

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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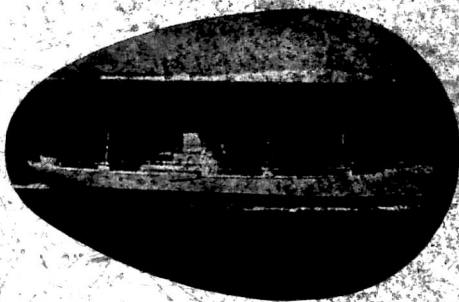
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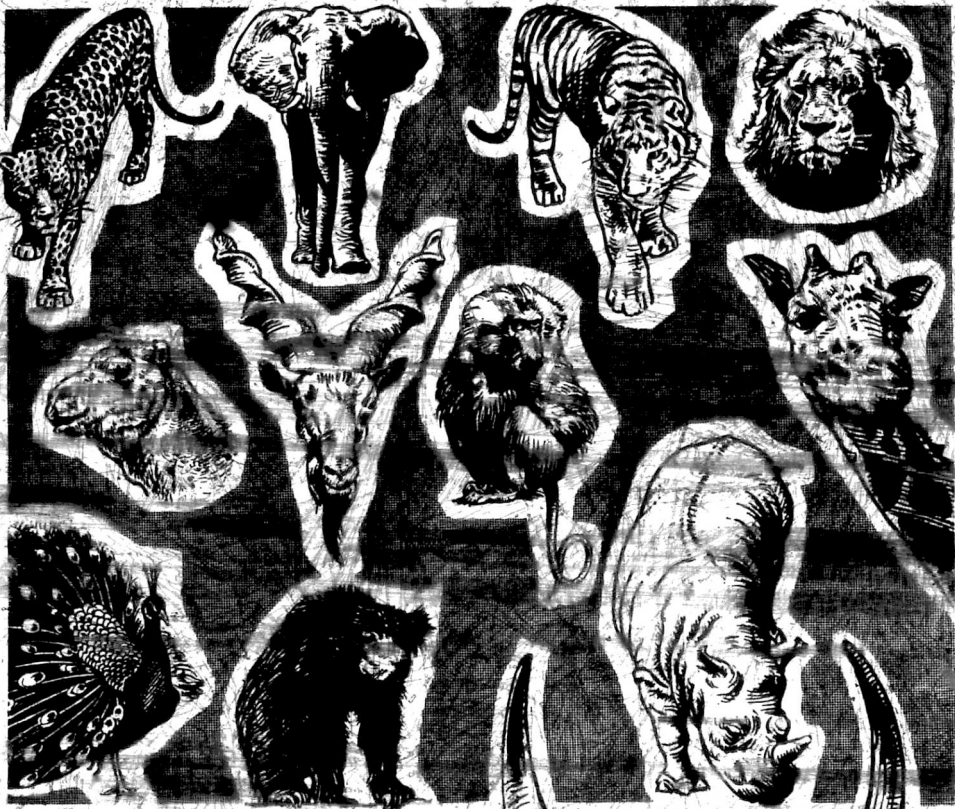


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1962

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SEEKING SCAPEGOATS for his own sins of commission and omission, and for a very long course of unprincipled expediency which had made his Government disliked and distrusted at home and overseas, the Prime Minister suddenly dismissed six Ministers.

Friday — the thirteenth day of the month — seven senior Ministers, one-third of the entire Cabinet, and three days later came more blows. He had apparently panicked after another Tory defeat in North East Leicester in last Thursday's by-election, for several of those who were to have their whole political future changed within a few hours are known to have had no inkling that they were about to be thrust into the wilderness or to be given new appointments. There has been no similarly drastic Cabinet purge in Britain's modern political history, and newspapers which have been staunchly and almost automatically pro-Macmillan for years were shocked into the use of such terms as "assassin", "elderly assassin", and "butcher" and to outright condemnation of some of the changes. In particular, there has been general indignation at the shabby ingratitude of the treatment of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who as Chancellor and previously as Foreign Secretary had been faithful and courageous in the execution of policies which everybody knew to be those of Mr. Macmillan and the Cabinet.

This wholesale re-construction of the Cabinet is tantamount to an admission of wholesale failure, and there is a widespread feeling that the more seemly course would have been

Shocks to Public And Party Confidence.

for the Prime Minister himself to resign. The ruthless and cynical course which he has preferred has assuredly not enhanced his standing in the

country or in the party, in which there is already evidence of anger at this savaging of Ministers who had carried out, some with obvious success, policies which Mr. Macmillan had either initiated or sanctioned. The public rightly blames the man at the top when things go wrong, and respects him if he accepts responsibility, but not otherwise. Nor do Britons like massacres; they prefer polite farewells. They have an instinct for fair play, which has been conspicuous by its absence in these manoeuvres. That that is recognized is evident from the fact that not one of the dozens of responsible publications which we have read has omitted sharp criticism in at least some respects. Many have said plainly that the Prime Minister has saved himself by sacrificing those who had been his colleagues in enterprises which were essentially his, some are of the opinion that the Conservative Party will now be more suspicious of its leader than ever, and nearly all consider that Mr. Macmillan has risked being forced out of office if a demonstrable improvement in the performance of the Government is not clearly recognizable within a few months. Party confidence has not been at so low an ebb since the Suez fiasco. Public confidence is no higher.

Mr. Butler has now been given the new title of First Secretary of State and is officially denominated Deputy Prime Minister — both acts being constitutionally im-

Mr. Butler Now Second-in-Command.

proper, the first because all Secretaries of State are deemed to be of equal rank, and the second because it trespasses upon the prerogative of the Sovereign to choose her Prime Minister. But departure from loyal observance of the proprieties is scarcely surprising in the head of a Government who was prepared to inflict upon the Crown as a

Minister in Kenya such a person as Kenyatta, the convicted leader of the foul Mau Mau conspiracy against British rule. By these breaches of established custom Mr. Butler's place as second-in-command is demarcated—without of course guaranteeing that he would be the next Conservative Prime Minister. He retains responsibility for Central African and Common Market affairs, but retires from the Home Office. His reputation has risen since he was entrusted with the difficult duty of finding solutions for the problems of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and with his increased power he will be the better able to carry his views through the Cabinet. Nobody can yet assess his prospects, but there is encouragement in the expectation that his decisions, whatever their nature, will not be a product of surrender to intimidation and extreme racialism—as were Mr. Macleod's in Kenya, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia—for Mr. Butler was born in India and saw at close quarters the ugly results of dire attempts to law and order.

Mr. Maudling, who has one of the best brains in Parliament and is one of the friendliest and breeziest personalities in the House, becomes at the age of forty-five the youngest Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer.

From Colonial Office he has been living in memory. He faces grim tasks, but in his nine months at the Colonial Office he has shown that he is astute, calm, hard-working, decisive, tenacious, and courageous. He handled the constitutional conundrums of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and the West Indies with an admirable mixture of patience, skill, good humour, and firmness, and the one regret about his promotion is that it should mean a third Colonial Secretary in the space of nine months. By contrast, there was delight at the removal of his predecessor Mr. Macleod, for he had been a calamitous holder of the portfolio, his conduct of affairs having been described by Lord Salisbury, one of the most experienced and honoured leaders of his party, as "unscrupulous", while Tory members of both Houses testified that he had made the whole Government distrustful throughout Africa. Mr. Maudling, despite his appalling inheritance, quickly won back the confidence which had been so recklessly jettisoned, and in his short tenure of office he showed that the disasters inflicted on East and Central Africa by his precursor need never have happened. He could not repair them, of course, for the damage done was, unhappily, irremediable.

Amalgamation of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office has long been advocated, and the transfer of responsibility for the three Central African territories to Mr. Butler some months ago strengthened the argument, especially as British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories with a total population of about fifty million people have been granted independence in the past two years and only about seventeen million people now remain under Colonial Office jurisdiction. The merger had not been thought likely for another year or so, but Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is now also Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is not, however, the first Minister to preside simultaneously over both departments, as many newspapers have reported, that precedent was set long ago by the late Leopold Amery, an exceptionally able and far-sighted man, who would have been scandalized at the conduct of his party in Imperial affairs during the past decade and more. Independent Commonwealth countries know Mr. Sandys to be a glutton for work, tough, and often trying; but he is fundamentally a Commonwealth man. Mr. Butler, Mr. Maudling and he—and of course Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary—will be neither so bemused with the European Common Market nor forgetful of the Commonwealth that they will favour entry by the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community unless there really is appropriate protection for the Commonwealth. Both the Commonwealth Relations and the Colonial Offices have new Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, Mr. John Tilney and Mr. Nigel Fisher.

Best Wages

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S motor manufacturing industry has this week raised the wages of unskilled workers to 1s. 6d. an hour, equivalent to take-home pay of £16 2s. 6d. per month, including 30s. accommodation allowance, but not counting any overtime worked beyond a 45-hour week. This new minimum wage scale has been adopted by the Ford and Rootes companies in Salisbury and British Motor Corporation in Umtali. In the slightly skilled and semi-skilled grades rates will range from £17.15s. to £26 a month. The motor trade is thus the first in the country to go beyond the £14.10s. a month which is considered by the Government to represent the present cost of living for an African with a wife and two children in a town. Fords are to introduce for all employees, including Africans, a pension and group insurance plan under which dependants of a man who dies while in the employment of the company will receive a sum equal to two years' wages in addition to any workmen's compensation payable in case of death through an accident at work.

Notes By The Way

Nyasaland's Deliberate Infringement

NYASALAND'S development plan, announced in Zomba last week, must have been deliberately intended in at least one respect to arouse anger in the Rhodesias, for the inclusion of provision for a broadcasting service flouts the authority of the Federal Government, which has the sole right to sanction the establishment of radio stations. That Federal Ministers and other official spokesmen, and the Press in Salisbury, should have promptly and sharply criticized Nyasaland's intentions will, of course, have pleased Dr. Banda and his associates, or at least anything that they regard as a rebuff of the Federation deluge. Their purpose is to possess the means of deriding the Federation to disunity in the Rhodesias, and so aid U.N.I.P., Z.A.P.U., and other extremist organizations. The Tanganyika broadcasting system having been used in recent months to send political programmes into Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, the Malawi Congress Party has had evidence of external propaganda.

An "Independent" Newspaper

IT IS ALSO INTENDED to start a daily newspaper under the editorship of "an independent person". It may well be asked how independent he will be allowed to be. Until he returned to Nyasaland Dr. Banda was tolerant of genuinely independent judgment on Central African affairs, but it has since become increasingly plain that he now bitterly resents criticism of any kind. That being so, it seems unlikely that a man of proven independence of mind will be chosen to edit the paper, or if such a selection should be made, that he will find his independence appreciated. It is presumably planned to use the Malawi Congress Party organization and other friendly channels for the quick development of circulation, and no paper receiving that kind of co-operation can be expected to be genuinely independent. Whether the paper is wholly in English, or partly in English and partly in one or more vernaculars, it is presumably intended to weaken the old-established *Nyasaland Times*, now in the Thomson newspaper group.

Canon Capper

THE VERY REV. E. M. H. CAPPER, who has returned to this country for family reasons after 27 years in Tanganyika with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, spent his first two tours at mission stations of the Masasi Diocese near the Ruvuma River, the border with Portuguese East Africa. Throughout the war he served as a chaplain, latterly as senior chaplain to the East African Forces, and when he left the Army he went to Lindi to organize Anglican Church work there, and in the new groundnut areas round Nachingwea. Later he was made Archdeacon of Dar es Salaam, and for the past five years he has been Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Alban in that city. He was president of the British Legion in Tanganyika, chairman of the Tanganyika Committee of the Mission to Seamen, Anglican chaplain to the battalion of the King's African Rifles (now the Tanganyika Rifles) stationed at Colito Barracks, Dar es Salaam, and an active worker in other fields. Probably few of those who knew him well in East Africa were aware that as a young man he was on the staff of a bank in London. He was ordained in 1933.

Three Ambassadors and Six Shops

CAN THERE BE ANY CAPITAL except that of the new Republic of Rwanda which has no more than a half a dozen shops? Such is Kigali, headquarters of the Government of President Grégoire Kayibanda, leader of the Parmehutu Party, which three years ago organized the Hutu revolt against the country's Tutsi overlords. The thousands of Tutsi refugees in the neighbouring countries might by now have re-entered Rwanda and caused real trouble but for the presence of some 400 Belgian paratroopers, whom Mr. Kayibanda is not disposed to expel by the end of this month, as he has been instructed to do by the General Assembly of the United Nations. In that dossier it shows that for if they were to leave his only means of maintaining order would be an "army" of about 1,000 local recruits. The civil administration is equally rudimentary, and the Government is balancing the budget, let alone providing funds for very necessary projects. Kigali has, however, already three ambassadors.

Speaker for Fourth Time

MR. T. I. P. WILSON, who has been elected Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian House, has evidently enjoyed an exceptional measure of trust in the parliamentary circles in which he has sat. Initially as a back-bencher who was by no means an automatic supporter of the party to which he belonged. Indeed, at one period he was ranked among the rebels. That he has a keen sense of humour was neatly shown the other day, when, in thanking the Assembly for his re-election, he expressed the hope that he would not prove himself unworthy of his predecessor in the office! All members, he added, were equal in the eyes and ears of the chair to whom occupant there was no such thing as difference of classes between members, whether returned unopposed, elected, specially elected, or specially appointed. While he hoped that debates would not be interrupted by "meaningless noises or interjections of a mumbling, unintelligible, or grumbling nature", clear and apt interjections could be the very spice of debates. Mr. Rupert Bricquet has been re-elected Deputy Speaker.

Uhuru

UHURU, by Mr. Robert Ruark, is the ugliest Kenya novel which has come my way since his "Something of Value", both being marked by much foul language, and most of the characters in both books being preoccupied with sex and alcohol. The average reader in Europe or America would be likely to think that he or she need spare little sympathy for Kenya's white men and women. Of course, like any other community, it has its poor specimens, but it has and has had a far, far larger number of Europeans of both sexes who would have been an excellent influence in any society. Unhappily, that is not the impression created by "Uhuru". Its readers may, however, derive a new understanding of the foulness of Mau Mau and its continued power, of the careerism and duplicity so widespread among Kenya's African politicians, of the intimidation and violence, including murder, by which obedience is produced; and of the extent to which the mass of Africans will suffer from the rush to independence started by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod and so recklessly joined by Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell. All three are named as culpable.

By Contrast

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY, by contrast, has written a delightful if tantalizing evocative story of her girlhood in Kenya in "The Mottled Lizard". She describes a basically decent, good-humoured, feckless, often reckless, but invincible community, grappling with problems for which remedies had not yet been found, frequently driven to experiments and expedients which failed more often than they succeeded, but high-hearted in all circumstances. Her geese are these, but there are also swans and other attractive birds (including some birds of prey). Here are a background of serenity, and a pervading optimism and faith that differ fundamentally from the American book. Mrs. Huxley, who was born in East Africa, depicts a now vanished world so fairly in these reminiscences of life and endeavour in the young Colony that her latest book can be warmly commended as a guide to the spirit and story of Kenya.

Ngwazi

MY RECENT SAMPLES of the adolescent adulation of Dr. Banda which is now so tedious a feature of speeches

in the Nyasaland Legislative Council has brought several requests for the English rendering of his new title "Ngwazi" and the suggestion from one friend that some of the bits of fulsome flattery should be repeated with the substitution of the appropriate English term for the Nyanja word. Since "Ngwazi" means "conqueror", the slogan would become "Long live the Conqueror, Conqueror Kamuzu Banda". Mr. Kumtumanji's reference would be to "Messiah Conqueror Kamuzu", and Mr. Chirwa's to "the Minister Conqueror, our Messiah"—but would still have ended with an expression of thanks to "our daddy".

En Fete

ON THE DAY following his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Maudling, who had not then surrendered his seals of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended a village fete in Sussex. His first stop was at the corner of an ancient stone bridge where he knocked off two accountants, asked to draw out the pipes, the first tick which he exhibited was the names of Mr. and Mrs. Maudling.

Mr. Maudling Leaves Colonial Office for the Exchequer

Mr. Sandys Now Controls Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices

SENSATIONAL changes in the Cabinet were announced by the Prime Minister on Friday night.

Seven senior Ministers were dismissed or retired—Lord Kilbride, the Lord Chancellor; Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. John Maclay, Secretary of State for Scotland; Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Defense; Sir David Eccles, Minister of Education; Dr. Charles Hill, Minister of Housing and Local Government; and Lord Mills, Minister Without Portfolio.

Mr. R. A. Butler, aged 60, surrendered the Home Office and received the new title of First Secretary of State, with continuing responsibility for Common Market and Central African Affairs.

Mr. Reginald Maudling, 45, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, 54, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is now also Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Fraser Now a Secretary of State

The Hon. Hugh Fraser, 44, who has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, is now Secretary of State for Air.

Mr. Julian Amery, 43, Secretary of State for Air, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, and a son-in-law of the Prime Minister, is made Minister of Aviation.

Mr. Niall Macpherson, 53, promoted from Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade to Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, is a former chairman of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization and was a member of a British Military Mission to Madagascar and East Africa in 1943-45.

Sir John Hobson, Q.C., 50, promoted from Solicitor-General to Attorney-General, was P.P.S. to Mr. (now Lord) Alport when he was Minister of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Mr. Julian Ridsdale, 47, appointed Under-Secretary of State at the Air Ministry was in 1957-58 P.P.S. to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Nigel Fisher, 49, becomes Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office.

Mr. John Tilney, 54, appointed Joint Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been chair-

man of the Committee on Commonwealth Affairs Committee and the West Africa Committee of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

Mr. Christopher Chataway, 31, appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, has visited East and Central Africa for broadcasting and television purposes. He is the youngest holder of office in the Government.

Mr. Peter Smithers, 48, made Joint Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, was P.P.S. to the Minister of State for the Colonies from 1962 to 1966 and then for three years P.P.S. to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, now Lord Boyd. Mr. Smithers was for three years chairman of the Conservative Overseas Bureau.

Mr. Bernard Braine Transferred

Mr. Bernard Braine, 48, lately Joint Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, is moved to the Ministry of Health as Parliamentary Secretary. He has been chairman of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization, of the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee, and of the Anglo Ethiopian Group.

Mr. C. M. Woodhouse, 45, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aviation and has been moved to the Home Office as Joint Under-Secretary, is a former director-general of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

In his "massacres" the word being used at Westminster—on Friday and Monday the Prime Minister accepted 16 resignations and made 35 new appointments. Eleven back benches have been given office for the first time.

Of 25 Government Departments only seven have the same team of Ministers that they had a week ago. In the case of another seven there has been a clean sweep of the previous office holders.

These wholesale changes have had a poor reception from the Press and the public. In a National Opinion Poll taken at the week-end for the *Daily Mail* 54.6% of the people questioned said that they were unimpressed and 51.5% declared themselves dissatisfied with Mr. Macmillan as Prime Minister. Before the changes the proportion answering "yes" to that question had been 45.2%. In July 1960 the figure had been only 21%.

When Mr. Macmillan entered the House of Commons on Tuesday he was greeted with a storm of jeering from the Socialist benches. Not one member of his own party checked. Both sides of the House had given Mr. Selwyn Lloyd a warm reception a little earlier.

Communists Abetting Nationalism in the United Nations

Lord Home Gives Warning that Racial Emotionalism is Replacing Principle

RACIALISM AND AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM

on the rampage, aggravated and exploited by Communism, are two tendencies abroad in the world today which will kill the United Nations unless those countries which are beginning to immerse both influences into the world organization are promptly exposed and halted. The annual meeting of the general council of the United Nations Association in London was told last Friday by the Foreign Secretary, LORD HOME.

He asked if the "over-vocal minority" in the General Assembly, "egged on by the Russians," had really persuaded itself that it was encouraging peaceful change in Southern Rhodesia by using irresponsibly and allowing racial emotion to divert it from the primary duty of members under the Charter to behave in a way that would promote peaceful change.

