservient teachers who will stoop to anything to please the manager, Mr. M. M. Kaunda, president of the Northern Rhodesia African Teachers' Association, told a recent conference of the association in Lusaka.

He alleged that African teachers were in a ferment and a mood of frustration in consequence of friction and mistrust between themselves and Ministry of African Education officials, some of whom used unprofessional tactics. Senior officers were co-operating in seeing that the association became more mature and responsible, but there had been cases of intimidation.

Mr. W. A. R. Gorman, Acting Secretary to the Ministry, who had been invited to open the conference, described Mr. Kaunda's attack as "a gross distortion of the truth likely to harm the very cause it sets out to champion".

He continued: "Were I a member of the public who listened to your presidential address, I should inevitably leave with the impression that all African teachers in this territory are the deliberate victims of grave injustices, gross oppressions, and the worst excesses of racial discrimination. I think you have been led by the nose by that small rebellious element usually found in large organizations. Keep an eye on this rebel element. Your criticism should be based, not on emotional claptrap, but on calm and reasoned assessment of the facts."

Asians in Mozambique

WHEN GOA WAS INVADED by Indian troops the Government of Portuguese East Africa interned all local Indian traders and sequestered their businesses. They may now apply for permission to re-open their businesses under the custodianship of a Portuguese national. In any case in which permission is granted the funds blocked will be released.

Federation's Defence Now Costing £8m.

Sir Roy's Faith in Public Loyalty and Courage

SIR ROY WELNSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, said last week at passing-out parade in Southern Rhodesia of trainees of the Special Air Service Regiment:

"An extremely important lesson to be learnt from Kenya and Angola especially is that small, well-trained, self-sufficient, and self-reliant units with a considerable striking force have a major rôle to play in operations in our type of country."

"Our armed forces must be balanced and capable of meeting whatever threats to the Federation may develop. I say this because of two major developments of recent years—the ever-growing air barrier across Africa and the shrinking number of friends we have on this continent and elsewhere. If ever we had to we should be able to equip a sufficient and balanced defence."

"So far as the Air Force is concerned, this balance is being achieved by the acquisition of fighter aircraft, and helicopters to add to the existing squadrons. Similarly armoured cars, artillery, and the S.A.S. have given the Army a better balance. Both forces may soon need additional equipment, but we have every reason for confidence in the forces as they stand."

Confidence by Federation

"The defence budget for the coming year will be of the order of £8m. This is not a commitment which I would have entertained had it not been thrust upon us by the circumstances of today. I hope and believe that we shall never have to defend ourselves against an external threat."

"But we still see all too few signs that the world has learnt its lesson from two major wars in this century and from the appalling threat of nuclear weapons. Therefore it would be foolish to be unarmed, and so far as we in Africa are concerned it would be foolish to be unprepared in the face of threats which have developed in recent years."

"You read much about the liberty of the individual and the right of nations to self-determination, but when you look for facts they have very little to do with these things. Instead, several leaders of the Western nations, as well as many thousands of ordinary men and women who have not the same means of getting at the truth, have fallen back, line and sinker for the propaganda which conceals the greatest expansionist movement and conquest by politics and by words which the world has ever known. Because statesmen and leaders have been taken in it is understandable that many ordinary men and women have become confused in their thinking and perhaps in their loyalties. It must be tremendously hard for example for many to strike an honest balance between all that is fine and good in the United Nations—and there is much—and intrigue, unscrupulousness, and ambitions which have characterized some members of that body in recent times."

Out of the Realm of Reality

"A systematic and powerful propaganda campaign has taken the affairs of the Federation so far out of the realm of reality as almost to put the issue of what is for the good of the people of the country out of sight, and today there are those whose only thought seems to be what is expedient and what will minimize pressures on the international scene. In their confusion of thought some have become uncertain where their loyalty should lie. That is something the individual himself must decide. Individual loyalty still ranges amongst the highest of man's qualities. Whatever preparations the country may make against the time of test, it probably could not outweigh the loyalty and support of the individual. With-out it, little can be done, but with it a great deal."

"Our decision in this country is made easier for us because in terms of fact as opposed to fiction and propaganda the Federation has proved itself and brought immense and growing benefits and opportunity to all its people. But it is not going to be easy in the coming months to stand firm on what we have set out to do in the Federation, and there may be some who will decide that it would be better to bow to expediency. My belief is that there will be more than enough whose loyalty and courage will be firm to see us through the difficult times ahead."

Live and Let Live, Says Dr. Banda Forget Propaganda On N. Rhodesia

"Portuguese Welcome to Teach My Boys"

U.K. Challenge to U.N. Committee

AFRICAN NATIONALISM does not war against individuals but against policies, Dr. Banda told a meeting in Blantyre of the Portuguese Association in its new £10,000 club.

"I do not agree with Portugal's policy in Africa. Many Portuguese people are either. But what goes on in Lisbon is none of my business. I am not going to prosecute you as individuals because I do not like your policy on the other side of the border. And it would be wrong of the Portuguese Government to penalize my boys because it does not like my policy.

"I do not believe in violence as long as you leave my people alone. The only trouble you will have is if you meddle in our politics. There is no room for rumours that I will drive you out when I have broken this Federation."

"I believe in a policy of live-and-let-live. You let me alone and I will let you alone. I don't care why Portuguese East Africa and Malawi cannot co-exist. You are traders. I want you to help my boys."

"I will give them all the chances and teach them your trades. I don't mind you that I am interested in your ports, not only in Beira but in Quelimane and others. I also want you to build that railway."

"The United Federal Party is spreading rumours to frighten me, saying that Banda will not be allowed to send tobacco and groundnuts to Beira. Well, if the Portuguese will not allow me to ship my goods through their territory when I have broken this Federation, I shall go to Dar es Salaam."

Dr. Banda And European Police Officer

DR. BANDA, the president of the Malawi Congress Party and Minister of Natural Resources in Nyasaland, is reported by the African newspaper *Bwalo* to have been "enraged" that a European police officer should have attempted to control a large crowd of people who had blocked the road in the middle of Blantyre in order to cheer their leader while he was standing in a car. The *Bwalo* report said:

"Dr. Banda, enraged, told the police officer to leave the crowd alone, and added that he himself should be arrested in place of the crowd. The police officer did not make any move."

Addressing the crowd at his palace, Dr. Banda said: "Very soon we are going to pass laws to control the municipality of Blantyre. I am not going to allow white policemen to stop you from coming to see me. I told him to arrest me. This is our country and Blantyre is our town and city. This land belongs to Kapheni, not to stupid white men. If any European does not like it, that we have an African Government now, he should pack and go."

"The Malawi leaders who are in Blantyre for a private conference with Malawi Congress Party organizing secretaries from throughout the territories, added: 'These European policemen are better because they are all U.F.P. We beat them in the elections, their scooters lost their deposits. Before it came here they used to treat you like slaves in your own country. I came here to stop it. Already I have killed many stupid laws.'

Having referred to the displacement of two European members of the Executive Council by Africans, Dr. Banda said: "Bingham has gone and Keilwell is going. Now it will be a real African Government, with seven black heads and three white. You can see why they are worried - because we are in control."

Forty-seven members of the United Nations have not yet ratified the Slavery Convention of 1962 and 58 have not acceded to the supplementary convention of 1956. Among States which are not parties to either agreement are both Congo (Brazzaville) and Leopoldville, Ethiopia, Ghana, Somalia and Tanganyika.

"CONSIDER THE FACTS and forget the propaganda", the U.N. special committee on the abolition of colonialism was urged last week by a British delegate, Mr. Colin Crowe, when he replied to the debate on Northern Rhodesia. He said:—

"Neither the British nor the Rhodesian Government is trying to thwart the free expression of the will of the electorate at the forthcoming elections, and all political parties will be subject only to normal considerations of law and order."

The crucial point is to get the Constitution to work. If the committee really wants to see a more representative Government established at the earliest possible time, it should do nothing to hinder or delay the holding of the elections. It should also ensure the free results of the decisions which the new Government may wish to take."

British delegates also urged that the form of the future relationship between the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and its constituent territories should be a matter for the constituent territories themselves to decide, agreed completely that the form of that relationship should be abolished, and was aiming at the eventual introduction of universal and suffrage.

When the Soviet delegate, Mr. V. I. Obenshko, asserted that "the unilateral authorities will undoubtedly falsify these results and will carry out a policy of repression of an African majority", Mr. Crowe replied that this was an unjustified charge.

U.S.A. Supports Mr. Khamisi

Mr. Jonathan B. Bingham, the United States representative, called on the committee to declare that "the people of Northern Rhodesia must enjoy a full measure of self-determination and must be allowed and encouraged to exercise that right effectively and at an early date."

The United States Government, he said, held that the people of Northern Rhodesia should be able "freely to choose their own political destiny, acting on the basis of one man, one vote, one value." He quoted last year's statement by President Kennedy that "the United States will not be a party and, not merely an observer, in the process of the pedantic movement of nations from the status of colonies to the partnership of equals."

To Mr. Khamisi's allegations that there were hundreds of political prisoners in Northern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom Government's delegate said, Mr. Bingham had replied that some were political prisoners as such and that all those who were confined had been guilty of criminal misconduct. "What may be needed in such a situation is a certain leniency towards persons whose alleged misconduct had its origin in activities essentially political in character."

Six Afro-Asian members of the committee—Tanganyika, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Cambodia, and Yugoslavia—introduced a draft resolution on Friday calling on H.M. Government to guarantee freedom for all political parties to contest the forthcoming elections in Northern Rhodesia. The Government of Northern Rhodesia is taking immediate steps to transfer power to the population of the Protectorate. The draft described as "discriminatory and prejudicial to the interests of the indigenous people" the franchise qualifications contained in the new Constitution.

Persecution Alleged

On the same day in Lusaka Mr. Solomon Kalulu, U.N.A.P.'s "director of elections", said that the party being now persecuted by the police, the radio, and the newspapers, was not prepared to fight an election under duress. It might therefore boycott the territorial election [which Mr. Khamisi, the party leader, had said only a few days previously would be contested]. If conversations with Mr. Butler were not satisfactory, the national council of U.N.A.P. would consider asking the United Nations to "scrutinize" Northern Rhodesia.

The sub-committee of six, which recently visited London, decided on Monday against naming a date for Northern Rhodesia's independence in the resolution which the main committee will put to the General Assembly recommending Britain to take "immediate steps" to grant independence. Tanganyika's representative, Mr. Christopher Ngweta, had pointed out the technical impossibility of Africans in the Protectorate completing preparations for a transfer of power by December 31 this year as Russia had demanded.

The I.C.T.U. has called for a U.N. inquiry into "violations of human rights in Northern Rhodesia which are evolving into a threat to peace" alleging that "there is a real and urgent threat to basic human rights, especially the right of freedom of association."

Federal General Election Discussed

Points from a B.B.C. Broadcast

QUESTIONS about the general election in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were put a few days ago in "The World Today" programme in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. to the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and to Mr. Philip Mason, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

Sir Roy Welensky's announcement that he would ask for the dissolution of Parliament, said Mr. Joelson, had brought an immediate dividend, for that decision made it quite clear that the British Government had to do something.

Within two days they announced the appointment of Mr. Butler to take charge of a new Central African Office. There was an immense gain for the Federation because throughout its history of nearly 40 years it had had to deal with the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, and very often there was disharmony between the two.

Mr. Raymond Barker: "And you believe that Mr. Butler's appointment was the direct result of Sir Roy calling the election?"

"I haven't the slightest doubt."

Reason for Small Poll

There are 13 contested seats in the Federal elections in the United Federal Party, with between ten and twelve thousand votes. Isn't this very small support for such an important election?"

E.S.I.: "I shouldn't have thought that the figures really mattered very much, for two reasons. The first reason is that the electoral rolls were known to be extremely out of date, so much so that thousands of people whose names were on the registers had moved from the various constituencies; and that was bound to mean a small poll anyhow. Secondly, in most cases the opposition candidates were of such poor quality that everybody assumed that the U.F.P. would have a walk-over and many people simply didn't bother to vote, especially those who lived a considerable distance away from the polling stations."

Mr. Mason, who agreed that Mr. Butler's appointment represented a great gain from all points of view, said that the weakness shown by the extreme right in the election revealed that there was very little support for the idea of looking towards South Africa. Mr. Butler would need to take account of the opinion of those who had not voted and to see separately all the Opposition parties, during his visit.

R.B.: "Sir Roy Welensky has repeatedly said that although he is willing to entertain and consider any ideas about the reconstitution of the Federation that other people may care to put forward, he is not prepared to make any suggestions himself. Now, Mr. Joelson, why do you think he adopts this line?"

British Foolishness and Stubbornness

E.S.I.: "I think for two reasons. The first is that he believes—and so do Rhodesians in general—that what they consider a frightful mess has been caused by political foolishness and stubbornness in this country; they regard the British Cabinet as having come near to wrecking the Federation, and they don't feel that they can be called upon to put forward a salvage plan. The second reason is that if any plan were made public, however wise, the people who objected to parts of it would mobilize all possible support against the particular parts they disliked. I am perfectly sure that the only reliable man is that which Mr. Butler is going to follow—of private talks with everybody."

Mr. Mason agreed with that analysis, but not with the condemnation of British handling of the situation in Central Africa, that having argued he believed from the great complexities of the problem. There were obvious economic advantages in the Federation, but they had to be balanced against Britain's responsibility to the people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and an insensitivity towards that responsibility had been largely responsible for the present situation.

Strathmore College of Arts and Science, Nairobi, has doubled its intake to 120 students of all races, of whom 400 are borders. In addition to basic Higher School Certificate subjects, the college of which Mr. D. C. Sperling is principal, offers tuition in French, Italian and Spanish.

Getting Drunk on Politics

Federation Must Come to Its Senses

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, said when addressing the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:

"People can get drunk on politics. It would be a tragedy if a political binge went so far as to break up Central Africa into three separate States without any form of association, each going its own way, each trying to deny the hard geographical fact that the Rhodesias and Nyasaland exist side by side, no matter what the politicians may decide.

"A determination to be inflexible, to go one's own way, to fight each other instead of working and living with each other in understanding will make the prospects of the Central Africa bleak indeed. The hard facts are that the Federation has to be reconstituted to remove the friction which has been built up, and the urgent challenge to all people in Central Africa is to come to their senses, look for the things which unite rather than for those which divide, ensure that unity is a common cause and that the positive aspects of our association are not destroyed but strengthened and improved and enshrine them as a basis for a permanent and lasting association.

"To no-one does this challenge apply more than to the members of the labour movement, because, as in 1919, the basic economic facts and arguments are unchangeable. We can achieve far greater opportunity and progress for all by working together in a strong and indivisible economy than by going it alone. It would be extremely folly to ignore this, and to weaken our economy and threaten prospects of employment.

Greatest Social Need

"Some among you, without a full realization of the consequences, may feel that you should trim the sails and turn the ship around. I appreciate the problems only too well, but none of us imagined that the transition would be like plain sailing when we embarked on the ship of equality of opportunity, of one wage structure, when we recognized jobs and not colour; when we set out to give a square deal to every worker.

"We shall never get anywhere if we think in terms of what things cannot be done. If a progressive policy aimed at getting all workers on to a living wage had been started 15 years ago we should not have to be in so much of a hurry today. Our greatest social need is a living wage for all workers. I believe that we can find ways and means to achieve this provided there is willingness, understanding, and co-operation between employers, employees, and the respective Governments responsible for labour and economic affairs.

"The aim is a minimum consolidated wage of £14 10s. a month in commerce and industry within 18 months. We need a trade union and an industrial council in each industry. The industrial board system has operated for a little under two years. We started at £6 10s. a month as the minimum wage. Indentation followed the proclamation of a minimum wage of £6 10s. in the cities and £6 in the smaller towns at a time when the economy was booming. In two years the overall minimum wage has increased by some 50%. Yet this gives little cause for satisfaction, despite the fact that it is the highest minimum wage of any country in Africa to the North of us.

"Some industries are reaching the stage already where the majority of their workers, with the inclusion of the housing allowance, are at a £14 minimum level, and in the very great majority of industrial boards this has been achieved unanimously. In very few instances have I been called on as Minister of Labour to adjudicate between majority and minority reports."

"No economic argument for joining the European Economic Community would be justified if the Commonwealth felt itself betrayed. If they think their interests are being sold for the narrow interests of Britain I do not think such a bargain would be worthwhile. The idea that Europe is the continent that matters most in the world is entirely out of date. The future lies largely with Asia and Africa."—Mr. Douglas Jay, Socialist M.P. for North Basset.

PERSONALIA

MR. HENNING ABERG is now Danish Consul for Kenya and Uganda.

LORD WALSHINGHAM has resigned from the board of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

MR. RICHARD A. WEBSTER has been appointed United States Consul in the Federations.

MR. DONALD C. BROWN has returned to London from his visits to Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya.

VISCOUNT MONCKTON OF BRENCHELY has been elected president of the British Bankers' Association.

MR. MARTIN WRAY, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. VICTOR AUGUSTINE MKELEO has been nominated a member of the National Assembly, Tanganyika.

SIR ROBERT MARCHELLI MINNINI is Consul-General for Italy in Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles.

SIR WILLIAM HILDREED, director-general of the International Air Transport Association, has been visiting the Federation.

MR. J. P. MAULE, director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics, has been visiting the Federation.

MR. ERIK JORGENSEN, Danish Trade Representative in Dar es Salaam, is acting Consul now that a Danish Consulate has been opened.

MR. R. C. PRATT is principal of the University College in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, where PROFESSOR A. B. WESTON is dean of the Law Faculty.

MR. C. P. FOLLOWS is in charge of the first local government officer training course at the Kenya Institute of Administration. It opened last week.

THE REV. JOHN MILLER, a missionary in Uganda for 30 years, latterly in Kigezi, has been transferred to the Uganda Catholic Secretariat in Kampala.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE CLUGDAN, who has been in London for a few days, was last week the guest at luncheon of the British African Ambassador.

MR. AUGUSTINE BWANAUSHI, Ministry of Internal Affairs in Nyasaland, is spending a month in the United Kingdom as a guest of the British Council.

MR. JOSEPH YINZA, who last week succeeded Mr. GEORGE BAKER as Controller of Information Offices in Tanganyika, is the first African head of the department.

MR. CHRISTOPHER TUMBO, Tanganyika High Commissioner in London, was received in audience by THE QUEEN last Friday. He was accompanied by Mrs. TUMBO.

MR. C. S. JESSOP, lately chief engineer in the KARANIA, on the Bombay-East Africa service, has been appointed commodore chief engineer of the British India Line.

MR. ROBERT WEMYSS MUIR ARBUTHNOT, a director of Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., Ltd., and of John K. Gilliar and Co., Ltd., left £52,521 after payment of duty of £18,807.

THE REV. JOHN POOLE-HUGHES will fly to East Africa on Monday to be consecrated Bishop of South West Tanganyika. The ceremony will take place on May 31 at Idunda.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Home Secretary and Minister responsible for Central African Affairs, will leave London Airport this evening for the Federation, where he will spend just over a fortnight.

MR. DOUGLAS CLARK, political correspondent of the *Daily Express*, and MR. FRANCIS CASSAVETTE, representing the *Daily Herald*, leave London today to cover MR. BUTLER'S tour of the Federation.

MR. PETER WALLENBERG, for the past three years managing director of the sales organization in Rhodesia of Atlas Copco, has been appointed executive vice-chairman of Atlas Copco (Great Britain), Ltd.

MR. N. E. MUSTOE, Q.C., chairman of the Anglo-Ethiopian Society, spoke to the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies last week on Ethiopia. LIEUT.-COLONEL NEIL MCLEAN, M.P., presided.

MR. D. R. N. CLARKE has been elected vice-chairman and MR. R. P. DOBSON a deputy chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., from the deputy chairmanship of which Mr. F. G. BODDE has retired.

MR. I. C. H. FREEMAN, Director of Education, MR. N. F. RICHARDS, Director of Public Works, and Messrs. C. D. P. T. HASKARD and G. C. D. HOBSON, provincial commissioners, have all been appointed Permanent Secretaries in Tanganyika.

MRS. G. H. MAYHEW, wife of the group marine superintendent of British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., yesterday launched the cargo liner CLAN MACGILLIVRAY at Greenock. She is the 60th ship to be built in that yard for the CLAN LINE.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, a missionary to Tanganyika some weeks ago to organize a protest march into Northern Rhodesia by the World Peace Brigade, abscondingly walked through a plate-glass window in Dar es Salaam last week, cutting his wrists and a knee.

Having said that Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the U.S.A., had leftist leanings and that the mayor of Los Angeles had a Communist background, a major in the United States Army has been deprived of his commission.

MISS MARY BENSON, one of the most active workers for the Africa Bureau, and a former secretary to the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, had her passport withdrawn by the South African authorities last Friday as she was about to leave for Nyasaland on her way back to London.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA, a general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and MRS. MACDONA are on their way to Cape Town in the PRETORIA CASTLE. After spending nearly a month in South Africa they will be in Salisbury for four days and Nairobi for two on their way back to London.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been elected chairman of the London Co-operative Society by the narrow margin of 130 votes against a Communist opponent, the polling being 6,070 and 5,940 votes.

MR. I. BEAN, Northern Rhodesia's Acting Minister of Native Affairs, and Mr. B. A. DOYLE, the Attorney-General, flew last week to Barotseland for talks with the Litunga, SIK MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, whose advisory council recommends Barotseland's secession from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. NORMAN MEYERS, a 27-year-old Nairobi teacher, has climbed Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain (19,340 feet), in the record time of 13 hours 40 minutes from the Outward Bound School at Lofokitok to the summit. In 1959 Mr. B. CLOUGH, of the Lofokitok staff, made the climb in 14 hours 50 minutes.

Arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. & MRS. H. BEHKENS, MR. & MRS. A. J. M. CARNegie, MR. R. CORSON, MR. & MRS. V. K. FRANCIS, MR. & MRS. E. HAYES, MR. & MRS. E. P. HEBBLETHWAITE, MR. G. LAWRENCE, MR. & MRS. J. P. PHILLIPS, MR. & MRS. W. RALSTON, MR. J. E. S. REYNHARDT, and MR. & MRS. E. TYLER.

WOULD UNDERTAKE COMMISSIONS

FORMER OFFICER, Colonial Service, resident in U.K., proposes to visit Uganda privately for one month next July. Would undertake commission in U.K. or East Africa. Excellent references. Principal interests: building, civil engineering, and industrial promotion. Box No. 136, c/o EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

MRS. MARJORIE REYNOLDS is chairman of the Nile Centenary Festival Committee which is organizing celebrations of the centenary of Speke's discovery of the source of the Nile.

PRESIDENT NKRUMAH of Ghana has been awarded the Lenin Peace Prize for 1961, worth £10,000, with a citation describing him as a "courageous and staunch fighter for peace who wrathfully stigmatizes colonialism and consistently upholds the principles of peaceful co-existence between States of different social systems".

MR. RASHIDI KASSIM, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, has invited the United Nations Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration to interview refugees from Mozambique in Dar es Salaam, where two refugee organizations which accuse Portugal of "repression and brutality" have their headquarters.

MR. CHARLES RUBIA, aged 40, an alderman of the town, is to be the mayor of Nairobi, and the deputy mayor will also be an African. ALDERMAN JOHN KASYOKA. No other names have been proposed. Hitherto all Nairobi's mayors have been Europeans. Kisumu is the only Kenya town with an African mayor. MR. MATTHEW ONDIK.

MR. G. ST. L. D'ADHEMAR, vice-president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, has suggested that first priority should be given by Kenya's new Government to the creation of an Economic Advisory Council, composed of Ministers, at least one leading economist, and some people not engaged in politics, among whom should be representatives of employers and labour.

MR. S. K. ANJARWALLA, of K.A.N.U., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Kenya Ministry of Social Services. MR. J. H. ANJAMBE, also of K.A.N.U., formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Tourism, Forests and Wild Life, has been transferred to the Ministry of Education as second Parliamentary Secretary with MR. R. S. MATANO of K.A.D.U.

When SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor-General of Tanganyika, returned to Dar es Salaam last week after leave in Great Britain, he was met at the airport by SIR RALPH WINDHAM, the Chief Justice, MR. KAWAWA, the Prime Minister, other members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, and MR. NYERERE, the Governor-General and Prime Minister drove together to Government House.

CANON MUSA KAHURANANGA, Rural Dean of Kasulu, who has been appointed Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika, was born in 1921, trained at Bishop Tucker College, Uganda, and has been in holy orders for only 10 years. He was at one time on the staff of St. Philip's College, Kongwa, Tanganyika, and spent the winter of 1957-58 in England, partly at the Church Army Training College and partly in a Liverpool parish.