Lord Home continued (in part):—

I told U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, that the British Government unreservedly supports the Charter and the United Nations Organization.

Our nation the pursuit of peace is enjoined upon us by the articles of our faith. As a trading nation, we can thrive only when the world is peaceful and our supplies thereby secure. As one of the richer nations, the aid we give to those less well off than ourselves can benefit the recipient only if it is usefully put to productive work in peaceful conditions.

Even if the contraction of communications and the expansion of invention and development were not hurrying us all towards interdependence, we should support the U.N. and the Charter because it is man's best prospect for world peace.

The U.N. must be an instrument of peaceful change. That too is entirely in accord with Britain's national and international purposes. Our internal constitutional story since the middle of the 17th century has been one of peaceful change. Abroad Britain's Colonial and Imperial function has been to train the nations which it has temporarily governed for the great objectives of self-government and independence.

Miserable Mockery

"Self-government enhances the status and dignity of man and his country, and independence brings the opportunity to a country to make its contribution to international society as of right. But it would have been a miserable mockery, and indeed a confidence trick, if the self-government which we bequeathed to our dependent territories was merely the passport for civil war, financial insolvency, and weakness which left country after country the shuttlecock of international tensions and rivalries.

"Peace and peaceful change and the economic betterment of mankind are the great purposes both of the Charter and of British Governments and people. It follows almost automatically therefore that there should be no divergence of policy or of objective between Britain and the U.N. if both are true to themselves—we to the concept of a multi-racial society, to a programme of peaceful transfer of power, and they to the spirit and rules of the Charter.

"We have never stinted our support for the U.N. We take a full and constructive lead in its proceedings and contribute our full share to its annual budget. We help it to cover its exceptional expenses like the Congo operation. We obeyed its ruling at the time of Suez. We were one of the first countries to offer to take up our reasonable share of the latest U.N. bond issue to cover the deficits caused by the refusal of the Russians and others to pay their assessed dues. I am entitled to remind critics and defaulters that we have loyally played by the rules.

Let Congolese Decide

"So long as the temptation to impose a political solution by force of arms is avoided, the U.N. can keep the Congo clear of entanglement in the cold war and hold the ring while the Congolese in their own way and their own time decide for themselves how they want to run their lives.

"The U.N. is a man-made institution. Man is a mixture of good and bad, and one aspect of history is the failure of his institutions to match his ideals. One such example was the League of Nations, which broke because of the failure

of its members to sustain the rules of membership. I do not want to see another great idea destroyed by small-minded and short-sighted attitudes. It is against the clear possibility of this that I gave and repeat a warning.

"There are two tendencies abroad in world society which if they are imported into the U.N. will kill it. They are both enemies of peace. The first is racialism; the second, aggressive nationalism. Both are aggravated and exploited by Communism.

"Independence is heady wine. It is natural for the newly-independent nations to seek the independence for others which they value for themselves. They can fairly argue that the uninterrupted march to independence once begun must be carried on if there is to be peaceful change. But if they really want change to be peaceful, there is an over-riding duty in considering method and timing to discriminate between practices which are peaceful and those which are not.

The Communist way could not be a route to peaceful change. Their only interest in rapid self-government and self-determination in freedom is to bring about international confusion and strife, and that in the process they will win a dividend in power.

"The majority of countries in the Assembly subscribe to what they know to be wrong, and dangerous, and ally themselves with the Communists to do us maximum harm, while altogether too many of their fellow members allow themselves to be swept along, reluctantly perhaps and somewhat shamed, on this side of truth. The existence of anti-colonialism is diverting them from the spirit of the Charter and the U.N., which is peaceful change.

Concluding Aggression

"The second danger to which the U.N. is exposed is nationalism on the rampage. Emancipation from Colonial status to independence in Asia and Africa has not exactly led to neighbourliness between the countries which are independent. There are many claims by one country of the territory of another. Are they to be resolved peacefully according to the rules of the U.N. or not?

"It was in one of these situations that the U.N. not only failed to condemn an act of aggression but went some way to condone it. Your own memorandum suggested that the matter should have been taken to the General Assembly. The best informed opinion was that peace would have taken a bigger beating in the Assembly than in the Security Council. Goga may or may not have been a hard case.

"But hard cases make bad law at home, and they make bad international law too. For if the U.N. Assembly compromises on essential principles and allows the use of force for expansionist national ends by certain nations in certain circumstances, it is finished. The U.N. must make sure that this was a once-for-all error, for there are other claims which are backed by force.

"If the members of the U.N. want a U.N. which will provide security and justice, they must never allow it to countenance aggressive war. I cannot evade the responsibility of saying that plainly and in time. The only hope of a disarmed world is to substitute for national armies an international police force. Who could agree to put an international force under the command of a U.N. Assembly inspired by bias and prejudice?

"Since I spoke in Berwick the U.N. has set up a Committee of 17 nations to investigate the situation obtaining in all territories which are not at present self-governing. Nothing daunted, they chose as their first investigation perhaps the most difficult problem of all, Southern Rhodesia.

Same Objectives

"I will not argue at this stage the merits of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, but what I want to know, not only in respect of Southern Rhodesia but in respect of our other Colonial territories, is what the majority of the Assembly—or rather the over-vocal minority, egged on by the Russians and dragging along a great number of otherwise reasonable and friendly delegates in their wake—what these people want and what they think they are achieving by their present behaviour.

"They want to see independent territories made independent. So do we. We are rapidly approaching the complete conversion of a Colonial Empire into a Commonwealth. In Africa they want to see racial harmony. Our purpose in Central Africa is to create a multi-racial society. They want peaceful change. Our whole pattern of Colonial development is a

design for economic strength and political order in free, self-governing, self-disciplined societies. Our objectives are the same.

"We give information on economic and social matters to the Committee of Information. We give information, which we are not bound to do under the Charter, about the political development of our territories. We have sent to the U.N. both Sir Andrew Cohen and Sir Hugh Foot, most knowledgeable men on Colonial administration, and men most sympathetic to constitutional change by peaceful means. Short of surrendering our responsibility for government in our territories we co-operate to the full.

"With what result?—a change of the rules of procedure in the middle of the debate, so as to put us at a voting disadvantage; and encouragement of one of the parties in Southern Rhodesia not to co-operate with Mr. Butler in his efforts to arrive at a constitutional settlement of the problems of the Federation. Why, when we are trying our hardest to bring the terms of decolonization to the Committee and to the members of the Assembly, should we make our own members of the Assembly and make our own members of the Committee of Information, and make our own rules of procedure?"

"I am willing to listen to lectures urging Britain to apply the universal principle of equality in the practical working and application of democracy, but really do know what we are talking about. These pipricks we can take. Our conscience is not troubled by the fact that we have our Colonies by huge occupation armies. There is no city in them which is not being bombed. In our Commonwealth there are no strings of

Joined by Race

"But what I will not do is to allow irresponsible actions by members of the U.N. to divert us from a programme of orderly and peaceful transfer of power from the United Kingdom to elected Governments of our Colonial territories; and I must continue to insist that the members of the Assembly should not allow the existence of race to divert them from their primary duty of members under the Charter, which is to act in ways which promote peace and peaceful change.

"Because some members of the Assembly have allowed themselves to sit in judgment while their own imperfections are so apparent, grave doubts are beginning to be felt by many as to whether the Assembly can ever be trusted to be impartial. I heard Lord Beveridge say only a few days ago: 'We must have a World Court of Justice and a World Peace Force. I am going in the moment that there is a good deal of advantage in separating such a world authority from the U.N.' His reason was that the essence of world order was justice, whereas the essence of the U.N. was equality, something quite different, just as the House of Commons is quite different from the Old Bailey, though both are excellent of their kind. I am myself not yet of this opinion, but I see the rocks ahead clearly enough to warn those who seem to be sailing blindly towards them.

Sincere

"My motive is to keep the practice of the U.N. as close as possible to the rules of the Charter, because to depart from them is to imperil the existence of the Organization. If certain members of the U.N. allow their prejudices to influence their actions in vote and resolution they will bring the Organization into disrepute and destroy its impartiality. In the short run that may be tempting. In the long run they will have killed their own protector.

"Of course many of the U.N. rules ought to be revised. The Security Council ought to be reformed more adequately to represent the modern world; but that is made impossible by Communist Russia's veto. It is clearly wrong that a country which refuses to pay its assessed contribution should exercise the same influence through the veto as those who do.

"There is an even greater obligation upon members of the Assembly, which as a result of divisions in the world between East and West has gained greater power than was originally envisaged under the Charter, to exercise it with discretion, tolerance, and responsibility. That is all we ask. Is it too much?"

"Colonialism—except in the Soviet empire—is on the way out, and soon the anti-colonialists will have nothing to do".

"It is high time the social consciousness of the African was raised to the same height and effect of those of other communities." Sir Eric Griffith-Jones, Deputy Governor, addressing the Kenya Prisoners' Aid Association.

Call for Enterprise

THE CRYING NEED for new industries in the Federation may give industrialists a greater part than politicians to play in solving the problems of the new Africa, Sir Malcolm Barrow has suggested. "The root cause of the country's unemployment", he said, "does not lie in recession, but in that new development is not going ahead fast enough to keep pace with the population increase, education and the entry of new workers into the labour market. These problems are aggravated by the holding back of investment through uncertainty in the political future—for reasons which I understand but I do not share."

Sixfold Expenditure on Education

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Labour, Social Welfare, and Housing, said while addressing the annual conference in Geneva of the International Labour Organization: "We in Southern Rhodesia have increased by more than six times our expenditure on education in the last eight years. It is now nearly 20% of our budget. More than 600,000 children in our schools today represent a doubling of our school enrolment in that period of time. We are embarking on an extension of technical training and we have modernized our apprenticeship legislation. This is the basis on which is founded our labour policy—that jobs are rated for their worth, and men and women for their ability to perform them."

Meyrick Park

THE STORY of the Meyrick Park area of Salisbury was thus told in the Federal Parliament by Mr. Kevin M.P. for the constituency: "Edward Kermodé, from the Isle of Man, fell in love with an Elizabeth Meyrick. Although he courted her very assiduously, she spurned him and married a Captain Blyth. Kermodé went to America, where he fought under Colonel Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill. Later he landed in South Africa and came up as a civilian with the Pioneer Column as cook and batman to Archibald Colquhoun. In 1890 the land, which now represents Meyrick Park was surveyed, and in 1891 Edward Kermodé took possession of it under squatter's rights. In 1895 he discovered that the noble Captain Blyth had died, and he returned to the Isle of Man, pressed his suit once more, and was accepted by the lady. He never came back to Southern Rhodesia, and died in 1900, but his widow came here with their offspring, one son, who turned the area into building lots and was responsible for the area being called Meyrick Park after his mother's maiden name."

(Concluded from next page)

of the newly-independent countries. They are now taking heed of these events and will not yield one iota of authority and power except to a constitutional arrangement in which all races can share; and in which the liberty of the individual and his property and business rights are clearly to be secured by worthwhile checks and balances. The days are over when communities in Africa can leave it to chance as to how they will be treated in the future. We can only move forward within clearly-defined limits.

The Home Secretary's charter, the 'Butler Charter', opens a new chapter because he speaks with certainty and he has developed a clear political objective. This will give tremendous encouragement to all who believe in a society based on inter-racial harmony and co-operation, as being the only future for the multi-racial areas of Central Africa."

Maintaining the Multi-Racial Ideal in Central Africa

Forget Past Recriminations and Support Firm Association, Says Mr. Butler

POLITICALLY, SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland can have an immense influence on the future of Africa, and despite the imperance of the United Nations, the British Government will not be deflected from its multi-racial policy for that part of the world. Mr. R. A. BUTLER, Minister responsible for Central African Affairs, said last week at the 'Founders' Day dinner organized in London by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

"We must make U.N.S. based and our ideal that the races should live together. I am sure they will. The right to the race should not be left to the other. The sooner the U.N. realizes that multi-racialism is the ideal the happier we shall be and the more determined to put it into effect, and to face the very severe problems it poses.

Britain Behind the Federation

Business and industry are deeply involved in the future of the Federation. Copper, other mining, tobacco, Kariba, many secondary industries—with fresh ventures in the Chambishi mine showing faith in the Federation—put your money into the Federation and we will be behind you (loud applause). The economic potential is outstanding. There is no reason why it should not develop, if we can keep to orderly progress without strife. This is what we have set out to achieve.

"Politically the record of the Federation is a good one, whatever may be said of the U.N. The two Rhodesias are going forward to elections under more liberal Constitutions than before, and I have just been having normal discussions with Dr. Banda on constitutional progress in Nyasaland. There was no serious international discussion.

Nyasaland presents a special problem. The Malawi Ministers are not willing to remain in the present Federation, and we have to face this. The only way to solve problems of the Federation which appear to be insoluble is by facing the realities of each particular situation frankly, if success is to be achieved in an almost impossible task.

"Even so, we may find a more agreeable and more effective Constitution than we have now. The great advantage of association, whatever form it takes, should not be forgotten. It is the modern tendency to work towards bigger trading areas—which is why we are working so hard to find a solution for the European Common Market. Would the Central African territories be able to attract external investment unless they were attached together and had a joint customs union? Industry demands a broad area in which to sell its goods. We must try to find an association that will allow this for the future of industry in Central Africa.

Advantages of Continued Association

"The problem is to preserve the advantages of a continued association that will last because it is accepted as firm. That is why I have sent some advisers to the Federation to examine these difficulties in detail, so that a fair and lasting solution may be found. It is the future we must consider, instead of indulging in past recriminations.

"In Northern Rhodesia preparations are being made for elections in October. I haven't any idea who will win, much will depend on the results, and we must insist absolutely that there will be no intimidation (applause), and that the forces of law and order will prevail.

"Southern Rhodesia has become the main target for attack at the U.N. I was one of the Ministers in London who recently met the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventeen and told them a few home truths about the real situation there. I pointed out that the process of eliminating discrimination between the races has gone a long way. The repeal of the Land Apportionment Act is an instance. African education is further ahead than in any of the critic countries, such as Ethiopia and others, where no similar educational scheme exists.

"The reorganization of African affairs, in the Native reserves and in agriculture, is a monument to the idealism and pro-

gress of the Southern Rhodesian Government and sets a record unequalled in Africa as a whole. No critic at the U.N. has the right in the face of this to denigrate the present régime. The Ethiopians asked themselves in a referendum to accept the new Constitution, which will lead in due course to majority rule.

"The issue is complex, and very difficult decisions have to be made. It is an accident of history that Europeans have made their homes in Africa, and they do not intend to leave.

"We have no intention of abdication our responsibility to achieve a fair and moderate outcome that will enable all the races to live together in peace and prosperity. Great trouble will be experienced in carrying out this ideal. The only successful way is to proceed by gradual degrees, lowering the temperature from what it was and recreating the ideals that have fallen down.

Sir Albert Robinson's Speech

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, and president of the club, said:

Butler's speech at Saffron Walden last month (reported in our issue of June 28) was a new charter for Central Africa, a ringing declaration that would find a response from all who believed in partnership and inter-racial co-operation. He continued:

Mr. Butler's assumption of a new point in the history of Central Africa. By his statesmanlike approach he has checked a rapidly deteriorating situation by declaration of his policies, and the situation has been restored calm and engendered a great deal of confidence.

"The era of double-talk, uncertainty and successive crises through which we have passed since 1958 has been painful. These past three years represented a major departure from the traditions of British parliamentary practice. Throughout Britain's great Imperial history her word could be relied upon without question. For the past year or two it has appeared to many of us in Africa that this fundamental characteristic was undergoing a change. There has now been a return to the old standards.

"The new atmosphere and new partnership has been set in Mr. Butler's own words: 'It is Britain's and my job in Central Africa to reconcile the obvious differences of colour and race, to build contented multi-racial communities which protect minority rights, which are free of all discrimination, and where individual merit alone is the criterion for man's advancement. We are not going to depart from this ideal. We will brook no intimidation or violence by political extremists. Central Africa is not a problem that we propose to delegate to any outside body. It is our responsibility, and we have the knowledge and experience to discharge it.' These words, spoken in Saffron Walden on June 23, may be described as a charter for Central Africa.

"There are certain main forces to be contended with—the U.N., by their recent intervention in our affairs, the activities of certain Commonwealth countries who are giving comfort and material assistance to those who recklessly pursue extremist political ambitions without taking account of the rights and interests of all sections of a multi-racial society such as ours, and those elements in Britain who are anxious to quit at the earliest possible opportunity and would abandon their special responsibilities in Central Africa by handing over our affairs to the dictates of the U.N. Mr. Butler's answer to all these pressures has been to set a course on a clearly defined route which rejects the right of others to interfere in our internal affairs and reaffirms Britain's determination to play her full part in Central Africa.

The "Butler Charter"

"We now reach a vital phase in our affairs for which I believe an entirely new constitutional approach is required. The familiar pattern of parliamentary democracy, together with one-man-one-vote, has been employed as the instrument for granting independence to hundreds of millions of people throughout the Commonwealth. It is clear, however, that the Westminster principle of one-man-one-vote has in nearly every case been extended to one-man-one-vote-one-election. This is the system that places power in the hands of the authority than Mr. U. Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the U.N. has sought to justify these authoritarian trends.

"The moderates of Central Africa are, forewarned by U. Thant and by the events that they have witnessed in

(Concluded at foot of previous page)

PERSONALIA

MR. IVAN KAUFMAN will shortly revisit the Federation. MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS will shortly re-visit the Federation.

MR. E. T. JONES left London on Friday on his way back to Nairobi.

SIR ERNEST VASEY left London airport on Sunday for Dar es Salaam.

MR. T. J. C. JOSEPH has been appointed a Crown counsel in Nyasaland.

DR. and MRS. J. T. MONTGOMERY, of Umtata, are now in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. H. HOPE has been appointed secretary of the Forestal and Timber & Sawmills, Ltd.

MR. E. N. GRIFFITH JONES, Deputy Governor of Kenya, has arrived in Britain on three months leave.

MR. L. K. O'BRIEN has been appointed to the Board of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company.

MR. JAN MONTAGU has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Nyasaland.

MR. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, chairman of the Tanganyika Concessions, is at present in London from Rhodesia.

MR. P. C. W. FRICH, manager of the Blantyre branch of the Standard Bank, and MRS. FRICH have arrived from Nyasaland.

MR. R. G. LUNT, president of the Headmasters' Association, has visited Nyasaland to examine voluntary service outlets and staffing problems.

SIR COLVILLE DEVERELL, who was at one time in the Colonial Service in East Africa, retired last week from the office of Governor of Mauritius.

Rhodesian farmers now in the United Kingdom include MR. and MRS. C. N. ALLIES, MR. and MRS. P. S. GIBSON, and MR. and MRS. R. TERNOUTH.

GENERAL BASHIR HASSAN HASR, Sudanese Chief of Staff, left Moscow a few days ago after a week's visit at the invitation of the Soviet Defence Ministry.

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, president of U.N.I.P., is visiting Barotseland this week. He hopes to organize the first public political meetings ever held in that Protectorate.

MR. JOHN DRYSDALE, holder of the title in 1959, has won this year's Northern Rhodesian golf championship. He was runner-up for the Federal title, which he also won in 1959.

MR. A. GORDON BROWN, editor of the Union-Castle Year Book, to East and Southern Africa, and MRS. GORDON BROWN joined the KENYA CASTLE in Genoa this week for Durban.

SIR CYRIL HAWKER, chairman designate of the Standard Bank, and LADY HAWKER returned last Friday in the ATHLONE CASTLE from their visit to East, Central, and South Africa.

MR. ALASTAIR SCOTT, since 1959 head of the news department of the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed public relations adviser to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

MR. MUNANDA, the new Congolese Minister for Posts and Communications, voted against the Government of Monday when the Prime Minister, MR. ADOUA, called for a vote of confidence in his re-organized Cabinet.

MR. KINGSLEY DUBE, Second Secretary (Information) in the office of the High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Lagos, has been appointed First Secretary in the office of the Federal Minister in Washington.

MR. B. J. J. STRUBBINGS, lately Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Tanganyika, has been appointed deputy managing director of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., the head office of which is in Tanga.

MR. W. H. J. CHRISTIE, general manager of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, left London on Tuesday to visit Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

While MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER was recently in Tanganyika he visited with SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, the Governor-General, the joint Red Cross and Salvation Army Rehabilitation Centre at Mbulani, near Dar-es-Salaam.

SIR ARTHUR PORRITT, a member of the executive boards of the International Olympic Committee and the British Olympic Council, and chairman of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation, will shortly visit Rhodesia.

MR. HUGH FRASER's last duty as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was to move in the House of Commons on Tuesday the second reading of the Uganda Independence Bill, which he has since taken over the portfolio of Air Minister.

MR. F. I. HUBBARD, general manager of East African Oil Refineries, Ltd., said in Mombasa that he expected the new oil refinery at Changamwe to come into production late next year provided there be industrial peace in Kenya and Britain.

MR. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the United States Government, has spent the first half of the week in London. Among those with whom he talked were MR. BUTLER and MR. SANDYS.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL, head of the news department of the Foreign Office, is to be Britain's new Ambassador to Ethiopia. He succeeds SIR DENIS WRIGHT, Ambassador in Addis Ababa since 1959, who is expected to return to the Foreign Office as Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

MR. IAN BUIST, who while in the East African Department of the Colonial Office was seconded to Kenya for a two-year tour of duty, will soon join the staff of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Tanganyika, on temporary attachment from the Department of Technical Co-operation.

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY GIBBS left Salisbury early this week for a holiday overseas, from which they are due back on October 22. SIR HUGH BEADLE, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, assumed office on Tuesday as Officer Administering the Government.

MR. EDWARD G. ROBINSON, the American actor who collapsed with heart trouble recently while filming at Mombasa, northern Tanganyika, has left a London nursing home and after convalescence will resume work on the film "Sammy Going South". The cast has just returned from East Africa and begun studio work at Shepperton.

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, lately Deputy Governor in Tanganyika, was one of three Conservative candidates on the short list for the by-election in South Dorset which will result from LORD HINCHINGBROOKE's succession to the title on the death of his father. But the choice of the committee fell on Monday on MR. ANGUS MAUDE, a former M.P.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, SIR RALPH HONE, PROFESSOR A. J. BROWN, and MR. D. A. SCOTT are now in Nyasaland making inquiries on behalf of MR. R. A. BUTLER, Minister for Central African Affairs. MR. KAUNDA, leader of U.N.I.P., has said that his party may boycott the group because MR. BUTLER had stated that the British Government had faith in the Federation. The Malawi leader in Nyasaland, DR. BANDA, has said that he will co-operate with the advisers, whose chairman, SIR ROGER STEVENS, said on arrival in Salisbury that their purpose was "to explore the problems of the future association of the three territories of Central Africa".

MR. JEREMIAH KASAMBALA, Minister for Co-operative and Community Development in Tanganyika, accompanied by MR. C. D. MSUYA, Acting Deputy Commissioner for Community Development, was in France for a few days last week. They were the guests of the French Government. They have since paid brief visits to Ghana and Nigeria on their way back to Dar es Salaam, where they were due on Tuesday.

MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Minister for Agriculture in Tanganyika, left Dar es Salaam on Tuesday for a five-week visit to Europe and the United States, primarily to obtain financial assistance and technical personnel for the Ministry. He is to visit Rome, Bonn and Hamburg before coming to London and make a short stay in Dublin before going to Washington and New York. He will return to Tanganyika via London and Copenhagen.

RODOLPH CLARK, political editor of the Daily Express, who was sacked by the Federation was one of eight journalists employed by Beaverbrook News papers who brought consolidated libel actions in consequence of a B.B.C. broadcast programme in March, when LORD BOOTHBY made statements of which they complained. He withdrew them from the High Court, and tendered his apology. The amount of the agreed damages was not disclosed.

PETER A. GENEW, Conservative M.P. for South West Hampshire, MR. HENRY CLARK, Conservative M.P. for North Antrim, and MR. A. PROBERT, Labour M.P. for Aberdare, are visiting Bechuanaland this week to present to the Legislature a pair of dispatch boxes as the gift of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. They will go on to Swaziland and Basutoland. MR. CLARK was at one time an administrative officer in Tanganyika.

The Burundi Minister of External Affairs, MR. LORGIO NIMUBONA, and the Minister of Social Affairs, MR. GASPER NKISHIMANA, together with the Charge du Bureau de Sécurité, MR. EMM. SYES, met Tanganyika Government representatives in Mwanza last week to discuss their mutual problems over the Rwanda refugees who have sought asylum in both countries—about 40,000 in Burundi and 15,000 in Tanganyika. It was agreed that generous external aid would be needed to find a solution.

Obituary

MAJOR JOHN MARTIN STOREY, M.C., has died suddenly in Bulawayo.

MR. H. W. E. GINNER, I.S.O., lately of Tanganyika, has died in a London hospital.

MRS. FLORENCE MAYNARD, widow of FRANK HENRY MAYNARD, has died in Endebess, Kenya, at the age of 86.

MR. ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BRAINÉ-HARTNELL, lately of Khartoum, has died suddenly in London at the age of 56.

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM MARCUS ASKWITH, K.C.M.G., D.D., Bishop of Gloucester since 1954, and previously Bishop of Blackburn, died on Monday at the age of 72. Until 1932 he was for seven years chaplain in the Nakuru district of Kenya. In 1951 he was appointed Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

LORD NELSON OF STAFFORD, chairman of the English Electric Co., Ltd., who has died at the age of 74, had been greatly interested in East and Central African affairs for many years, and was a frequent attendant at Rhodesian gatherings in London. He was a past president of the Federation of British Industries, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

S. Rhodesia Education Commission

THE NAMES of the members of the Southern Rhodesia Education Commission were briefly reported recently. Professor A. V. Judges, the chairman, is Professor of Education at King's College, London.

Miss Freda H. Gilliam is Woman Education Adviser to the Department of Technical Co-operation in the United Kingdom, having recently been transferred from the Colonial Office. She has served on educational inquiries in East and Central Africa.

Mr. Norman Hyde-Jones, chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia, is deputy chairman of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa and a member of the Southern Rhodesian board of Barclay Bank D.C.O.

Mrs. J. N. Kaunda is a teacher at Muzali Secondary School, Northern Rhodesia, of which her husband is vice-principal. She was born in Southern Rhodesia, trained at Matopos Mission and graduated B.A. at Fort Hare, South Africa.

Mr. E. S. Mazaiwana is a teacher at Mrewa Mission Secondary School, and was previously for 11 years a teacher at Government College, Pietermaritzburg, in Southern Rhodesia. He holds a B.A. degree from the University of the Pacific, California, where he graduated B.A.

Professor A. Millar, director of the Institute of Education in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was previously for 10 years director of the Institute of Education of the University of the South-West, Exeter.

Mr. S. D. Ncube, professor of Economics in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, took his B.A. and B.Econ. degrees in South Africa and is an M.A. of Yale. He taught at Adams College, Natal, from 1932 to 1944, was on the research staff of the University of Natal for the next six years, and from 1952 to 1959 was Lecturer in Economics at Fort Hare.

The secretary of the commission is Mr. J. L. Giffen, of the Department of Native Education in Southern Rhodesia.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS for East Africa in the KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday, are:—

Mombasa.—The Rev. & Mrs. R. Allen, Dr. O. P. & Mrs. (Dr.) Ayra, Cdr & Mrs. E. W. Barnham, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Boyce, Mr. B. H. Brinton, Mr. L. Butt, Mr. & Mrs. Castle, the Rev. E. G. C. & Mrs. Costello, Mr. Justice & Mrs. C. P. Connell, Mr. & Mrs. K. Crabtree, Mr. E. L. Frisby, Dr. K. C. Hadjia, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hindle, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Joyce, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Kappa, Mr. & Mrs. P. Lewin, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. McIntosh, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Randolph, Mr. D. J. G. Reed, Mr. & Mrs. A. Reilly, Mr. & Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Tribe, and Dr. & Mrs. B. A. Wallace.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. C. A. Boulton, Dr. & Mrs. I. M. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Emerson, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Girling, Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Legg, and Mr. & Mrs. P. S. S. Padbury.

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Bartholomew, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Brooks, Captain & Mrs. R. A. Kemp, the Rev. W. Loop, Mr. & Mrs. M. V. McGrath, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. J. Pooler, Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Truswell, Mr. L. C. Vambe, and Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Whitehead.

Ethiopian Executions

HAILU KIBRET, a former provincial governor in Ethiopia, and a distinguished patriot leader against the Italians, was publicly hanged in Addis Ababa last month with his nephew after a secret trial. A special correspondent of *The Scotsman* has cabled that that was the first inking given to the public of a suspected coup against the Emperor last August. The Afa Negus ("Mouth of the King"), another patriot leader, who was president of the Supreme Court, and Dejazmach Takele Wolde Harawait, reported to be gravely ill, have since then been held in detention without trial. The Emperor has just visited Eritrea, where a "mounting mood of discontent" was expressed by a school boycott by senior students. Allegations are made that Eritrea is being integrated into Ethiopia in contravention of the agreement of 1952 whereby the former Italian colony was granted local autonomy within a federal Constitution. General Abiya Abeba, Ethiopia's Minister of the Interior, was slightly injured when a grenade was thrown into a gathering which he was addressing at Akordat, Eritrea, last Thursday. Four people were killed.

Report of the Uganda Independence Conference in London

Emphasis on Fundamental Rights of Individuals, Rulers, and Kingdoms

A WHITE PAPER (Cmd. 1778, 2s.), containing the report of the Uganda Independence Conference held in London last month, was published on Friday.

In addition to the facts given in the final *communiqué*, and published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of July 5, the White Paper states, *inter alia*:—

Boundary Changes.—Any proposal for a change in a boundary between kingdoms or districts will require the approval of a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly and of a two-thirds majority of the Kingdoms or districts concerned.

Fundamental Rights.—An additional clause to the Code of Fundamental Rights to provide that no one may be convicted of a criminal offence unless the offence is defined and the penalty prescribed in a written law. This provision will come into force not more than two years after independence, in order to permit of the enactment of written laws to such extent (if any) as this may be necessary to replace unwritten customary law as it affects criminal matters.

Protection Against Discrimination

Modification of the Constitution is also needed to meet the circumstances in which provision may be made by or under the authority of an Act of the Uganda Parliament derogating from the fundamental rights to personal liberty, fair trial and protection against discrimination which are to be guaranteed by the constitution. Provision will be made that:

(a) Derogation should be permissible only under a law of the Uganda Parliament, during a period of public emergency and should be limited to derogations which are reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of the situation.

(b) A period of public emergency for this purpose should be a period when Uganda is at war or when the Uganda Government have issued a proclamation declaring that a state of public emergency exists.

(c) When the National Assembly is sitting or when arrangements have already been made for it to meet within five days of the date of the proclamation, the proclamation should lapse unless within five days the Assembly approves the proclamation.

(d) When the National Assembly is not sitting and is not due to meet within five days, the proclamation should lapse unless within 15 days the Assembly has met and given its approval.

(e) It shall be competent for the National Assembly, by resolution supported by at least half of all the members of the Assembly, to approve the proclamation; to extend its operation for not more than six months; and to pass the legislation permitted under sub-paragraph (a).

(f) The approval of two-thirds of all the members of the National Assembly should be required to extend the operation of the proclamation of emergency beyond a period of six months from the initial approval, for any subsequent extensions of the proclamation of emergency and to permit any legislation derogating from the fundamental rights to continue to operate while the proclamation remained in operation.

The Constitution will provide that when a person is detained in derogation of fundamental rights:—

(a) He should as soon as practicable after he has been placed in detention, and in any case not more than five days after his arrest, be furnished with a written statement of the reasons for his detention in a language which he understands, giving full particulars of the grounds for his detention, and the Government would as an administrative matter ensure that so far as may be practicable, the next of kin of a detained person should be informed as soon as possible after his arrest that he has been taken into detention.

(b) An independent tribunal should review the case of every detained person, whether or not he so requests, within one month of his arrest, and thereafter at such intervals not greater than six months, as the tribunal may think fit. The tribunal will be presided over by a person appointed by the Chief Justice. (If the number of detainees is large, a sufficient number of tribunals should be constituted to ensure that every case can be reviewed as prescribed above).

(c) The detained person should be afforded reasonable

facilities to consult a legal representative of his own choice, who should be permitted to make representations to the independent tribunal;

(d) At each review of every case the detained person should be entitled to appear in person or by his own legal representative;

(e) The Minister responsible should make a report to Parliament at least once in every month as to the number of persons detained in derogation from the right to personal liberty, and as to the number of cases, if any, in which he has declined to follow the advice of the independent tribunals referred to above;

(f) The Minister responsible should within 14 days publish in the *Gazette* the names of persons detained in derogation from the right to personal liberty.

The constitutional powers which are to be transferred will not include any power directly or indirectly to amend in whole or in part the Constitution of Uganda (including the Constitution of Buganda and the Constitution of Toro) relating to the other kingdoms and the territory of Buganda, and any law purporting to give such a power will be void.

Her Majesty.—Her Majesty, as Independent Uganda will be a Governor-General, appointed by Her Majesty to hold office at Her Majesty's pleasure, it being understood (but not expressed as law) that Her Majesty will act on the advice of the Prime Minister of Uganda in exercising this power. The Prime Minister will be the head of the four kingdoms and the constitutional heads of the kingdoms which have such heads before tendering advice to the Crown on the appointment of a Governor-General.

The Opposition

Leader of the Opposition.—The Constitution will provide for the designation of the Leader of the Opposition in the same way as is laid down for the designation of the Leader of the Opposition in the United Kingdom in the Ministers of the Crown Act, 1937, the relevant provisions of which read as follows:—

"Leader of the Opposition means that member of the House of Commons who is for the time being the leader in that House of the party in opposition to H.M. Government having the greatest numerical strength in that House, if any doubt arises as to which is or was at any material time the party in opposition to H.M. Government having the greatest numerical strength in the House of Commons, or as to which is or was at any material time the leader in that House of such a party, the question shall be decided for the purposes of this Act by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and his decision, certified in writing under his hand, shall be final and conclusive."

Karamoja.—Sections 74 and 75 of the existing Constitution (which among other things require that nine-tenths of the members of the council of a district shall be directly elected and provide for establishing the office of a constitutional head for a district) will not apply to Karamoja for three years. The Uganda Government will publish draft legislation about the administration of the district at an early date and will consult the Karamoja District Council before the legislation is debated in the National Assembly. The legislation will aim at the development of Karamoja as an integral part of Uganda. The National Assembly will review the position at the end of the three years, and will have power to extend the exception from the Constitution, for further periods, of not more than two years at a time.

Appeal

Appeals.—The right of appeal direct to the Privy Council will be entrenched in the Constitution. The cases in which a right of appeal will lie from courts in Uganda to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and the cases in which an appeal will lie to the Privy Council from the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, will be laid down by Act of the Uganda Parliament.

Public Service Commission.—The powers of appointing and removing members of the commission will be exercised by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Permanent Secretaries.—The power of appointing and removing permanent secretaries will be exercised by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, but the Prime Minister will, in order to be informed of the relevant public service considerations, consult the Public Service Commission before tendering his advice.

(Continued on page 1122)

Sir Ernest Vasey's Criticisms

Effects of Attacks on Europeans

SIR ERNEST VASEY made some candid comments in what he thought likely to be his last speech in the National Assembly of Tanganyika. His purpose was to direct attention to happenings which made it more difficult to obtain financial and other help for the country of which until recently he had been Minister of Finance for more than 20 years at the invitation of Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and later Tanganyika's first Prime Minister.

When he left Kenya politics, Sir Ernest recalled, he was accused of being unfairly pro-African; in fact he was a human being, white, black and brown, for any one who failed to treat human beings as such injured himself, weakening his human morals, and doing harm to his own future.

Investors looking at Tanganyika would consider the question of north-south communications, for if such a railway existed and provided easy access to Kenya and Uganda, much of East Africa's industrial development in the next few years might move into Tanganyika directly to its benefit.

Whereas the purchasing power of Tanganyika alone might not induce large industry to come into the country, the prospects would be very different in an East African Common Market of 22 million people with a higher average level of purchasing power than now existed. The investor would need to feel assured that continuance of such a Common Market would not be disrupted, for if he intended to invest some millions of pounds in a project he would not expect the capital to be recovered until perhaps 10, 20 or 25 years had passed.

Pointers for Investors

Summarizing some development projects, Sir Ernest Vasey said:—

"We have just had the Colonial Development Corporation report and accounts for 1961. It is very interesting to read of the Tanganyika Investment, Road and Company doing moderately well. The C.D.C. has not yet recovered any of its capital investment. It is engaged in development—Ligunga Iron Company; they have spent £29,750, but with little result and they will not see any further result until a railway is opened up to that area. Maramba Estates they have invested £237,000 so far without any return, but are pushing forward with the project. Mbeya Exploration Company, with £500,000 invested, nine drilling operations have been closed down, and unless some new process is found for the reduction of ore on a commercial basis this may prove to be largely lost. Romwe Coal Company and Tanganyika Coal Fields show a total investment of £350,000. Here again no further progress can be made and the money must lie idle until there is railway development. Members will note the urgency of north-south communications. Tanganyika Extract Company is still in process of completion.

"Tanganyika Wattle Company, an investment of over £1.3m. last year, showed a loss if loan interest had been charged of some £40,000. Tappold Mining Company, is in a very serious situation. The C.C. have invested £1.2m., and have they charged interest on their loans they would have had a loss last year of £80,000. This sad record of some of the investment in raw materials in this country should not deter the investor who looks into the field of materials in which processing can become part of development.

"Another factor at which an investor must look is that of labour cost as against labour output. The industrialist does not really mind paying high wages if the output is sufficient to justify the wages.

"The investor will then ask: 'How can I attract skilled labour from abroad when the whole world is crying out for skilled labour? What services are available for my employees? Have I to employ my own doctors because there are not sufficient in Government service? As there is no National Health Service, I must have private doctors, and that must add to my expenses.

"The man coming from abroad will ask what the educational facilities are for his children, and if they are not available here at the level he wishes he will have to have his expenses paid—as we are having to do with the Government service at present.

"The next thing is: 'If I send my best men out to Tanganyika, will they be singled out for attack by the trade union if they go through the ordinary process of trying to keep discipline? This has been said to me by people whom I am

trying to get to invest in Tanganyika. They say: 'If the people I send to do the job well are singled out for attack, my investment will be wasted'. So there is need for a realistic labour and trade union approach. I submit to the Minister for Commerce and Industry that it is going to be one of his most difficult problems over the coming years.

"Other factors for which Government assistance would probably be necessary include water, drains, and housing.

"I see no reason for lack of confidence in the political stability of Tanganyika. It may be that investors are waiting to see the final Constitution established, when they will know the President and Government with whom they will have to deal. The political stability is recognized by the outside world, except on one point which some hon. Members will not like my mentioning.

Standards of T.A.N.U. Newspaper

"People outside read not only the *Herald* of this House but the press of the country, including the vernacular press. Indeed, I know a number of Continental, American and British firms who have sent to them the translation of the *Herald* Press.

"Investors overseas have to be assured that the investment looks very good, and the Government must be perfectly clear in its intentions, and must be able to stand to the officials who were serving the country 'dirty'. It is the policy of the party or the policy of the Government.

"One says, of course, that it is not the policy of the Government, and one can quote the speeches of the Government members and Ministers to show how sensible the approach of this Government has been to the question of foreign investment. But to the outside world this political party does represent the basic policy of the Government in the field of foreign investment and distress.