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE, Tory M.P. for South Dorset, a severe critic of the Government, will on June 7 marry LADY ANNE HOLLAND-MARTIN, youngest sister of LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN, wife of the Prime Minister. LADY ANNE is the widow of MR. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND-MARTIN, a Conservative M.P. who died in 1960 and who had been a director of a number of East and Central African companies and a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. R. G. RIDLEY, general manager in East Africa of the Standard Bank, is about to retire after 39 years in its service; 36 of them in East Africa. His successor will be MR. N. W. SMITH, who joined the bank in London in 1939, went to East Africa after the last war, came back to London in 1959, and last year returned to East Africa as assistant general manager. MR. E. S. EASTWOOD, lately manager of the main Nairobi branch, has been appointed assistant general manager. MR. RIDLEY is to take up duty as chairman of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation.

Obituary

Dr. J. P. Mitchell Services to Uganda Medicine

DR. JOHN PHIMISTER MITCHELL, C.B.E., M.D., Ch.B., who died recently at the age of 77 at his home in Cults, Aberdeen, was a man of strong and engaging personality who left the impress of his influence on Uganda, where he was medical superintendent of the largest hospital, Mulago, and dean of the Medical School of Makerere College.

He was educated at Fraserburgh Academy and Aberdeen University. After graduating in medicine and serving for three years in London hospitals, he made what he called a "sounding tour" of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Far East, finishing his profession as he moved about. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined the R.A.M.C. in which he served in France, India, Baluchistan, and Mesopotamia. During the Ypres attack of 1915 when he was attached to the King's Royal Rifle Corps, he was mentioned in despatches, and a year later he was again mentioned and awarded the O.B.E. (Military) for services in Mesopotamia.

Soon after being demobilized he joined the Colonial Medical Service, for which he spent two years on a special mission in the Lake Tana area of Ethiopia. Transferring in 1924 to the Colonial Medical Service in Uganda, he was posted to Mulago Hospital, of which he became medical superintendent eight years later, retaining the office for 14 years, and latterly coupling with it the duties of dean of the Medical School, which, though an integral part of Makerere, functioned entirely at Mulago. He was made C.B.E. in 1944.

He was a member of the Legislative Council, of Makerere College Council, and of the East African Examining Board in Medicine; he was a trustee of the King George Memorial Fund, Uganda, divisional superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and always a ready help in other good causes. He was an accomplished pianist, and had an exceptionally wide circle of friends, European and African. He took a deep personal interest in the career of the many Africans whom he had trained in medicine. They knew that in him they had a friend and guide to whom they could turn with confidence in any difficulty; and long after his retirement to Scotland he continued to hear from many of them. He became chairman of the Uganda Society in Scotland, and found recreation in gardening, golf, music, and reading.

He married in 1927 Louisa Anne Cheyne, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Cheyne of Aberdeen, by whom he is survived.

MRS. PATRICK NESS, whose death is reported, had travelled widely in East and Central Africa before and after the 1914-18 war, and in recognition of her journeyings when conditions were difficult she was the first woman to be elected (in 1930) to the council of the Royal Geographical Society. She was repeatedly re-elected until she decided to retire 20 years later. She also served for seven years as a councillor of the Royal African Society, of which she was later a vice-president. She was a past president of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, a past honorary treasurer of the International Council of Women, and had held office in other bodies. Her travels in Africa and Asia were described in "Ten Thousand Miles in Two Continents".

Be Vigilant About The Common Market How African Producers May Be Prejudiced

A STRONG WARNING against entry into the European Common Market on terms prejudicial to the Commonwealth has been given in a resolution passed unanimously by the council of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization, of which Earl De La Warr is president.

The meeting last week was attended by representatives of primary producers in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Malaya, Nigeria, Cyprus, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and 20 still dependent colonial territories.

The resolution reads: "The council of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization, relying on the assurances of Her Majesty's Ministers that Commonwealth interests would be safeguarded in any terms which are secured for the United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community, are gravely apprehensive, because of recent public statements by responsible officers of the Community, lest such safeguards may not be obtainable on behalf of Commonwealth primary producers. They appeal to members of both Houses of Parliament to be particularly vigilant in this matter and to H.M. Ministers to be steadfast in fulfilling the undertakings they have given."

Double Blow to Producers

A memorandum prepared by the C.P.O. states that some primary products of the Commonwealth could be destroyed by the double blow of losing their present preference in the U.K. market and becoming subject to a new duty under the E.E.C.'s common external tariff.

SISAL provides an outstanding example of a major industry in Tanganyika and Kenya which depends very largely for its

prosperity on the preference which it now enjoys in the United Kingdom market. It is Tanganyika's principal export, in 1960 the value being about £154m., which was more than twice as much as the second commodity (coffee). In Kenya it is also an important item in the economy of the country, taking second place to coffee; the value of exports in 1960 was £44m. As U.K. imports are about 30% of the combined production, it can be seen how important this market is to Tanganyika and Kenya.

PYRETHRUM, largely the product of African cultivation, relies heavily on its duty-free entry to the U.K. market. The common external tariff of the E.E.C. would levy duties of 3% (flowers) and 5% (extract) on supplies from Kenya and elsewhere.

TOBACCO: In 1961 the U.K. imported 182m. lb. of tobacco from Commonwealth countries with a preference of 1s. 64d. a lb. More than half this quantity came from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This, together with the small quantities from Tanganyika, Cyprus and Jamaica, might partly be compensated for a loss of preference in the U.K. if these countries became associated with the E.E.C. on terms which would give them the preferential treatment over American and other foreign leaf. But as tobacco is primarily grown in the Community and by its associates, and in view of likely American pressure on its side, the securing of the benefit of association for some Commonwealth countries and favourable terms for others would seem to be unlikely.

Would Reduce Consumption

TEA AND COFFEE: Loss of free entry to the U.K. and the imposition of duties on the present proposed E.E.C. levels would be likely to reduce consumption here and injure Commonwealth producers in other parts of the world and the West Indies.

WATTLE EXTRACT: The common external tariff of the E.E.C. has been arranged in a way that would ensure that Britain, a member, she would have to duty her present suppliers from the Commonwealth Preference area the free entry they now enjoy, apply a tariff against them, and admit free of duty not only the relatively uneconomic tanning materials produced by their competitors within the Six but also tanning materials produced in South American countries which have nothing to do with the Common Market. In these circumstances the least the wattle industry is entitled to expect is parity of treatment with other materials.

CASHEW NUTS: The United Kingdom imports in quantities twice as much cashew nuts from India as do all six E.E.C. countries together. It is clear therefore that the introduction of the U.K. of the common external tariff of 5% in place of present free entry would adversely affect the Indian trade, as well as Tanganyika's cashew nut production, which is processed in India.

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCE: The prospect for these products gives special cause for apprehension. The dependence of New Zealand upon the U.K. market for the bulk of her production of lamb and dairy produce is such that the prosperity of that country could be destroyed by the loss of free entry with the added handicap of a levy on imports. No short-term transitional period would provide an adequate safeguard, since there is no possibility that alternative markets for lamb and dairy produce could be found at the end of the transition period unless the United States would open its market to New Zealand producers. Australian producers face similar difficulties. Nor is there any likelihood of world commodity agreements being reached which would provide a satisfactory solution for meat and dairy produce. The Bechuanaland beef industry, while not comparable with the giant undertakings of the Dominions, is of growing local importance and relies on the preferential U.K. market.

Defrauding the Public

FREQUENT FRAUDS by buyers of produce and sellers of goods are mentioned in the 1961 report of the Weights and Measures Department of Kenya, which instituted 108 prosecutions in the year and obtained no fewer than 103 convictions. Fines, however, totalled only £716, and not one person was sent to prison. Yet in some districts loaves were found to be between 25% and 30% under the prescribed weights; in one province there was "an epidemic of bottles containing short-measure motor oil"; and a distributor of bulk ice cream to hotels and restaurants regularly sold as ten gallons churns containing little more than eight. One trader who had attached a thread to his scales pleaded that it was "a custom to bring luck and prosperity". An ounce of dead cockroaches was found in the spring-balance of a butcher who supplied short weight.



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"Kill Opponents of Regionalism"

Kenya Parties Continue Uttering Threats

KALENIN THREESMEN ululated war cries and danced in approval on Sunday when the K.A.D.U. member for North Nyanza, Mr. Edward Khasakha, told them at a Kitale meeting that "if anyone comes and tells you there is no regionalism, he shall be killed".

He was speaking at a foundation-stone laying ceremony performed by the party's deputy leader, Mr. Masinde Muliro, who is Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Kenya Coalition Government, for a north-western regional assembly. That assembly, he said, will have powers equal with the Legislative Council in Nairobi. Similar systems are being laid to take place in K.A.D.U.'s other proposed regions.

Mr. Arthur Obwanda, K.A.N.U. assistant secretary, said his party's western regional branch would reply with a meeting in Nairobi to declare Kenyatta prime minister of a unitary Kenya.

Fears of Murder

At a public meeting Mr. J. Nyamolo, K.A.D.U.'s Central Kenya Region chairman, declared that Communist money was turning Nyanza Province into a "land of terror", and that he was being followed by would-be assassins.

Mr. Nyamolo, Kenya's promised that his deputy, Mr. George Odunga, would be "the first man" to be given a post in the new K.A.N.U. Government after the next elections, a Government which would not be a coalition. K.A.N.U. proposed Mr. Odunga as Finance Minister in the Coalition Government, but H.M. Government pronounced him unacceptable.

At the same meeting Mr. Odunga criticized the Africans of the region for having returned Sir Michael Blundell to the Legislature at the last election.

"Push Arabs into the Ocean"

Mr. M. Chokwa, minister for Mombasa West, and Minister of Works and Communications, said at the week-end that Arabs fighting for coastal autonomy would "be pushed one by one into the Indian Ocean".

A few days earlier Mr. T. J. Mboya, K.A.N.U. general secretary and Minister of Labour, denied Mr. Muliro's accusation that K.A.N.U. had broken the truce agreed to by the Cabinet of seven members from each party in order to re-assert political activities prejudicial to early constitutional advance. But the party reserved the right to explain certain facts to the people.

Mr. Mboya is looking for an excuse to go out of the London agreement, it is not known. Mr. Muliro has never believed in the spirit of co-operation. He is the only Minister who has refused to work with a Parliamentary Secretary from the opposite party. I must also remind you of his irresponsible action in disregarding law and order when he held a meeting last week-end without a licence.

Mr. J. M. Shikuku, K.A.D.U. general secretary, repeating the broken truce allegation against K.A.N.U., said that Kenyatta and his colleagues were "completely unrelatable". K.A.D.U. would never accept anything short of what was agreed to and signed in London.

Incidents in A Mwanza Hotel

Mrs. G. MERRYWEATHER, wife of the managing director of Muter and Oswald, Ltd., the Nairobi auctioneers, has thus described a deliberate attempt by an African to provoke trouble in a hotel in Mwanza, Tanganyika:—

"A well-dressed African entered the hotel one evening playing a portable radio at full blast. The hotel was full of Europeans. He moved about from the bar to the lounge and the dining-room, still playing the radio loudly. He insulted the Europeans, using terrible language, and at one stage came up to my face, looked me up and down, and snapped his fingers in my face, just trying to provoke trouble.

"Several people wanted to throw him out, but the proprietress asked them not to, as she was afraid of repercussions. She would not even allow the police to be called. She intimidated her and the guests.

"Every European was eventually forced to leave the hotel. When his work was accomplished, the African also left."

Praise for Moscow from Kenya Africans

Offer of Another 300 Scholarships

THE RETURN from behind the Iron Curtain of a group of Kenya Legislative Council members and others has coincided with the arrival in Nairobi of the United States Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Mr. Mennen Williams, on Tuesday.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled from Kenya on Monday:—

"Mr. Williams arrives when the tide of opinion among Kenya politicians is running strongly in favour of those leaders who advocate co-operation with the Communists. Newspapers here give prominence to the enthusiastic comments of the delegates returning from Russia, consisting mainly of the opinion of what they saw and were told.

Mr. Ogiliga Odunga, vice-president of K.A.N.U., delighted at the success of the visit, is leading a similar delegation to Peking. The Moscow trip was led by Mr. J. M. Keen, now a close associate of Mr. Odunga.

Kenya delegates, ever sensitive on the subject of social status, were clearly overwhelmed by the lavish treatment offered by their hosts and the experience of being treated as equals by Mr. Krushchev.

Mr. Dawson Mwanjumba, M.P. for Taita, said that even the State-employed shoe-shine boys on a Moscow street corner earned between £50 and £100 a month, and that the tour would prove to be the birth of socialism in Kenya.

The only one with mixed feelings was Mr. George Nthenge, a Catholic, who complained that he was not able to find a church at which to attend Easter Midnight Mass. A Kamba, he criticized the fact that all the Kenya students in Moscow were Kikuyu or Luo. All the delegates seem satisfied that none of the Kenya students is under arrest or restricted, as had been reported.

"They have returned with the offer of 300 scholarships at Russian universities, and Soviet planes to fly students to Moscow."

This statement has been countered by the announcement that the American Institute of International Education is preparing to set up a Nairobi office because of the increasing number of Africans going to study in the U.S.A., where there are now about 800 Kenya students.

Portents for Mr. Williams are not propitious. U.S. Information Office officials hope to avoid an Airport Boss conference such as the one last year at which he made his famous "Africa for the Africans" assertion. He will have a one-hour meeting with Kenyatta.

Mbeya Conference of Nationalist Leaders

Mr. Nyerere Talks of Shedding Blood

AT MBEYA in Southern Tanganyika, not far from the border with Northern Rhodesia, there will gather this coming week-end members of the "freedom council" of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. (Pan-African Freedom Movement for East, Central and South Africa), a special emergency session having been called "so that the true voice of Central Africa may be heard on free African soil".

Mr. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, is to preside, and among those who may attend are Mr. Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika; Mr. Nyerere, his predecessor in that office, and founder of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A.; Kenyatta, president of K.A.N.U., and its secretary-general, Mr. Tom Mboya; Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union of Southern Rhodesia; Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Minister of Education in Nyasaland; and African leaders from Uganda, the Somali Republic, and Echiopia.

Mr. Nyerere told the T.A.N.U. annual meeting that Britain must be urged to take measures which would prevent it becoming necessary for African leaders in Central Africa to obtain their "rights" by force.

If H.M. Government shattered that hope, he continued: "Then if these brothers of ours do not shed blood, they are cowards; and if the other countries of Africa do not help them get their independence, then they are countries of cowards. If a human being cannot get his rights, it is better to die than to remain a slave."

Uganda Might Attract Kenya Farmers Governor and Commercial Leaders Favour Idea

THAT UGANDA should set aside large blocks of good farming land which is not now in use and seek to attract European farmers from Kenya has been proposed by Mr. E. A. HUGHES, retiring president of Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting Mr. Hughes said:—

"I hope that after independence the provincial governments or kingdoms might consider the desirability of leasing out large blocks of farming land to non-Africans on a reasonable period of tenure. Less than 1% of the total land area in Uganda is owned by non-Africans, and many hundreds of square miles of good farming land are now lying idle and unproductive.

When there is sound political stability throughout Uganda, and provided security of tenure could be granted, there would be quite a few European farmers in Kenya and farmers elsewhere who would welcome the opportunity to farm in Uganda; and that would greatly strengthen this country's economy.

Each year Uganda imports over £750,000 worth of farm produce from Kenya in the form of milk, butter, meat, and so on. With properly managed farming units a lot of these essentials could be produced in Uganda.

The most important factor for its future well-being is the maintenance of law and order. The law must at all times be impartially divorced from Government and party politics, and be applied without fear or favour by completely impartial judges. The extension of the Preventive Detention Act in Ghana, where a person can be put away for up to 20 years without trial, is unthinkable in the eyes of the civilized world. A Government that cannot face normal opposition and criticism should never be in power.

Importance of Economic Stability

"Our future politicians and leaders must be made to realize the essential connection between commerce and sound government and the future stability and prosperity of this country. Without economic stability the future of Uganda is dark and gloomy. When the election fever has abated and more serious things have to be considered than vote-catching, I am sure that our leaders will turn their urgent attention to this field, when the Tanganyika Government is busily engaged in doing as a first priority.

"Over the last 60 years many millions of pounds have been pumped into this country by the low-suffering British taxpayer. The time is rapidly approaching when that source of free money will dry up. We have to become self-sufficient and able to look after ourselves. Other countries will offer money and help, but it is more than likely there will be very strong strings attached to both.

"I see no reason why Uganda, with good-will, good sense, and lots of hard work, should not become a country to be reckoned with in world affairs and beholden to nobody. I do appeal to our future leaders to forgive and forget their tribal squabbles and differences and think of Uganda as a whole."

SIR WALTER COUTTS, Governor of Uganda, emphasized that the country's prosperity after independence would depend greatly upon the stability and resilience of the commercial community.

Referring to the idea of large blocks of farming land being leased to non-Africans, he said:—

"No doubt such a policy will be opposed by those who feel that land in all its forms must be developed and used for the immediate benefit of the indigenous population. However, I have no doubt in my own mind that, particularly in the short-term, estate farming is one of the major ways in which the general level of the national wealth in Uganda can be improved. Not only will there be greater wealth, but the skilled techniques of dealing with crops as a result of estate management will become more quickly known to those who ought to acquire such skills.

"It is always possible to work out schemes which will directly benefit the African, even though the idea of large estates is alien to him. The out-grower scheme in tea is a good example. The same point has been made by the World Bank, and I therefore hope that the land boards, which are now being set up under the new land legislation will adopt an enlightened policy in this connexion and will not be bound by parochial considerations."

"Ham in the Kenya" Sandwich "Ivory Tower" Attitude of the Government

MR. GEORGE NICOL, who after 34 years in Kenya, 11 of them as an elected member of the Legislative Council, recently left the Colony to live in South Africa, has told the *Natal Mercury* that the United Kingdom Government's betrayal of those whom they had induced to take up land in Kenya would leave the white settlers as "the ham in the sandwich" between African tribalists engaged in internecine strife.

He said that he had lost £12,000 on the sale of his farm, and a great deal more in disposing of investments, and denied the suggestion that most Kenya farmers had made a great deal of money. The truth, he emphasized, was that almost all of them had ploughed back the whole of their profits into their now unsaleable land, and had nothing left in Kenya.

Intimidation, victimization and finger-pointing, and unpleasant facts reported by the security authorities were often disregarded by their superiors because it did not suit "those in the ivory tower" to have ugly developments bruited abroad.

Mr. Nicol is a past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

Arson Plots Foiled in Zanzibar

Arrest of Z.N.P. General Secretary

SHAIKH ABDUL RAHMAN MOHAMMED BABU, general secretary of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, was arrested on Sunday with nine other party members after the police had been told of a plot to burn down the post office and had discovered petrol bombs and explosives behind the building. A number of such plans had been foiled during the past few weeks. Another 13 arrests have been made.

The British Resident, Sir George Mooring, issued the following statement:—

"The security authorities have reliable information which has been confirmed both by events as well as other evidence, that a group known as the Action Group of Youths' Own Union (the youth wing of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party) have been plotting to set fire to public buildings and cause other damage as an act of protest against the result of the London conference and also with the object of exerting pressure on me and the British Government.

"In trying to satisfy their own selfish and misguided ends these people have shown they are prepared to endanger the lives of thousands of innocent people. I have therefore decided that the activities of these people need to be controlled: first, to protect the public, and, secondly because, with serious crimes of this sort are being planned and committed, we cannot devote our energies and time towards finding a solution to difficulties which are holding back constitutional advance. People who do these sort of things are enemies of their country."

A threat against Sir George was reported on Tuesday.

Wrapped in Politics

THE ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT has issued the following notice: "Although the wearing in public of garments bearing designs signifying association with a political party is prohibited under the Prohibition of the Wearing of Uniforms Order, 1959, considerable quantities of khangas and materials with political symbols printed on them are still being imported. If material of this sort continues to be imported into the country in large quantities there is a serious danger that people will be encouraged to wear it in public in defiance of the law. To prevent this it has been decided to ban the importation of all piece goods bearing a design signifying association with any political organization, or with the promotion of any political object. The ban will be effective immediately."

Report on "Lost Counties"

(Concluded from page 871)

Final constitutional talks in London are due to begin on October 9. The Protectorate is due to become independent.

"The Banyoro, and opinion generally in Uganda, consider it necessary not only that an agreement shall have been reached but that it shall have been implemented before October 9. This view is generally held as shown by a debate in the Uganda Legislative Council in November, 1961. Although the Government party and the Opposition differed as to method they were at one in demanding a settlement before independence.

"It is an additional reason for implementing our proposals before independence that under the new Constitution Buganda will be in an even more powerful position than at present. The federal status in an independent country, which Buganda is to enjoy from October 9, 1962, would make it relatively easy for the Kabaka's Government if it so desired to obstruct a settlement.

"The rights under the new Constitution of the Banyoro to act as an electoral college, by electing all the representatives of Buganda outside Kampala may result in a solid block of Banyoro members being elected to the Assembly. This would appear to be the intention of the Kabaka Yekka party, and the provision for proportional representation may not be effective in securing for the Banyoro of Buaya and Bugangazi any representation at all in the Assembly.

"If a Prime Minister of an independent Uganda were dependent on the Baganda *Moc* for staying in office, he would be likely to support any concession to the Banyoro.

"We think it therefore an integral part of our scheme that the transfer of territory shall take place before October 9, while the Governor is still in office. The natural course would be for discussions under the chairmanship of the Governor to take place between Buganda and Banyoro as soon as our report has been published and the views of H.M. Government on our proposals have been made known.

"We hope for a generous act of statemanship on the part of Buganda. We can conceive of no other single act which would add more to the stature of Buganda within Uganda or would contribute more to the stability of the Protectorate on the eve of independence. It is not wise to insist upon the letter of a treaty. All history has shown the impossibility of preserving a treaty when its provisions are out of date and conflict with patriotic sentiment, and no procedure can be devised for automatically revising out-dated treaties.

"The Chakras of Banyoro should, for his part, renounce in the same spirit all claims on the other counties. This would be an equally valuable contribution to a lasting settlement.

"We have unfortunately had many indications that Buganda will not agree to any cession of territory. If that be so, it will be the duty of the major political parties, both those supporting the Government and those in opposition, to give their assistance in this matter. We suggest that the Governor should invite them to join in the discussions.

"The major political parties have expressed the wish that this dispute should be settled by the British Government before independence. They have both suggested that this is a moral duty which H.M. Government should discharge before withdrawing from the country. With this view we agree because it is certain that the tranquility and perhaps the stability of the newly independent State would be imperilled if the dispute continued. The political parties therefore should support our recommendation for a transfer of the two sazes before independence. The best proof of their capacity to govern Uganda would be their success in inducing the two kingdoms to settle this dispute by agreement before October 9.

"If all the measures for obtaining agreement which we have suggested should unfortunately fail, then the people of the Protectorate will expect H.M. Government to take such steps as are necessary to settle this problem before independence and in accordance with our recommendations."

Kariba Dam Award

DAMAGES OF £89,390 have been awarded to the Federal Power Board and the Italian firm Impresit, builders of the Kariba Dam, against the Caledonian Insurance Company in a claim arising from the Zambezi River floods of 1958 which destroyed a 2 1/2 m. bridge, holed the centre coffer dam, and swept away buildings and roadways. A claim was made for £750,000. The insurance company has agreed to pay a further £22,000. Mr. O. D. Schreiner, a former South African appeal judge, who arbitrated in Salisbury on Monday, said that there was no evidence of any neglect to take action which might have prevented the damage.

C.M.S. View of Africa's Needs

Sir Kenneth Grubb Contradicts Bishop

SIR KENNETH GRUBB, president of the Church Missionary Society, said when addressing the annual meeting in London that Britain was guilty of national failure to provide an adequate number of men of good will to serve overseas. Loss of nerve was indicated by the fact that although the Minister of Education had appealed in 1959 for 400 teachers for African territories, nothing like that number had yet come forward.

It had been responsibly estimated that nearly half the expatriate doctors, half the police, and even more than half the engineers in Uganda would leave within a year of its independence. In supplying such needs where did the British stand as a people?

A well-known bishop had recently told a gathering of undergraduates that Africa was not now asking for a life-long commitment, but for just a few years of service. That, Sir Kenneth commented, was a profoundly misleading statement. Africa still needed men and women who were prepared to stick it out, maybe for the rest of their time.

Preached people asked why there should be missionaries in the armies. "Why not just Peace Corps volunteers, Voluntary Service youngsters, or U.N. technicians? Why not just Inter-Church Aid agents, travelling missionaries, or earnest and enlightened visitors from Church in World Council of Churches headquarters? The answer is that the Church is commissioned not only or primarily to build, train, and motivate, and teach others to do so. It is commissioned to preach the acceptable Word of the Lord to stand with those who sin and suffer."

"Expatriate Sects of American Origin"

The Rev. Douglas Webster, who in the past six years has made four tours of Africa and four of Asia for the society, said that despite widely varying political and social conditions the Churches in those countries were all in environments basically hostile to the Christian faith and suspicious of foreigners.

"They are all minority communities. Many are still dependent on Western help to a significant extent. Some are meeting subtle forms of persecution and privation, especially where local officials are unfriendly. All are basically expatriate sects of American origin, supported by American big money. In none of them is the ordained ministry adequate in numbers or in training for such a time as this."

"A year ago in Khartoum I spent some time with only two Sudanese Anglican clergy in the whole of the Northern Sudan. One works in the Nuba Mountains; the other is the only indigenous priest in the three great towns of Khartoum, Khartoum North, and Omdurman. They are separated by 600 miles. They meet once a year.

"In England people still complain when two villages are united into one parish, even if the parish priest conducts services in both churches every Sunday. In most of Africa and Asia this is a luxury unknown, undreamt of, and probably unthinkable for another hundred years."

Karamojong Customs

KARAMOJONG TRIBESMEN, "with cow dung smeared on their fronts", had merely been sacrificing a bull in prayer for rain and should not have been arrested on suspicion of being about to set off on a cattle raid, the member for Karamoja North, Mr. M. L. Choudry, pleaded in the former Uganda Legislative Council during a debate on the Police (Amendment) Bill. Expressing misgivings about the extra powers accorded the police to deal with unlawful assemblies in disturbed areas, he pointed out that it was customary for Karamojong groups to gather under a large tree during a long dry spell to offer sacrifice and prayers were always carried for such ceremonies. Would that be regarded as an unlawful assembly, Karamoja being a disturbed area? The then Minister of Security and External Relations, Mr. C. Powell-Cotton, replied that during a period of disturbance, all gatherings were illegal.

African Copperbelt Strike Continues

PRODUCTION AT BANCROFT, Chibuluma, Nchanga and Roan Antelope copper mines came to a standstill last Wednesday when more than 20,000 members of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union struck for increased wages and service benefits, supposedly for "only a few days"; but the strike continues.

Normal working had been maintained only at Mufulira, but stopped on Tuesday. At Rhokana and Ndola some workers reported for duty on the first day but have since struck. About 5,000 Europeans, responsible mainly for supervisory work—and who are not legally entitled to strike—have promised their moral support and are doing merely maintenance jobs.

The Federal Department of Mines has calculated that a production loss of 2,150 tons daily of copper and cobalt would mean £40,000 will result.

About 1,800 African bus and taxi drivers at Broken Hill were expected to come out in sympathy on Tuesday.

The Africans demand an overall increase of Rs. 2d. a shift and 36 days' paid leave a year. Sir Roland Morison, Q.C., chairman of the British, Dutch and Belgian Federation's executive committee, is due to arrive tomorrow as chairman of a five-member commission appointed some months ago to investigate the deadlocked dispute between the mining companies and the union. The inquiry is to open on Monday.

Further news on the Copperbelt has been cancelled and extra posts have been mounted. No violence has been reported. African National Congress leaders, believed to have encouraged their Mafikeng supporters not to strike, claim that the union supports the rival U.N.I.F. party. U.N.I.F. has denied any connexion with the strike. Mr. Matthew Nkolomo, general secretary of the union, maintains that it is purely industrial.

Statement by Companies

The following joint statement has been issued by the companies:

"The Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies presented advancement proposals to the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Trade Union in January, 1961, and invited the union to negotiate on them as soon as they were in a position to do so.

"After an interval of six months and repeated reminders by the companies, negotiations were started but little progress was made, and in September the union presented the companies with completely unrealistic demands. These were that the lowest ticket-paid African employee should receive 75% of the wages of the highest paid, daily-paid artisan, that union members' paid leave be increased from 14 to 36 days per year, and that a shift differential of 11s. 6d., an increase of about 1,100%, be paid. The union's proposals would cost the companies approximately an extra £46m.

"These demands led to conciliation proceedings at which the union asked for an immediate wage increase of 8s. 2d. a shift (a 100% increase for the lowest paid African employee) and again put forward their demands for 36 days paid leave a year and a shift differential of 11s. 6d. The union, however, still adhered in principle to their previous demands and insisted on combining the two issues of advancement and improvement in wages and other conditions. The companies have always contended that these two issues are entirely separate.

"The companies' advancement proposals would make it possible for a considerable number of Africans to go forward to positions which would carry greater responsibility and pay.

"The union has criticized the companies for not agreeing to arbitration, but the issues raised were so complex that the companies considered that they could only be properly dealt with by a very full inquiry. The companies and the African union each accepted the Government's decision to appoint a commission of inquiry.

"It is true that the union has made attempts to re-open negotiations, and the companies did in fact meet the union on two occasions, but as the union showed no disposition to modify its extravagant demands it was impossible to make any progress.

"The companies are unable to understand why the union should at this stage bring its members out on strike when by its terms of reference the commission is directly required to examine both their wage demand and the principles of advancement. The date of the sitting of the commission was publicly announced on April 19, which was days before the union took their decision to call a strike.

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 cereals under extensive irrigation, producing maize and wheat crops, and experimenting with the production and processing of tobacco.

Today the Company operates seven estates. The largest of these covers 57,000 acres at Mazoe near Salisbury. At present Mazoe has about 100,000 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, Smoonga, and Simola Estates are mixed farms and O. J. 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 20,000 acres of land have already been afforested mainly with pines and it is intended to increase the planted area further over the next three 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.

Gizenga Loses Parliamentary Immunity

On Trial for Treason and Embezzlement

CHARGES OF TREASON, attempting to buy arms abroad, and maltreatment of prisoners have been levelled against Antoine Gizenga, Communist ex-Deputy Premier of the Congo, who on Monday was deprived of his Parliamentary immunity in the Chamber of Deputies by 64 votes to 22, with eight abstentions, so that he may be brought to trial.

A six-member Parliamentary commission had presented a report on his activities in Stanleyville during the past year. It contained letters and telegrams to President Nasser of Egypt asking for shipments of arms "disguised as purely commercial merchandise" and requests for two gold shipments by air via Cairo to a Sudanese bank. The letters were dated from July-August last year, at the time of the government planning to establish a new Central Government in which Gizenga had been appointed Deputy Prime Minister.

The report accuses him of having issued orders to start or extend a mutiny and of provoking military elements to disobedience, of ordering the arrest and maltreatment of prisoners; of threatening officers and N.C.O.s with death; and of keeping a personal militia directly responsible to himself.

Confined here to the late Patrice Lumumba, Gizenga is now imprisoned on Bulumba Island at the mouth of the Congo River, where he was taken after being arrested in January.

In Elisabethville U.N. troops have sealed off the Baluba camp on the city outskirts preparatory to repatriating the 40,000 inmates so that the camp may be closed.

Parliament

Inquiry into U.N. Atrocities

Does U.N. Pay Exorbitant Salaries?

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Lord Privy Seal what representations the Government had received from the United Nations Association urging the holding of an impartial inquiry into allegations of atrocities during United Nations hostilities against Katanga.

MR. P. THOMAS: "A suggestion that an inquiry should be held into allegations against U.N. troops was received from the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in October, 1961."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "What has resulted from those very welcome representations from the association?"

MR. THOMAS: "The troops primarily concerned at the time were those of the Indian contingent. The public statement of September 27 pointed out that we had no evidence to support the allegations that were being made at the time and that we were unwilling to give credence to those allegations, and we informed the United Nations Association that we therefore could not undertake to seek such an inquiry."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what progress had been made in the investigations which the U.N. had conducted into the allegations of misbehaviour by U.N. troops in Katanga, including the indiscriminate mortar bombardment of hospitals and the killing, raping, and assaulting of non-combatants.

MR. THOMAS: "The results of investigations made by certain U.N. units into charges of improper conduct by their troops have not been published. I am informed, however, that those found guilty of such conduct have been punished."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Will my hon. friend and H.M. Government press for full publicity for the results of these investigations? Has my hon. friend studied the very full and disturbing report by a noble lord in another place who has great experience of sifting this kind of allegation? May I ask for an assurance that the Government will not lend countenance to the use of U.N. troops for any further police or military action in Katanga until some satisfaction has been secured in regard to those allegations?"

MR. THOMAS: "I do not think that any purpose would be served by publication of the details of the reports for which he asks. I am aware of the report by the noble lord."

MR. MAXHEW: "Will the Minister assure the House that he will not accept suggestions of campaigns by back-benchers aimed at discrediting and undermining the United Nations?"

MR. THOMAS: "I think the House appreciates that there

have been many and conflicting allegations coming out of this area, allegations of great brutality committed by both sides, and, indeed, by people not officially connected with either side. It is difficult to sift this evidence, but I am informed that where allegations have been made against U.N. troops those allegations have been investigated, and where they have been proved the people responsible have been punished."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Is my hon. friend aware that it is the very fact that the truth is not allowed to come out that has disgraced the United Nations in the eyes of this country and of the civilized world?"

High Salaries Paid by U.N.

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked if the salaries and allowances of United Nations technicians in the ex-Belgian Congo averaged between £7,500 and £10,000 a year, whereas those of Belgian technicians averaged £3,000, and whether the United Kingdom would propose reductions in such emoluments for the sake of equity and the relief of U.N. insolvency.

MR. THOMAS: "While my information of the average level of the pay of U.N. experts in the Congo does not coincide with that of my hon. friend, it is clear that it appears high. The U.N. considers, however, that such payments were much reduced if it would be impossible to recruit new experts, and they would lose many of their key personnel."

MR. SWINDELL asked what grounds the U.N. delegate to the United Nations objected to the appearance of a British delegate to the United Nations before the Committee on Colonization.

MR. THOMAS: "The U.K. delegate objected on the grounds that there is no provision in the Charter for the U.N. to hear petitioners except from Trust Territories."

SIR J. MAITLAND asked if the Lord Privy Seal would make further representations to the Sudan for the pensioners payable to its former officials.

MR. THOMAS: "I do not consider that further representations would serve any useful purpose at present."

SIR J. MAITLAND: "Week after week we have the same sort of answer from the Government about this matter. Does not the hon. gentleman realize that these men have served this country as well as the Sudan and that we have a very great responsibility for them?"

MR. THOMAS: "We have made renewed representations to the Sudanese authorities on this matter and we recently received a negative reply. Therefore we have no hope that any further representation will have any success. We certainly agree about the services which these pensioners have given not only to the Sudan but to Britain generally."

SIR J. MAITLAND: "Then what are the Government going to do about it, if the Sudan Government do not do anything?"

MR. THOMAS: "As has been said in this House on many occasions, the question of pension increase is a matter entirely for the Sudan Government."

MR. MAUDLING recommended Lord Moulson's report on the "lost counties" as an "inclusive and constructive" document providing a sound basis for Buganda and Bunyoro to settle their "dangerous dispute."

New Hunting Group Company

HUNTING LIGHT INDUSTRIES, LTD., has been formed by the Hunting Group. The whole of the authorized capital of £1.3m. is being issued, 25% for cash subscriptions through Glasgow Industrial Finance, Ltd., and the balance to Huntings, partly for cash and partly in satisfaction of the purchase price of shares in several subsidiary companies, three of which are Field Aircraft Services (Africa), Ltd., Field Aircraft Services Central Africa (Pvt.), Ltd., and Field Agencies Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd. The board of the new company will consist of Mr. C. P. M. Hunting (chairman), Mr. L. C. Hunting (vice-chairman), Sir Percy Hunting, Mr. J. E. Smith (managing), Mr. R. R. S. Cook (alternate: Mr. R. E. Teacher), Mr. R. P. Pedley (technical), Mr. P. C. Cooke (production), Mr. E. H. Baker (secretary).

R.S.T. Results

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report estimated profit before tax for the March quarter at £2,579,000, compared with £2,255,000 for the December quarter. For the first nine months of the group's year the estimate is £8,944,000, against £7,376,000 in the corresponding period of 1960-61. Output from the Roan Antelope, Muturwa, and Chibuluma mines totalled 56,406 tons of copper in the March quarter and 158,009 tons for the nine months, compared with 51,240 tons for October-December and 152,149 for the nine months in 1960-61.

News Items in Brief

Yugoslavia has sent nursing sisters to the Sudan as part of her technical aid contribution.

Nairobi City Council plans expenditure on capital development of £8,350,000 between now and 1966.

Kenya has received from the Dulverton Trust £1,600 for establishment and extension of youth hostels.

Four pairs of South African white rhino are being brought to Southern Rhodesia this month from Natal.

Colonial Development and Welfare grants approved during the first quarter of the year totalled £3,846,445.

Representing the International Atomic Energy Agency, a seven-member mission arrived in Tanganyika last week.

Roman Catholic churches in the U.S.A. are to supply food to the Tanganyika Government for refugees from Uganda and Urundi.

A crocodile nearly 22 feet long and weighing 300 lb., the first to be seen in Zanzibar for 30 years, has been caught on the island.

To order to help poor children in East Africa Punjab University has decided to hold its matriculation examination in East Africa.

The International African Institute has received from the Ford Foundation a renewal of its grant of \$30,000 annually for the next five years.

Duties on spirits and tobacco were increased in Tanganyika last week, raising the price of whisky (previously 26s. 6d.) by 1s. 3d. a bottle.

Mobile eye treatment clinics operated by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind have begun work in the Masai areas in Kenya.

Advocates refused recently to appear in court in Mombasa in protest against the imprisonment of a colleague for contempt of court.

Two Union-Castle mail ships, EDINBURGH CASTLE and PRETORIA CASTLE, are to call at Walvis Bay when the present round-Africa service ends.

Two British tribes in the Kilifi district of Kenya, which was washed away in the recent disastrous floods, will cost £200,000 to replace.

Owing to lack of public support the East African Lotteries are to cease. They have paid out nearly £150,000 in prizes and £15,000 to charities in East Africa.

Flood damage in Zanzibar is now estimated at about £25,000 with 1,000 people homeless and at least 90 houses destroyed after last week's torrential rains.

Somali Students for Ghana

Village councils in Tanganyika have been re-styled village development committees, and are now charged with planning increased productivity and self-help schemes.

Scholarships for Somali students to study in Ghana have been offered by the Government of that republic as a result of a visit to Accra by President Abdullah Osman.

The Annigoni portrait of the Queen appears on three new Seychelles stamps, issued to commemorate the centenary of the opening of the first post office in the Colony.

A new £16,000 hospital in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, will accommodate more than 400 patients. The present building, with 250 beds, will become a tuberculosis hospital.

Aspects of life and work in Northern Rhodesia are shown in colour photographs by Mr. Adolph Morath now being exhibited at the Ceylon Tea Centre, 22 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Last year's famine and floods caused the loss of between 300,000 and 400,000 cattle worth at least £2 1/2m, to the 3F/000 Masai living in the Kajiado district of Kenya, the D.C. has reported.

Kenya's new Civil Service Advisory Committee is to have two nominees of the two main African political parties, K.A.D.U. has nominated Mr. R. S. Matano and Mr. M. J. Seroney.

Doubts about the validity of the methods used to determine the age of the strata containing Dr. E. S. B. Leakey's fossil finds in Olduvai Gorge, Tanganyika, have been expressed by two American scientists.

The Copperbelt Technical Foundation, currently instructing 339 European adults and 359 European apprentices at its Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira and Chingola centres, will open next term to all races.

The American Agency of International Development has given £75,000 to the veterinary school of the University of East Africa, which expects to start four-year veterinary degree courses in July.

An African who fractured a European woman's ribs when he struck her with a stick as she was walking with her dogs at Kiambu has been sentenced in Kenya to two years' imprisonment and 15 strokes.

It is officially estimated that about 350 students from Zanzibar are now studying overseas.

The visit of a Federal multi-racial football team to Nigeria has been cancelled, and a visit of Nigerian M.P.s and others to the Federation has been postponed, following African nationalist protests in both countries.

Of 28 doctors and dentists recruited into the Federal Health Service since June 1 last four doctors hold non-British qualifications. Offers of appointments have been made to another 17 doctors, of whom four are non-British.

Of 36 firms of architects in Nairobi four years ago, 14 have closed, and four of seven quantity surveyors have ceased practice. At least 200 builders and contractors, about one-third of the earlier total, are now out of business.

Lightning has struck 16,500 times within a 25-mile radius of Blantyre, Nyasaland, during the past few months, according to readings on a flash-counter installed as part of a world-wide investigation into the severity of thunderstorms.

More than 200 delegates attended a meeting in Salisbury at which four right-wing political organizations merged into the Rhodesian Front, which is to oppose the United Federal Party at the general election in Southern Rhodesia later this year.

Police and Record

A Department of Operations for Africa has just been opened by the World Bank and the International Development Association. The first director will be Mr. Pierre L. Moussa, lately Director of Economic Affairs and Planning for the French overseas territories.

Ruanda Urundi delegates, meeting in Addis Ababa under the aegis of the U.N. commission for the joint trust territory, have agreed to an economic union, including unified customs and scientific services and a single currency, but have rejected the idea of political union.

Central African affairs were debated on Tuesday in the House of Commons. The Opposition had raised an amendment calling for an African majority in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council and the right of secession from the Federation. The debate will be reported in next week's issue.

Owners of fresh-land in the Southern Province of Nyasaland on which Africans have built houses or opened gardens without permission are invited to sell the land to the Government. For sales above £1,500 half will be paid promptly and the balance spread over three annual instalments with interest at 5%.

Forty-six technicians and more than three tons of equipment were flown from London to Entebbe a few days ago by chartered airliner for the film 'Safari Game Country', of which the star will be Mr. Edward G. Robinson. The film will be on location in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika for about two months.

An African police dog in Kenya, which has arrested more than 1,800 offenders in nine years, many of them men armed with bush-knives, is believed by the Kenya Police to have established a world record. 'Pony', now 10 years old, has received a silver collar from the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Hammarström Crash Report

The United Nations commission which inquired into the air crash in which the former secretary-general, Mr. Dag Hammarström, was killed last year near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, has reported that although it cannot rule out mechanical defects, human error or sabotage, it has found no evidence to support any of those suggestions.

Scholarships offered to Tanganyika citizens by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been rejected by the Tanganyika Government on the ground that "it is unthinkable for this country to consider these offers in view of the relationship between the Federal Government and the African people, and it would be an act of gross dishonesty on our part to act otherwise."

A British stenographer working for a motor company in Blantyre, Nyasaland, Miss Jean Turner, was visited by Malawi Congress Party officials last week who had heard that she called her puppy 'Banda'. She told them that nothing derogatory had been intended by the name, but agreed, "as it was possibly an unwise choice," to call the dog 'Mickey'. The party newspaper had accused her of treason.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is to be asked by its Special Committee Agent Central Africa to recommend a "recognizably different structure of association" between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Though favouring the strongest link it is possible to forge by mutual consent, the committee wants Europeans in Central Africa "to demonstrate beyond doubt and with speed" their awareness of the radical changes in the environment, and that "there can be no peace unless those controlling the economic interests give proof of an awareness of the interdependence of political and economic power."

Commercial Brevities

Two Comet jet-liners costing £3m. have been bought by the Sudan.

Plans for a £100,000 meat-canning factory have been submitted to Bulawayo City Council.

The New York branch of the Standard Bank is to lend the Federal Government 3m. dollars.

Columbus McKinnon Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., will open a £200,000 steel chain manufacturing plant in Salisbury in July.

To assist Northern Rhodesia's economic development plan, the British Government has made an Exchequer loan of £1m.

Thirteen sisal estates near Kilosa, Tanganyika, have contributed £50 each for local communal development schemes, mainly agricultural.

Richard Costain & Co., Ltd., report net profits for 1961 at £435,298, compared with £405,493 in the previous year. The 14% dividend is maintained.

The East African Smelting Co. Ltd. has produced 13,356 tons of copper and 11,745 of cobalt, compared with 12,192 and 10,018 tons respectively in March.

To finance next year's railway projects, the Sudan Government hopes to obtain a joint loan of £7m. from the United States, West Germany, and Japan.

Production of vegetables by Africans in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya amounted to about 290 tons last year, compared with only 90 tons in the previous year.

Engineering firms in the Federation have been invited by the Government to tender for the local manufacture of high-speed motorways to a standard design.

Turkish tobacco is to be a valuable cash crop in the Labour district of Tanganyika, where the number of African growers about 50 last year, is to be raised to some 3,000 this season.

Tanganyika Mines Warning

Net profit after tax of Schweppes, Ltd., a group with subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, is reported at £1,846,998 for 1961, as against just over £2m. in 1960. The 24% dividend is repeated.

The first consignment of Turkish tobacco auctioned in Salisbury for 18 years has realized good prices, 60 bales selling at between 44d. and 48d. per lb. The leaf came from Polly Farms, Ruwa.

The three months' strike in the Dar es Salaam factory of the Tanganyika Canebust Ltd., which led the management to announce the company's closure, has ended and work has been resumed.

Two short-wave radio transmitters, which will operate from Soba, a few miles south of Khartoum, have been supplied to the Sudan under the American aid programme. Their value is about £375,000.

Possibilities of Tanganyika-Argentine trade are being examined by a mission consisting of an ambassador, five other Argentine officials, and a representative of the Argentine Central Bank now in the territory.

A revolutionary bale tie for sisal and cotton balers, manufactured by Power Strapping Systems, Ltd., Saltery, Birmingham, is to be marketed in East Africa, which Mr. G. C. Power, export sales director, will visit in August.

African mine-workers in Tanganyika have been warned by the Minister of Commerce and Industry that if they ignore production costs and continue to press their employers for increased wages the mines will have to close.

Dunlop Rubber, Ltd., which recently established a large factory in Southern Rhodesia, reports net profit after tax for 1961 at just over £7m., compared with £6.7m. in the previous year. A dividend of 1s. 7d. per 10s. unit is repeated.

The Rhodesian tobacco crop is expected to reach a record output of about 250m. lb., and the Southern Rhodesian maize crop is estimated at an all-time record of 10m. bags. Italy has recently bought 3m. lb. of fine-cured leaf for its Tobacco Monopoly.

In the first three months of the year earnings of Benguela Railway Company were £1,841,870, compared with £1,852,200 in the corresponding period of 1961. Working expenses rose somewhat, and the net operating receipts were £814,580 (£869,260).

A tree of which the crushed seeds yield a dye called annatto used in food manufacture, has been found to grow twice as fast in Zanzibar as in Ceylon, its home. If tests at the Kilimanjaro agricultural research station prove satisfactory the tree may be generally introduced.

Increased revenue of 23% at £1,840,000 was earned last year by the African Transport Co., Ltd. Its 425 buses carried 62m. passengers, a 9m. increase, over 18m. miles in operations by the Kenya Bus Service, the Uganda Transport Co. Ltd., and East African Road Services.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., civil engineering and electrical contractors with large East African interests, report net profits for 1961 at £494,026, compared with £383,813 in the previous year. The 15% dividend is being repeated.

Esso Standard Oil Co. Ltd., which has recently succeeded Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., in Kenya, has promised to meet any losses on the Tourist Information Bureau in Nairobi for the next three years, up to a maximum of £1,500 annually.

Booker Brothers, McConnell, & Co., Ltd., a group with large Central African interests, report trading surplus for 1961 at £4,663,528, against £4,758,705, giving after deduction of tax liability, depreciation and minority interests net profits of £1,341,503. The dividend is maintained at 10%, tax free.

Tanganyika's mineral production in January and February had an estimated value of £937,719, compared with £809,760 in the first two months of 1961. Diamonds at 94,983 carats were worth £814,000, as against 62,532 carats and £498,314. Gold output dropped to 9,959 oz. against 15,109 oz.

The Transport and General Workers Union having declared a dispute with the Tanganyika Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Mr. N. H. Bull has been appointed conciliator. Strike action by employees of electricity undertakings is legally prohibited for at least 21 days after notification to the Labour Commissioner.

Sudan Copper

Sisal outputs for April: Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., 1,118 tons, making 13,569 for July-April; Central Line Sisal, 1,118 tons, making 14,118 for the month (1,118 tons last year); Dwa Plantations, 150 tons, making 546 for four months (668 tons in 1961); and East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 144 tons, making 1,309 for 10 months (1,330 tons).