"Say that I have overlooked all these things and I have had to put two or three billion pounds into Tanganyika, I wonder whether the moment I am in and begin to make a profit, I shall be accused of exploitation and be threatened with nationalization.

"There is great competition from almost every country in the world to attract investments, and capital can choose where it will go and almost the conditions upon which it will enter.

"We need very badly in governmental structure a better projection overseas, a better recognition of public relations works and values. This country is in the difficult situation of having to speak with one eye on the internal situation and the other on the external situation. In the anxiety of bringing about a proper internal situation there are those who could say: 'Can I suggest that you do it this way so that the people overseas with tremendous goods will—and there is a tremendous good will to Tanganyika—will not misunderstand the purpose of what you are doing? It is essential that the policies and actions of the Government are properly portrayed to the overseas world.'

"I do not know anybody who worries about Africanization. They want an efficient Government but are only too glad to see Tanganyika taking over its own destiny in its own civil services; but the manner in which that has been done from time to time has been thoroughly misunderstood. That only a small number of officers have been removed should be blazoned throughout the industrial and commercial world.

Public Relations Overseas

"We must not blame people if because of lack of proper overseas public relations they do not quite know what we are driving at. The Regional Government of Nigeria have passed through worse difficulties than Tanganyika has had, but they have never had this type of cross overseas because from the very beginning they have got an experienced form of public relations office to advise them on how to project their policies to the outside world.

"If you want investment you must sell yourself to the outside world, for there are many countries waiting for every man who is ready to invest capital. This applies to the whole of Africa to a large part of Latin America, and to parts of Asia. Capital is a very, very short commodity at present. In the whole of the Commonwealth today Britain is still the only net exporter of capital, and it is doubtful whether even America will be able to maintain the effort at the present level.

"Capital is not something to condemn. In the modern sense, even in the Socialist sense, capital plays a necessary part with labour in the production of wealth. One without the other cannot be effective. This is the lesson of the modern world. This partnership of labour and capital is so essential a part of the creation of wealth that we need it in this country. I was delighted to hear the Minister announce his intention to set up industrial business institutes, because we do need not to burden the incoming investor but through our own efforts to have some training for our people in participation in developing training and management in commercial practice."

Nyasaland's £13m Deficit Budget Cuts in Government Services Likely

EXPENDITURE OF £9.2m. in Nyasaland's next financial year will exceed the expected revenue by about £13m., the Finance Minister, Mr. Henry Phillips, told the Legislature last week in his budget speech. In order to overcome that deficit a "painful" examination would be made of those Government services which could be curtailed or suspended, to carry possible economy in Government expenditure had already been made.

Graduated personal tax would be introduced on January 1 to extract a larger contribution from those, whatever their race, who could best afford it. Graduations would depend through a system of rebates from a top rate of £18 for those earning £600 or more a year to the lowest 30% rate for those earning £200 or less a year. Only males over 18 would be liable for the tax. The Government would receive £1,500,000 in a year from the initial 10% rate on £15,000. There was to be a 25% penalty if the tax had not been paid after the 15th of the month. The African poll tax was currently lagging by some £140,000, similar penalties were to be introduced.

"Although there are encouraging signs in the territory's economy, the financial picture is not healthy. This is largely due to the needs of the new development plan for equipment, to the provision of training for local civil servants for senior posts, the cost of African education, and the cost of servicing the public debt. The reserves are exhausted and are insufficient to meet the deficit, and the gap between revenue and expenditure will remain at about £13m. for the coming year, though the British Government has agreed to help with a grant on certain conditions."

There were some signs of economic advance, Mr. Phillips said. The 30% increase in tonnage carried by Nyasaland Railways over the past two years indicated the trend of agricultural exports as well as of commodity imports. Electricity consumption had increased. There had been a decline in the output of the building industry.

Industrialists from neighbouring territories have shown an interest in Nyasaland. Some of them see in this country two of the pre-requisites for new capital investment—peace and an expanding market.

"The development plan is designed to continue the process of boosting our economic effort by increasing the participation of more people in the cash economy and by associating the ordinary people in the creating of new assets through community development. The development bonds will afford an opportunity for voluntary contribution to the Government's development plans and will help to finance them."

Nyasaland Bankrupt, Says Mr. Blackwood

Mr. Michael Blackwood, leader of the U.F.P. Opposition, said in the debate which followed that Nyasaland was bankrupt and had a budget by courtesy of the British Government. The whole edifice was being propped up by the British taxpayer, who footed a quarter of the territory's bill. The people of Nyasaland paid only 10s. in the pound of what they spent, he reckoned. Should the British taxpayer call a halt, the effect on Africa would be stunning.

The Government should impress on the people the necessity to pay their poll taxes promptly as an act of faith in the country. The new personal tax was a deplorable device to increase the territorial surcharge, and would be extremely hard on the lower income groups, those least able to afford it.

Mr. J. Z. U. Tembo (Dedza) said that the U.F.P.'s complaints about Nyasaland's use of the British taxpayers' money were understandable; the Opposition would obviously prefer

the Nyasaland Government to seek assistance from the Federation, "and they know that the friendship this country receives from Britain will act against their interests". The budget deficit should be weighed against the asset of political stability.

The Education Minister, Mr. Kanyama Chiume, claimed that the Government was in a much better position to gauge the temper of the British taxpayer than the Opposition. There was nothing alarming in having a deficit; even the United States had one.

He attacked Mr. Blackwood for his part in the previous Administration in a "deliberate attempt to make Nyasaland financially dependent on Southern Rhodesia. Before Federation we had a balanced budget and even a modest surplus. When we were swallowed up by the Federation our ability to balance the budget was destroyed."

Mr. Orton Chirwa, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Justice, felt that the people of the country were prepared to contribute to its development, for independence meant standing on their own feet. But they were grateful for the help given by the British taxpayer.

The lag in tax collection, Mr. Orton said, was not the fault of the Government. It was due to the fact that they had not trusted the Government in the past. Now they had been convinced of the need to pay up, and they had done the development bonds.

Mr. L. A. Little (U.F.P., Limbe) claimed that the bonds were a "poor alternative to investing that post office savings certificate £1,000 investment in a bank for five years would gain £126 more interest than the bonds."

Nauseating Hypocrisy

Dr. Banda, Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government, described Opposition members who asked the taxpayer was propping up Nyasaland's budget as "nauseating hypocrisy."

"They complain, but at the same time they criticize the new personal tax which will help us to help ourselves. But the British people have a 20th Century attitude to underdeveloped countries. On my recent visit I met the people who matter in Government, business, and industry, and I heard no objections to this policy. Of course we expect aid from Britain, America, and Germany, and I am not afraid to ask for it."

Mr. Blackwood had referred to the presence of Americans in the country. Dr. Banda commented: "Anyone who doesn't want Americans here must pack up and go. There will be many more Americans here."

In winding up the debate, Mr. Phillips, the Finance Minister, said that the new personal tax would be a challenge to members who were pledged to campaign against the people to get them to pay their taxes. "Let Mr. Chirwa's words ring round the country. This is our country and we must pay for it. It is by such efforts we shall be able to close the jaws of the crocodiles. When they close, it can be painful for some. We are not frightened of this deficit because we understand what it means. We intend to deal with it, even if it means sacrifices."

On Monday the Zomba correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed that the 10-month-old truce between the M.C.P. and the U.F.P. was beginning to break. Mr. Blackwood, head of the latter party, having said in that day's debate that he was alarmed at the prospect of violent Socialism and nationalization and having called on Dr. Banda to harness the country's "rampant nationalism" and to end statements that some Europeans must "pack and go."

Europeans Blacklisted

Dr. Banda, said the correspondent, was known to have lists of Europeans whom he found unacceptable, headed by the names of Mr. Blackwood and Mr. J. Ness, president of the Nyasaland Residents' and Settlers' Association.

In the debate Dr. Banda said he had a long list of complaints against Mr. Blackwood and the "settler Press", but that he had told his people that "for the time being" they must do nothing against Europeans.

Mr. Orton Chirwa, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Justice, declared that the Europeans who would be expected to leave were "those people who were going about sowing the seeds of dissension instead of carrying out our policy." He criticized Europeans who argued about the rights and wrongs of that policy.

The correspondent commented: "These somewhat sweeping definitions would seem to include a large proportion of Nyasaland's European population of between 8,000 and 9,000. It is not only right-wing Europeans who are finding their position increasingly anomalous. A handful of Europeans who are unquestionably sympathetic to Dr. Banda's aims are being used more and more for everyday committee work but are finding it harder to make their serious suggestions heard. Perhaps half of the country's expatriate officials also are not entirely happy. "These facts must be set against the undoubted energy,

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devotion, and success of Dr. Banda and his Ministers. However, Europeans with a modicum of good will towards the Malawi Party are not unduly alarmed. What gives some Europeans here greater cause for alarm is the apparent failure of either side to see what the other is getting at. This situation could lead to misunderstandings and recriminations later, when Dr. Banda turns out to be not quite the amenable little man that some people seem to think he is.

"There are plenty of signs to indicate the sort of State Dr. Banda is trying to create. Businessmen and officials who refuse to adapt to changed circumstances find that life becomes uncomfortable in many small ways."

"Every night broadcasts from Ghana and Tanganyika can be heard. While many Europeans consider this to be an ominous sign, to most Africans it is proof that Nyasaland is emerging on the African scene. Tanganyika and Ghana are the two most often quoted models. The party leaders have called for a party organization after the Ghanaian style to replace semi-charitable organizations which are largely run by elderly Europeans."

Nyasaland's \$10m. Development Hopes

Private Enterprises asked to Expand Commerce

NYASALAND'S THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, calling for expenditure of £13m. on Government projects and of £64m. on commercial undertakings which it is hoped that private enterprise will finance, was presented to the Legislative Council last week by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Dunduzi Chisiza.

"A successful execution would, he said, require the efficiency of the Americans, the pragmatism of the British, and the resoluteness of the Russians."

Educational expansion costing £2,398,500 envisages the provision of 1,800 more secondary school places, 2,500,000 university rollers, and a polytechnic in Blantyre, for which American aid of £370,000 has been obtained.

More than £2m. is to be spent on urban development, housing and municipal roads.

Agricultural and fishery projects will require £1,566,940. Efforts are to be made to "commercialize farming to provide a source of income for the masses". Resettlement, agricultural research, two farm institutes, and an agricultural credit system are included.

A commercial broadcasting service is planned, costing £50,000 initially, and a station earmarked for a daily newspaper to be edited by "an independent person".

An allocation of £300,000 is made for new passenger craft for Lake Nyasa. One of the trials largely experimental hydrofoil hovercraft may be bought.

The Government will contribute £250,000 to a development finance company which will be charged with establishing secondary industries.

Development bonds costing 10s. each, with a 1s. 9d. premium at the end of five years, are to be issued "to give the people the opportunity to participate in the national effort". They are expected to produce £1m. during the three years.

The commercial projects which, it is hoped that private groups will undertake, with or without Government help, include reclamation of the Elephant Marsh area and the development of hotels and consumer co-operatives.

Mr. Chisiza said that there would be a deficit of £4.7m. for the Government section of the three-year plan, but he was "fairly confident" that that gap would be filled by money from West Germany, the American Agency for International Development, other international lending agencies, and the British C.D. & W. Fund, if it continued to operate. The plan was being submitted to other Governments and lending institutions, so that they might consider if any of the projects had a special appeal to them.

"Another source of finance is the foreign investor, but people will be reluctant to bring capital into the country unless there is political stability, security of life, and proper opportunity to earn profits without discriminatory tax action, freedom to recruit foreign personnel, and a spirit of friendliness towards them."

"The vicious circles of poverty in underdeveloped countries will be broken only by an injection of substantial capital from outside. I would be failing in my duty if I did not add my voice to those of many others in the underdeveloped world who are calling upon the donor Governments to increase their foreign aid allocations to us."

About £4m. should be spent in the first year of the plan.

Mr. Julian Chisiza, Minister of Home Affairs, promptly pointed out in substance that broadcasting was a subject reserved to the Federal Government, with whose consent Nyasaland could not constitutionally proceed with its plan to establish a national broadcasting service.

The Federal Postmaster-General issued a statement under the Radiocommunications Act he alone was empowered to decide on the siting of radio stations within the Federation and the allocation of frequencies.

Salisbury newspapers described the plan as a "betrayal" and the Nyasaland badge of the United Kingdom, and that the United Kingdom undertaking to provide £2m. of £24m. of the development funds required during his last year of the scheme and to fund his last year of £12m. of £24m. that Britain was actively financing anti-Federation projects.

Mr. Gumede

MR. JOSIAH ZION GUMEDE, who for the past two years has been liaison officer at Rhodesia House London, has been appointed First Secretary in the office of the Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Nairobi. Mr. Gumede, who is of Zulu descent, was born in Southern Rhodesia 43 years ago, and was educated at a mission school and the Lovedale Institution in South Africa. From 1951 to 1959 he was headmaster of Government schools in the Bulawayo area, general secretary of the African Teachers' Association of Southern Rhodesia, and vice-chairman of Bulawayo Inter-Racial Society. He is an ordained elder of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa. He joined the Information Department of the Federal Government early in 1960 and was posted to London a few months later.


Federation's £55m. Three-Year Plan

A THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, tabled in the Federal Parliament last Thursday, would cost more than £55m., of which £11.5m. is proposed for expenditure on railways, £4.5m. for posts and telecommunications, £4m. for roads and bridges, £3m. for educational services, £2.5m. for Central African Airways, and nearly £2m. for health services.

Kongonis' English Tour

TWELVE MATCHES in England between August 6 and 19 have been arranged for a team representing Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club. They will play Cuckfield, Keymer and Hassocks, Lindfield, Rottingdean, Bognor, the Standard Bank, the Forty Club, Ditchling, Seagulls (at Sleaford), Littlehampton, Ockley, and Incogniti (at Hellingly). Mr. E. I. Gledhill will manage the team.

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Investments in Tanganyika

No Inclination for Nationalization

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, declared himself last week-end to be leaving London "a very happy man", after a brief, crowded visit which, he admitted, was undertaken mainly to seek investment from the United Kingdom.

The Tanganyika Government, he told a news conference, "is prepared to negotiate investment guarantee agreements with individual Governments, and is also willing to enter into double taxation agreements".

Investment of foreign capital was needed and welcomed; the policy of the Government was to create conditions which would stimulate the inflow of such capital. The main purposes of the three-year development plan were to provide for the investment climate and report on the living standards of the 10 million Tanganyikans—the largest community in the 23 millions in the East African Common Market, which offered an exciting challenge to United Kingdom commerce and industry.

New investments in Tanganyika included an oil refinery, a sugar mill and refinery, several new breweries, and plants for the manufacture of cement, tyres, plywood, blankets, rayon and piece-goods, and for the cutting of precious and semi-precious stones. The former works would cost about £14m.

Projects under consideration included the local manufacture of pharmaceutical products, radio and electrical appliances, glass, textiles, aluminium products, galvanized corrugated sheeting, and fishing nets.

No Restriction on Profits

While in England he had concluded an agreement for the assembly of motor vehicles.

In the light industrial field there had been encouraging developments. New factories producing shoes, knitted goods, razor blades, food products, wooden flooring, tobacco products, and leather goods had come into operation. Well-established industries included the manufacture of metal containers, paints, varnishes, insecticides, chair matting, furniture, rubber products, wire nails, leather goods, oxygen and acetylene, beer and aerated water. A cement bagging factory was in full-scale operation.

Mr. Kahama also said:

"No restriction is imposed on the repatriation to the country of origin of capital, profits, and dividends. A Tanganyika Development Company in process of formation will be a further step to induce investment of capital abroad.

"Since 1958 the range of raw materials admitted free of tariff for use in local industries has been increased. Most items of industrial equipment, raw materials, implements and tools are exempt from duty. Customs tariff provides protection to a wide number of industries. Tax relief measures give indirect assistance to industry by allowing special deductions of tax for depreciation of industrial plant and machinery and on buildings used for general industrial purposes. Tax relief is also available for expenditure incurred in research.

"A system of industrial licensing has been operated in East Africa since 1948 for the purposes of achieving orderly expansion in certain scheduled industries and minimizing the risk of uneconomical over-production. This system is under active consideration by the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Governments with the objective of achieving a more positive and constructive aid to comprehensive development planning in East Africa.

Answering questions at the news conference, Mr. Kahama said that he was hopeful that his discussions with British businessmen and industrialists would lead to investments in practically all fields, both in the expansion of existing concerns and from newcomers.

Nationalization would, he said, be dealt with in future industrial legislation, but he insisted that Tanganyika, as an "African, democratic, Socialist State", had no inclination towards nationalization. If any industry were nationalized there would be compensation and arbitration about the price if necessary.

He had received some inquiries while in London about diamond prospecting outside the Williamson Mine area; his Government wanted to encourage such investigations.

Tanganyika had no anxiety about Britain's negotiations to enter the European Common Market, but would state her

views at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in September. If Britain felt that it would be in her best interests to join, then she should do so.

Mr. Kahama left on Saturday for Pakistan, Hong Kong and Japan to put the case for an increase in two-way trade. He hopes to persuade industrialists, particularly in Japan, to invest in Tanganyika by manufacturing locally some of the products which they now export. He would discuss the sale of Tanganyika cotton to Hong Kong.

The Minister is due back in Dar es Salaam on August 4. He is accompanied by Mr. E. Halwenge, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry.

Congolese Government Reshuffle

Katanga's Fears of Third Attack

THE CENTRAL CONGOLESE CABINET has been reduced from 42 members (Ministers and State Secretaries) to 25 by the resignation of Cylille Adoula, following Parliamentary criticism of the dismissal of the Government of National Union. He had asked each party in the Legislature to submit the names of 25 members from whom he might select.

There are now 21 Ministers instead of 27 and four State Secretaryships instead of 15.

Mr. Jason Sendwe, leader of the Baluba Party of northern Katanga, is now the only Deputy Prime Minister. Mr. Jean Bolkango and Mr. Théophile Gibweye having been removed. Mr. Georges Lumbumba, Minister of the Interior, succeeded Lumbumba as head of the Movement for National Congress.

Mr. Justin Bomboko will retain his post as Foreign Minister. He is one of the few university graduates in office.

Mr. Cleophas Kamitatu, one of the leaders of the left-wing Party Solidaire Africaine, keeps his portfolio for the Interior. Mr. Adoula has delegated his responsibility for Defence to Mr. Jerome Anany, from Kivu Province.

The former provisional Prime Minister and Minister for Information and Cultural Affairs Mr. Joseph Neno is out of office.

Offer to Katanga

Mr. Adoula has said that he offered President Tshombe of Katanga three Ministries, including "an important portfolio in economic and financial affairs", but that he had had no reply when the talks on the ending of Katanga's secession broke down a fortnight ago.

In Elisabethville on Wednesday last week Indian troops of the United Nations manned a road-block on the main highway into the city after 2,000 Katanga troops had paraded to mark the second anniversary of the province's secession. The U.N. claimed that Mr. Tshombe had broken the road but only 300 men would march, but he denied having given such an undertaking, adding that he could have had 6,000 men out but had restricted the march to a "token" 2,000. No incidents were reported, but thousands of Africans refused to go to work when they saw the U.N.'s armoured cars patrolling near their locations. [On Tuesday reports were received that thousands of African women had stormed the road-block and fired the surrounding bush. The molested Indian troops said they had eventually shot above the crowd but both Red Cross and Katanga sources said at least three civilians were killed and a score wounded. Katangese gendarmes were also turned on by the women when they tried to intervene.]

Mr. Tshombe told cheering crowds at the parade that he and his Government had "saved from catastrophe Katanga, the Congo, and above all the Union Minière" by their action in seceding on July 11, 1960.