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. a group with subsidiaries in the Federation reports net profit after tax at £3,946,247 (£3,651,886). Ordinary shareholders receive 13%. The carry-forward is £4.1m. the loan capital £4.2m., and the loan capital £10m. Fixed assets exceed £14.6m., investments are almost £30.5m., and current assets less current liabilities £19.9m.

Passengers for British United Airways' services to East and Central Africa now leave London from a passenger terminal built at a cost of £100,000 over the western end of Victoria Station, from which they go by train to Gatwick Airport. At the opening last week Mr. F. A. Laker, the managing director, said that he expected 250,000 passengers to pass through the new terminal in its first year.

Exploitation rights over 50,000 sq. miles of the southern Sudan to mine copper and other minerals have been granted to the African Mining Company, an Italian venture which is associated with the Anaconda Mining Corporation of America. Dr. Ivo Pera, of Leghorn, Italy, the chairman, has said that a pilot plant will be set up between Wau and Nyala in October where a 5% copper yield is reported.

The Chemical Fibre Association of Japan has sent a survey mission to East Africa to investigate the prospects for chemical fibre manufacture, preferably in Tanganyika, as a joint venture with existing business. Japanese capital is already interested in Tanganyika Textile Industries, Ltd. The mission suggested that a £600,000 enterprise might be considered, and that Japan might subscribe between 50% and 75% of the capital.

£50m. Plan for E.A.R. & H.

A five-year draft programme involving expenditures of £50m. for East African Railways and Harbours has been accepted by the E.A. Common Services Organization. Not more than £18m. can be provided from the Railways' own resources. Additional work necessitated by last year's floods on the Mnyusi-Ruyu line linking the Kenya-Uganda system with that of Tanganyika and the purchase of 11 new diesel-electric locomotives will cost £37m.

European and African capital in Southern Rhodesia contributed to the £16,500 shopping centre just opened in Salisbury's Harare township, named Monomatapa Buildings. Sir Charles Cumings, a former director of the British South Africa Company, is the chairman. The board of directors comprises: Mr. J. M. Chweshwe, of Highfield; Mr. A. Z. Mwamuka, sometime president of Highfield Traders' Association; Mr. C. R. Pocket; Mr. L. A. Pocket, a former mayor of Salisbury; Mr. S. J. Samkange; and Mr. I. H. Samuriwo, a former M.P.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga is to pay a dividend for 1961 of 800 Belgian francs, compared with 1,500 last year. If the Katanga authorities permit the transfer of the necessary funds. An interim distribution intended in January of 600 francs per share had to be cancelled because transfer facilities were not granted. Net earnings last year were 1,526m. francs, compared with 2,365m. in 1960. Working costs have risen greatly, not least because of occurrences in Katanga. Damage to the company's installations during the fighting has been repaired, and production of copper, cobalt, and other metals is now back at normal levels.

Uganda Electricity Board

Extending Supplies Throughout Uganda

FOR THE FIRST TIME the tariff income of the Uganda Electricity Board has more than covered all operating, maintenance, and management costs and loan interest; but instead of reporting a small surplus for 1961 there is a deficit of £359,445 because the World Bank asked for amendment of accounting methods and a change in depreciation policy (as well as an 18% increase in tariffs).

Major development schemes were undertaken upon receipt of a World Bank loan of £3m. and a U.K. Exchequer loan of £2½m., and by 1964 electricity should be available in most parts of Uganda.

Units sold in Uganda totalled 209.2m. and to Kenya 91.3m. A sales force is being trained for an intensive sales effort when Uganda becomes independent.

Over 100 electricists employed in 1958, when only one electricist was recruited to the senior staff. Local people now hold six posts as assistant engineers and two as administrative assistants, but like other employers, the U.E.B. has to face the fact that there is a serious shortage of local men with the right qualifications and experience. There is, for instance, only one African among more than 40 engineers on the staff, and very few are expected to qualify within the next few years.

More than 7,000 Africans are now consumers of electricity, and being supplied to many industrial users, including 77 sawmills and 59 coffee factories.

At the end of last year, just over £16½m. had been spent on the Owen Falls hydro-electric station and nearly £10½m. on transmission. Purchase or rental of land and buildings, furniture, and fittings, added rather more than £2m., bringing total capital expenditure to upwards of £25m. After deduction of depreciation, fixed assets stand in the books at £26.9m., investments at £1.2m., and current assets less current liabilities at £963,267. Outstanding loans including accrued interest totalled £30.4m.

Kenya Will Not Impose Controls

MR. J. S. GICHURU, Finance Minister in Kenya, has issued the following statement:

"The report of my Member's speech has given rise to rumours that I intend to impose new controls on insurance companies, and even to introduce exchange control on transactions between Kenya and other sterling area countries. These rumours are not correct. In saying so I am speaking with the full agreement of all my colleagues in the Coalition Government.

"I am fully aware of the very important part which the insurance companies—whose East African assets total some £30m.—have played and will I hope continue to play in the economic growth of Kenya.

"I have no intention of imposing exchange control on transactions with sterling area countries, or of adding to existing controls on transactions with countries outside the sterling area. I shall deal with this subject at some length in my budget speech, but in the hope of counteracting some of the present gloom I should like to make it known that during the last two months my Ministry has accorded approved status to over £2m. of investment in Kenya in relation to money which has been brought to Kenya during this period from various European countries."

Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, said at a party "Seminar on Socialism" held in Kivukoni College, Dar es Salaam:—

"With the important exception of the big co-operative marketing societies which deal with almost all the cotton and coffee production, almost all Tanganyika's crops are sold through large numbers of middlemen, each of whom takes a profit out of the final selling price, so that the actual producer gets too small a proportion of the wealth he produces. Also the number of shops operating in this country is unnecessarily large for the amount of goods sold, which means that their price is unnecessarily high.

"We ought to be processing our own crops. It is absurd to be importing tins of pineapple from Australia and sisal mats from Ireland. Also we should be earning much more from our mineral resources. We must expand our mineral production and increase our manufacturing industry."

African Explosives & Chemical Industries Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

38th Annual Report and Accounts

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

To the Shareholders:

The various branches of the Company's activities are covered in the directors' report, so I need not deal with them in detail in this statement. The net profit before taxation was reduced slightly because, although the manufacturing and trading profit increased, depreciation increased more. This was because new plants came into production at low rates, in particular the ammonia complex, to which I made reference in my last report and which has been dogged by continued ill-fortune. If all goes well, we expect to receive the full benefit of this important investment from May 1962; this, combined with full production from the safety fuse plant and improvements in the methanol plant and the chrome complex, should enable the Company to show markedly better results in 1962.

The members of the Company will be asked to agree to an increase in the authorized ordinary capital of R 21 million at the time of the annual general meeting, to make possible the issue of R 10 million of ordinary shares at par if it is decided to redeem some of the debt owing to the ordinary shareholders in this way. It should be possible to maintain the dividend of 12½% on the increased ordinary capital.

During 1961 a Government Committee on the Fertilizer Industry was set up, in an attempt to reconcile the largely conflicting interests of existing and would-be fertilizer producers, the fertilizer trade, the farming community and the policy of developing border industries. Within the limits of our proper interest as the most important fertilizer producer we co-operated with the committee and signed its report; the report has not yet been made public.

In common with other undertakings in South Africa we find it increasingly difficult to recruit enough competent people to keep up with our plans for expansion. We are approaching a state of affairs where we can find money for promising developments, but not a sufficient number of men with the experience necessary to see projects through to completion. An inflationary condition of too many jobs chasing too few people seems to be not far away.

In spite of difficulties, we have brought some projects to fruition and have many more under consideration or in the development stage. Our employees continue to meet demands made on them with cheerful loyalty, and to them all I offer my thanks.

April 10, 1962.

H.F. OPPENHEIMER,

Johannesburg.

CHAIRMAN.

Company Report

Power Securities Corporation, Limited

Increased Profit

SIR ANDREW M. MacTAGGART'S REVIEW

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF Power Securities Corporation, Limited, was held at Bow Bells House, Broad Street, London, E.C., on March 31.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart, chairman and managing director.

The consolidated profit before taxation of £1,30,837, compares with £71,142 in the previous year, an increase of £59,695. Taxation at £296,811 is £39,066 less than the 1960 figure, and the consolidated profit after taxation at £494,026 is £114,761 higher than the comparable figure in 1960.

The profit of our Overseas Trade Corporation is taxed in the United Kingdom only when a distribution of profits is made, and for this reason, together with the fact that a comparatively small amount of profits tax is payable on the group's profit, the taxation charge on the profits of the year appears lower than might be expected. These factors may not apply to the same extent in future years.

The Accounts

The directors recommend dividends at the same rates as those declared for the previous year, namely 15% on the ordinary shares and the maximum rate of 10% on the 7% participating preference shares.

Such dividends, after deducting income tax, amount to £214,375, and deducting this figure from the net profit leaves a balance of £279,651. After making provisions to the extent of £100,000 for contingencies which might arise during the current year, there remains from taxation over-provided the sum of £4,135 which, added to the above balance, makes £283,786 retained in the business. Adding this amount to the amount brought forward from the previous year of £832,058 gives a total of £1,115,844, of which £115,000 has been transferred to general reserve in certain subsidiary companies, leaving £1,000,844 to be carried forward.

Turning to the consolidated balance-sheet, you will see that the amount for investments at £276,310 is considerably less than the previous year's figure. This decrease is mainly in connexion with our Canadian investment.

Work in progress has increased by over £2,000,000 compared with last year. This is mainly accounted for by building contracts, and is reflected in the increases in creditors and the amount due to our bankers.

Peace River Power Development Company, Limited

Last year I mentioned that we were awaiting the results of a report which had been called for by the Premier of the Province, the Hon. W. A. C. Bennett. This report was delivered at the end of July, 1961, and within almost 48 hours the Premier tabled a Bill, which became law within a week of the receipt of the report, taking over the British Columbia Electric Company and creating that company a Crown Corporation. All the rights of the Peace River Company in the surveys, plans, studies, etc., regarding the Peace River Development were vested in the Crown Corporation by the same Act.

The amount payable to the Peace River Company as compensation in full was to be the sum determined by the Comptroller-General of the Province to be sufficient to compensate that company for expenditure

made directly and solely for carrying out the surveys and studies mentioned above. The amount received was only sufficient to pay approximately 57 cents per share, and an interim distribution of 50 cents per share has been received in respect of the 442,000 shares of no par value held by this corporation, for which \$1 per share had been subscribed.

The amount of compensation fell far short of what could have been reasonably expected, and a petition of right has been presented by the Peace River Company claiming breach of contract by the Government. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province is now awaited as to whether the necessary writ is available to the courts, but the case will be granted.

The best evidence the Peace River Company could have as to the soundness of the project is that the Government has already started construction. That company has undoubtedly been the victim of political expediency.

Subsidiary Companies

After dealing in detail with the contracts completed and in hand by Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, the chairman referred to the subsidiary companies, in the course of which he said that the activities of Persons, Limited, throughout the United Kingdom had increased considerably; Stent Precast Concrete, Limited, had worked to capacity and had a successful year; Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers, Limited), had obtained important contracts; James Kilpatrick & Son, Limited, had achieved a record turnover and Metropolitan Construction Company, Limited, had been fully occupied.

Authorized Capital

The chairman's statement continued:—
It is the board's intention to propose a resolution at the annual general meeting increasing the authorized capital from £2,500,000 to £4,000,000 by the creation of 1,500,000 additional ordinary shares of £1 each. Your directors feel that they should be in a position to issue further ordinary shares as they consider expedient, keeping in mind the present Group borrowings, market conditions, and future requirements. It is not the present intention of the directors to issue the whole of the proposed new shares in the first instance.

Future Prospects

In the United Kingdom the Group companies have been fortunate in maintaining a fair share of business, particularly in the building and allied industries, and subject to conditions remaining comparatively stable, the year 1962 should show not less favourable returns than 1961. In civil engineering construction, however, competition remains very keen, making profit margins very small. On the electrical side we continue to obtain a reasonable amount of work, and we look forward to maintaining, and I hope improving, our position in this section.

Overseas, short of being a Mohammed, it is difficult to prophesy what the future has in store, particularly in the Middle East and East Africa, where lack of political security is the greatest deterrent to long-term investment, so essential to expansion of our interests in electric power. We are equipped with the necessary knowledge and resources to deal with most problems, and we feel confident in being able to hold our own where the situation is truly competitive.

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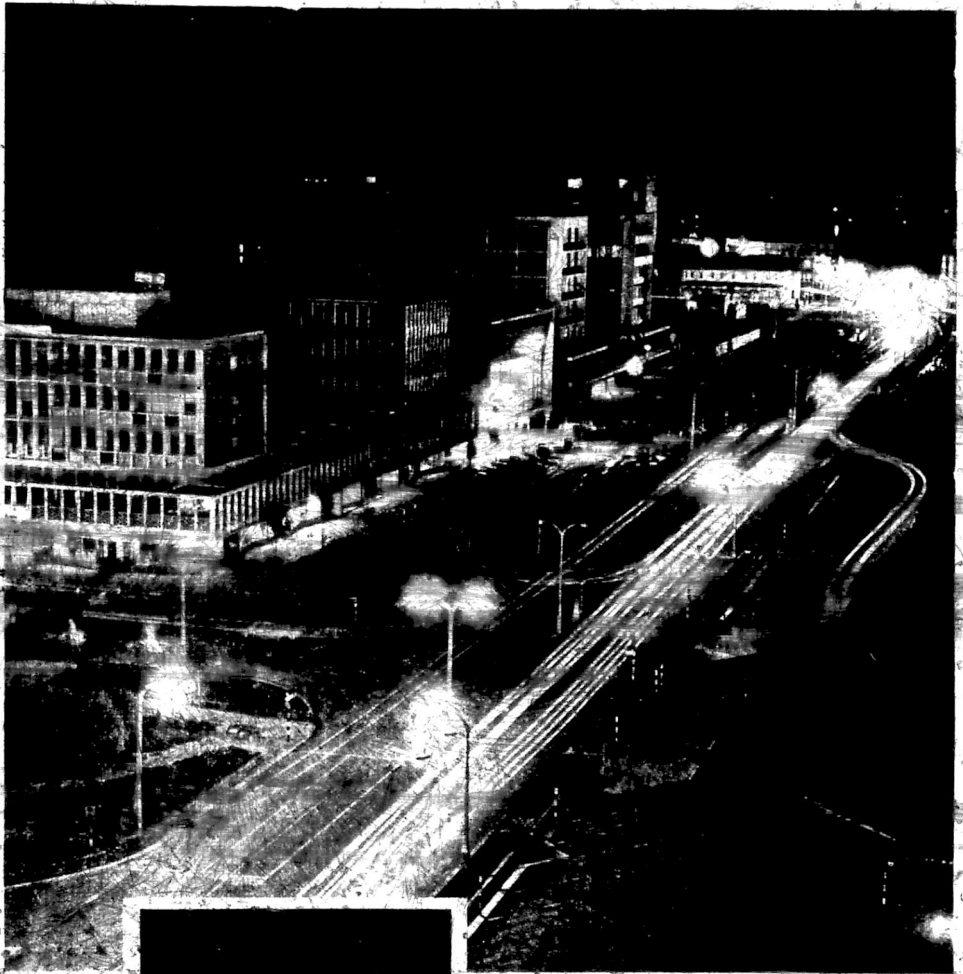


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFRO-ASIAN BOYCOTTS — taught initially by irresponsible trade unionism in the Western world, and nowadays explicitly encouraged by left-wing propagandists—have become so frequent and so foolish that it is not in the least surprising that the arrival in Salisbury of the Minister for Central African Affairs should have been greeted with the announcement that the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the African nationalist party of Southern Rhodesia, would refuse the invitation to meet him because he had said in the House of Commons three days earlier something displeasing to some Africans. This rude reminder of the childishness and churlishness of the party's leaders promptly plunged Mr. Butler into the atmosphere in which Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead and their colleagues have regularly to try to do business. The excuses made for the decision of Mr. Nkomo and his close associates, as unconvincing as they customarily are from that quarter, were quickly followed by the usual threats of violence, which were reinforced on Sunday by the organized chant of "Kill, kill, kill" from a meeting in one of the African townships which had been provocatively asked what should be done to those who failed to join in a general strike called for the next day. Though not in the manner suggested, there was to be loss of life as a result of hooliganism during the largely abortive strike, which, though ostensibly about wages, was obviously for the political purpose of exerting pressure on the distinguished visitor. He is not the man to be favourably impressed by such demonstrations—or to allow them to bias him against legitimate African aspirations. However uncooperative some organizations may choose to be, Mr. Butler will proceed methodically with his inquiries.

His visit is the most important ever paid to Central Africa by a British minister immeasurably more so than Mr. Macmillan's brief halt on his way to Cape Town to make his ill-starred "wind-of-change" speech. There can be no doubt that what has gone to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland with an absolutely open mind. In the case of a politician that all too often means temporary endorsement of the opinion expressed by the last man with whom he talked, with the consequence that in the course of a day he may privately voice two or three contradictory ideas and leave behind an impression of frivolity and untrustworthiness. Mr. Butler will not come to be bracketed with the United Kingdom feather-weights of that type of whom Rhodesians have had experience. He has a first-class mind, exceptional gifts of concentration and assimilation, a pragmatic approach, ability both to keep his own counsel and to encourage others to unburden themselves, and a well-earned reputation for mental agility and negotiating skill. No Parliamentarian would deny that he is one of the ablest men in either House, or that his acceptance of the new office of Minister for Central African Affairs has introduced a formidable new factor into the situation. It was a great surprise to all but a very few senior Ministers that he, an already overburdened Home Secretary, should agree to add to his load the thankless and politically dangerous responsibility for problems which had been recklessly aggravated by the Monckton Commission's disregard of its terms of reference, the foolishness of Mr. Macleod, and the tergiversation of Mr. Macmillan.

Our guess is that he accepted—and quite possibly requested—this additional assignment, which almost anyone else would have

wished to be spared, because he had become

**Why Did Mr. Butler
Take the Risk?**

alarmed at the gravity of the threat to an increasingly unpopular Government of a situation in Central Africa which deteriorated week by week, almost day by day, and because he recognized that there was unlikely to be any improvement in the position so long as matters remained in the hands of two Secretaries of State, who, however friendly their personal relations, were bound to be pulled in different directions. Years ago Lord Malvern argued the need to place Central African affairs in the hands of one Minister in Whitehall. But successive Conservative Governments—which have tragically bungled their relations with the Federation ever since its creation nearly a decade ago—refused to make an obviously wise change, holding to their irrational position until it became evident a few weeks ago that the Cabinet had no idea of how to solve a desperate problem which was largely its own making. So in the worst circumstances and at almost the last hour the Deputy Prime Minister took upon himself a task which a much less capable Minister could have approached with more hope several years ago. This is emphatically a case in which procrastination and vacillation have wrought immeasurable harm, much of it irreparable.

Members of the larger Cabinet group formed to deal with Central Africa scarcely bothered two months ago, after Sir Roy Welensky's sudden descent on London, to

**Complete Reversal of
Ministerial Attitude.**

hide the fact that they were at their wits' end, some of them saying quite openly to acquaintances who were likely to have influence in Central Africa that its public leaders, particularly the Federal Prime Minister, should lose no time in making proposals for drastic amendment of the Federal Constitution. Sir Roy rightly refused to conspire to destroy the State confided to his trust: his answer was that he would consider anything deemed capable of ameliorating inter-territorial relations, but that he would certainly not make the first move to weaken a Federation in which he still believed. That justifiable stand greatly angered the Ministers in London who had sought to place on Sir Roy Welensky the onus of their own maladroitness. That amiable stratagem having foundered, Mr. Butler took the opportunity of last week's debate in the House of Commons to testify to his conviction that "H.M. Government must

take the initiative by providing a channel through which ideas can be presented and studied; some initiative must be taken quickly to put an end to the uncertainty that all wish to see dispelled". He thus sided with the Federation's spokesman against his own companions. Earlier in his speech, which was addressed to Africa rather than Great Britain, he had described as a "noble ideal" the task of getting the two races to work together for their mutual advantage, and had declared emphatically that the United Kingdom had not lost confidence in that ideal. Those words were obviously no guarantee of continuation of the Federation in its present form, but the Cabinet spokesman laid stress on the "great advantages for all the peoples in Central Africa in a continued association of the three territories". If Mr. Butler's influence and moral suasion can bring the African political leaders to accept that truth—for it is the basic truth of the problem—he will have greatly served the peoples of the territories. He is known to have expected a friendly reception in Nyasaland from Dr. Banda, who was especially anxious to discuss all aspects of that country's viability and all possible forms of association with its neighbours. Though he told Parliament that the Malawi leader had won his election on a mandate to withdraw Nyasaland from the Federation, Mr. Butler is certainly persuaded that isolationism would be gravely detrimental to that Protectorate and to all Central Africa.

Because he cannot in sixteen days examine all aspects of a complicated and crucial issue with four Governments and the many other representative people whom he must see, he

**Shocking Indictment
Of U.K. Government.**

wishes to send out four or five personally selected expert advisers who would undertake on his behalf the delving which he would have done himself if he could have been absent from England for a much longer period. Since the Governments cannot refuse the thorough joint exploration of the problem which the Minister desires, it will remain only for him to dispatch as quickly as possible the advisers whom he has in mind, and whose names he intends to submit to the Governments. A further loss of time must disappoint the many who attribute the present predicament largely to the United Kingdom's dilatory methods, but it is far better for Mr. Butler to base his advice on absolutely up-to-date facts than on the Monckton Report, a far from satisfactory document at the time of its publication and now considerably out of date, supplemented by information from pushful politicians of his own

party who are more likely to be a hindrance than a help. It is a shocking indictment of the United Kingdom Government that in less than the last three years Sir Roy Welensky has had to endeavour to thrash out problems with about a dozen United Kingdom Ministers, including Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Butler, Lord Kilmuir, Lord Home, Lord Perth, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Maudling, Mr. Alport, and Mr. Braine, not to mention the over-numerous Monckton Commission. No business man would dream of ordering (or, rather, disordering) its affairs in this way, which is comparable only with the man-mismanagement traditional among Governments under the Colonial Office, which nonsensically move many administrative officials from post to post two, three or even four times in a year—and then wonder why trouble develops!

Being himself highly sensitive to public feeling, Mr. Butler will not have underestimated the understandable sensitivity of the people in the Federation who consider that it has never had from the British Government the robust support which it had every right to expect, that in the Macleod era its vital interests were shamefully disregarded, and that the check to large-scale investment and healthy industrial expansion has been caused almost wholly by the errors of the British Cabinet. Those opinions are held by almost all Europeans in public life in the Federation, by politically moderate Africans, and by Europeans who are not concerned with politics except in so far as they affect the climate of confidence. Contrary to the idea sedulously circulated in the West, responsible Europeans in the Federation are not last-ditchers bent on a series of rearguard actions to stave off a capitulation which they know to be inevitable. The vast majority of them have faith in the future and good will towards the mass of Africans, who will, they recognize, acquire by training and merit an increasing share in the inter-racial partnership which can alone direct the life of Central Africa with success.

Time is required for this progressive advancement, but the African political extremists are unhappily encouraged in their obduracy by irresponsible left-wingers in Europe and America and by the United Nations. Gross irresponsibility at the United Nations, which has made this the moment to involve itself with Great Britain over the new

Constitution for Southern Rhodesia, a Colony completely self governing in internal affairs for little short of forty years. Part of the blame for that outrageous trespass must rest upon the United Kingdom Government for its repeated failures to stand up to the United Nations when it has acted against British interests. This very month there has been the unwise submission to pressure from the Committee of Seventeen, and just before Christmas there was the folly of not voting against the General Assembly motion declaring that "inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence". Though that monstrous pronouncement was manifestly a direct incitement to extremists in British Colonial territories, H.M. Government did not instruct its representatives to fight it all the way. Such weakness and foolhardiness has happily ceased to make any impact on Parliament, the public, or the Press in the United Kingdom, but such dereliction of elementary duty is not similarly condoned in Britain's African Dependencies, as Mr. Butler is now discovering. He cannot succeed even partially in his mission unless he can drastically reduce the deep distrust of the Macmillan Government which is felt by almost all the outstanding men in the public and business life of the Federation. If he can work the miracle of restoring an adequate measure of faith, Mr. Butler will put Central Africa and Britain greatly in his debt. In that event his claim to be the next Prime Minister would be immensely strengthened.

Statements Worth Noting

"The criticism of H.M. Government in Kenya is almost as virulent as in Salisbury"—Sir Stephen King-Hall.

"The handclasp between the Government and the people of Tanganyika is being strengthened"—Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Prime Minister.

"Julius Nyerere is back with the people—those who know him as the founder of Tanganyika's nationalist movement, as their first Prime Minister, and now as the Father of the Nation"—From a Tanganyika Government Information Services statement.

"When a sheep goes astray from the flock, the shepherd must go and look for it. Mr. Nyerere is our shepherd, and that is why he decided to go back to the party and take care of us"—Mr. Oscar Kambona, Tanganyika Minister of Home Affairs, and secretary-general of TANU.

"Lancaster House has for some years served as a stage on which already rehearsed acts of Imperial abdication are given their first public, and all too often final, performances. The name might be changed to Tyburn House, so fitting for the place of execution"—Captain Henry Kerby, M.P.

Mr. Butler Takes the Initiative in Central Africa

Government's Confidence in "Noble Ideal" of Inter-Racial Partnership

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Home Secretary, and Minister for Central African Affairs, opened and closed a Commons debate last week on the problems of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He emphasized his conviction that some form of association between the three territories was essential; made it clear that he recognized the difficulties to be overcome and has an open mind about possible solutions; and explained his plan to get all the basic and up-to-date facts through a small group of advisers personal to himself.

In the course of his speech Mr. Butler said:—

"The multi-racial idea in Africa is one which we cannot make a hasty effort to foster. We have reached a new stage in our efforts to find a solution for the difficulties facing us in Central Africa—a solution which we all wish to see evolved as soon as possible so that the ill consequences of continued political and economic uncertainties may be ended.

"The Federal Review Conference adjourned in December 1960 on the understanding that it was best to consider the future of the Federation until further progress had been made with constitutional advances in the individual territories. We have now new Constitutions working in all three territories. They are travelling at different speeds, but they are all heading in the same direction.

"It may be thought that Southern Rhodesia is lagging behind in the light of the constitutional progress being made in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I do not think that it is appreciated nearly enough what considerable progress is represented by the new Constitution.

Revolution in European Thinking

"The British Government have had very little say in, or control over, Southern Rhodesian affairs since 1923. Yet all the constitutional conferences called over by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations all political groups in the Colony except the Dominion Party freely subscribed to proposals which resulted in the new Constitution, which not only guarantees immediate and substantial African representation in the legislature—at least 15 seats out of 65—where none at all existed, but will allow Africans by weight of numbers to assume political responsibility as more and more of them qualify for the franchise.

"The principle of power being assumed by the Africans is conceded in the new Constitution. Yet it secured the overwhelming support of the almost wholly European electorate in the referendum last July. This verdict represents a revolution in European thinking in the Colony. It is a highly significant event in the chequered and in some respects depressing history of race relations that one racial group should have voluntarily accepted the accretion of political power by another at the expense of its own. Moreover, the programme for African education and the steady progress in removing racial discrimination are very welcome.

"The sub-committee of the United Nations Committee of Seventeen which visited London recently to inquire into the constitutional position of Southern Rhodesia saw the Foreign Secretary, the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, and myself. We told them that the British Government cannot by themselves introduce a new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia or set aside the 1961 Constitution. This would be contrary to the convention which has operated for nearly 40 years of non-interference in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia.

"We are convinced—and this came up during our discussions—that the Declaration of Rights and the Constitutional Council contained in the new Constitution will be more effective than the reserve powers they have replaced, powers never used since they were introduced in 1923.

"The sub-committee has published its report. It is very critical of the terms of the 1961 Southern Rhodesian Constitution, mainly in regard to the franchise, but it has fairly recorded the views which Ministers impressed upon members of the sub-committee. The report states that the British Government have not indicated any change in their approach

to the situation concerning Southern Rhodesia. Nor has the sub-committee. It is still asking for the impossible, namely, that H.M. Government should take the initiative to have the present Constitution set aside and a new one negotiated. It has expressed many opinions which we do not accept.

"When this comes up for debate in the United Nations, H.M. Government will again explain our attitude. In our view the General Assembly and its subsidiaries can make only recommendations. Members are in no way bound to accept them. H.M. Government cannot share responsibility for our colonial territories, nor can we shift it. In the case of Southern Rhodesia there are special constitutional considerations. H.M. Government are always ready to give proper consideration to resolutions of the United Nations, but we cannot surrender or abdicate our own responsibility.

Misinformed United Nations Criticism

"We have submitted a plan, and in some cases misinformed criticism in the United Nations must be felt many other nations, especially those behind the Iron Curtain, would certainly not have been so ready to acknowledge during our talks in London that Britain had led about 600 million people to independence over the last 20 years. We are proud of our record and we shall carry through with it with patience, persistence, and wisdom.

"H.M. Government's decisions for the next phase of constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia were announced in the House by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 28. Evolving a new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia has taken longer than we had hoped. It has given rise to much controversy in the territory and much debate in this House. Throughout H.M. Government have held fast to the objective set out in December 1960 to find a solution which would 'on the one hand meet the natural aspirations of the peoples of the territory and on the other provide for the maintenance of stable government and an efficient and developing administration', and which would also be compatible with the continued discharge by H.M. Government of our special responsibilities so long as the peoples of Northern Rhodesia desired that protection to remain.

"It was our aim to bring about a substantial increase in African representation in the legislature but in a flexible way which would continue to encourage the development of a non-racial approach to politics. This we have achieved in the arrangement for the national seats, coupled with the 13 upper and lower reserve constituencies.

"The Opposition amendment asks us to accept the majority view of the Monckton Commission in favour of an African majority. This we cannot do. We have not produced a built-in majority for any race or party; but we have produced electoral arrangements which offer every opportunity to a party which can make a genuine appeal to voters of both races.

Genuine Test in Northern Rhodesia

"The test of such an appeal to both races should be a genuine test, whilst not being unreasonably stiff. It was over this question of the minimum qualifying hurdle for the national seats that we had most difficulty. We made adjustments in February without thereby disturbing the general balance of the Constitution or going outside our previous purpose. Solutions which are imposed are never greeted with enthusiasm, but all parties now appear willing to contest the elections.

"Mr. Kaunda reminded me that U.N.I.P. his party, attached certain conditions to its participation, but I do not think that any party need have apprehensions, as I told him. No one need fear that the elections will be delayed. I understood from Mr. Kaunda that he was not pressing for an election before October.

"The delimitation commission which will settle the constituencies will be impartial, unbiased, and presided over by a judge. Political freedom to conduct the election campaign will be regarded to all equally, subject only to the necessary measures to maintain law and order. I do not have it in mind—and this I told Mr. Kaunda—that a Federal review conference should be called before the elections.

"I have been disgusted by recent reports from the Governor about clashes between the supporters of rival political parties which have led to a number of deaths. He will have my full support in any measures necessary to ensure that the election campaigns are conducted in an orderly and responsible manner. He and I are anxious to avoid having

to-introduce any restrictions when we believe that the new Constitution offers hope of resolving the differences between parties and races in the interests of Northern Rhodesia as a whole, but the peace must be kept, and the Governor has thought it right to introduce regulations which will enable gatherings likely to lead to breaches of the peace to be prevented.

"Hooliganism and intimidation of the kind displayed in recent clashes must be stopped if the advancement of the territory is not to be jeopardized. I hope that all political leaders will bring their influence to bear so that there will be no intimidation and that violent incidents will cease.

"In relation to the United Nations resolution about Northern Rhodesia, the story is under the direct protection of H.M. Government. We consider that progress can and will be made under the present Constitution, and we are not prepared to make any further changes in the Constitution as finally amended and announced on February 28.

"Nyasaland's new Constitution was agreed at a conference in London in August 1960. The elections under it took place in August 1961. Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party gained all the 15 lower roll seats and two of the eight upper roll seats. The Malawi Party then came to power, and was given five out of 10 Ministers.

"The new Constitution has worked well. The main official Ministers have worked hard to master the problems in their fields. This progress has made possible another recent change provided for by the existing Constitution, whereby two further Ministers have been appointed. The 10 Ministers are now held by non-official Ministers.

"But in Nyasaland the problems arising in the Federation as a whole are reflected with particular intensity. The economic and social advancement in recent years has depended to a very great extent on the advantages accruing from the association of the three territories, but there is no denying the political opposition to the present Federation from the inhabitants of the territory.

Federal Help for Nyasaland

"Since the Federation was established Government spending in Nyasaland on recurrent account—federal and territorial—has increased to a figure of about £10½m., as compared with a figure of £4½m. for all purposes, capital and recurrent, in 1952. Only a little more than half of this is covered by revenue which the two Governments at present derive from sources within the territory itself.

"Even with this external assistance Nyasaland has a considerable budget deficit. We have under consideration, after discussion with the Minister of Finance and the Parliamentary Secretary, what should be done about next year's budget and the new development planning period which will start next July. We are of course studying Nyasaland's problems with sympathy, given our own financial problems and other Government overseas commitments. The point I make at this stage is simply that the financial and economic problems which would arise from Nyasaland's withdrawal from the Federation would obviously be considerable.

"We should seek an acceptable solution which would maintain the very real advantages of association between the three territories. There is some talk about the failure of the Federation, but critics frequently overlook the major advantages which it has brought.

"On the economic side, since the Federation started there has been great developments which would not have taken place without the grouping of the three territories into one large economic unit. The building of the Kariba Dam is an obvious example. I doubt whether many instances of such rapid development can be quoted, or such a high concentration of outside capital investment per head of the population. This would not have been possible if the three component parts of the Federation had been left on their own.

"The European has seen this unprecedented economic progress, which has been made possible by the application of his own skill and initiative. He is afraid that if political advance of the African is too rapid the momentum of this development will be halted.

"The African, who is in the vast majority, contrasts his own modest position with the far superior position of the European and feels that he has too little to say in the development of the country. Many Africans, in fact, are economically far better off than they were before the days of the Federation. They feel, however, that they are going too slowly, particularly on the political side. The European feels that they are going too fast.

"The problem has always been how to find a way forward which will allay the apprehensions of both sides and encourage the two races towards a greater realism and a better understanding of each other's point of view. It must remain our aim to try to get the two races to work together for the

advantage of both. H.M. Government have certainly not lost confidence in that noble ideal.

"It remains the view of H.M. Government that there are great advantages for all the peoples in Central Africa in a continued association of the three territories. At the same time, there is considerable criticism of the present Federation. H.M. Government have already indicated that they are open to receive suggestions from any quarter. I am convinced that H.M. Government must take the initiative by providing a channel through which such ideas can be presented and studied.

"I have been asked when I propose to reconvene the Federal review conference. My answer is that it would not be opportune to think in terms of such a conference now with elections pending in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Nor do I think that a formal conference would at the present stage be the most fruitful method of procedure.

"But some initiative must be taken quickly if we are to make progress and put an end to the uncertainty which we all wish to see dispelled. What I have in mind is to start as quickly as possible some exploratory work which approaches the problems of the area in a composite way so that the various separate aspects of the future relationship of the territories can be studied.

Talk of Secession Too Negative

"H.M. Government cannot accept the terms of the Opposition Motion with regard to the secession of the territories. This is to appear in a very simple and straightforward manner altogether too general and too negative a way. I hardly think that this debate should be an occasion for dissension, or at any rate deep dissension, whatever differing opinions may be expressed; but if the Opposition insist on voting we shall have to vote against the amendment. I think that a more constructive view of the future and the structure of the Federation and let the structure collapse.

"The Government particularly want to take a constructive view about the future of Nyasaland. We acknowledge that Dr. Banda and the Malawi Party, supported by a firm mandate at the last election, are not prepared for Nyasaland to remain within the present Federation. On the other hand, H.M. Government think it right that before any final conclusion is reached there should be a full examination, with particular reference to Nyasaland's financial needs and economic viability, both of the consequences of the withdrawal for Nyasaland and also—this is the constructive part—of possible alternative and acceptable forms of association with the other two territories.

"We do not want another public inquiry. I am sure it is clear. What I have in mind is to choose a few advisers, attached to myself, who will be charged to examine these matters with the Government of Nyasaland. But the future of Nyasaland is only part of a composite problem and my idea is that these advisers should also conduct complementary talks with the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia to examine possible forms in which all three territories might be associated in future, or any alternative form of association that might be worked out.

"My advisers would maintain the closest touch with the Federal Government throughout their inquiries, and afford them full opportunity of presenting their views on all matters of concern to them. Of course, I shall discuss these plans with the Federal and other Governments concerned during my visit. I have long been looking forward to consultation on the spot, and this should remove any difficulties or misapprehensions.

No Abdication of Responsibilities

"H.M. Government are anxious that any ideas should be examined which might help towards a solution of the problems of Central Africa and might preserve and promote the advantages of a continued association in which, in particular, the economic prosperity of the territories so much depends. At the same time, it is clear that any association that is to last must be acceptable to the territories and must be based on the good will of their peoples. H.M. Government cannot by themselves create that good will; it must be brought about by the understanding and good sense of both races.

"We have no intention, as a Government, of abdicating our responsibilities towards Central Africa or, under the Preamble to the Constitution of 1953, to the individual northern territories. That is why we have thought it right—indeed, our moral duty—to take the initiative in seeking a solution.

"Nobody who has listened to or read the conflicting and often extreme statements made can be in the slightest doubt that it will be most difficult to find a just solution. There is probably no such nexus of political problems that is so con-gregated together in one association of peoples.

(Continued on page 908)

Brief Biographies of Members of New Federal Parliament

ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD WALTER (U.F.P., Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia).—Aged 56. Worked for Anglo American Corporation of South Africa from 1929 to 1951 in the London and Johannesburg offices; transferred to Kitwe in 1951; joined Chamber of Mines in 1956 and is now its assistant secretary. A founder member of Kitwe Playing Fields Association. Sat in the last Assembly.

BARROW, SIR MALCOLM, C.B.E. (U.F.P., Lučenza, Nyasaland).—Entered Federal Assembly in 1953 and became interim Minister of Internal Affairs for a year, then Minister of Commerce and Industry. In 1956 was appointed Minister of Power and Home Affairs. Now Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Economic Affairs and Power. Has been a tea planter in Nyasaland since 1927; was formerly senior non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislature and a member of the Executive Council.

BEAUMONT, JOHN KALLEN (U.F.P., Mrewa, Southern Rhodesia).—Born in 1902, educated at Flon and Christchurch; read medicine in Oxford. In Rhodesia in 1924. Farm. Served various public bodies, including Marandellas Road Council.

BIRCH, EDITH CAMPBELL (U.F.P., Gwanda, S.R.).—Aged 54. Arrived in Rhodesia in 1913 after schooling at Radfontein and Uenhenge Marist Brothers College, Orange Free State. Married and had nine from 1932 to 1937. Has served on U.F.P. committees since Federation.

BRYDEN, CHARLES HUNT, M.B.E. (U.F.P., Zomba, Nyasaland).—Born in 1913 at Gourick, Scotland; was in the Royal Naval Reserve from 1928 to 1947, when he arrived in Nyasaland, a past president of the R.N. Association of Nyasaland, and auditor for Nyasaland Railways; honorary secretary-general, E.D.S. (Nyasaland) since 1951. B.C. (U.F.P. Shire, Nyasaland). Has sat in the Federal Parliament since 1953. A former chairman of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and at one time general manager of Nyasaland Railways.

BURNS, ROBERT (U.F.P., Lusaka, West N.R.).—Born in London in 1923. Served apprenticeship as carpenter. Was in South African Armoured Division in Italy, 1942-45. After gaining a quantity surveying diploma at Cape Town University in 1951, began to practise in Northern Rhodesia in 1954.

To Succeed Sir Donald Macintyre

CALDICOTT, J. M. (U.F.P., Darwin, S.R.).—Aged 62. Minister of Economic Affairs, Defence and Public Service in the last Assembly, succeeded to Public Service. Settled in Rhodesia in 1925 and entered Southern Rhodesian Parliament in 1945, representing the United Party. In 1951 was appointed Minister of Agriculture in succession to Sir Patrick Fletcher, and in 1953 accepted the same portfolio in the Federal Government, later taking on Health and Public Service as well. Is to become Federal Finance Minister when Sir Donald Macintyre retires in September.

CHIPUNZA, C. M. (U.F.P., Harari, S.R.). A leading member of Salisbury's African community. Was at one time executive officer in Southern Rhodesia of the Capricorn Africa Society. Entered the Assembly in the 1958 elections.

CLARK, J. A. (U.F.P., Belmont, S.R.).—Minister of Commerce and Industry in the new Government. Aged 48. Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian division of the U.F.P., and a member of the last Assembly. A public secretary by profession; among his offices are those of secretary to the Matabeleland Medical Aid Society and the Commercial and Industrial Joint Pension Fund of Rhodesia. Went to Rhodesia from Johannesburg in 1939.

COLLINS, F. G., M.A. (U.F.P., Blantyre, Nyasaland).—A solicitor. Served with the Royal Artillery in Britain and India for six years before going to Nyasaland in 1949, where he became general manager of the Nyasaland Plywood Company, Lučenza. While chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1954 was nominated as European non-official member of the Legislative Council. Sat in the last Federal Assembly.

DAVIES, H. E., Q.C., B.A., B.COM., LL.B. (Cape Town) (U.F.P., special electoral area, S.R.).—Aged 46. A Bulawayo advocate. Entered the Federal Assembly in June, 1955, as an Independent in the seat of the specially elected European for the Colony, following the death of the Rev. Percy Jobson. Joined Federal Party in September the same year, saying that he felt ineffective as an Independent. Re-elected in 1958. Unopposed on this occasion.

DUNCAN, J. P. G., M.B.E., B.A., F.C.A. (U.F.P., Salisbury District, S.R.).—Minister of Education. Aged 46. Farmer and chartered accountant. Was awarded M.B.E. (Military) three times while a major in the last war. Began farming in the Bromley area in 1947, and is prominent in local agricultural affairs and in Rhodesian polo. In the June, 1958, Southern Rhodesian general election unsuccessfully contested Marandellas, but was elected for Salisbury District in the Federal election in November.

EASTWOOD, W. H., C.B.E. (U.F.P., Bulawayo Suburbs, S.R.). Aged 71. Minister of Transport in the last Assembly, and Minister of Transport and Works in the previous Parliament from November, 1956. Settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1927, opening his own business in Bulawayo, and entering the Colony's Parliament in 1934. In the last war he was Director of Supplies to the Rhodesian Air Training Group. The only Minister in the last Federal Government to be dropped.

FOOT, JOHN (U.F.P., Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland).—Born 1901. One of two Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry of Law and Home Affairs. Held similar Home Affairs post in last Government. Was member of Nyasaland Legislative Council prior to election to the Federal Assembly in 1953. A Livingstone tobacco planter, he arrived in Nyasaland in 1920, returning to England for five years in 1931. Has served on the National Resources Board, Tobacco Control Commission, and other public bodies. Former president of Nyasaland Northern Provinces Association. Served in Russia in the Machine Gun Corps, 1918-19.

From Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia

FOX, CARL HUBERT (U.F.P., Umfolozi, S.R.).—A farmer and company director. From 1956-58 was vice-president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and was on the Tobacco Marketing Board. Lived in Nyasaland since 1924. Then in banking until war broke out. Served with the Rhodesia Battery in the 6th South African Division. Later became a farmer. Sat in the last Assembly.

GOLDBERG, BENJAMIN DISRAELI (U.F.P., Umfolozi, S.R.).—Minister of Health since 1953, initially for Border constituency.

GRAY, KENNETH WHITMARSH (U.F.P., Border, S.R.).—A farmer. Born in Brazil in 1897. Went to Nyasaland as a tobacco planter in 1927, but a year later joined an oil company and served for 20 years in the Beira office, where he was manager 1934-43. Then settled in Southern Rhodesia. Chairman for seven years of Umfolozi District Farmers' Association and for six of Eastern Districts Branch of the R.N.E.U. Served with the R.F.C. during the 1914-18 war.

GRAVELIN, J. G. (U.F.P., Livingstonia, N.R.).—Aged 41. Born in Essex, he settled in N. Rhodesia in 1930 and practised in Livingstonia as a barrister and solicitor. Elected for the Federal Party in 1953, he was re-elected in 1958 for the U.F.P. and became Minister of Agriculture, to which portfolio he has been reappointed.

Increased Responsibilities

GREENFIELD, JULIAN M., C.M.G., Q.C. (U.F.P., Umuza, S.R.). Minister of Law and Home Affairs. Has sat in the Federal House since 1953, and previously represented Hillside (Bulawayo) in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly, where from 1950-53 he was Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs. In 1954 was appointed Federal Minister of Home Affairs and then Minister of Justice. Minister of Law in the last Assembly, he now adds Home Affairs to his responsibilities. Born in 1907 in the Transvaal; a Rhodes Scholar; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1933, practised in Bulawayo. A member of the former United Party from its inception, and Matabeleland vice-president, 1950-51; chairman of the Federation of African Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia, 1946-48.

HALSTEAD, R. F., C.B.E. (U.F.P., Western, S.R.).—Aged 59. Born in Johannesburg, the son of an 1893 pioneer. Entered politics in 1948 when elected as United Party candidate for Bulawayo East. Later made Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, but left the Cabinet in 1951. Two years later won election for the Federal Party in the Federal Assembly. Re-elected in 1958.

HURTER-TRENE, ROBERT (U.F.P., Sebake, S.R.).—Born 1905 in Edinburgh. Arrived to farm in Rhodesia in 1925. Honorary life vice-president of the R.N.F.U., vice-chairman since 1954; vice-president, Midlands, Agricultural Society. Member Gwelo and Selukwe Road Council since 1948.

JACHA, AARON (U.F.P., Lundi, S.R.).—Born 1899. Founder, organizer and general secretary of Southern Rhodesia African Farmers' Union; president, African Agricultural Union. Member of the Rhodesian Agricultural Research Council and Native Land Board. Farms in Marirangwe Native Purchase Area.

JOYCE, V. T. (U.F.P., Mufulira, N.R.).—Aged 56. Went to South Africa in 1926 as a learner miner, settling 10 years later in Northern Rhodesia; joined Roan Antelope, then transferred to Nchanga. Won the Luanshya-Mufulira seat for Federal Party in 1953. Re-elected 1958 in Mufulira for the U.F.P.

L'ANGE, G. W. R., C.B.E. (U.F.P., Nkana, N.R.).—Minister of Works in the last Assembly; retains portfolio. Was in the territorial Legislature before entering the Federal Assembly in 1953. Resigned from Nkana mine on appointment as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Works in 1956. Born in South Africa. Settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1930.

LEWANIKA, GODWIN A. M. (U.F.P., Luangwa, N.R.).—Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of External Affairs. Aged 55. Younger brother of the Litunga of Barotseland and Mwangi in his own right. Elected to the last Assembly for the U.F.P. Founded and was first president of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress. Chairman of the Kitwe African Federation Committee; president of Kitwe African Society. Former president of Northern Rhodesian Mines' African Staff Association. Held a post with Rhokana Corporation. The first African to enrol as a voter in Northern Rhodesia in 1951.

MAGINTYRE, SIR DONALD, C.B.E., J.P. (U.F.P., Bulawayo, S.R.).—Aged 71. Minister in the last Assembly, a post he has held from 1953; intends to resign in September. Elected to Southern Rhodesian House of Assembly in 1920. Baked in 1920. Entered the Rhodesia Civil Service in 1931. Has been five times mayor and was the first alderman. Entered the Colony's Parliament for Bulawayo South in 1933.

Black Watch and Gordon Highlanders

MACDONALD, JOHN MORRISON, O.B.E. (U.F.P., Athlone, S.R.).—Born in Scotland. Went to Rhodesia from Scotland in 1901. Managing director of Matabele Steam Laundry and Rhodesian Bleachers and Dyers, Ltd.—Mayor of Bulawayo, Rhodesia. Member of Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly since 1945. Had been in the 2nd, Bn. The Rhodesia Regt., 1921-50, served with Watch and Gordon Highlanders in France in the last war. Leader of Bulawayo Pipe Band and a past chief of Bulawayo Oldtimers Society.

MUNICH, E. S. (U.F.P., North-Western, N.R.).—Aged 54. A mining engineer who has been through the ranks. After arriving began as shaft timberman at Nkana in 1935, transferred to Nchanga two years later and rose to assistant underground manager and later to assistant open pit manager. Sat in the last Assembly.

MATINGA, C. J. (U.F.P., Nyasaland South special electoral area).—Member of the last Assembly. In 1953 founded the Nyasaland African Progressive Association and was its first president.

MOYO, SIMINYA JOHN (U.F.P., Gwal, S.R.).—Aged 62. President Railway African Workers' Union since 1949; joined Rhodesia Railway to integrate and records clerk in 1952. Had previously taken community development course at Domboshawa.