Mr. Francis Kimba, the Katangese Vice-President and Foreign Minister, paid a surprise visit to London last week. He was met privately by Mr. Guy Millard, of the West and Central African department of the Foreign Office. He also saw several M.P.s, and is known to have mentioned his Government's worries that the U.N. may be planning a third attack, particularly on Kipushi near the Rhodesian border at Lovibone, 90 miles from Elisabethville. Kolwezi, an air base, and Kamina in central Katanga, where the Baluba chief, Kasonga Niembu, has a strong tribal following in support of President Tshombe.

The Baluba refugee camp on the outskirts of Elisabethville, from which the U.N. has repatriated nearly 50,000 people since May 8, will be closed at the end of this month.

Unreliability of African Politics

THE UNRELIABILITY of many African politicians has been emphasized by the Africa correspondent of *The Times*, who included in a list of leaders who are making good use of their opportunities, Mr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika National Union, and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, "who in spite of his imperial traditions... made a place for himself in modern Africa... by diplomatic skill, without recourse to slogans."

Moderates mentioned by the writer include Mr. Musa Amalemba, in Kenya, and Mr. J. Savanhu, a member of Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party, among those whom he named as extremists are Mr. Paul Ngei, the militant Kamba leader in Kenya, and Mr. M. Sicalo, former secretary-general of the U.P. in Northern Rhodesia.

Change of Tune

"In Africa the most carefully devised balance of political forces is likely to be destroyed at the last minute by a sudden change of tune. Participants will without warning change his tune, apparently in the face of all reasonable self-interest, and a whole policy becomes irrelevant overnight. It is a trait of African politicians that has bedevilled a Colonial Government in Kenya, a semi-independent white Government in Southern Rhodesia, and an African Government in the Congo.

"The pressure of circumstance is constantly at the back of any African politician. Mr. Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya African National Union, within the space of a few weeks, delivers a challenge to Europeans in Nairobi, a revolutionary call in Cairo, a reasoned analysis of Kenya's constitutional difficulties in London, and a human appeal for help in New York.

"One can take dozens of other examples. Mr. Kaunda, president of Northern Rhodesia's United National Independence Party, is a sincere and religious man who sometimes seems to encourage the worst kind of thuggery among his followers.

"A political program in Africa is seldom a considered statement of policy, and is certainly not amenable to the kind of detailed analysis that one can apply in Europe. A speech in Africa is not conditioned by circumstances; it is created by them.

Sincere Incompatible Statements

"The odd thing is not that one man can make seemingly incompatible statements without a stammer, but that he probably means both or all statements with equal sincerity. Rather than find a single complex position which, with a little hypocrisy, he can hold consistently, he prefers to accept and submit to the conflicts of his situation. The smooth falsehoods of European politics are almost unknown, and the totally unprincipled opportunist is a rarity.

"Sophisticated officials like to look at African politicians as if they were on the other side of a table negotiating. But the conference table in Lancaster House and the African political scene are as far removed from each other as Bernard Shaw and a No play. A policy based on a negotiating position is almost bound to prove inadequate.

"These kinds of obstacle seem likely to stand in the way of cool and balanced political thinking for some years to come. First there is the crippling battle with the trinity that Mr. Nyerere has named as the chief enemy—poverty, ignorance, and disease. Secondly, there is the gnawing destructiveness of tribal dissension and undisciplined personal ambition. Thirdly, there are Colonial memories, which tinge all acts with defiance and some with hysteria. These are the walls of the prison from which African politics have to escape.

"Sir Edgar Whitehead is right when he says that Southern Rhodesia could develop peacefully and sanely were it not for the nationalist leaders in his country; but he is only right on the assumption that alternative leaders could be found who would make use of the forces that Mr. Nkomo blindly obeys.

"An African politician who chose to go against the pressures of the moment—who refused to respond—would have a fair chance of survival. African political parties have an ability to stay intact in the face of dissensions that would tear a European party to pieces. The recent history of the Kenya African National Union is an example. A politician who is prepared to sit tight within the party can afford to take some risks.

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Kenya Land Scheme Attacked

Criticisms of Convention and Coalition

BEING DISSATISFIED with the land-purchase plan announced in Nairobi at the conclusion of his visit by Mr. Maudling, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Convention of Associations of Kenya has called a special conference for Saturday next to discuss the whole question of European settlement in the Colony. The Convention has meantime issued a statement which says:—

"The problem of land settlement is one of the most urgent in the country and this urgency is not appreciated by the British Government. Unless very substantial steps are taken to reduce tensions in respect of land before independence dangers of a serious nature may arise in certain areas of Kenya which the Government of the day will find great difficulty in controlling. It is essential therefore that the major part of the settlement programme be carried through before independence.

The economic setbacks which will be preferable to the programme will cause must be faced, but are preferable to the setbacks which would be caused by a breakdown in security and the consequent loss of investment on European farming land."

The Convention also stressed in the land paper submitted at Lancaster House by the Joint Kenya Coalition/Convention/K.N.F.U. Sub-committee in March. It has, however, been ignored by the British Government as the suggested settlement plan is spread over five years and takes into account land already acquired by the Land Development and Settlement Board.

"The scheme announced by Mr. Maudling is a step in the right direction, but it may well break down through lack of appreciation of the vital importance of the time factor."

"Convention intends to continue to press the British Government to implement its obligations towards the Europeans in Kenya, and in particular to provide a more realistic settlement scheme."

Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, leader of the Kenya Coalition Party, has roundly condemned the plan. He said in Nairobi last Thursday:

"Whilst appreciating that Mr. Maudling's land proposals represent a move in the right direction, they are altogether too vague and are especially remarkable for what has been left out in regard to method and details of fulfilment.

"Throwing all responsibility on the subject of land on to the Kenya Government, Mr. Maudling started by saying that the U.K. Government would be prepared to finance an extension of the present high-density settlement scheme if the Kenya Government could put forward practicable schemes for setting a million acres in the scheduled areas—predominantly mixed farming land—at an annual rate of 200,000 acres. No mention is made of the Central Land Board, previously agreed in the Lancaster House Conference report, with its independent chairman, whose responsibility this was to have been. Mr. Maudling's proposals also refer only to high-density settlement and mixed farming land, and cover only a million acres over a period of no less than five years.

Only One Scheme Proposed

"The area of the scheduled areas (the former White Highlands) is about 700,000 acres of which 200,000 are mixed farming land, 300,000 poor rainfall ranching land, and 100,000 high productive plantation land. Thus over the next five years the greater part of the total area will be affected or one-third of the mixed farming areas. Mr. Maudling's new proposals are to include and embrace existing schemes of all types in respect of land already bought or under negotiation for purchase. Under existing schemes some 300,000 acres have been dealt with in a year.

"Thus the new scheme, if put into effect, is not so intensive, will in fact be only a slowed-down extension of the present scheme—already criticized by all as unsatisfactory, and acknowledged as being far too slow from every point of view. All that is visualized in it is the purchase of a further 700,000 acres over five years.

"No mention is made of when the plan is supposed to start. A further omission is any specific reference to cash. How are farmers to be paid out and over what period? How are the new settlers to be financed? What about loose assets?—in many cases the bulk of a farmer's property.

"Some mention is made of flat charges on the Government's capital development monies, but vague references to first charges in respect of expenditure of liabilities not yet incurred are also made.

"Mr. Maudling's bare statement is more likely to increase the feeling of instability in the Colony generally than to decrease it. What about those farmers who see no long-term future and who live not in a fringe mixed-farming area but somewhere with the remainder of the scheduled areas?

"Are young men with young families going to wait patiently and hopefully for another six, eight, or 10 years, or are they not more likely to balance the value of a number of years running out of a life holding little future for them or their children against the value of being able to start afresh at an earlier age?

"Thus Mr. Maudling's statement may have made the position more difficult for the Kenya Government of the future, on whom he has off-loaded the undoubted responsibility resting on the United Kingdom Government for initiating some really effective plan for restoring the situation.

"In short, the scheme as outlined is utterly lacking in scope, in detailed planning, in imagination, and, what is perhaps worse, shows no vestige of appreciation of the vital import of the time factor or of the situation which exists in Kenya today."

"No Future for European Mixed Farmers"

A group of young farmers led by Mr. W. H. Hindley, of Molo, saw the Secretary of State before he made his statement. They expressed anxiety that an independent Government might not be able to maintain security for life and property, and suggested that there would be no future in Kenya for European mixed farmers and their children.

A brief statement issued by the group—which included Major Neville Cooper and Messrs. D. Broatch, J. R. Davies, T. G. Gregory, W. Nightingale and F. S. Pope—says: "Mr. Maudling agreed that there was little future for the European mixed farmers and no future for his children."

Mr. Maudling has since said that he has seen the duplicated handout purporting to record the conversation that he recognized the sincerity of the speakers, but that he did not express acceptance of their views or offer any advice.



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AT THE WEEK-END representatives of about 200 tenants and assisted owners who hold their land from the Settlement Board decided to leave the Kenya National Farmers' Union until Lord Delamere retires from the presidency. They complained that he had described the Maulding plan as an "excellent practical step in the right direction", which was contrary to the opinion of the majority of European farmers.

Mr. John Hughes, chairman of the Association of Settlement Board Farmers, moved a motion criticizing Lord Delamere; it was passed unanimously. When everybody else was hammering H.M. Government to take action before Kenya became independent, he Lord Delamere had hindered them by saying that a five-year scheme was just what they wanted.

Another resolution described as "completely unsatisfactory" any plan for land purchase which would be carried over into the post-independence period.

A third resolution advised the 200 members of the association to "initiate a salvage operation designed to liquidate their farming interests as quickly as possible." Hughes said when this was discussed that the right advice to give to tenants was to leave immediately and make a fresh start elsewhere than stay on in the hope of getting more income.

Kenya Land Settlement Values

L500 to Settle One African Family

THE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT BOARD

KENYA has issued the following statement on its situation policy:

"Using values current in 1952 as a starting point, the board's valuers work on the following formula:

(1) Land purchase values are based on an appreciation of current crop profitability and recent land usage by the land owner.

(2) Values of permanent improvements such as fencing, soil conservation measures, water supplies, and grass lays take into account reasonable costs, less depreciation, and actual value to the farm.

(3) Values of buildings are based on willing buyer-willing seller negotiation subject to the maxima already laid down, i.e., a maximum of £1,300 for a dwelling-house, unless it has an immediate special public purpose value, e.g., a school or administrative headquarters, in which case the maximum may be raised to £2,400.

(4) Funds assets required by the board, are entirely subject to willing buyer-willing seller negotiation.

"The total figure is subject to a 25% margin either way at the discretion of the chief executive officer on behalf of the board. In some cases the land purchase price negotiated has been higher than the valuation; in other cases it has been lower, due to the high cost of permanent improvements that are unusable by an incoming smallholder.

"In the case of an assisted owner project, the board's valuation is undertaken in order to confirm that the purchase price negotiated between willing buyer and willing seller is within a figure that the board considers reasonable for the assisted owner to be successful.

Family Subsidies

The settlement charge levied on a smallholder who occupies a plot of land purchased by the board is assessed according to the type of scheme, the potential of the land, and the budget of the smallholding. Some schemes attract a higher subsidy than others, but the average subsidy per family is £73.

"After allowing for poorer land and public purpose reservations, the average acreage required for a smallholder plot on a high density scheme is about 15 acres. The average cost of land purchase, including permanent improvements per plot holder is at least £150, but in addition there are numerous expenses in connexion with survey, planning, lay-out, settlement staff, and assistance to settlers, which bring the total cost of settling a family in most schemes to at least double this figure. Because of such factors the settlement charge may be greater or less than the average purchase price of the land, including permanent improvements.

"Average figures can, however, be very misleading. For instance, on the Kipipiri Scheme now being executed, out of 495 holdings so far planned the size of plots varies between 6.6 acres of first-class arable land to as much as 120 acres having no first or second-class arable but only six acres of third-class arable and 114 acres of vlei land."

Five Ministers, including Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Land Settlement, and Mr. Mboya, Minister of Labour, are due in London at the end of the month to try to persuade H.M. Government to extend and accelerate the latest scheme for land purchase and resettlement.

Mr. Mboya Distrusts "Blackmailers" Expatriates' Moral Obligation to E. Africa

CIVIL SERVANTS who told the African Governments that when they left chaos would result should appreciate that the East African territories had served them well in the past and that they have a duty, if nothing else, out of morality to serve the countries well when they need them most. Kenya's Labour Minister, Mr. T. J. Mboya, said when addressing Kampala Rotary Club.

Bearing in mind the contributions that they had already made, it would be sad if the civil servants and industrialists tried to destroy what they had built up. Those who desert us cannot conceivably call themselves Kenyans or Tanganyikans or Ugandans. Those who are fully prepared to threaten and blackmail us merely because we need them cannot hope that we will express any confidence in them.

"It is sad to see the extent to which people will go to use their own country as a base in the countries that they serve. It is a sad fact that in the countries that they are unwilling to express confidence in, confidence is the responsibility of the Government alone. It is a challenge to everyone. I do not believe that we can expect investors to express confidence and faith in Uganda before Uganda's own investors have expressed their own confidence. This applies equally to Kenya."

"It is no use for people to continue to remove their money and come to us and say: give us the confidence to inject capital from overseas. We are going to bring capital from overseas when Mr. X with capital in Uganda is taking it out."

"On a future East African Federation, it is estimated that the three territories, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, are not only large but also very rich in resources. They not only have so much to offer but are also inter-dependent, that it would be difficult for any leader to ignore the physical consequences of this inter-dependence. Call it a federation or anything else, but it must be a workable and viable unit, formed by courageous leadership, far-sightedness, and the ability to accommodate the sensitivities, weaknesses and legitimate interests of the various sections of our community. East Africa needed an adaptable Constitution that could be changed to bear up to the stresses of time."

Party Rivalries in Kenya Case for a Coalition Government?

MR. MASINDO MUKIRO, vice-president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, has written from Nairobi to *The Times*:

"The agreement on a framework Constitution for Kenya, signed in London, states that there should be regions having a life and significance of their own, and that a strong central government is necessary.

"During the conference we in K.A.D.U. made it quite plain that we favoured a central government executive, chosen proportionately from the different parties in the Parliament. There is a very good reason for this view. Neither of the two main political parties could satisfactorily run Kenya except by oppression, unless they had the consent of those they would govern."

"Another factor which has become apparent in new African States is that the first party to come into power at independence does everything it can to remain there. This would mean in Kenya that about half the country would be forced into permanent opposition and their energies would be directed negatively towards the destruction of the Government at a moment when the constructive forces of everyone to shape common policies are needed."

"H.M. Government not only accepted the need for a common effort now by the two parties but went to great lengths to achieve the present Coalition Government. Why, after they relinquish power, should the situation change? The tribal groupings will continue in one form or another and enforced association in the executive in an agreed pattern would give Kenya the stability it so badly needs."

"I must warn also that attempts by either party to meet this problem by nominating members from non-K.A.D.U. or non-K.A.N.U. tribes are bound to meet with failure, because such persons would lack the confidence of those they were supposed to represent. Constitutionally there are no problems connected with such a coalition arrangement, and a more democratic form of executive is difficult to envisage."

Uganda White Paper

(Continued from page 1114)

Overseas Representatives.—Appointments to substantive posts as heads of missions overseas will be vested in the Governor-General acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, and such persons will be removable from office in the same manner. The Prime Minister will consult the Public Service Commission before taking advice in the case of appointments of persons who are already members of the public service or the removal of persons appointed from the public service.

Removal from office of the Inspector-General of Police, Director of Public Prosecutions, and Auditor-General.—In view of the special importance of ensuring that the holders of these offices should be in no way subject to political influence or pressure in the discharge of their functions, this will be reproduced in the Independence Constitution. The responsibility of the Government under this section will after independence be exercised by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Amendment of Constitution.—Except where the Constitution provides otherwise, a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly will be required for the approval of any constitutional amendment.

The Kingdoms.—The Agreements between Her Majesty and the rulers of the Kingdoms will cease to have effect at independence.

The Kingdom Constitution is already annexed to the Uganda Constitution.

Provisions for the amendment of the provisions in the Constitution of Uganda governing relations between Uganda and Buganda will be entrenched.

The following further provisions of the Constitution of Uganda will also be entrenched: the Code of Fundamental Rights in its application to Buganda; the executive relations between the Central Government and Buganda; the revenues assigned to Buganda and the statutory contribution under the fiscal arrangements set out in Appendix B; the High Court of Buganda; the jurisdiction of the High Court of Uganda to determine constitutional issues; the privileges and immunities of the members of the Lukiko; the Kabaka's powers of commutation and remission; and the Kabaka's policed force.

Lukiko Approval

No Uganda law amending or entrenching provisions will have effect unless approved by not less than two-thirds of all the members of the Lukiko. The same will apply to the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution of Buganda.

The provision in the present Constitution of Uganda for amending the Constitution of Buganda will be amended by substituting the consent of the Governor-General for the consent of the United Kingdom Government.

Ankole, Bunyoro and Toro.—Additional provisions about the relationship between these Kingdoms and the Central Government will be included in the Constitution. These provisions fall into five groups: (1) those relating to the domestic institutions of the three Kingdoms which will be inserted in the Constitution; (2) the method of amending those provisions; (3) the extent of the legislative powers of the Kingdoms; (4) the provisions of the Constitution as to relations between the Central Government and the Kingdoms which should be entrenched; and (5) the method of amending those provisions.

Provisions for Succession

There will be set out in schedules to the Constitution of Uganda, provisions relating to each of the Kingdoms, which will be given the force of law. The provisions will cover the following matters:

Group A: (1) the establishment of the office of the ruler and his privileges; (2) the succession to the office of the ruler; (3) the recognition of the ruler by the Uganda Government; and (4) regents.

Group B: (5) the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom; its composition; the method of selection of Ministers and their tenure of office; the collective responsibility of the Councils of Ministers of the Kingdoms; (6) the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom; its composition; the method of election and tenure of office of members; its Speaker and procedure; (7) the Legislature of the Kingdom; and (8) the establishment and functions of the Public Service Commission of the Kingdom.

Procedure for Amendment.—The provisions of matters in Group A will be subject to amendment by a law of the Legislature of the Kingdom, passed on the final vote by at least two-thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Provisions in Group B will be subject to amendment by a law passed by the Legislature of the Kingdom and confirmed by the National Assembly. A law for this purpose will not be passed in the Kingdom Legislative Assembly unless

less supported by at least two-thirds of all its members and will not be confirmed by the National Assembly unless the necessary resolution receives the support of two-thirds of all the members of the Assembly. Proposals for amending the provisions relating to a Kingdom in this group must originate in the Kingdom Legislative Assembly, and not in the National Assembly.

Legislative Powers of Kingdoms.—The legislatures of the three Kingdoms will have exclusive power under the Constitution of Uganda to make laws with respect to (a) the office of the ruler; (b) the powers, obligations and duties of the ruler as such; (c) public holidays and festivals of the Kingdoms; (d) traditional and customary matters relating to the Kingdoms alone; and (e) such further matters as may be agreed between the Central Government and the Kingdom Government concerned.

The Three Kingdoms

Relations between Uganda and the Three Kingdoms.

The following provisions of the Constitution of Uganda will be entrenched: (a) the Kingdoms' federal relationship with the rest of Uganda; (b) the Code of Fundamental Rights in its application to the Kingdoms; (c) the legislative powers between Uganda and the Kingdoms and the legislative relations between them; (d) the provisions for charging the National Contribution to a Kingdom; (e) the revenues of Uganda; (f) the privileges and immunities of members of the legislative assemblies of the Kingdoms; (g) the provisions that the High Court of Uganda, when sitting in a Kingdom, and all subordinate courts in a Kingdom, shall administer justice in the name of the ruler; and that the officers of justice sitting in the Kingdom would be appointed by the ruler; (h) the responsibility of the National Government for the administration of certain services, subject to withdrawal of any service of the type of assistance to the Uganda Government if, after the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry appointed by the Uganda Government, it is found that the service has not been properly administered by the Kingdom Government; (i) the jurisdiction of the High Court of Uganda to determine constitutional issues; (j) the provisions relating to local councils; and (k) the provisions relating to land boards.