NELSON, EDMUND THOMAS THURLOW HORATIO, A.F.C., D.F.C. (U.F.P., Bartley-Gatooma, S.R.).—Born 1913 in Norwich. Group Captain with R.A.F. Bomber Command, 1940-45. Arrived Southern Rhodesia 1948 to farm; chairman of Norton and District Farmers' Association.

OWEN, F. S. (U.F.P., Ndola Town, N.R.).—Minister of Posts and of Transport; was Minister of Commerce and Industry and Posts in the last Government. Aged 44. Was one of the 1947 "overlanders" from Britain who decided to settle in Northern Rhodesia. Won Ndola for Federal Party in 1953; became Minister of Home Affairs in June, 1955, and later Minister of Commerce and Industry.

PHIKI, BENISTER WELTON MATHEWS (U.F.P., Nyasaland North special electoral seat).—Born 1913. Was a schoolmaster in Barotseland, and then a teacher at Dedza Secondary School. Became vice-president of the Nyasaland African National Congress. Elected vice-chairman of Nyasaland division of the U.F.P. in 1960.

PILLEY, ANTHONY JOSEPH M.B.E. (U.F.P., Salisbury, S.R.).—Born 1919. Educated at St. John's Coloured School, Avondale. Has worked as a woodwork instructor.

POSSELL, HERBERT JORDAN, M.B.E. (U.F.P., Fort Victoria, S.R.).—Aged 52. Born in the Colony. Has been mayor of Salisbury and town clerk of Shabani. Director of Posselt and Coull (Pvt.), Ltd., Manley Tite Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., and other companies. Was a wing commander in R.A.F. in the last war. Was chairman of the U.F.P. committee which recommended repeal of the Land Apportionment Act.

RICH, R. M., O.B.E. (U.F.P., Lusaka-East, N.R.).—Aged 56. Arrived in Lusaka from London more than 30 years ago and was the town's third mayor. Senior partner in a Lusaka business, a member of the Federal Power Board, and a foundation member of the Northern Rhodesia Hotel Board. Sat in last Assembly.

ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN F. B. M.C., O.B.E. (U.F.P., North-Eastern, N.R.).—A prominent tobacco grower in the North-Eastern District of Northern Rhodesia. Was elected for that constituency to the territorial Legislature; in 1953 won the Luangwa seat for the Federal Party. Sat in the last Assembly.

ROSIN, MRS. MURIEL, M.B.E. (U.F.P., Salisbury West, S.R.).—A member of the last Assembly. Had sat in the territorial Legislature for Marimba as United Rhodesia Party candidate, but did not contest the last Southern Rhodesian elections in early 1958, resigning instead to fight in the Federal field. Is well-known for her work in Salisbury women's and voluntary organizations.

SAVANIHU, JASPER Z. (U.F.P., Angwa/Sabi, S.R.).—Aged 61. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs in the last Assembly. Holds same office in Ministry of Law and Home Affairs. Born in Goromonzi; educated at Waddilove Institution and Domboshawa Government African School. From 1937 to 1940 taught woodworking and building at Solusi Mission. Entered journalism and became assistant editor of the *Bantu Mirror*, then chief editor of African Newspapers, Ltd. In March, 1952, visited London as one of two African delegates from Southern Rhodesia for talks on federation. Elected to the Federal Assembly in 1953 as African member for Mashonaland.

Political Secretary

SAWYER, J. B. (U.F.P., Salisbury Suburbs, S.R.).—Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Defence, Economic Affairs and Power. Aged 32. A solicitor, and deputy chairman of the U.F.P. in Southern Rhodesia. In 1946-48 was private secretary to Sir Edgar Whitehead, when he was Minister of Finance. Was later his agent in the 1951 Federal general election. On occasions has acted as secretary to Lord Malvern, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and Sir Roy Welensky. Sat in the last Assembly.

SIMUKONDA, JUSTIN J. (U.F.P., Kafue, N.R.).—Aged 30. Born in Chinsali. Completed his education in Bulawayo and then in the Department of Education in Kimberley, returning later to Mufulira, where he became a senior clerk. Resigned to become full-time secretary of Northern Rhodesian African General Workers' Trade Union in 1952; was organizing secretary of the African Hotel and Catering Union. Became socialist and commercial traveller. Started an Asian businessmen's opened his own shop. Was chairman of the Luanshya Urban Council, was vice-chairman of the Luanshya district of the African Congress. A member of the last Assembly.

SPARROW, D.A. (U.F.P., Luanshya, N.R.).—Aged 31. Settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1953, opening a practice as a solicitor in Broken Hill, and later in Kitwe, Ndola, and Luanshya. Sat in the last Assembly.

STAUB, P. (U.F.P., Eastles, S.R.).—Aged 51. Born in Germany he studied economics at Columbia University, New York, and at the University of Copenhagen. Is a company secretary. Has lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1934. In the last war served with the South African Artillery and later in Military Intelligence. From 1953 to 1957 was economic adviser to the Federation of Rhodesian Industries. Sat in the last Assembly.

STRATTON, J. W. (U.F.P., Limbe, Nyas.).—Sat in the last Assembly. A Nyasaland hotelier; managing director, Cape Maclear Hotel, Lake Nyasa, and director of Nyasaland Hotels and Brewery, Ltd.

Former Mayor of Salisbury

SWAN, J. W., O.B.E. (U.F.P., Mount Pleasant, S.R.).—Aged 68. In the first Federal Parliament held the Salisbury West seat, but was re-elected for Mount Pleasant in 1958. A retired civil servant and former Salisbury city councillor; a mayor of the city in 1954. Arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1920 to farm near Gwelo; joined the Veterinary Department in 1925. Appointed Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, in 1948, from which post he retired a few years later.

TURNER, S. F. (U.F.P., Mazabuka, N.R.).—A former Director of Lands and Surveys in Northern Rhodesia; retired a few years ago after 32 years' service. Joined the Army at the outbreak of the last war to serve as a captain in the Royal Engineers. Sat in the last Assembly.

UDWIN, STANLEY (U.F.P., Salisbury East, S.R.).—Aged 40. A mining engineer, born in South Africa. Interrupted his studies at Witwatersrand University to join S.A. Air Force in 1940; returning after demobilization to obtain a degree in 1947. Went to Rhodesia two years later. Has taken an active interest in welfare and civic work. Treasurer of the U.F.P. Southern Rhodesian division. Sat in the last Assembly.

VAN EEDEN, GUY F. M. (U.F.P., Lusaka Rural, N.R.).—Born in Fort Jameson, son of a Dutch Reformed Church minister. At the age of 28 represented Midlands in the territorial Legislature, but resigned in 1953 for Federal Party. Played a prominent part in the Federation campaign, but was later expelled from the F.P. for advocating the creation of black and white States. In 1958 was elected for Lusaka Rural as a Dominion Party member. Later joined U.F.P.

WELENSKY, SIR ROY, F.C., K.C.M.G., J.P. (U.F.P., Broken Hill, N.R.).—Prime Minister. Aged 55; born in Salisbury. Joined

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PERSONALIA

MR. HARRY GRENFELL is revisiting the Federation. MR. MERVYN HILL is due in London shortly from Kenya.

MR. A. METAXA has retired from the board of Ralli Brothers, Ltd.

THE OMUKAMA OF TORO flew back to Uganda from London this week.

MR. JOHN RIDDOCH has returned to Kenya after a short visit to the United Kingdom.

MISS "PADDY" BROWN has returned to London after a five-week visit to the Federation.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS recently made a three-week safari in Uganda.

MR. H. J. QUINTON, Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, is at present in the United Kingdom.

MR. and MRS. NICHOLAS VAN OUTGAARDEN (formerly Dr. MARION CONNELLY) are revisiting Kenya for three months.

MR. ABDULRAHIM ADDY FARAH has arrived in Addis Ababa as the Somali Republic's first ambassador to Ethiopia.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD HULL, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Nairobi last week-end for a six-day visit.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN, of Shimba Ngandu, Northern Rhodesia, will be in this country for another month or so.

LORD METHUEN, R.A., is showing several of his Rhodesian landscapes in the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy.

MR. J. W. BACON, of Ferring, Sussex, leaves this week for Uganda on appointment as an architect in the Ministry of Works.

MR. B. C. ROBERTS, Q.C., Solicitor-General in Nyasaland, and MRS. ROBERTS arrived last Friday in the FREDRICKS CASTLE.

MR. S. S. SAWYER has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Defence, Economic Affairs and Power.

M. GEORGE NOREAU is now Consul for France in the Federation; SENHOR OCTAVIO NETO VALERIO has been appointed Consul for Portugal.

The Federal High Commissioner in London gave a reception on Monday evening for the Federal Secretary for Education and MRS. D. C. FERRER.

MR. THEODORE BULL, editor of the *Central African Examiner*, who has been in London for three weeks, is on the point of returning to Salisbury.

MR. DOUGLAS LEAROYD WALKER, lately general secretary of the Federation of British Industries, left £59,713, on which duty of £23,942 has been paid.

M. CLAUDE CHEYSSON, secretary-general of the C.C.T.A., retires this month from that post. He returns to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MR. ANSTIS BEWES, managing director of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., who has been on leave in England for six weeks, flew back to Tanganyika at the week-end.

SIR CHARLES MACLEAN, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, left London on Sunday to visit the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland; He is due back early in June.

MR. L. G. SMITH, head keeper of the London Zoo's monkey house, has flown to Uganda to view several young male and female gorillas which are for sale.

SIR EDWARD PLAYFAIR, chairman of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a group with a Central African subsidiary, has been appointed a trustee of the *Oshover*.

MR. PETER FREDERICK KIBISU, aged 30, has taken over as general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour during the leave of absence of MR. TOM MBOYA while he is Minister of Labour in the Coalition Government.

MR. FRANCIS PYM, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MRS. G. H. MAYHEW was prevented by a tugmen's strike from launching at Greenock last week the cargo motorship CLAN MACGILLIVRAY. The ship was, however, named.

MR. JOHN ERNEST WILLS LOMAS, a barrister and a director of a number of Rhodesian and other mining companies, left £253,562, on which duty of £142,997 has been paid.

LORD COLYTON opened a debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday on the recent Kenya constitutional conference in London. The debate will be reported in next week's issue.

When MR. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, American Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, was in Kenya last week he performed the opening ceremony of Giakani Secondary School, Nyeri.

MR. DAVID DE SYVA, a chartered accountant, has been appointed controller of finance for the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. He arrived in Nairobi in 1958, after working in the Congo.

MR. JOHN KEEN, who recently led a group of Kenya Africans on a visit to Moscow, has been sworn in as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Tourism, Forestry and Wild Life in Kenya.

Owing to ill-health SIR PHILIP MORISON, Chancellor of Bristol University, who has visited East Africa, has relinquished the chairmanship of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, chairman of the Booker Group, is to be the guest at luncheon on June 13 of the Commonwealth Writers of Britain. He will speak on "Business in Underdeveloped Areas".

LADY TWEEDSMUIR, Conservative M.P. for South Aberdeen, was on Monday elected chairman of the seventh session of the executive committee of the United Nations Refugee Committee.

SIR ABABAKER BALEWA, Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria, hopes to visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland next year. His Government plans to establish a diplomatic mission in the Federation.

PROFESSOR A. V. JUDENS is to be chairman of the Commission on African Education in Southern Rhodesia which will start work in mid-July. He is the Professor of Education at King's College, London.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. SANT has been co-opted to Nairobi City Council during the absence from Kenya of COUNCILLOR LYONS. SIR CHARLES MORTIMER has been co-opted for the period of SIR RICHARD WOODLEY'S absence.

MRS. DOROTHY BARTLETT, who has lived in Nyasaland since 1944, is acting as Girl Guide Commissioner in place of MRS. DOROTHY PETERKINS, who was dismissed by the association last month because her husband, MR. CUMBERB PETERKINS, is an M.P.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN K. MANG'ELI, ARTHUR O. RUBEN, and LAWRENCE I. KIBUJI have been appointed information officers for Kenya's Southern, Rift Valley, and Central Provinces respectively. MR. MANG'ELI studied rural education and public administration in this country six years ago. MR. KIBUJI has studied journalism in the U.S.A.

WOULD UNDERTAKE COMMISSIONS

FORMER OFFICER, Colonial Service, resident in U.K., proposes to visit Uganda privately for one month next July. Would undertake commission in U.K. or East Africa. Excellent references. Principal interest: building, civil engineering, and industrial promotion. — Box No. 136, c/o EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

SIR GEOFFREY BATES, a partner in a firm of merchant bankers, has succeeded **Mr. LESLIE HARDING** as chairman of the council of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Tanganyika's Minister of Agriculture, called on the French and Italian Ministries of Agriculture and the F.A.O. in a European tour to find recruits for 100 senior technical vacancies in his Ministry. He returned to Dar es Salaam a few days ago.

MR. R. C. HAY-COGLIAN, chairman of the Allen, Wack and Shepherd group of companies, will leave his headquarters in Salisbury this week to visit Angola, Lisbon, Paris, and Hamburg on his way to London. He is due here on June 12 for a visit of about a fortnight.

DR. C. P. PIKE, formerly a medical officer in Tanganyika, addressed a three-day course in London arranged last week by the Women's Corona Society on "A Guide to Self to Life in a New Country." **MISS F. CHILHAM** spoke on "Women in the Commonwealth."

MR. HAROLD LESLIE BAKER, who has farmed at Lalapanzi, Southern Rhodesia, for many years, is shortly to make a solo and tireless flight to London, some 30 years ago he made what were then record-breaking flights to England from the Cape and from Australia.

MR. HERBERT JOHN JAMES, Under-Secretary in the Federal Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner in London. He succeeds **MR. PATRICK BARRETT**, who leaves for Washington in June as Federal Counsellor.

THE COUNTESS OF KENMARE, widow of **LORD CASTLE-ROSSE**, is revisiting Kenya, where she has had a farm for many years. Though now 70, she wants to shoot another elephant. Thirty-four years ago she shot one with tusks weighing 134lb., that being the then record for a woman.

MR. Y. M. KRISON, lately chief engineer of East African Railways and Harbours, who has been appointed assistant general manager of headquarters, first went to East Africa in 1939. He has been engaged on major harbour development projects at Mombasa and Tanga as constructional engineer.

Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, sitting as an electoral college, have elected **SHEIKH M. A. ALAMOODY** to fill the non-official vacancy in the East African Common Services Authority caused by the appointment of **MR. J. S. OCHURU** as Kenya's Minister for Finance and Development.

THE QUEEN will open the 21st Congress of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce in Fishmongers' Hall, London, on May 21. **MR. R. J. HILLARD**, president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and **SIR RICHARD WOOLLEY**, a past president, will represent that body, and **SIR HANDLEY BIRD** the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

PROFESSOR P. N. S. MANSERGH, Smuts Professor on the British Commonwealth at Cambridge University, spoke to a joint meeting in London last week of the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Commonwealth Society on Commonwealth relations over the past 20 years. The chairman was the **DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE**, Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office.

VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN is chairman of a new "Life for Africa" appeal, made by the African Medical and Research Foundation, in association with the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the Flying Doctor Service of Africa. The Foundation resulted from a visit five years ago to **MR. MICHAEL WOOD**, the Nairobi surgeon, by **SIR ARCHIBALD McINDOE** and **MR. THOMAS REES**, of New York.

MR. ANDREI MIHAILOVITCH TIMOSCHENKO has been appointed the Soviet Union's first Ambassador in Tanganyika. **Mr. Timoschenko**, who is 52 and married, joined the Foreign Ministry of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, and in 1946-47 was Minister Plenipotentiary in Ethiopia. From 1950 to 1957 he was on duty in Austria. Two years later he became counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

At one day's notice, **MR. GEOFFREY STUDHOLME WILSON**, Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika since 1958, was asked to relinquish his post in order to permit the promotion of an African, **MR. ELANGWA SHALDI**, who became Deputy Commissioner only a few weeks ago after taking a three months' course at the police college in Hampshire. In 1955, after 19 years as a policeman, he was the first African to become a gazetted officer. Three senior African police officers from Ghana are to advise him.

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH, now aged 91, who between the wars was a leading athlete at East African gatherings in London, was one of 15 members of his family present at Sandhurst when the **COURT OF CHIEF JUSTICE** received on behalf of the Royal Military Academy a book commemorating the Victoria Crosses and other honours won by the Indian Army. Three of the V.C.'s were won by Goughs. **SIR HUBERT'S** father won it during the Mutiny; his uncle won it at Lucknow; and his youngest brother won the award in Somaliland in 1903.

The London Chamber of Commerce has elected to its council **MR. H. F. EAGLETON**, deputy chairman of the East African Section, and a director of various companies, and has re-elected to the council **MR. J. L. GARRARD**, a past chairman of the African Sisal Merchants and Brokers Section, **MR. B. E. PETTIPPER**, a past chairman of the East African Section and a director of **R. Lehmann & Co., Ltd.** and **Lehmann's (East Africa), Ltd.**; and **MR. P. A. SMITH**, chairman of a company of which **William Smith (Rhodesia), Ltd.**, is a subsidiary.

Visitors to London from the Federation include: **MR. J. O. B. ANOLICK**, **MR. & MRS. W. D. ANDERSON**, **MR. & MRS. A. S. BARTHOLOMEW**, **MR. D. W. BROOK**, **MR. R. J. BRUINS**, **MR. R. BUCHANAN**, **MR. & MRS. L. R. CARRUTHERS**, **MR. & MRS. J. H. E. CHALMERS**, **MR. D. H. CUMMINGS**, **MR. & MRS. M. DUROCHER-YVON**, **MR. N. S. D. ESTCOURT**, **MR. & MRS. C. E. FITTON**, **MR. & MRS. W. A. GODLINGTON**, **COLONEL & MRS. H. C. HODGSON**, **MR. & MRS. G. L. R. HONMAN**, **MR. & MRS. P. C. KENT**, **MR. & MRS. H. T. KIRK**, **MR. & MRS. G. E. McGRATH**, **MR. & MRS. T. L. MOORE**, **MR. F. B. MORRISBY**, **MR. W. T. P. MOSTERT**, **MR. J. C. A. MOUSLEY**, **MR. M. A. NDABANGI**, **MR. P. REDELINGHUIS**, **MR. & MRS. W. H. RICHARDS**, **MR. & MRS. P. G. ROBERTSON**, and **MR. W. B. WHITE**.

Obituary

COLONEL S. R. BOYD, who has died suddenly in Kenya, was president of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

MR. WILLIAM GEBBIE, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 72, had spent 30 years in the Department of Education of Southern Rhodesia, latterly as an inspector, and previously as headmaster of several schools.

BRIGADIER JOHN GORDON DEEDS, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 70, served through the 1914-18 war in the Royal Engineers (Signals), was Director of Signals at the War Office in 1943-44, and Telecommunications Attaché at the British Embassy in Washington from 1945 to 1957. He is survived by **MRS. DEEDS** and a son, **MR. JULIAN DEEDS**.

Mr. Butler's Visit to Federation

Violence in African Townships

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Home Secretary and Minister for Central African Affairs, is now in Nyasaland. He flew to that Protectorate from Salisbury on Tuesday, and will leave tomorrow to spend four days in Northern Rhodesia. He will then return to Southern Rhodesia.

On arrival at Salisbury on last Friday from London he was shouted at by a small group of Africans. Some carried such slogans as "To Hell with Federation" and "Break the Federation". One arrest was made.

Mr. Butler told reporters that he hoped to gain the confidence of the Federal and Protectoral Governments and their representatives of all races whom he would meet. He had invited the various groups to meet him, so that he might obtain first-hand knowledge of their policies. He wanted to be fair to all in trying to find a solution to the Federation's problems.

A few hours later the Zimbabwe African People's Union leader in Salisbury, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, said that as the Home Secretary had come with a fixed mind, his party saw no useful purpose in meeting him and his invitation was rejected.

Z.A.P.U. Boycotts Visit

Mr. Butler has given the Africans a deliberate slap in the face by sitting in the House of Commons that the British Government has no intention of altering the Constitutions of component territories in the Federation. It follows that he has come with no concern over the problems of the African people in Southern Rhodesia, and has therefore nothing to discuss except perhaps matters of his own kith and kin—the settlers. We cannot therefore be involved.

It is clear to us now that the British Government is taking no heed of African opposition to the new Constitution. There is no point in meeting Mr. Butler just to admire his fine suits. Britain has gone out of the way to insult us in our own country.

What we want most is another constitutional conference. But it is our intention to pursue our struggle in our own way. We have a plan, and the first phase may begin while Mr. Butler is still in this country. World opinion is now fully formed and they will find clear justification in our acts to liberate ourselves. If Britain now forces us into a situation where we will have to resist violently, then Britain and the Southern Rhodesian Government must take the responsibility.

The party's publicity secretary, Mr. Robert Mugabe, in a letter published that day in the *Rhodesia Herald*, averred that "we are determined to get our lost birthright within the next 12 months, guns or no guns. European settlers must learn to swim with the tide of African nationalism or be drowned by it."

On the same day in New York the United Nations Committee on the Abolition of Colonialism decided, without taking a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should "as a matter of urgency" press Great Britain to establish a new Constitution in Southern Rhodesia "acceptable to the overwhelming majority of the population". That was done despite the British representative's firm opposition to the committee's "unacceptable procedure, report and resolution, which have completely ignored the facts."

Unsuccessful Salisbury Strike

In Salisbury on Sunday the Southern Rhodesian African Trades Union Council, a splinter group backed by Z.A.P.U. which recently broke away from the Trades Union Congress, called for a strike on Monday of some 80,000 Africans in the Salisbury area, to be linked with a boycott of municipal beer-halls, ostensibly to demand higher wages in industry and to protest against the increased price of bread, beer and cigarettes.

The president, Mr. Thomas Mswaka, putting a strike vote to some 5,000 Africans in Harare township, claimed that it would be "a warning shot" and asked: "What shall we do with those who do not strike?" "Kill, kill, kill," was the crowd's reply. Police then intervened to warn the speaker against inflammatory statements.

A large meeting was also held in Highfield township for the same purpose. A beer-hall in Harare was reportedly stoned, and Highfield's beer-garden was totally boycotted.

Speaking to between 8,000 and 10,000 supporters in Bulawayo, Mr. Nkomo threatened "tough and direct action to correct things the Imperialist leaders have made wrong for us". He repeated his party's determination to have nothing to do with Mr. Butler, and added: "If Britain is going to force us into a position where our people are so frustrated that they will react violently, then they must take the full responsibility for what happens in this country."

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was quoted as saying that he would seek legal advice on Mr. Nkomo's statements, adding: "He is sailing near the wind, but I do not regard his statement as an outright act of violence. If they do resort to violence, they will alienate a lot of sympathy, and they will get hurt."

Soon after his arrival Mr. Butler called on the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, and had separate initial talks with Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead. Mr. and Mrs. Butler spent the week-end at Umfali as the guests of Sir Stephen and Lady Courtauld.

Commenting on Z.A.P.U.'s refusal to meet him, Mr. Butler said that he expected to be able to ascertain the party's views anyway, though it would be better if its leaders saw him personally.

"I have come with no pre-determined views to the problems of the Federation, nor is it going to be a party matter to find one. What I want to do is to acquaint myself with the situation at first hand and help evolve a solution which will preserve the benefits of association between the three territories in a manner acceptable to them and commanding the support of the people. If I am denied the opportunity of acquainting myself with any substantial body of opinion, that will not be of my own choosing."

His invitation to Z.A.P.U. was said to have perhaps perhaps change their minds after it had been to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

On Monday Mr. Butler began his official talks with Sir Roy Welensky. He also met Sir Edgar Whitehead again, and on Tuesday had discussions with Mr. Winston Field, Mr. Garfield Todd, Mr. Ahorn Palley and Mr. R. D. Palmer.

One African died and four were wounded when police had to open fire on Monday, and 35 arrests were made in a day of intimidation marked by stone-throwing and assault on Africans leaving their homes to work. In the evening many were layd on their return.

Police in lorries and armoured cars and men of the Rhodesian Light Infantry with fixed bayonets began patrols at 3 a.m., supported from the air by a R.E.A.F. helicopter which pinpointed the trouble spots. Armed police reserves were deployed on buses to guard passengers.

Workers Stoned

Teargas was used to disperse a large crowd outside a Harare men's hostel and to break up a gathering of singing and dancing women in Mufakose. Thugs had gathered round the various hostels, which they stoned in order to compel the residents to stay inside. Cars and buses carrying African workers from Harare and Highfield were also stoned, as were Africans engaged in renovating a Catholic church. Crowds also gathered to jeer outside police stations, and baton charges had to be made against them. Among the Europeans who were stoned were two Rhodesian television cameramen and reporters.

Several correspondents called reports of seeing two Africans "soaked in blood", being brought to a police station for safety after being attacked by strikers on returning from work.

Politically Motivated

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, said that he could not escape the conclusion that the strike was a political demonstration. Early in the day there had been an 80% attendance at work, and later many of Salisbury's larger industries reported 100% attendance.

Z.A.P.U. disclaimed connexion with the strike call, but a party spokesman refused to tell reporters whether the party supported the strike or not.

On Tuesday several hundred municipal employees refused to leave their hostels and clashed with the police, who had to use tear-gas and dogs to move them out. Otherwise, most of the strikers returned to work, but about 2,600 found that they had been dismissed for taking part in the illegal strike, the Commercial Employers' Association stated.

"To hand over the economic and political structure of Central Africa to Africans in their present state would bring ruin to black and white alike"—Major Lewis Hastings.

Biographies of Federal M.Ps.

(Concluded from page 899)

Rhodesia Railways in 1924 and became a main line engine driver in 1936. Rhodesian heavyweight boxing champion, 1926-28. Two years later entered the Northern Rhodesia Legislature as member for Broken Hill. During the war years was chairman of the Man-Power Committee of Northern Rhodesia. Later chairman of the Non-Official Members' Organization. Won Broken Hill for Federal Party in the 1953 general election. Entered the first Federal Cabinet as Minister of Transport and Deputy Prime Minister. In November, 1956, succeeded Lord Malvern as Prime Minister of the Federation, of which he was one of the chief architects.

WIGHTWICK, H. D., O.B.E. (U.F.P., Salisbury South, S.S.). — Aged 58. An Australian, was in Southern Rhodesia during the war as a works liaison officer for the British Air Ministry. He earlier served with the R.A.F. and been captured by the Japanese. He entered the territorial force of the United South African Party in 1949 and resigned in 1957 owing to ill-

health. He joined the policy of the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, Joined Dominion Party in April, 1958, and won Salisbury South for it in the November Federal elections.

WILLIAMSON, R. (Independent, Midlands, S.R.). — Aged 61. Has lived since 1927 in Southern Rhodesia, where he has practised as a chartered accountant in Gwelo for more than 30 years. Was unsuccessful there in the 1939 elections, but won the seat in 1946 for the Liberal Party. In the 1955 Federal election lost in the Midlands constituency, but shortly afterwards won the territorial Gwelo seat as an Independent. Resigned in 1956 to fight and win the Federal Sabakwe seat on a Dominion Party ticket, for which he won Midlands in the 1958 Federal election.

WINCHESTER-COULLE, DENNIS WILLIAM (U.F.P., Ndola Rural, N.R.). — Born 1919. Arrived in Northern Rhodesia as Nchanga mine's welfare officer, 1953, after war service with the 1st Battalion The Transvaal Scottish and the South African Air Force. Director, Builders' Association; former director of Northern Rhodesian Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; director and secretary-organizer N.R. Industrial and Commercial Show Society. Chairman N.R. Road Safety Society and Ndola Playing Fields Association. Author of "Rand Mine".

Lust for Power Barely Veiled

Joint Board's Candid Comments

LUST FOR POWER is barely veiled in the political views of the African political extremists, says the report for 1961 of the Joint East and Central African Board.

Never before has the board been so outspoken in this annual document, which says, for instance:—

"Whither Africa? A cursory view of 1961 might even suggest that the answer was away from civilization and glancing back towards barbarism.

"In no part of the continent was the conduct of public affairs characterized by toleration and forbearance from harsh judgment of opponents' opinions. Baneful and malignant influences, often external, were at work, and the primary instrument of international co-operation and good order was being used in a manner foreign to the very basis of its existence. In this atmosphere the progress of the adolescent countries of East and Central Africa towards constitutional maturity could hardly be expected to be significant.

"On the last day of 1961 the board's chairman wrote: 'So ends a year of tumult and turmoil in East and Central Africa—progress painfully achieved, disappointments and setbacks, triumphs and disasters

Great Deal of Dissembling

"In arguments about political affairs in Africa there is a great deal of dissembling, and the lust for power is barely veiled in the policies of the extremists. The complexities of the political disputes ranging over Africa are well known to most of the people to whom this report will come—people concerned with the agricultural, commercial, and industrial development of the territories. Others might perhaps be recommended to align their sympathies with whatever policy inclines towards finding a solution of the problem of enabling all races to live and work together with forbearance and toleration.

"In this context the British aim is hard to fault. The most ardent witch-hunters in Africa cannot smell out a hint of exploitation, and the welfare of all sections of the resident communities is demonstrably the aim of British policy. Stability and good government remain the first requisite of progress, and the forces of order deserve unflinching support. That must remain the principal purpose of our work on this continent.

"1961 was a difficult year for all four territories of East Africa, and the difficulties still remain. Political instability was the overriding cause, but the unfortunate coincidence of extreme conditions of drought and flood combined to bring near-disaster to the whole area.

"Tanganyika became fully independent on March 1, 1962. Uganda achieved internal self-government on October 9, 1962, and is expected to become fully independent in October. Kenya's constitutional problems are still unresolved.

"The board has been addressed by apologists for the several sharply different factions in Kenya. The summary of these addresses is not comforting. The policies of some are clearly destructive of good order, good government and economic

progress; those of the less extreme may prove unpractical and indeed unrealistic. The ambivalence of Mr. Kenyatta's utterances is only a reflection of the divided and destroyed confidence in his ability to lead the country, and the forces of those supporting and likely to succeed him are centrifugal.

"What is needed is a workable plan which will meet the aspirations of Africans while allaying the fears of the non-indigenous races and African minorities. The early utterances of political extremists are evidence of an early settlement of the problem.

"Land remains one of its most intractable difficulties. The fall in value of land, properties, industrial and Government securities has been steep, and the effect of this on the long-term economy of the country—and, as a result, on the welfare of the African urban worker—has been cumulatively bad. Tight money means dear money, and a dangerous point can be reached when liquid funds are inadequate for the growing and marketing of agricultural crops.

"Tanganyika entered on its independence in December amidst universal expressions of good will. The first Prime Minister has since resigned his premiership to devote himself to assisting the members of his party on to the great efforts they must make if their country is to prosper. 'It is a hard work' was the slogan with which he led his countrymen to independence. Having achieved freedom, he is endeavouring to maintain their zeal for the second part of the shibboleth.

Heads Must Govern Hearts

"Among the many problems facing independent Tanganyika is the need to formulate clear policies of development and pursue them without giving way to popular clamour. If the confidence necessary to secure much-needed foreign investment is to be retained, heads must govern hearts when policies are being settled.

"The expulsion of certain Europeans, without hearing any defence, which followed immediately after independence, the foreclosing of leases of bases in Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, and the declared intention of abrogating freedom of land, for example, may be no more than the trying of wings, but the fledgling must realize that investment seeks security which these gestures do not foreshadow.

"Emphasis is placed on the economic resilience shown by the Federation despite pressing and intractable political problems, and the following statement by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is recalled:—

"I remain convinced that the Federation provides greater prospects for economic advance and stability than the three territories could achieve individually. The facts of economic progress since Federation are impressive. While I do not regard economic progress as a substitute for political advancement, equally I believe that immediate universal suffrage in these territories carries the risk of a sharp decline in living standards. The considerable number of Africans who favour qualifications for the suffrage can in no sense be called stooges because they support responsible government.

"The board also recalls that a Jesuit priest said when recently addressing a Rotary meeting in Salisbury: 'Were you Muscovites, which God avert, the whole world would have known every detail of what you and your ancestors have done. Your modesty is mistaken. There is such a thing as the Rhodesian achievement, and the more the world knows about it the better for all of us.'

Letters to the Editor**High Commissioner on B.B.C. Broadcast
"Mr. Nyerere Has Not Changed"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—The criticisms reportedly made by Mr. Douglas Willis, the B.B.C. correspondent in East Africa, against Tanganyika which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of April 26 reflect ill against a country whose reputation in development records presents an attractive steadily rising graph.

It is indeed astonishing that whereas many responsible people in the United Kingdom, as in East Africa, are seriously engaged in constructive plans for aiding developing territories, a few individuals should go behind their backs to destroy what has eventually become a reward of honour for their labour. We believe that the official as well as the general opinion of the British people can never be misled by what a few irresponsible elements may say.

Nobody will deny the fact that there have been changes in the civil service in Tanganyika which in some cases have resulted in expatriate officials being replaced by local personnel, but it must be remembered that it was through the Tanganyika Government's persuasions that many expatriate personnel remained to render their service after independence on the understanding that they would be asked to leave when suitable Africans were available. Bad elements in East Africa and probably in the United Kingdom tend to exploit this situation to stir up bad racial feelings.

Apparently, Mr. Willis does not know the meaning of "Africanization". If he does, then he is embittered to see it taking place (and being a white man this is understandable), otherwise he should not be talking about 400 European civil servants resigning. There can be no Africanization when European civil servants still hold their posts in the civil service. Some of them have got to be retired so that their posts can be Africanized. There is nothing strange about this.

I wish to remind the enemies of Tanganyika that nasty propaganda similar to this will not succeed in destroying Tanganyika's place of honour in the eyes of the world. It is a well-established fact that people of different races, religious beliefs, and economic background resident in Tanganyika have always lived in peace and harmony.

Much nonsense has been broadcast against the president of the ruling party—the Tanganyika African National Union—Mr. Julius Nyerere, in connexion with his resignation as Prime Minister of Tanganyika. We recognize Mr. Nyerere as the father of the nation whose advice is taken with honour, and we deplore any Press reflection that has the tendency to belittle him.

Mr. Willis's allegation that Mr. Julius Nyerere now "appears to be morose, withdrawn, and singularly uncommunicative about his country's growing pains" is absolutely unfounded. Mr. Nyerere has not changed in any way. He is as gay as he has always been, and he gives interviews to visitors and members of the Press as he has always done.

If Mr. Willis has nothing to report to his employers on Tanganyika he should courageously tell them so; but he should not engage himself in cooking up stories and starting a smearing campaign against Tanganyika and its people in order to create ill-will among Tanganyika's friends and admirers.

Yours faithfully,

C. S. K. TUMBO,

London, W.C.2. High Commissioner for Tanganyika.

**A Letter to the Bishop of Woolwich
Medical Officer's Experiences of U.N.I.P.**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—May I be permitted to use the columns of your paper in order to publicize a letter which I have sent to the Bishop of Woolwich. It is as follows:

"My Lord Bishop, I most surprised and disgusted to read that you recently took the chair in support of an organization calling itself the Northern Rhodesia Defence Fund, backing Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and his United National Independence Party.

"I am an Englishman who has made his home in Northern Rhodesia for over six years now, and I am revolted to think that a Bishop of the Church of England can publicly sponsor a man who has repeatedly distorted the truth and heads a party which, if you had spent any time in this country, you would realize has as its avowed aim the ultimate elimination of the white population, irrespective of Africans (and even Europeans), and lastly murder.

"You may have heard of the Burton murder case, in which an innocent Englishwoman was publicly burned to death by petrol. This was perpetrated by members of the public who you support. Furthermore, some U.N.I.P. officials have repeatedly stated in public that the murderers were heroes and martyrs to their cause. This belief is still widely held amongst present followers of the party. More recently eight Africans have been battered as the result of disturbances created by the party you support.

"As a general medical practitioner I am in constant contact with the ordinary African man-in-the-street. I am repeatedly hearing shocking examples of intimidation by U.N.I.P. of ordinary decent Africans who have no knowledge or interest in politics and whose one desire is to live in peace. These people are continually harried and subjected to threats if they do not join the party.

My own surgery assistant, an African, has suffered unmentionable outrages simply because he has resolutely refused to have anything to do with politics. He knows the men responsible. They are members of U.N.I.P. In addition, as a potential voter in the recent Federal elections he (like many other Africans) was afraid to go publicly to the booths to cast his vote. Ultimately I had to arrange a postal vote for him in order to preserve his peace of mind.

"I write as one who was brought up in the Church of England and was baptized, and confirmed in your church, and who for some time now has been increasingly disturbed by the Church's entry into the arena of politics."

I must ask you, sir, not to publish my name or the town from which this is written. No one abhors the use of anonymity more than I, but I am concerned for the safety of my African employee. There is, of course, also the vexed question of medical ethics. Naturally I have given my name and address to the Bishop.

Yours faithfully,

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

Northern Rhodesia.

Points from Letter**Educating the Public**

ENCOURAGE readers to leave their copies of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in pubs, trains, and other public places. At least nine people out of 10 in Britain are totally unaware of the true issues in Central Africa, and their consciences would be disturbed if they read what you publish."

Kenya Conference

"SOME NEWSPAPERS which have given a surprising amount of space to photographs of Kenya African delegates in London got up in regalia of their own devising have not thought it worth while to include even one European face. As these groups of angry politicians excitedly dismiss the proposals of their opponents, there must be at least some readers whose thoughts turn to the Congo and wonder whether the folly, indeed the crime, of Britain's retreat from Kenya may not bring upon the colony the penalty of civil war."

Bouquet

"IF THE JOB of a publication like yours—then there is no other publication anything like EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—is not merely to inform but to influence, you do it splendidly. From time to time you also succeed, often in spite of the way, sometimes by your choice of headings, now and again by the extracts which you publish from the letters received from readers, and of course in the brief quotations which appear as 'Statements Worth Noting'. I wish you had space enough to publish two or three columns of letters every week, a column of Statements, and a page or more of..."

Push, Not Proficiency

"KENYATTA has been given special responsibility for economic planning in the new Kenya Government. In his whole career there is no indication of any qualification for so urgent and difficult a task, and not even his own party can imagine that he could discharge it satisfactorily. But we have reached the stage at which nobody expects Africans, with very few exceptions indeed, to perform the duties of the offices into which they have been thrust, many years before they ought to be expected to assume such responsibilities. Politics is making nonsense of the conception of advancement by proficiency. The criterion seems to be pushfulness."


If Journalists Blush

"IF JOURNALISTS BLUSH, there ought to be red checks in the *Observer* office. I have only just seen the issue in which that paper—which most strangely assumes authority when writing about Africa—declared that the conclusion of the recent Kenya Constitutional Conference in London was 'a victory for the reasonable men in both K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U.'. You have already commented scathingly on the ending of the short leading article of which those words were the beginning. The absurdity of that opening sentence has now been advertised to the whole world by the spokesman for the two Kenya African parties, which do not merely disagree but hate and distrust each other."

Britain's Duty

"YOUR DUTY is to be firm but patient', the Prime Minister said when addressing nearly 2,000 editors and publishers in the United States. In Africa the Macmillan Government has been neither firm nor patient. Indeed, it could scarcely have been more wobbly, and therefore unreliable, or hot-headed, and I would even say light-headed. Wind-of-change Macmillanism guided (I mean misguided) the obedient Mr. Macleod, most disastrous of all Colonial Secretaries; and nobody looking back on his ruinous course in East and Central Africa can say that he showed firmness or patience. Mr. Maudling has begun by demonstrating both qualities in regard to Kenya, which can expect nothing but calamity unless the U.K. Government will decide on a sane policy and have the courage to stick to it over a period, ignoring the blusterings of African politicians and the childish chidings of politicians of all three parties in England."

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Africanizing the Tanganyika Police

SENIOR EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICERS are leaving Tanganyika far more quickly than had been expected. On July 1 last they numbered 130. Since then 42 have retired, and another 20 are to leave before the end of this year. These figures were given by Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the Prime Minister, when he announced last week that by June 1 all regional police commanders in the country would be African.

At the end of 1960 there were 30 African gazetted officers. At present there are 53. By early next year more than half the gazetted officers in the force will be Africans.

The objective of promoting Africans to most of the key posts having been almost achieved, said the Prime Minister, with few exceptions it will not be necessary to acquire any further expatriate officers to leave. In fact, the remainder are not only very welcome to stay, but I very much hope they will stay."

Mr. Eliangwa Shaidi was recently appointed Commissioner of Police.

Silly Switches

STEWART GORE-BROWNE, who is in England for the week, has emphasized in a short letter to *The Times* that administrative officers in Northern Rhodesia are still switched from post to post with a frequency which greatly reduces their usefulness. He wrote: "In the past four or five years there have been five provincial commissioners successively in charge of the Northern Province, in which I live, and in our own district, Chinsali, in that province we have had something like 19 district commissioners and district officers in the past 10 years. Is it any wonder that this province and district have the reputation of being the most difficult administrative areas in the Protectorate to handle?"

Acting Governor Absent from Legislature

MR. E. GRIFFITH-JONES, Acting Governor of Kenya, declined to attend last week's opening of a new session of the Legislative Council on the ground that "this is not a time for formality but for hard work". He wrote that the task of the Legislature was to complete, in a spirit of mutual understanding and community of purpose, a new Constitution upon which Kenya could advance to independence.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs and Administration, said that the Government would need many expatriate officials for a number of years. Once independent, the Kenya Government would be responsible for seeing that the conditions on departure of those who had stayed on were tolerable. Meanwhile Africanization and training schemes were being accelerated in order to replace expatriates as quickly as possible.

Mr. James Gichuru, Minister of Finance, said that the Government would retain as many officials as possible who were willing to remain. "We would like to see ourselves that we could get rid of all these officers and have the Government run better."

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled from Nairobi:—

"With the bulk of members of both parties crowded together on the Government side of the House in support of the K.A.N.U.-K.A.D.U. coalition, a full vote of confidence was given. But the first afternoon's business was marred by serious doubts as to whether this can last."

Only a few members sat on the Opposition side, including Mr. Odinga, vice-president of K.A.N.U. and a few other K.A.N.U. members who hold no Government post; Mr. R. S. Alexander of the K.A.D.U. group, who refused to sign the Lancaster House agreement; and the three Europeans of the Kenya Coalition Party.

But when the Speaker asked all who wished to be considered members of the Opposition to stand up, several more K.A.N.U. members rose from both sides. They were halted by a gesture from Kenyatta, who looked alarmed. The Speaker agreed to Kenyatta's suggestion that the matter should be postponed until his party had had a chance to discuss it."

"Thank You" for Mau Mau

MRS. TITI MOHAMED, a member of the Tanganyika Legislative Assembly, and leader of the T.A.N.U. Women's Wing, thanked some 30,000 Kikuyu at a Nyeri meeting addressed by Kenyatta at the week-end for the Mau Mau rebellion, saying: "Britain gave us our freedom because she feared we would take to violence as you did. Today I want to say 'Thank you' to the Kikuyu."

Settlement Board Farmers' Threat

UNLESS H.M. GOVERNMENT "takes immediate steps to honour its obligations", the members of the Association of European Agricultural Settlement Board Farmers in Kenya will leave the country within a year, 80 of them agreed at a meeting at Molo over the week-end. The association represents 227 of the 320 farmers in Kenya who arrived as assisted owners or tenants through the sponsorship of the European Agricultural Settlement Board, and a spokesman said that all 227 would abide by the resolution. The meeting agreed that members should not pay rent or make further loan repayments until H.M. Government adopted proposals which had already been submitted by the association. Legal redress would be sought from Britain should members have to quit their farms.

"I cannot be party to any Government which relies on foreign Governments for assistance"—Mr. T. J. Mboya, Kenya Minister of Labour.



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Barotseland Accepts New Constitution

SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Litunga (Paramount Chief) of Barotseland, issued the following statement last Friday in Limulunga:

"The National Council of the Barotseland Protectorate, which has been discussing the constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia, resolved on Monday, May 7, that the new Constitution may be applied to Barotseland, and the Litunga, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika III, has given his consent.

"The Ngambela said the Council had resolved that those people in Barotseland who wished to exercise their rights as voters in the forthcoming Northern Rhodesia elections should be able to do so freely if they wished.

"He emphasized that the elections in Barotseland should be carried on in a manner in keeping with the Barotseland way of life. He trusted the leaders of the various political parties who would be campaigning in Barotseland to ensure that their own and supporters would conduct their campaign in a peaceful manner, with proper regard for established traditions.

"He went on to say that a further resolution of the National Council, which the Litunga had consented was a reformation of the Barotseland Protectorate National Council with a view to making it a more democratic body. Steps would now be taken to invite the members to this Council, as it was felt that the time had come when the number of elected members should be increased.

"The Ngambela added that during this session of the National Council members of the Katango Council who are elected within Barotseland on a one-man-one-vote franchise had taken part as usual in the debates.

"Crop of Sorrow" in N. Rhodesia

MORE TROUBLE than Britain could handle would be the result were any attempt made to partition Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Kaunda, leader of U.N.I.P., told the coordinating Freedom Council of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East, Central and Southern Africa (P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A.) on Monday. People planning such a step would "harvest a crop of sorrow."

The conference, held in Mbeya in southern Tanganyika, only 80 miles from the Northern Rhodesian border, should have opened on Sunday for the special purpose of considering what action was required to support African nationalist demands in Central Africa, but as delegates from Kenya (including Kenyatta and Mr. Mboya), Uganda (including Mr. Obote, the new Prime Minister), Somalia, and Ethiopia were late in arriving, those who had assembled contented themselves with addressing a rally of some 5,000 Africans.

They heard Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, declare that the people and Government would unite to fight against Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The leaders pledged themselves "to fight even to death" for Northern Rhodesia's freedom. Mr. Nyerere, president of T.A.N.U., was among those present.

Federal Public Relations

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION of the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs has been reorganized and expanded under the immediate control of Mr. W. H. Hammond, Under-Secretary, and the general direction of Mr. A. D. Evans, Secretary of Home Affairs. Mr. Colin Black is director of the press and public relations department, with Mr. D. T. M. Williams as assistant director; Mr. Michael Newman is director of the publications department; Mr. A. Izod, former director of planning and technical services, is controller; and Mr. D. Brown is director of the film service, with Mr. L. Nell as producer. At Rhodesia House, London, Mr. A. H. Hasler, a counsellor, has control of public relations matters, with Mr. W. R. Ferris as chief information officer. The responsible Minister is, of course, Mr. John Foot.

Dr. Banda's Crowd Police

MR. IAN COLVIN, who has travelled widely in Africa for the *Daily Telegraph*, has written in that newspaper: "In Nyasaland Dr. Banda has in vogue a showmanship to collect crowds to listen to him. A fleet of Landrovers tours ahead of him broadcasting such slogans as 'Your Messiah has big news for you'. Groups of women always hand out beads and flowers. Which doctors dance and prepare to cure any ailments. Do not attend meetings. Dr. Banda has his own crowd police numbering 150 and paid £4,000 a week. They have been named the Malawi Guards, after the Brigade of Guards, which has suddenly become popular in Nyasaland through the showing of a British colour film."

Tele-View of Federation

NINE TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS from overseas have recently toured the Federation to collect material for programmes for their national networks. They included Mr. Wyntford Vaughan-Thomas and Mr. C. de Jaeger, who jointly led the group and Messrs R. Rich (Southern Television, Britain); M. Safer, F. Renaut and E. Higginson (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation); J. Riflet (Belgian Television); H. Heigert (director of Bayerisches Fernsehen, Munich); and G. Bisiach (Italian Television).

Australian High Commission

AN AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION is to be established in Dar es Salaam. It will be opened at the end of July by Mr. A. F. Dingle as Acting High Commissioner.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

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Commons Debate on Federation

(Continued from page 897)

"I shall, with the help of the House, try to seek a just solution. In the words of Sydney Smith: 'Nations fall where there is no justice because there is nothing which the multitude thinks worth defending'."

"I shall depend during my visit on the wisdom and experience of those with whom I confer. I shall look for a sense of realism and constructive purpose. Above all, I ask for the support of this House so that it will be the general credit of Parliament if we together achieve a result which is both moderate and fair."

MR. DENNIS HEALEY for the Opposition moved to add: "calls upon H.M. Government to implement the majority recommendations of the Monckton Commission that there should be an African majority in the Federation of Northern Rhodesia and to declare its intention to permit secession by vote of the territories in the Central African Federation." He said, *inter alia*:

"The problems with which the Home Secretary is charged are probably the most dangerous, complicated, and in some ways the most important of all the problems we have faced in our Commonwealth and Empire since India was granted her independence."

"Although this country has by far the best colonial record of any Imperial Power, in spite of our shining and absolutely indisputable record in the transfer of power to subject peoples, we now find ourselves the target of attack even from those in the United Nations whom we ourselves liberated."

"The reason is that by creating a Central African Federation in 1953 we made it inevitable that the progress of our colonial policy in those three territories would be inhibited and distorted by pressure from the very small European minority, a minority of only three people out of one hundred, and from its supporters in Westminster. As a result of the creation of the Federation our policies in that area have diverged very widely, and in my view very wrongly, from the general trend of our policies in the rest of Africa."