Provisions of the Constitution of Uganda with respect to the foregoing matters should be altered only by Act of the Parliament of Uganda. Any such Act will require the support of two-thirds of all the members of the National Assembly for its passage through the National Assembly, and, in so far as it affects a Kingdom, will not have effect in that Kingdom unless approved by not less than two-thirds of all the members of its legislative assembly.

Public Order

Privileges and Immunities of Rulers.—The ruler of each of the four Kingdoms will be entitled to the following privileges and immunities under the Constitution:

(a) Exemption from direct personal taxation imposed by the Parliament of Uganda; this will also apply to the consort of the ruler;

(b) The right to move freely throughout the Kingdom, to have access to the seat of Government and to leave and return to Uganda; and freedom from expulsion from Uganda; this will also apply to regents and will, in all cases be subject to the right of the Central Government to make representations to the Governments of the Kingdoms in the interests of public safety and public order, and to require any Kingdom Government to advise the ruler of that Kingdom to regulate his movements accordingly;

(c) Immunity from civil proceedings brought against him in his personal capacity;

(d) Immunity from criminal proceedings (other than proceedings commenced in the High Court of Uganda with the consent of the director of public prosecutions in respect of certain offences to be prescribed in the Constitution, which will include all offences punishable by death and all other grave crimes); and

(e) Freedom from compulsory acquisition of his personal property.

The Uganda Government will give further consideration to making provision (under Uganda law or by administrative action, as appropriate) for certain additional privileges in relation to the rulers, the rulers' consorts and certain members of the royal families.

Public Order in Buganda.—The Central Government will have full authority for public safety and public order throughout Uganda. There will be a Kabaka's police force which will be complementary to and will co-operate with the Uganda police force in Buganda.

The Inspector-General of Police will be responsible for the command and co-ordination of all police activities throughout Uganda and (except in so far as the responsible Minister of the Central Government may determine) will be responsible

of policy in the interests of public security and public order throughout Uganda, his control of their operations will be unfettered.

The following undertakings contained in the Buganda Agreement 1961 are not suitable for inclusion in the Constitution of Uganda Government and the Kabaka's Government: (a) the Uganda Government will assist the Kabaka's Government in the selection, training, organization and administration of the Buganda police force, with the aim of establishing an efficient force which will be complementary to and will cooperate with the Uganda police force; and (b) the Kabaka's Government will assist the officers and authorities of that Government and their officers and authorities with the Uganda Government in maintaining public order and public safety.

Citizenship.—The Constitution will create a citizenship of Uganda. Persons automatically acquiring Uganda citizenship on independence: (a) every person born in Uganda who is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person, with at least one parent born in Uganda; and (b) every person born outside Uganda who either becomes or had been for his life or part of his life a citizen of Uganda or born in Uganda.

Citizenship After Independence

Entitlement to citizenship of Uganda by registration. The following persons will be entitled to registration made within two years of independence: (a) to be registered as citizens of Uganda: (i) any person born in Uganda who does not qualify under (a) above because neither parent was born in Uganda; (ii) any woman who has been married to a person who becomes a citizen of Uganda (i) any person who before October 9, 1962, has been registered or naturalized in Uganda as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

After independence, every person born in Uganda or born outside Uganda to a father who is a citizen of Uganda by birth, registration or naturalization in Uganda will acquire Uganda citizenship by birth.

The Constitution will contain provisions to ensure that no other citizenship is possessed by citizens of Uganda. These will require adult persons acquiring Uganda citizenship on independence to renounce any other citizenship within two years, in default of which their acquisition of Uganda citizenship will lapse. Similarly, persons obtaining Uganda citizenship by registration after independence will be required to renounce any other citizenship within three months.

The Constitution will contain a provision conferring the status of Commonwealth citizens on citizens of all other Commonwealth countries, and conferring on the Uganda Legislature the power to provide for the extension of Uganda citizenship to persons not eligible under the Constitution.

There follow the statement about the "lost countries" given on page 1056 of the July 5 issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and other items.

British Mission in Uganda

MR. DAVID W. S. HUNT, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Lagos, is to be the first head of the British mission to be established in Kampala when Uganda becomes independent on October 9. Born in 1913, he was educated at St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Wadham College, Oxford, and during the last war served in the Middle East, Greece, North Africa and Italy. He wrote part of the official history of the Italian campaign and helped Lord Alexander in the preparation of his war dispatches. In 1947 Mr. Hunt joined the Commonwealth Relations Office, which he has served in South Africa, Pakistan, and Nigeria. Between 1950 and 1952 he was one of the private secretaries in the Prime Minister's office, and he accompanied Mr. Macmillan on his African tour of January and February 1960; that which was marked by the "wind of change" speech in Cape Town.

Canadian High Commission

CANADA has established a High Commission in Tanganyika. The High Commissioner is Mr. Norman Berlis, who on his first call on the Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. R. H. N. Roberts, Second Secretary, and Mr. W. R. Campbell, Attaché.

British Teachers for East Africa

Only 98 African Graduates in Three Territories

TWENTY-NINE YOUNG BRITISH men and women graduates recruited by the Department of Technical Cooperation left for East Africa at the week-end for posting on two-year contracts to African secondary schools after an initial nine months at Makerere College, where they will take the diploma of education. Another 18 will leave next month, and nine more in January.

The teacher training costs, altogether about £8,000, will be equally shared between N.M. Government and the territory to which each graduate is eventually assigned. It is expected that about half will go to Tanganyika and a quarter each to Uganda and Kenya. Starting salaries will be £1,000 a year, which includes a £300 increase over the local rate, to be paid by Britain.

Last year only eight British teachers were sent, but there were 150 American and 120 Africans are expected. The scheme originated at Princeton University in the United States.

Mr. A. Bull who is administering the scheme, said that in the scheme, told journalists in London on Friday that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had only 98 African graduate teachers between them with 533 British.

African non-graduate teachers, usually for the lower forms, numbered 349, as against 31 non-Africans. There were 324 secondary school "circles" of one-year classes with an average of 30 African non-graduate teachers. Tanganyika has only 10 graduates at present. Few Africans found the teaching profession as profitable as other spheres of activity.

It was hoped that many of the European teachers who went out on the Anglo-American scheme would decide to remain longer than two years though there was a chance that they could be sure of finding places in Britain because the Maltese teaching diploma was recognized here. It was hoped eventually to expand the scheme to include teachers from the Commonwealth.

Sir Andrew Cohen, director-general of the D.T.C., met the first group of teachers in London before they flew to Uganda.

Mr. Bull was formerly chief inspector of schools in Kenya. His predecessor in that appointment was Mr. N. Larby, a former assistant director of education in Kenya, is in charge of recruiting.

Kenya's Civil Service Commission

MR. B. S. NGAIRA, a 45-year-old African from North Nyanza, has been appointed deputy chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Kenya on the retirement of Mr. R. Patrick.

After attending the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Mr. Ngairá was headmaster of several intermediate schools of the Society of Friends, which he also served as a teacher. He has been to Quaker institutions in the U.K. and U.S.A., visited France, Switzerland, and Denmark, and last year attended the United Nations Economic Conference for Africa in Addis Ababa and has lately been regional educational secretary in Nyanza Province for the Christian Churches Educational Association.

He is a member of the boards of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and Egerton College, and has served on a number of agricultural committees and boards.

One daughter is studying science at a Quaker School in York, and two others are at Kikuyu Girls' High School. His son recently obtained an honours B.Sc. degree at Makerere College, Uganda.

Somalia and Ethiopia

MOGADISHU RADIO, broadcasting in Amharic, is reported to have told Ethiopian troops last week that their pay is only about half that of soldiers in neighbouring countries, and that they should "open the door to a better future by sacrificing your blood"—an open suggestion of revolt. Recently it was stated that representatives of the Somali Republic and Ethiopia had agreed on measures to reduce tension between the two States.

News Items in Brief

An East African Guild of Editors has been formed. *Seymour's* has issued 15 new stamps, ranging from five cents to 10 rupees.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya has agreed to take over the East African Studbook.

Experimental single hybrid maize seed in the Rhodesias is returning yields averaging 361 bushels to the acre.

The sixth generator at Lake Kariba is now functioning, thus completing the first full stage of the power project.

United Clothing Ltd., Bulawayo, plan to spend £100,000 this year on new machinery and other expansions.

Nchanga mine, Northern Rhodesia, plans to spend more than £400,000 this year on about 100,000ft of drilling.

Five of the Sunderland works of British Ropes Ltd. at the week-end destroyed stocks of steel worth about £100,000.

The 500-acre Ford International, Inc. have opened a 100,000 sq ft factory in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Exports from Rhodesia rose 100.1% during the year ending last year, breaking the previous year's record of 147.91%.

Salaries for the education and home economics have been suggested to Makerere College, Uganda by UNICEF, and F.A.O.

The Harare Railway and Transport Railway Ltd. of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has increased.

Twenty men and women have been gaoled for intimidation damage to the Visanza district of Nyasaland's diamond mines.

For the six months ended March 31, 1962, Rhodesia Council Ltd., Tzananu, net profit after tax of £7,517, compared with £1,237 for the previous year.

At a meeting in East, Central and South Africa are to discuss their resources shortly to provide package tours under the title of "Impala Holidays".

A U.S. Government news distribution in Northern Rhodesia has been banned by the Federal Government after being passed by the territorial censorship board.

Chico, Manje and Doroa hospitals in Nyasaland will soon get 130 more beds between them under a Federal Ministry of Health expansion scheme costing more than £100,000.

International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a group with a subsidiary in the Federation, have acquired the data-processing activities of Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd.

The Southern Rhodesian Constitution Commission appointed to defend the new Constitution has held its first meeting.

Soviet Scholarships for Tanganyika

Dr. Banda said the other day that plans were afoot for a University College of Malawi, which would be built at Kondowa, Livingstonia; and there will be branches in Blantyre, Mkombe, everywhere.

The Federation's favourable trade balance up to April this year was £17,511,000, compared with £8,039,000 last year. Banking reserves at £50,255,000 were the highest since the October 1959 figure of £53,437,000.

Two excellently produced leaflets describe the work of the Crown Agents, who now act as financial and commercial agents for 75 Governments and more than 100 international and Government-sponsored public authorities.

Soviet Russia has offered 60 scholarships for the next academic year to citizens of Tanganyika, and the Tanganyika Government has invited applications from those who possess at least the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate.

A new edition of the East African Information Digest, giving concise general information about Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, has just been published by the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Dar es Salaam was chosen for the world premiere last Saturday of the Paramount film "Hatari", made last year in northern Tanganyika. The proceeds are to be devoted to self-help schemes and the children's rehabilitation centre at Mgulani.

The strike at Ideal Casements, Ltd., Kenya, ended last week when the Kenya Engineering Workers' Union agreed to negotiations through the machinery provided between the union and the Engineering and Allied Industries Employers' Association.

University College, Dar es Salaam, now starting its second academic year, has 49 students, two of them women, one from Uganda and the other from Kenya. Of 35 new students, 10 each are from Kenya and Uganda, three from Nyasaland, and 12 from Tanganyika.

Granden Ltd., of Arusha has given £150 to the Masai Committee of the Tanganyika National Fund. The managing director of the company is Mr. E. C. Jacques, who has been growing pyrethrum for 11 years. He is a member of the Pyrethrum Board of Tanganyika.

Two ferries costing £80,000 are to replace the steamers NYANZA and RUSINGA on Lake Victoria (built in 1907 and 1914 respectively). Ferry terminals at Kisumu, Musoma, Mwanza and Jinja will cost £400,000. The USOOA will handle traffic from Mwanza to Bukoba and Bukatasa.

That Kenya should have a planning commission to draft a five-year plan was suggested on Monday by Kenyatta who said that as Minister for Economic Planning and Development he would like to preside over such a body with the Ministers for Finance, Agriculture, Land Settlement, Commerce, Education, Works, and Labour as members.

Fourteen smallholder settlement schemes for about 4,000 Kikuyu, Tugen, Elgeyo, Nandi, Maragoli-Bunyori, Kipsigis, Kisii and Kamba families on 166,308 acres costing £893,933 will be operative before the long rains this year in Kenya; another 14 covering 94,000 acres for mainly Marakwet, Bukusu and Luo peasants will be introduced during the next year.

Universal African Settling (East Africa), Ltd. has entered into a 12 month agreement with the Cement Workers' Union. One clause prevents either party, without prior written consent of the other, from going to any newspaper, newsagency, or radio service any information relating to negotiations, discussions or arbitration proceedings between the company and the union.

Sisal outputs in June—Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,701 tons, compared with 1,721 in June last year, making 16,981, compared with 18,105 tons for the period July-June, Central Line Sisal Estates, 480 tons, making 1,270 for the 12 months ending June 30, 1962 (1961), East African Sisal Plantations for the company's year (1960), 500 tons, making 254 for six months, compared with 284 in the same period of 1961.

Dr. Banda in Lisbon

The British Electric Traction Company, Ltd. which has large transport interests in East and Central Africa, reports revenue for the year ended March 31 at £5,648,932 (£5,254,788). Tax takes just over £2m. Deferred and A deferred stockholders receive dividends totalling 50%, taking £2,38m. The issued capital is just over £97m, and outstanding debenture stocks total £16m. Investments standing in the books at 31.3.62 are valued at £47.2m, and fixed assets at £13.4m. Current liabilities are £402,492 above current assets. Mr. H. C. Drayton is chairman, and Mr. J. S. Wills deputy chairman and managing director.

Because very few Tanganyika Africans have qualifications appropriate to appointment as resident magistrate, the Governments of Nigeria and Ghana were asked if they could second as many Africans as possible for such vacancies. Nigeria has promised to send at least three for the next future.

According to reports from Lisbon, Dr. Banda, the Nyasaland leader, suggested while in the Portuguese capital recently that the railway running westwards from the port of Lumbo, in Mozambique, should be extended to the border with Nyasaland, so that it would have railway connexion with the Indian Ocean alternative to the existing route to Beira.

As the Uganda Government is the country employer, trade union leaders must avoid using industrial action in a way which would reverse the elected Government's policies. Mr. Abu Mayanja, Buganda Minister of Education, said when opening the sixth course of the I.C.F.T.U. African Labour College in Kampala.

Atomic power is likely to play a part in developing agriculture, medicine and hydrology in East Africa, according to an international Atomic Energy Agency mission. It has recommended that the Royal College, Nairobi, should have a professor of nuclear physics.

Miners Resume Negotiations

AFTER TWO DAYS of discussion between the 40 members of the supreme council of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union over the "off-on" strike call, it was agreed to drop any plans for an immediate general strike of the 35,000 African miners on the Copperbelt and resume negotiations with the companies for higher pay and longer paid leave. Only 6,800 men came out at the Roan Antelope mine last week in the confusion caused by conflicting statements by the union president that the strike was being postponed "to avoid bloodshed" and by the general secretary that the strike was "definitely on".

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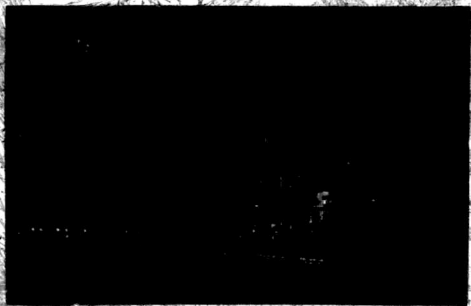
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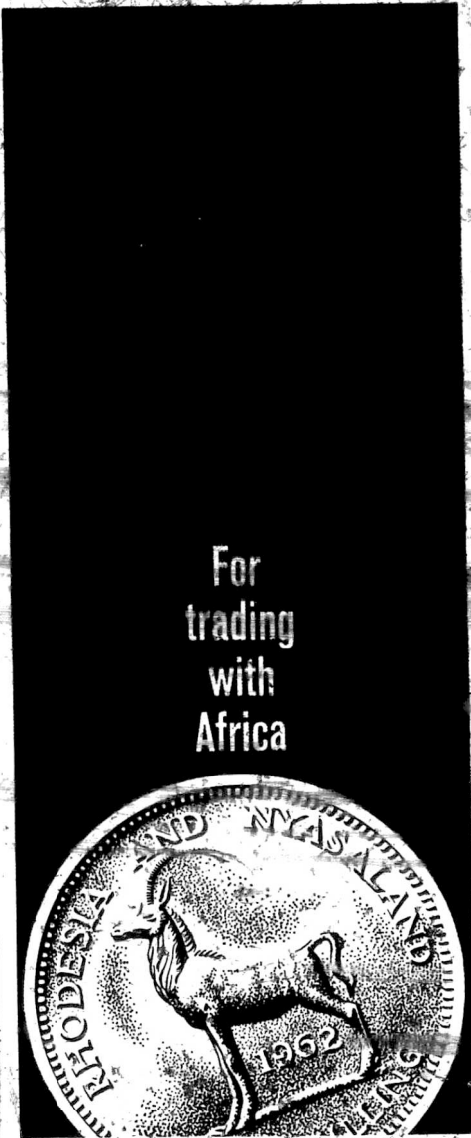
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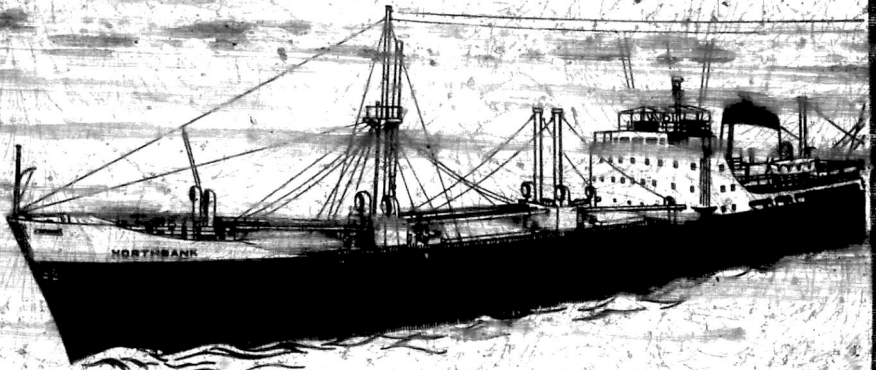
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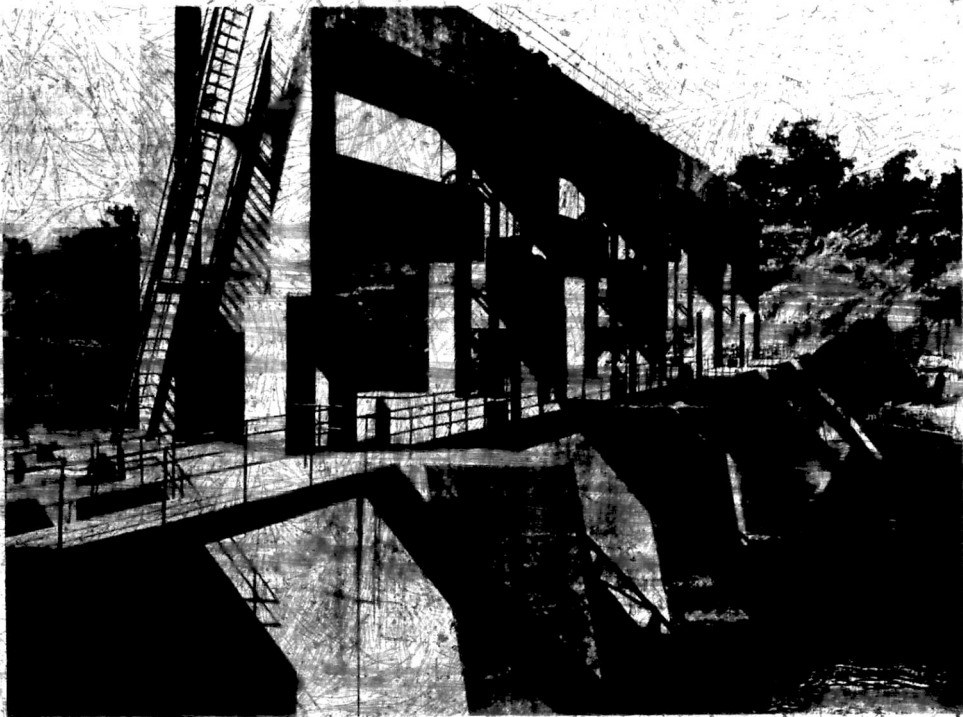
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALL BRANCHES of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia have just been instructed to decline to talk to any of the four advisers sent by Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the purpose of inquiring into many matters which he could naturally not examine personally during his recent short visit. There is also reason to believe that the Zimbabwe African People's Union of Southern Rhodesia will boycott the advisers; but in their case the decision is not unexpected, for Mr. Nkomo, their president, rejected repeated invitations to meet the Secretary of State while he was in that Colony. It was not, however, expected that a similarly refractory attitude would be adopted by U.N.I.P., whose leader, Mr. Kaunda, while antagonistic to the Federation, gave the firm impression in London that his party would contest the general election and make its representations through the Legislature.