Strong Case for Federation

"The arguments initially used for creating this Federation were very strong. It might have offered the chance of establishing a racial partnership that would have enabled European and African to work together in a way in which they have not so far succeeded in working together anywhere else in the continent; it certainly could have met a need for economic co-operation, and it could have helped to prevent the political Balkanization of Africa which I think all hon. Members regard as the main threat to stability in that troubled continent for perhaps two or three generations to come."

"All of us recognize that the Federation could not hope to achieve those three aims unless it could win the consent of the great majority of its inhabitants. It was opposed at the start by the great majority of the Africans, because they considered that 'partnership', as interpreted by the Europeans in Africa, meant, as the first Federal Prime Minister once remarked, a partnership between the rider and the horse, and they had no doubt who would be the rider and who the horse. My hon. friends, knowing the strength of this African opposition, voted against the establishment of the Federation. Hon. gentlemen opposite—and I believe many of them were sincere in this view—hoped that the experience of living in the Federation would in time change the attitude of the great African majority. That hope has proved to be unfounded."

"The Federation is in a desperate position. Its survival is at stake. Responsibility for the failure of the Federation does not lie, as Sir Roy so often says, in any lack of faith shown by the British Government in London. It does not lie with any actions which we in Westminster have taken or failed to take."

"It rests on the failure of the Europeans in the Federation to dispel the fears of the Africans and on the steady erosion of Britain's power to protect the Africans which, to its shame, has been again and again supported by the majority of hon. Members opposite, starting with the rejection of the recommendations of the African Affairs Board, followed by the liquidation of the board, and with the surrender of the reserve powers in Southern Rhodesia."

"The tragedy of the Federation—although in principle it was indeed a noble aim—has been to make the word 'federation' stink in the nostrils of the majority of Africans in the area and to discredit the whole idea of economic co-operation, which we, like hon. gentlemen opposite, regard as highly desirable between these territories. Thus today Africans in all these territories will be satisfied with nothing less than total political independence in three separate States."

"The Monckton Commission believed that the only chance of avoiding secession was for the British Government to declare their readiness to permit it. This may at first glance seem ironical, but we are all familiar in our political and personal lives with the necessity, if any form of association is to be maintained, of making it absolutely clear to all concerned that it is to be a voluntary one."

Tragi-Comedy

"Instead of the bold and immediate action requested by the commission we have had 18 months of vacillation and dithering and the tragi-comedy in Northern Rhodesia, where against the miserable background of the Government's record, the Maudling proposals do constitute a small advance."

"On the future of the Federation there is total confusion and obscurity. We do not know the idea whether the Government intend to allow secession to be discussed at the Federal review conference, as the Colonial Secretary promised Dr. Banda a few months ago, or whether the Ministry asks for secession, it will be permitted, as recommended by the Monckton Commission."

"The holding of Central Africa back? It is the refusal or inability of H.M. Government to accord to the Africans in Central Africa the rights which they have freely accorded to Africans in other parts of the continent because of the opposition of a European minority which even in Southern Rhodesia is a minority of only about 3 per cent, which in Northern Rhodesia is outnumbered by one to one."

MR. F. M. BENNETT: "It is 30 to one."

MR. HEALEY: "I apologise, but in Algeria the Africans have now won independence by a long and ruthless war marked by fearful atrocities on both sides, and it is highly doubtful whether there will be any form of co-operation between the white minority there and the Africans who will dominate the new Algerian State. We do not want that to happen in Central Africa. How long do hon. Members opposite think that the present moderate leaders of African nationalist opinion will be able to resist pressure to follow the Algerian road, particularly when there is perhaps an independent Algerian Government begging them on?"

MR. FRED GOODHUE: "The hon. gentleman is quite wrong about Algeria as if the two States were comparable. That is quite wrong, and the type of road being followed in the Federation is entirely different from that followed by the Europeans in Algeria."

MR. HEALEY: "There are differences and there are similarities. The similarities are obvious to the Africans in the Federation, and unless something is done to remove these similarities they may well be tempted to follow that road."

MR. GOODHUE: "Mischievous and irresponsible."

MR. HEALEY: "It is nothing of the kind. This is a point put to me by Africans with whom I have discussed these issues. To imagine that Africans in Central Africa cannot read newspapers is to delude oneself. That is an illusion widely held by some of the Europeans on the spot."

Russia and China Moving In

"Foreign Powers which have no interest whatever in the welfare of the Africans are beginning to move in to see whether they can find organizations or persons to whom they can offer support. Russia and China are seeking points of support in Central Africa, as in East Africa, in a way which was impossible for them a year or two ago. The real danger is that African leaders who on the whole have been trying desperately hard for the last 10 years to achieve change in these territories by peaceful methods may be supplanted by others who believe in force."

"I do not blame the European minority in Central Africa for trying to preserve the privileges which at one time it assumed would never really be contested. I would give all praise to those who have persuaded their own community to accept African advance in the political or social fields. The degree of advance given to the Africans in Southern Rhodesia in the last two or three years would have seemed fantastically Utopian 10 years ago, yet today it is tragically inadequate to meet their aspirations."

"I do not blame Sir Roy Welensky for fighting tooth and nail and threatening even to go the whole hog to defend the Federation in which he passionately and profoundly believes, although sometimes we wish he would give us a little less voice and more vision. To understand the interests and attitudes of the European minority is necessary, but it is not enough. We have an inescapable responsibility to the African majority."

"We have had far too many threats. I do not refer simply

to the perhaps deliberately vague remarks which the Federal Prime Minister has made. I refer also to the plot which was uncovered in Northern Rhodesia in February 1961 for asserting direct control by force. I refer to the threats of the Minister for Law and Home Affairs in the Federal Government, Mr. Greenfield, of hard action on unconstitutional lines made at the meeting of the United Federal Party Congress in Northern Rhodesia last October. I refer to the threats implicit in some of the Federal Prime Minister's remarks in relation to the extremely rapid and heavy growth of the Federal armed forces and police. I hope the Home Secretary will make it clear that we do not intend to be deflected from carrying out our responsibility by this type of threat.

There have been too many suggestions that the Federal Prime Minister is seeking to develop some sort of foreign policy of his own in relations with the Portuguese Government in Mozambique and with the South African Government with the intention of creating some sort of European bastion in Southern Africa. I hope the Home Secretary will make it clear that the Government do not intend to abrogate their responsibility, and that they do not intend to inquire into the activities of the Portuguese secret police in Northern Rhodesia, or of missionaries and others who are said to have been supporting the national movement in Mozambique.

I hope that the Home Secretary will make it clear that we absolutely reject the old Dominion Party plan revived by Sir Edgar Whitehead for detaching Barotseland, the Copperbelt from Northern Rhodesia and fastening them on to Southern Rhodesia. This would be a betrayal of everything that our members have said they stand for.

Northern Rhodesia the Key

We agree that we should seek the maximum economic co-operation between the three territories whether the Federation survives or not. If the Federation comes to an end, perhaps we could achieve something along the lines of the East African Common Services Commission. In order to have effective economic co-operation it is not necessary to have political federation. After all, this is the Government's point in negotiating for entry to the Common Market. The Colonial Secretary spent two years trying to set up a European Free Trade Area in the correct belief that economic co-operation was possible without any form of political Constitution whatever.

I imagine that Dr. Banda will ask for immediate internal self-government, and I believe that the Home Secretary must also be prepared to provide Nyasaland the right of self-determination at a stated date. I hope that an independent Nyasaland Government would decide on some form of economic association with its neighbours; but the economic argument is not an argument against independence.

Northern Rhodesia is the key to the immediate future of the Federation, and that is why the Government have vacillated for so long about the conditions under which elections should be held. We must simply pray that the Maudling proposals will produce an African majority in the October elections. Mr. Kaunda is risking his political life, and perhaps his life as a human being, by agreeing to take part in these elections on the basis of a Constitution deliberately designed to leave it uncertain whether the great majority of Africans in the territory can produce even parity in the Legislative Council.

What happens in Central Africa is no longer our private concern in Westminster. The United Nations is bound to take an increasingly active rôle, and it is already being supported by the United States Government on this issue. The survival of the Commonwealth as a multi-racial society will depend on rapid progress in Central Africa towards African majority Governments. Sixty million Africans in the free Commonwealth are deeply concerned with the fate of the eight million Africans in the Federation. They will never forgive us if we give priority in our policies to the views of the 300,000 Europeans.

Travelling Much Too Fast

SIR RICHARD NUGENT said (in part):—

"I feel a considerable obligation to our own countrymen who have settled in and developed Northern Rhodesia. But the Africans are now dependent on a Western form of economy and civilization, and unless Europeans are willing to remain to help and work in industry, commerce, and the administration, the Africans have no prospects of operating that territory. Mr. Kaunda is the first to say it. He wants the Europeans to remain.

"If the Government proceeded in the transition at a pace which lost the confidence of the European community, if they proceeded to leave the country in large numbers, we should be left with a situation which, apart from completely destroy-

ing Great Britain's chance of discharging her responsibilities to these African people, would leave them in a parlous state. "One cannot travel round these parts without learning how strongly the European community feel that we are travelling much too fast. The transition must be made at a pace which would carry the confidence of the Africans, so that when the time came for them to have political power their good will would still be towards the Europeans. That is the touchstone of the whole situation.

"As for Southern Rhodesia the United Nations Committee of Seventeen has completely oversimplified the situation. Mr. Jha and his colleagues might well be asked to go back home and consider some of the situations that exist there.

"Sir Edgar Whitehead is moving fast. He is a man of inspiration and is pursuing liberal policies. His offer of 15 seats was generous, and I commended it to the African leaders when I met them last year. It is a pity that the franchise was made so narrow. Sir Edgar is going on with all kinds of excellent moves to eliminate racialism, but we shall not see stability there until a Constitution can be found which will bring in Africans to take part in Government in a way similar to that in which we are now achieving in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

"It is true that the scheme of federation was a 19th-century type of a 1960 model, but enormous economic benefits have flowed from it and wonderful things have been done. There is no doubt that these territories will be much more prosperous, economically and happier if some form of federation goes on. Nothing could be more disastrous than that Nyasaland should be cut off. About 200,000 people had their homes in Southern Rhodesia. If they seceded Southern Rhodesia might put up a barrier against them because of employment difficulties. My mind boggles at the thought of the hardship which Nyasaland would then experience.

"Sir Roy Welensky carries the burden of the day. His leadership with the European community in the past has carried the confidence of the Africans as effectively as he carries the confidence of the Europeans here. It would be a very great help to my right hon. friend in finding solutions.

"I hope to see something built out of the present Federation which will be acceptable to the majority African Government in Nyasaland and the new Government in Northern Rhodesia which may have an African majority and will still carry the confidence of the white people. It is possible. The community of interests there is very strong."

To Save Mr. Macleod's Face

MR. JEREMY THORPE (Liberal) said that a Labour Government had loaded the gun for federation and a Conservative successor had pulled the trigger.

"If the Federation is dissolved there will be grave consequences. The Federal Civil Service of 36,500 people, 22,500 of whom are African, would have a moral right to look to this country for reimbursement and pension provisions. This country has underwritten debts and international loans on a very large scale—£28m. in the case of Kariba. Some £40m. has been raised in the market in London alone on the basis of a continuing Federation. Anyone who advocates, as I do, that there may be a need to dissolve the Federation has to accept the grave implications. Nyasaland depends upon a considerable amount of Federal financing. Southern Rhodesia's secondary industries are geared upon her exports from the two northern territories.

"In Northern Rhodesia there has been a shameful prevaricating history of three Constitutions in one year. The first was accepted by the A.M.C., U.N.E.P., and the Liberal Party, but was opposed by the U.F.P. At the time of the James proposals the rôles were completely reversed. In the face of that, the former Colonial Secretary persisted in saying that there was no change in the situation. It was obvious to everyone else that there was a change and a retreat. The February proposals, which the Colonial Secretary might like to have taken further, were a face-saving operation for the present Leader of the House. He is particularly antipathetic to faceless men, and therefore this was a necessary political exercise to save his face.

"If the Federation is to survive—and there is slim hope of that—there must be black majorities in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a dramatic change in Southern Rhodesia, at any rate to the extent of producing parity between Africans and Europeans in the Legislature. Only when that has happened should there be a Federal review conference. If the Southern Rhodesians are not prepared even to produce parity the Federation will inevitably have to be dissolved. I hope that the Government will not wait until five, 10 or 15 years' bloodshed have forced them to take the obvious decision."

(To be concluded next week)

Company Report

OTTOMAN BANK

LORD LATYMER'S SPEECH

THE NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE OTTOMAN BANK was held on May 9 in London.

THE RT. HON. LORD LATYMER, the chairman, presided, and in the course of his speech said:

I have to refer to proposed arrangements in connection with our business in Iraq. For some time past local public opinion has been strongly in favour of the general policy that most major commercial undertakings in the country should be predominantly in the hands of Iraqi nationals. The large majority of Iraqi trading concerns have either transferred their businesses to local companies in which Iraqi participation in the capital preponderates, or they are in the course of doing so.

In view of this trend, your Committee have had discussions over a period with certain Iraqi bankers and businessmen which culminated in April of this year in an agreement, in principle, being signed covering the sale of the Iraqi business of the Ottoman Bank to a new bank to be incorporated in Baghdad.

It is intended that the paid-up capital of the new bank shall be TD 1,000,000, of which 40% will be subscribed by the Ottoman Bank. The Committee feel that the proposed arrangement will be in the long term interest of your Bank.

The chairman then reviewed the Bank's interests in Turkey, the Sudan, Jordan, Iraq, Cyprus, and Qatar, and continued:

EAST AFRICA

(Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda)

Of the three countries in which your Bank works in East Africa, one Tanganyika, attained independence in December 1961, and another, Uganda, is looking forward to independence this year. For East Africa generally 1961 was a difficult, not to say a critical, year. The impending constitutional changes increased, temporarily at least, the general feeling of uncertainty and impermanence as divisions between political parties deepened.

But the factor which probably rests most vividly in the general memory is 1961's calamitous weather. After two years of drought and at a time when insect infestation of crops was very high, came heavy short rains followed by widespread floods. Serious damage to crops and disastrous loss of cattle were the results, leading to a widespread human want and suffering. International relief on a considerable scale was called for, and as you will have read in the newspapers, was supplied.

In spite of these adverse factors the trade figures of Kenya rather surprisingly show only a very slight variation with the 1960 trade totals, with imports at £86,700,000 and exports at £35,300,000. For Kenya tea and coffee, both as regards production and price, it was rather a disappointing year. On the other hand, sisal and pyrethrum exports were maintained, and there was a healthy increase in meat production, processing and export. In November a World Bank loan of \$2,500,000 to Kenya was agreed to assist newly-established African farmers.

As regards industry, a rolled steel works is being built at Mombasa. Work also progressed on the new Shell B.P. oil refinery at Mombasa which should be in production by 1964. A cotton and rayon mill is also to be built by private enterprise at Thika.

There was a marked deceleration in the flight of capital which had been noticeable in 1960; but the market is still notably short of money for export finance, so that steps taken by the East African Currency Board in 1961 to assist banks with accommodation and discount facilities for this purpose was a very welcome measure indeed.

The Tanganyika Government published its three-year £25,000,000 Development Plan, which, embracing agriculture, communications and education, still relies heavily upon outside investment. Small harvests, particularly of cotton, and dull export markets made it a poor year for Tanganyika's main products, towards the end of the year however prices, particularly for cotton, strengthened noticeably. The British American Tobacco Co. has opened a cigarette factory at Dar es Salaam.

In Uganda the chief exports are cotton and coffee. Fortunately the 1960-61 cotton harvest was little affected by floods. Output totals for cotton and cotton seed together reached a value of nearly £10 million, which showed a considerable advance upon the previous year's totals. Cotton prospects for 1961-62 owing to a small crop are not quite so good. On the other hand, recent coffee prices have been encouraging.

Apart from extensions to the textile mills at Jinja there is no special industrial progress to report, although a start was made on the electrification of rural areas at a cost of £5,500,000 (to be financed by a loan from the World Bank) which should do much towards implementation of sectors of the Development Plan which the Government is to introduce after independence.

THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

The year 1961 was in one way disappointing in that no finality was achieved regarding a new Constitution for the Federation; yet some progress was made during the year. Uneasiness within the Federation and beyond its borders led to a certain flight of capital during the closing months of 1960 and the opening months of 1961. Bank reserves had fallen sharply, and in February, 1961, legislation was passed to extend to all external currencies including sterling the restrictions which the Exchange Control Act of 1954 had provided for external currencies excluding sterling.

The favourable trade results of 1961 and the visible effects of the above Exchange Control measures led to a steady improvement, and in December last certain relaxations in travel and emigration allowances were announced.

It was, nevertheless, a record year for external trade; exports totalled nearly £214,000,000 and imports £165,000,000, leaving a record favourable balance on visible trade of £59,000,000. The export figure quoted is also a record, and this in spite of the fact that although the output level was maintained the average price per ton for copper was lower than in 1960. Records were broken on the Salisbury tobacco auction floors when a total of over 233,000,000 pounds of 1960-61 crop leaf was sold for nearly £33,000,000 (an average price of 33.82d. per lb.).

The Kyle Dam, near Fort Victoria, was opened in May, and the consequent increased irrigation facilities should soon enable extended development of citrus and

sugar cultivation. Considerable expansion has already taken place in the acreage under sugar cane in several districts, and by June of this year the Federation should be able entirely to fulfil its own sugar requirements.

On the industrial side there is varied progress to report. In Salisbury alone a new spinning mill, a new brewery, the Ford Company's new assembly works, and the Rothman's £500,000 cigarette factory opened during the year. A hessian factory opened in Bulawayo, where a milling company is doubling the capacity of its silos and mill.

Work has also begun on a high-carbon ferro-chrome smelting works in Que Que in the south. Negotiations continued moreover for the establishment at Umtali of an oil refinery at an estimated cost of about £13,000,000. A pipeline therefrom to the Mozambique coast is also under study.

Over the year, but not without disappointment and setbacks. It was necessary to build, in the first full year of its function and at a cost of nearly £2,000,000, an abutment block on the south bank of the new Kariba Dam wall. However, even allowing for this the cost of the first stage of the scheme still falls within estimate.

Also it was evident from the budget of each member of the Federation that expenditure was increasing faster than revenue and that the attraction of capital would be necessary if development projects were not to be delayed; this, however, is and will be increasingly difficult until the political outlook is clearer.

One of the more significant sets of statistics issued for the past year are those recording the output and consumption of electrical power within the Federation. In 1955 the Government made estimates of the foreseeable demand for electrical power when finance for the Kariba scheme was under consideration. The actual sale of units until the middle of 1960 may be said to have kept up with those estimates. Since that date, however, and more particularly in 1961, the rate of growth has risen. This might be taken to show that established economic activities using electrical power have, as foreseen, increased and expanded, but that the establishment of new enterprises, new customers for electrical power, has not come up to expectation.

I am glad to say that the Bank is now well established in Salisbury and Bulawayo, and as opportunities occur to expand our business in the Federation we shall not be slow to take them.

Balance-Sheet

The balance-sheet shows little alteration compared with last year's. There are small decreases in current deposit and other accounts and in acceptances, endorsements and guarantees.

The position remained liquid, with cash, money at call and notice, and bills receivable again totalling 47% of the current deposit and other accounts. Investments are at much the same figure as last year, whilst there has been a reduction of just over £1,000,000 in advances to customers and other accounts.

The total amount of profit available, including the balance of £24,435 brought forward, is £471,489, compared with £474,435 last year. After again appropriating £200,000 to reserve for contingencies, the balance remaining is £271,489. The Committee propose that the dividend be maintained at 10s. per share, absorbing £250,000 and leaving £21,489 to be carried forward to 1962.

In connexion with this proposal, and in view of articles which have appeared in some financial papers outside this country, I feel it wise to restate words which I used in reply to a question at last year's annual general meeting. The suggestion then made was that

the reserves of the Bank were so great that an increase in the paid-up capital of the Bank from reserves and a larger distribution to shareholders would be justified. In the opinion of your Committee this is not the case, reserves being no more than adequate to ensure the proper conduct of the business in view of the risks involved. No credence should be given by shareholders, therefore, to any suggestions to the contrary.

The report was adopted.

Despite last year's famine and floods, Kenya has a 300,000-bag maize surplus for export.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga will hold its annual general meeting in Brussels next Thursday.

The Rectitt, Cotman, Chiswick group have opened a boot and shoe polish factory at Ruwara, near Nairobi.

Tanganyika expects a £24m. loan from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. Solutes, Ltd., has secured the Uganda Development Investment Corporation to produce sulphuric acid for export. Rosehaugh Tea (Holdings), Ltd., report profit for 1961 of £40,611 (vs. £2,365) based on 6,249,000 (vs. 6,447,000) lbs. The dividend is 6d. per 5s. share.

An American firm of consultants, A. D. Little, Inc., has secured technical assistance programme survey for industrial development in Tanganyika.

A Nyasaland Employers' Federation is to be formed by the Nyasaland Employers' Association and the Nyasaland Planning and Agricultural Employers Association.

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Tanganyika, has awarded its first three scholarships to students for further commercial studies in Britain under a new scheme.

Fourteen Nyasaland produce co-operative societies are acting as agents for the newly formed Nairobi Marketing Board. They are to buy cotton and groundnuts, and hope to include tobacco next year.

Spillers, Ltd., millers with large Central African interests, report group profit before tax for 1961 at £5,527,000, an increase of about 10%. Net profit after tax is up from £2,699,000 to £2,877,000.

Nyasaland Railways and Trans-Zambezi Railway have ordered eight diesel-electric freight locomotives from Britain costing £670,000, and are to erect a £70,000 repair shop for the new engines, which will be delivered next year.

The West German Government is to this week start a regular service from Frankfurt to Johannesburg, Harare and Khartoum. If applications to the Kenya and Southern Rhodesian Governments succeed, there will soon be stops at Nairobi and Salisbury.

Steenzen, Hunter & Co. Ltd., leaf tobacco merchants, report profits for 1961 at £191,813, against £181,933 in the previous year, but after tax the net profit is virtually unchanged at £87,329. The dividend is raised from 25% to 27½%, and there is to be a two-for-three scrip issue.

In the first quarter of this year Kustan Gold Areas, Ltd., made neither working profit nor loss, expenditure and revenue being almost exactly balanced at £150,000. At the mine in Tanganyika 74,460 long tons of ore were milled for 11,860 oz. gold. In the previous quarter 66,460 tons had been milled for 11,487 oz.

Arthur & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers and agents with large East African interests, are making a rights issue of £175,000 1/4 ordinary shares at 43s. each on a one-for-three basis to shareholders registered on May 7. The issue will produce £306,000. The directors expect to recommend dividends totalling 9% for the current year on the increased capital.

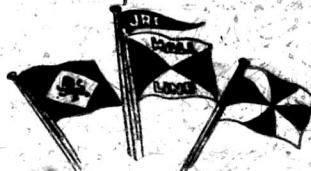
Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd., which has four offices in the Federation and one in East Africa, had total funds at the end of last year of £472.6m., an increase in the year of £47.5m. Income having exceeded by £93.1m. outgoings totalling £47.3m. Taxation total £2.4m. Shareholders received dividends totalling 9s. 6d. per 5s. share. The issued capital is only £1m.

Richard Costain, Ltd., a group with three Rhodesian subsidiaries, reports group profit after tax for 1961 at £469,886 compared with £405,493 in 1960. Ordinary shareholders receive 15% (the same). The issued capital is £2,277,610. Sir Richard Costain is chairman and joint managing director, and Lord Netherthorpe and Mr. A. P. Costain are joint deputy chairmen.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., has announced in Salisbury that some half-million acres of its ranching land may be converted into holdings of about 200 acres for African peasant farmers whose main crop would be Turkish tobacco. The Rhodesian Agricultural Development Corporation, a non-profit-making body backed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, may manage the scheme.

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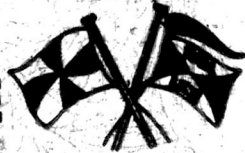
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CITY OF LUCKNOW	June 21	June 25	July 4

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Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
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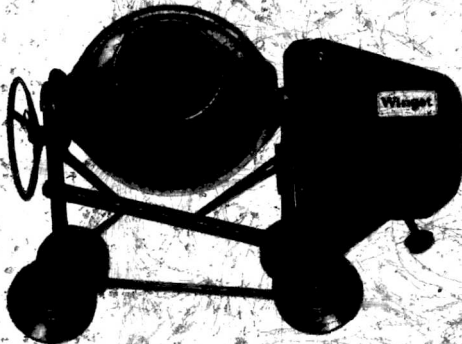
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