Why has there been this sudden reversal of the party's policy? Is it that the most radical elements have compelled Mr. Kaunda to change his mind?—and he is, of course, by no means the calm, benevolent moderate whom his Socialist and other propagandists in Europe and America delineate. That the announcement of the boycott should have been made not by himself but by Mr. Mainza Chona, one of the extremists, could be taken to indicate pressure by the whole-hoggers. Is it partly the result of a recent compact between U.N.I.P. and Z.A.P.U.? Is it a consequence of admonition, exhortation, and more money from Ghana? Has there been pressure from other external quarters from which substantial sums have been received or promised? That U.N.I.P. has been provided with large subsidies from foreign sources is

Whose
Orders?

known, as are the paymasters in several cases—and it is not unreasonable to assume that some of those enemies of the Federation consider that it would be worth while to raise the political temperature again just when Mr. Butler's four-member team was starting on its task of unobtrusive assessment of all the factors necessary to an enlightened judgement on the form of association between the territories best calculated to assuage present discontent and meet future needs. (It is unfortunate, incidentally, that so influential an organ as *The Times* should have written in a leading article last Friday that "the break-up of the Federation will shake Southern Africa incalculably". Even that journal, which has long been equivocal in its attitude to East and Central Africa, might have written "would").

Rejection by African politicians of the opportunity to put their case to Mr. Butler's investigatory team will not of course prevent the adequate performance of its task, for every conceivable objection by some Africans — by no means all — to continuance of the Federation has been voiced again and again. The malcontents would do no more than deny themselves the chance of repeating their opinions on some aspects, mainly the political, of a very complex situation, about which decisions of lasting importance will have to be made some months hence, whether some of the African organizations have or have not co-operated in the investigation. Dr. Banda has recognized that non-co-operation would be irrational and improper, and he, his Ministers, and his party have worked closely with Sir Roger Stevens, Sir Ralph Hone, Professor Brown and Mr. Scott while they are in Nyasaland. It is to the credit of Dr. Banda, who has often shown himself impulsive and intransigent, that he should set this good example to

Emotion No
Foundation.

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the Rhodesian misleaders, who would be more than eager for discussions with the Secretary of State's advisers if they were confident that they could persuade them of the wisdom of their attitude. Their resort to boycott merely emphasizes their private recognition that their case, which is built almost entirely on emotion, cannot withstand subjective examination. Whatever the future form of association, Central Africa cannot live and

prosper on emotion, and any Government in the United Kingdom responsible for Central Africa must seek a practical solution which takes full account of the economic, financial and social circumstances, which are much more important and lasting than the evanescent political considerations. Balkanization of Central Africa—of which Malawi, U.N.I.P., and Z.A.P.U. prate—would be the negation of reason, faith, and hope.

Notes By The Way

Devious Dealings

DISCUSSION in the House of Commons last week that the Prime Minister had been guilty of "devious dealings" over the terms of reference of the Molson Commission which recently reported on the "lost counties" dispute was neither denied immediately by or on behalf of the Prime Minister nor answered by the Government spokesman when he wound up the debate. Mr. Macmillan cannot therefore complain if the phrase becomes fixed that he used in connexion with a troublesome problem in regard precisely the same attitude as that to which he resorted over the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission on the Federation. Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, has repeatedly declared that he had Mr. Macmillan's firm assurance that that commission would not consider secession of any State from the Federation. For, as all the world knows, its report included consideration of matters which the Prime Minister had promised should be excluded. In fulfilment of his pledge he could and should, of course, have required the deletion of those passages which could not in honour be retained. Because he failed to do so that only the published version constituted a betrayal of the specific understanding which had persuaded Sir Roy to nominate Federal members to the commission.

Another Promise Broken

MR. G. M. THOMSON has now asserted that Baganda delegates to last October's constitutional conference in London were assured that the Molson Commission would be excluded from its terms of reference any discussion of a change of boundaries. He added, moreover, that Lord Molson, being in some doubt on the point, had taken it up with the Prime Minister and had received a written reply that possible changes of boundaries might be examined. The Prime Minister's letter, the House was told, had been kept private for months and had been suddenly exposed only at last month's conference. The parties still at loggerheads inevitably feel that the Government had engaged in "rather devious dealings", to use Mr. Thomson's words. It is surprising that politicians are widely mistrusted when these things happen? Incidentally, not one M.P. apart from Mr. Thomson thought the matter worth even a word of mention. Cynical acceptance of "devious dealings" by the House of Commons is one of the main causes of the present public disenchantment with the Government, as shown by the defeats at by-election after by-election.

Warning to Europeans

THE KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION states bluntly in a five-year plan published in Nairobi last week over

the signature of Kenyatta, its president, that the party "does not believe in any land policy designed to persuade immigrant farmers to leave their self-government; such farmers are unlikely to put all their eggs into the country's development and may actually become serious obstacles to progress and social harmony". This categorical assertion of its policy by what so far frequently called the Mau Mau party will be regarded by many European settlers, even by some who had almost decided to remain, as a compelling reason for departure. K.A.N.U. also declares that H.M. Government, having initiated and encouraged the settlement, "has an unavoidable responsibility to provide all the funds necessary for the acquisition of the farms of runaway farmers."

"Runaway" Farmers

MAU MAU, which Kenyatta was convicted of managing, was bent on driving European settlers out of the country. Despite its terrorism, it failed absolutely in that aim. Kenyatta, his agents, dupes, and followers could not make them run away. But what organized thugs who murdered and maimed without compunction could not achieve has been accomplished by the folly of Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell. By destroying hope, security, and much else, they have convinced thousands of Europeans that Kenya is no land in which to live and bring up their families. In pre-Macmillan days there was no unemployment problem. Now K.A.N.U. coolly proposes that Kenya should be given £20m. a year for the next five years for unemployment relief alone; and that is but part of the sum which the outside world is to be invited to put at the disposal of a Government of which Kenyatta is one of the ornaments!

Mau Mau "Heroes"

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, M.L.C., vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, the Kenyatta party, attended the recent nuclear disarmament conference in Moscow, and, according to Press messages from Moscow, "did a solo song and dance, chanting 'Uhuru' and praising the 'heroism of the Mau Mau freedom-fighters'". It will not be forgotten that Mr. Odinga was the first African in the Kenya Legislature to campaign for the release of Kenyatta, and that Kenyatta said in London this year that when Kenya became independent Mr. Odinga would be given one of the chief offices in the State—a State in which Mau Mau thugs are evidently to be glorified. Their record of atrocities is despicable beyond description, their practices having been so foul that they cannot be detailed in print. Of such material are K.A.N.U.'s "heroes". To Kenyatta, Odinga and company the savagery by which such men

are enslaved in "freedom". Small wonder that great numbers of Kenya Africans fear the future and that an overwhelming majority of Europeans are determined to quit before Kenya becomes independent.

Bunch of Clowns

SMALL WONDER too that President Tshombe should have described as a personal insult the statement by U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, that "the Katangese leaders are a bunch of clowns". He added that only a few days earlier U Thant's senior representative in the Congo, Mr. Robert Gardiner, had proposed that he should become Vice-President of the Congo Republic—"a clown". The folly of the outburst of the chief spokesman of the United Nations is obvious. Its inaccuracy is equally evident, for a group of clowns could not possibly have managed the affairs of Katanga for two whole years as Mr. Tshombe and his associates have done. That theirs has been a real achievement when most of the rest of the Congo has been in chaos is recalled by Mr. Martelli elsewhere in this issue. None calling to any international organization which has a shocking record in the Congo, especially in Katanga, is certainly not calculated to improve the prospects of solving problems which are still delicate and difficult.

Another Military Misadventure

U THANT had apologized promptly and unequivocally; his offence would have been somewhat mitigated. It has been aggravated by his silence—and by his manoeuvres during the past fortnight (aided by those of the Hon. Mrs. Williams, emissary of President Kennedy) in the international pressure brought against Mr. Tshombe, even at the risk of another military misadventure in Katanga. If that fails, he committed, one against what Lord Home has given further warnings, U.N.O. will assuredly, have on its hands a long guerrilla campaign, for the Katanga forces would take to the bush, but was fainely to be rounded up, as the United Nations advisers with little knowledge of Africa appear to assume.

Call to Work

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE for the Eastern Region of Tanganyika "require all who have no proper occupation to cultivate two acres of cash crops and two acres of food crops"; and another of its circulars urges district commissioners, area commissioners, district councillors, and agricultural officers to take steps to ensure that "all people living in the plains should have about two acres of cotton by early 1963, that those living on mountain slopes should have not less than 50 trees of arabica coffee, and that those living in the coastal areas should maintain their coconut and cashew nut plantations, replacing old unproductive trees with new ones". Mr. Sehimani Kitundu, the regional commissioner responsible for this emergency programme, has also asked all officials under his authority "to explore all ways of controlling excessive drinking". Popularity is evidently not his main concern.

Excessive Drinking

WHO ARE THOSE "who have no proper occupation"? It would be interesting to see a list of "proper" occupations, if only to have an opportunity of assessing the amount of work likely to be involved in the adequate discharge of each, and to compare it with the labour necessary to cultivate the stipulated four acres. In what parts of the Eastern Region is arabica coffee growing to be pressed? What methods are proposed for the control of "excessive" drinking? Widely differing ideas of what is excessive are certain to exist, and they will not

be brought easily into harmony with Mr. Kitundu's definition—if he has one and means to see it generally adopted. Many Africans are heavy drinkers. Indeed, some Europeans and some Africans consider that very general weakness to be among the main problems which emergent States will have to face.

Disgraceful

IF IT BE TRUE, as Kenya newspapers report, that not a word of thanks or praise was sent by the Government of Kenya, the Government of Uganda, the Government of Zanzibar, or the East African Common Services Organization to the Royal East African Navy on the occasion of its disbandment, their dereliction must be termed disgraceful. Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor-General of Tanganyika, who was, for many years a civil servant in Kenya, did remember, and Captain A. W. Gibbs and the little band of Europeans and Africans in his small but smart and proud force must mentally have contrasted his thoughtfulness and courtesy with the callous unconcern shown in other official circles. The coast of East Africa now lies wide open to smugglers—and gun-runners—and the shrewdest folk who are supposed to be governing East Africa imagine that the fact has not been noted by the governments of nearby countries throughout the world, I do not share their optimism. Mr. Blundell has already brought Kenya to the brink of civil war, and it was the height of folly to discontinue the coastal patrol service. Communism and its agents will be delighted at this folly.

Ugly Inheritance

A FRIEND FROM KENYA told me last week that he felt that I had written too strongly against "Macblundellism". Next day we were both in town from the morning newspapers that at about the time of our conversation Mr. Mboya, Minister for Labour in Kenya, was saying in the Legislature: "We have inherited an ugly and desperate situation". The inheritance is what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has consistently called Macblundellism. It was of that that Mr. Mboya spoke so disparagingly. He mentioned that during the past year 30,000 African agricultural workers employed in the White Highlands had been thrown out of their homes as a direct result of the destruction of confidence among European farmers by the catastrophic "agreement" reached at Lancaster House in February 1960, a conference at which the three outstanding collaborators in the crippling of Kenya were Mr. Macleod, Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell, and Mr. Mboya. His "ugly inheritance" is partly, his own creation.

Surprising

AN AGREEMENT between a manufacturing company and a trade union in Uganda stipulates that neither party shall without the prior written consent of the other supply news of any meetings, negotiations, or arbitration proceedings between them to any newspaper, news agency, or radio service. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this joint decision, which contradicts general experience in Africa and the Western world. Every journalist knows that trade union leaders are eager seekers after publicity whenever an industrial dispute arises, or even threatens. They are strong believers in getting in the first blow. Employers and their organizations, however, are usually reticent. The consequence of these differing attitudes is that the public is normally told the case for the employees, often inaccurately or extravagantly, without receiving simultaneously an adequate statement of the opposing case. Because the Uganda company may not be disposed to rush into print, its wish to prohibit one-sided reports is understandable. That the trade union should have acquiesced is somewhat surprising.

Lord Robins's Outstanding Services for Central Africa

Death in London of President of the Chartered Company

LORD ROBINS of Rhodesia and of Chelsea, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., who died on Saturday in his 78th year, had been seriously unwell for months, and recently announced his intention to retire at the end of the year from the presidency of the British South Africa Company, an outstanding financial and commercial appointment in the City of London and in Africa.

He had discharged his responsibilities in that office and previously in Rhodesia, not merely with great ability and devotion but with consideration, and indeed charm, which won him an unusually wide circle of admirers.

He was completely natural at all times, unself-conscious, essentially modest, friendly, and meticulous in fulfilling any duty which he undertook, and from a deep sense of duty he undertook many duties which would bear a heavier burden than could have asked to be exacted.

During his many years in Central Africa he had become accustomed to requests to take a leading part in a wide range of activities, and some deserving new ones, especially one designed to benefit the general welfare of the community or a forgotten or under-served section of it, was at least as likely to attract his powerful support as an old-established, well-known and smooth-running organization of which the headship would entail far less work but bestow far greater prominence.

One of those who could not escape publicity, he bore it with equanimity, but welcomed it only when it was necessary for the success of some movement which he had pledged himself to help. Though high honours came his way, they made no difference to his attitude to life, to his work, or to his friends.

First Rhodes Scholar from Pennsylvania

Thomas Ellis Robins was born in October 1884 in Philadelphia, U.S.A., the son of Major Robert P. Robins of the United States Army, and Mary de la Roche Ellis. He was educated privately and at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the age of 19 became the first Rhodes scholar from the State of Pennsylvania to go to Oxford University, where he was at Christ Church from 1904 to 1907. Rhodes had died only two years before Ellis Robins came to England for the first time, and his whole life was to be influenced by the founder of Rhodesia.

After graduating he spent two years in journalism in New York, but in 1909, when he was assistant editor of *Everybody's Magazine*, an old Oxford friend, Earl Winterton, by then an M.P., asked him to be his private secretary. He accepted, became a naturalized British subject in 1912, and joined the City of London Yeomanry, with which he was mobilized on the day of the outbreak of war in August 1914. For the next six and a half years he served overseas in M.E.F. and E.E.F., being twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. For almost two years from February 1919 he was Provost Marshal for Egypt and Palestine.

He had married in 1912 Miss Mary Wroughton, of Woolley Park, Berkshire. There were two daughters of the marriage.

For seven years after his demobilization Ellis Robins was secretary of the Conservative Club in London, for nearly half of the period also commanding the City of London Yeomanry Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery (Territorial Army). In the last year of his command the battery won the coveted King's Prize.

In 1928 he was invited to join the Chartered Company and manage its affairs in Rhodesia, where he quickly won recognition for his qualities, among which

were enthusiasm, exceptional energy, an inquiring mind which made him determined to see things for himself and draw deductions from first-hand knowledge, and appreciation of the work of those who had laid the foundations of a new State, which had only recently attained self-government. He had already made himself respected and popular when the world slump of the thirties hit Rhodesia, which was barely out of that time of sore distress when Hitler's war started.

Knighted for Military Services

Almost immediately he joined East Africa Command in Kenya. From 1940 to 1943 he commanded the 1st Bn. The Rhodesia Regiment. Then for a time he was on the General Staff in India, from which he returned to be C.A. and C.M.G. of the Southern Rhodesian Forces from 1944 to 1947.

After the war he resumed his duties as Chartered Company's representative in Africa. He had grown heavier on account of the remarkable war-time developments, particularly of those in Southern Rhodesia, and he was now and later to serve on the boards of many important companies, which came to include among numerous others such outstanding enterprises as Anglo-American Corporation of Rhodesia, Anglo-South Consolidated Mines Union Corporation, African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Wankie Colliery Company, leading copper producing and industrial companies, and Barclays Bank D.C.O.

He was chairman and the principal organizer of the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, held in Bulawayo in 1953 and opened by Her Majesty the Queen Mother. He was from their establishment a trustee of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute and of the Rhodes National Art Gallery.

A keen Freemason, he was for more than 20 years District Grand Master of Rhodesia (I.C.C.), a Past Grand Warden of England, and a founding (and later honorary) member of the East and Central Africa Lodge in London.

He was chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Agricultural Society for two decades, and he gave long and devoted leadership to ambulance work (for which he was made a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem), to the Scout Movement (of which he held the Silver Wolf decoration), and to other voluntary organizations. When the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club was formed in London several years ago he was elected chairman, and last year he became president of the Royal African Society (whose previous presidents had been members of the Royal Family).

Held in High Esteem

In the autumn of 1957, following the death of his old friend Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, he succeeded to the presidency of the Chartered Company, which entailed frequent visits to Africa—by air, of course, for he had been an original director and afterwards chairman of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways and chairman of the successor Central African Airways.

In the Birthday Honours of 1958 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Robins of Rhodesia and of Chelsea.

It can be said without risk of exaggeration that no man of business in or intimately connected with the Rhodesias has been held in higher esteem. His services will be long remembered with gratitude and his person with affection.

Sir Roy Welensky's Tribute

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, paid this tribute to Lord Robins in Salisbury on Monday:

"The full record of Lord Robins's services to this country is long, covering many fields of interest, and very few come near to matching it. Rhodesia has lost a devoted servant. I knew Ellis Robins for many years,

and my own personal sense of loss is one which I know is shared by many, for his first interest was in people. Great though his other achievements were, his greatest was to secure, as he did, the respect, admiration, and affection of a host of friends."

A memorial service will be held at noon on Monday next at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Peers Debate Aid to Commonwealth Countries

Exodus of Technicians Exacerbating Economic Deterioration and Mounting Deficits

AID TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES was discussed last week in the House of Lords.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, introducing the debate, pleaded for more technical and financial assistance, especially in East and Central Africa, because of the deteriorating economic situation and the impending loss of technical and administrative officers.

He thought that the Government had chosen the earliest moment at which one Minister could combine the duties of administering both the Commonwealth Relations and the Colonial Offices.

In the course of his speech Lord Listowel said:—
"I am unhappy about the incompleteness of the merger and its likely impact on opinion in the new Commonwealth countries. I should have preferred complete integration between the two Departments in a new Commonwealth Office—as was recommended by the Select Committee on Expenditure.

"It seems to me that the Colonial Office is in fact preserving its identity. I hope it will insist strongly that, as an ex-Colonial Minister, I have not the greatest respect for the Colonial Office or an enormous appreciation for what it has done in the past, but I think the time has come when this Department has to take its rightful place in history and yield the stage to the Commonwealth Office.

"I also hope that the Government will take away the remaining economic functions of the Colonial Office and give them to a new Department or expanded Department of Technical Co-operation, dealing with financial as well as technical aid.

"However, the most deplorable and, I think, unnecessary mistake is to call the new Minister the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth and Colonies. This will be regarded as an affront in the new Commonwealth countries. Anyone who has lived in a Commonwealth country in Africa or Asia knows how intensely these countries resent being lumped together with surviving British Colonies.

Fear of Neo-Colonialism

"The fear of neo-colonialism, whether or not justified—I think very often it is quite unreasonable—is very real. I am certain that it will cause the Secretary of State considerable embarrassment, which could easily have been avoided, when he visits the Commonwealth countries—as I hope he will do, because that is one of the most important duties of a Secretary of State—to go about with the title of Secretary of State for the Commonwealth and Colonies. It would have been quite easy to drop all reference to the Colonies in the title of the new Department and call the Minister the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth. That would have been the simple and correct and far the most satisfactory answer.

"I am far from satisfied by the Government's decision to freeze aid to the Commonwealth and the Colonies at its present level. We must give more aid in money and skill if we want the new and underdeveloped countries in the Commonwealth to make a real success of self-government. In the eyes of the world their failure will be our failure. We cannot possibly wash our hands of them once we have launched them on the sea of independence.

"Our influence in the Commonwealth, with the influence of the Commonwealth in world politics, will depend primarily on whether we give these countries the economic support, backing and help they need to develop their economies and to improve conditions of life for their people. If we succeed in doing this their Governments will be stable and friendly; if we do not succeed their Governments will be unstable and possibly unfriendly."

After fairly long administrative trial and error, the United States had channelled all its aid through the Agency of International Development, working under an Under-Secretary of State in the State Department. We should act similarly by adding to the responsibilities of the new Department of Technical Co-operation.

Africa needed people, and the Government of each had to train their own people or serve for short periods until their places can be taken by trained personnel. But British technicians in East Africa moved faster than they can be replaced. We are losing them as fast as we can get them. We are giving it, and a number of years have elapsed before there are sufficient trained Africans to take the place of the Europeans who are going, particularly of Eastern and Central Africa, where the number of Africans with a higher education is extremely small, very much smaller than in West Africa.

In Kenya there is not one African veterinary surgeon and no one will be completely trained in the next few years. What will happen to the livestock industry if the European veterinary surgeons leave? Uganda has no African electrical engineers. What will happen to the cotton industry if the European electrical engineers leave?

Economic Collapse

The impression I got in Uganda early this year was that at least half the British technical and administrative officers will go within the next year. In Kenya I imagine the exodus would be even more serious.

"The Government must stop the exodus. It is not enough to ensure that more engineers, teachers, and agricultural officers go out from this country. You can stop the exodus only by guaranteeing the careers of technical and administrative services. The only way of guaranteeing the careers is to incorporate these men—I am talking only of technicians, not administrators—in the Home Civil Service, and second them to service overseas.

"The exodus of technical experts threatens an economic collapse in East and Central Africa. The other threat to economic collapse is falling revenue and increasing Government expenditure.

"In Kenya the economy is running down owing to the flight of capital and the loss of technical skill. There is no reason to suppose that Kenya's deficit will not go on after independence. Independence is extremely expensive, and one would expect the deficit to increase.

"In Nyasaland we are meeting a budget deficit of about £1.5m. When Nyasaland becomes independent and leaves the Federation—and although the Government have been warning about it I cannot imagine that this is not what is at the back of their minds—Nyasaland will of course no longer get the money it has at present from Federal taxes. So the deficit is bound to be greater.

Alternative is Bankruptcy

"I hope that in both these countries we shall adopt the French practice of continuing to subsidize annual budgets after independence. The alternative is bankruptcy, and possibly chaos. The idea of giving independence to a grant-aided Colony would have made the hair of most of the senior officials in the Colonial Office turn white about 10 years ago. But we must adopt new financial policies to deal with the economic plight of the countries which are nearing independence or have just attained it."

A warm tribute to the success of the C.D.C. under Lord Howick's chairmanship followed.

LORD CASEY said that the average personal income in the underdeveloped countries was nearer £20 than £30 a year, compared with an average income in the developed countries of about £430.

"International commodity price agreements should have a

high place in efforts to aid the underdeveloped countries. The terms of trade have consistently gone against them and in favour of the developed countries. A country in that situation has to export considerably more all the time in order to be able to finance the importation of less goods.

"This subject never gets off the ground, largely because the United States, and, I think the United Kingdom and other developed countries, have shown a notable coolness to it. There has, however, in the last few weeks been a notable change on the part of the United States.

"Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the American representative to the United Nations, has said officially that the United States will be willing to co-operate with Governments of goodwill in searching for solutions to commodity price programmes; and he recommended that this matter should be approached on a pragmatic basis of consideration of commodity by commodity.

"The obvious difficulty is that if agreement were reached on a price higher than today's international price, this would so stimulate the production of that product that there would be an embarrassment by reason of the large unabsorbed stocks of that commodity in the world. The countries seeking to benefit must exercise reasonable restraint to prevent over-

production. Technical aid brings quicker and more effective results in the relatively longer run - it is a very long time to grant aid or loans.

"I remind your lordships of a figure that is always in my mind - that the population of India at present closely on 450m, is appreciably greater than the total population of Africa and of all the Latin American States. While Africa is of high importance, we should not forget the Asian countries, which in point of numbers are vastly more important."

White Elephants

LORD TAVINNE said that excluding Red China, with its 650m people, there were more than 100 countries with a population of 1,250m people which could be described as underdeveloped, about a quarter of them with some 600m people, within the Commonwealth.

"The crux of the problem is to raise the economic growth can be maintained at a more rapid rate than the increase in population. In East Africa the rate of increase is about 1.75% per annum, and in recent years the growth of the gross domestic product has been about 5% per annum. There has been a very real gain in per capita income, but the average African income is deplorably low. In Tanganyika it is only some 20 a head a year.

"The political leaders are usually in a hurry to produce spectacular results and tend to back their own hobby-horses. There is also the temptation to invest on large and costly projects for the sake of national prestige. This often leads to white elephants, which become a financial embarrassment to maintain. Africa is littered with the follies of the past.

"If we wish to ensure that the aid we give will be well spent, we must steer a delicate course that will avoid the irritation caused by attaching tiresome conditions, yet will reduce the risk of the money being wasted. It is generally accepted that priority must be given to infrastructure projects, including the provision of communications, the provision of prime movers, the development of water supplies, and the establishment of educational, medical and other social institutions.

"To match this development, the public service must be strengthened in numbers and quality. In this field the Department of Technical Co-operation can play a big part.

"There are many cases in which individuals are prepared to enter the field only in partnership with Governments or with some organization such as the Colonial Development Corporation.

D.T.C. Role Disappointing

"The future policy of the Department of Technical Co-operation, described in Command Paper No. 1740, causes some disappointment. An opportunity has been missed in not treating an Overseas Service from the professional and technical officers of H.M. Overseas Service whose careers have been cut short by the grant of independence to the Colonies in which they were serving. Many of these men are well qualified, very experienced, and devoted to their work.

"It is sometimes argued that they would be unacceptable to former Colonial Governments, but from the conversations that I have had with African politicians, I do not believe that this is generally true. The majority would be acceptable so long as their employment would not slow down the process of Africanization.

"Most of these African territories are likely to be in desperate need of technical staff at all levels, and it will be many years before they can satisfy their requirements with their own qualified people.

"If it is true that these men are unacceptable because of

their former Colonial service and outlook, the same might be said of many of the staff of the Department of Technical Co-operation who have been transferred from the Colonial Office, including most of the professional advisers who have played an important rôle in the formulation of Colonial policy. I hope it is not too late for this question to be reconsidered.

"We need not attach too much importance to the idea that direct aid from one country to another has some sinister neo-colonial significance. If we offer aid in the right manner that criticism is irrelevant. Some activities would best be coordinated by international bodies; medical requirements, research, meteorology could with advantage be so organized.

"In granting assistance to less favoured countries we have a proud record. We have given as generously as we can. When we can increase our contributions I hope that we shall do so."

LORD WALSTON considered that the Department of Technical Co-operation should be under a Cabinet Minister.

"It is unfortunate that many able and experienced administrators have left the Colonial Service under relatively generous terms and are no longer available, not for work in the countries of which they have had such a long experience, but there are other difficulties. It is not clear that there should be any restriction on the number of countries. It should be possible to set up some form of Commonwealth Service whereby former members of the Colonial Office may be made available to newly independent States as part of our own Commonwealth Service, complete with the usual advantages to them, and above all with the pensions attaching to that type of service.

"Besides administrators, there is need for a great many agriculturists, veterinary surgeons, medical specialists, and the rest. Such people are available, but they are disappearing into other jobs. I was told the other day that a man in East Africa with a very wide experience had been asked to take a job as a general medical practitioner. Because of the inaction of the Government he was no longer to use his special knowledge, which he had acquired in a few people having it.

"There should be instituted for Commonwealth students in this country what are known as sandwich courses so that they can obtain practical experience during their vacations of the problems of factories, the technical side of engineering, or whatever it may be. Then when they go back to their own countries they will have not only the academic qualifications of a degree but also a substantial amount of practical experience.

Commodity Prices Vital

"Much private investment has gone to these overdeveloped countries, but many people and many businesses are discouraged by risks which are purely political. They fear expatriation, change of Government, things of which as businessmen they have little knowledge and over which they can have no control. Other countries have found it possible to work out some form of insurance against such political risks. Japan, Germany, and the United States have done it.

"Commodity prices are the crux of the problem of the speedy development of underdeveloped areas. Lord Dundee said in March that if the price of primary products were to fall by only 5% that would entirely wipe out the whole aid to underdeveloped countries which was now being given year by year by the United States, Britain, France and Germany, amounting to thousands of millions of pounds a year; and product prices had fallen by 10% since 1954.

"The National Institute Economic Review for May has a chart showing commodity price changes between the four years, 1948-52, average and the two years, 1958-60 average. The prices of the 13 commodities they have dropped overall by 7% in that period, and that is in spite of the fact that three of them rose considerably. Meat rose 43%, tea 16% and tobacco 12%, whereas fruit, cocoa, dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar, coffee, wheat and cereals dropped by between 4% and 31%.

"Sir Jock Campbell, chairman of the Booker Group, said recently: 'I am worried by a growing impression of disenchantment in Britain towards the emergent countries. Apart from all else, this is wretchedly short-sighted. The great modern problem is the gap between the rich and poor nations. Broad and lasting prosperity can only flow from narrowing that gap. The British Government should do far more than they are doing - especially for the new nations who show that they are ready to make sacrifices to help themselves.'

"Communism will undoubtedly step in if Western democracy and the Western form of capitalism fail to meet this challenge of the developing areas. Possibly even more serious is the very real threat of a world slump. Look at the movement in agricultural and commodity prices in the years preceding the last great slump of 1929-30 and at the present

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"Warring Kingdoms Now a Uganda Nation"

M.P.s' Misgivings on Civil War over Unsolved Lost Counties Dispute

UNEASINESS about Britain's failure to solve the "lost counties" dispute between Buganda and Bunyoro before giving independence to Uganda was expressed by Conservative and Socialist M.P.s. when the Uganda Independence Bill had its second reading in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. HUGH FRASER, performing his last duty as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies before taking up the office of Secretary of State for Air, said in the course of his speech:—

"We came to Uganda to find warring kingdoms. We leave a Christian country whose peoples have learnt of our civilization and our institutions. Wealth has increased. Above all else, there has emerged a sense of political unity and aspiration towards a Uganda nation. It worked at the constitutional conferences in London and October and recently in Kampala—been expressed as the determination of the peoples of Uganda to work out a system of government which will safeguard the identity of the nationalities and tribes within it and yet give these peoples collectively sufficient cohesion and strength to enable Uganda to stand forth as a nation in the modern world."

Tribute to Mr. Obote

Last October Buganda accepted its role inside a Uganda of great credit is due to His Highness the Kabaka and the Government for the wise decisions they then took. A further conference was necessary to settle the details of the relationship between the Central Government and the kingdoms and to make arrangements for the transfer of our authority. For the sake of that conference I pay high tribute to Mr. Obote, leader of the U.P.C. and of the Coalition Government and to the delegates of the kingdoms and districts who accepted compromises in the interests of Uganda as a whole and for the achievement of early independence.

It has been accepted that the kingdoms and districts can no longer look to us to safeguard their particular interests. This responsibility will fall inevitably after independence upon the Uganda Government. In return, the new Constitution will contain much fuller provision safeguarding the positions of the kingdoms. At the periphery the traditions of the peoples, tribes and rulers will be protected whilst at the centre the individual Government of Uganda will have all the powers needed to govern effectively.

It proved impossible to reach an agreed settlement on the boundaries dispute between Buganda and Bunyoro. Lord Molson's report, a model of brevity and good sense, called on Buganda to cede to Bunyoro two counties in which there is a majority of Bunyoro people. Much time during the conference was devoted to trying to get an agreed solution between the Kabaka's Government and that of the Omukama of Bunyoro. In this we failed.

Avoiding Civil War

Some may suggest that, as we were unable to implement the ideal solution put forward by the Molson Report, the date of independence should have been delayed. I disagree most strongly, for here two matters must be paramount in our minds—the desire of the 6½m. people of Uganda to proceed swiftly to independence, and the necessity to avoid a civil war.

The Secretary of State therefore decided that both counties, whilst remaining within the boundaries of Buganda, should have their administration taken over by a third force, the Central Government. Thus we shall give the 60,000 people who live there security for the immediate future and neutralize the threat to peace and good order in Uganda during the first years of independence. A period of impartial administration should create conditions in which a referendum can one day be held.

"The House will join me in paying tribute to all the British civil servants—Eugard, Johnston, and our own contemporaries—who have done such great work in bringing forward Uganda to the state it finds itself in today. It is not only the great civil servants, contemporary and past, but also the missionary societies of all denominations to whom special tribute should be paid. Of all our territories in Africa, Uganda has perhaps the most advanced and successful education system, and in this the missionaries have played a powerful and important part.

"The recent conference expressed the unanimous wish that on attaining independence Uganda should be accepted as a

member country of the Commonwealth and that the Queen should remain the Sovereign of its people as Queen of Uganda.

"The difficulties which lie before Uganda are considerable. Clearly there is great need for restraint, the sort of restraints which we saw at the conference. The aspiration of so many peoples with different histories towards unity must be nurtured carefully. I am sure that, with the spirit of compromise achieved, and with the potential wealth of the country—the fact, for example, that there is no land hunger—Uganda, well-governed and well led, and bearing in mind the Christian objectives of faith, hope and charity, especially perhaps charity towards each other, can play at the centre of this part of Africa an important and vital part in our Commonwealth destiny."

Tricky Loyalties to Kings

Mr. G. M. THOMSON (SOC.) said that in Uganda there had been an indigenous African conflict of ideas between modern political ideas and traditional tribal patterns of government.

"Sometimes I have found myself irritated at the reluctance of the kingdoms to fit into a modern pattern of government, and then I have remembered that, as a Scot, I had these tricky loyalties to kingdoms within a larger framework of a Commonwealth. Provided that the right sort of progress is made, the loyalty that these kingdoms enjoy is an important element in stability.

"Although in a legal sense Buganda no doubt has a great deal on her side in the 'lost counties' dispute, she has been anxious to stick to the letter of the law and has sent the new Uganda off to a splendid start. I am glad that she has been able to leave this dangerous dispute behind her.

"The Molson Commission issued a very grave warning, and said that there might be dangerous complications if its recommendations were not implemented while we still held the ring.

"I have great faith in the integrity and ability of the Prime Minister, Mr. Obote, to find a successful and peaceful solution, but the further request from the people of Bunyoro, put in a spirit of compromise, should have careful consideration from the Government.

"Buganda has its own substantial complaint about the way in which the Government have dealt with the matter. Its people have understood from the Government over the years that this was a closed issue. My information is that at the October conference Buganda understood that the Molson Commission did not have within its terms of reference any discussion of a change of boundaries. Lord Molson himself felt in some doubt and took the matter up with the Prime Minister. Indeed, he refers to this fact at the beginning of his report.

"I further understand—and I shall be grateful for correction if I am wrong—that Lord Molson received a letter from the Prime Minister saying that his terms of reference did include possible changes of boundaries. This letter from the Prime Minister remained a private matter for many months until it was suddenly exposed at the constitutional conference.

"Here again we have an example of the Government's eagerness in what the parties to this dispute are bound to feel to be a rather devious dealing."

Educational Poverty

"Far the most important form of economic help which developed countries can give to underdeveloped countries is to buy their products at stable prices. During the period 1952-60 the volume of exports from Uganda doubled but the value of those exports dropped by about 8%.

"Coffee and cotton together account for nearly 90% of her exports and one-third of her revenue. Uganda produces more coffee than Tanganyika and Kenya put together. Coffee prices were running at 278s. per cwt. in 1958, but are now down to 140s. per cwt.—a drop of about 50%. Britain should take the lead in trying to arrange some form of stable commodity prices. This is the basic step to provide economic aid.

"There is only one trained African electrical engineer in Uganda. There were in 1961 only 40 African graduate teachers in a population of 6½m. In 1955 there were 246 grant-aided schools all but 28 of the teachers were expatriate teachers. This legacy of educational poverty demands continued help from us as a very generous state indeed."

MR. PATRICK WALKER (CON.) recalled the suggested criteria to be fulfilled before a country became independent.

"There should be a national Government acceptable to the people; there should be a common loyalty and an ability to live as one nation; there should be economic self-reliance and an expanding economy; there should be an efficient indigenous and, if necessary, expatriate civil service; and there should be a true development of education producing an informed electorate and national leaders."

Uganda has been beset for many years by two constitutional disputes. The first concerns the position of Buganda, and the second is that of the lost counties.

"We have had trouble in Buganda in one form or another in 1945, 1949, and 1953. In spite of the 1953 agreement, by which the Kabaka returned to his country as a constitutional monarch, Buganda boycotted the normal Legislature from 1958 to 1961. In 1961, registration took place for a general election, but in Buganda only 90,000 people who could have registered, only 35,000 did so, and considerably fewer actually voted."

"We may say that this is because of their loyalty to the Kabaka and his Government, or it may have been due to intimidation. As a result, the Democratic Party won 24 seats in Buganda with a very small number of votes and 24 seats out of 100 in the Uganda Peoples Congress won 40 seats in Buganda. The 24 seats outside and the 40 seats in Buganda are the largest opposition blocs. Their leaders, Mr. Benedicto Karamuka, the first Prime Minister."

Kabaka backs His Majesty's proposal

"At the 1961 constitutional conference it was agreed that Buganda should have the right of making direct or indirect elections of its representatives to the central Government. That put Buganda in a position of controlling the central Government. The chief Minister recorded his emphatic opposition to the proposal that Buganda should have indirect elections to the central Government."

"After that conference the Government, the Kabaka's party, was formed, and at the recent general election the party won more than twice as many seats as the opposition. The party has less than previously, all the seats in Buganda and Kabaka Yeka was all 24 seats in Buganda. He has the position which Kwanuka feared would arise—that the party is the only party in Buganda which holds the balance in the central Government."

"In Buganda what the Kabaka says goes. There was considerable intimidation in 1961, and it was virtually impossible for the other parties to register or to be elected at the last election."

Mr. GEORGE: "That is completely untrue."
Mr. WALL: "The people of Buganda and Uganda know that is the truth. One of the best problems of the Government is to take account of the feelings of the people. I forget what he talks about. There is considerable intimidation in Buganda in the present day. In 1962, since the Kabaka retained the nomination of himself as the Prime Minister, he carried the day, largely because of the intimidation which they are prepared to use."

Minister and Opposition Warned Ignored

"The Minister himself in 1961 said: 'There is a distinct danger that the dispute over the lost counties might become a factor well involving other parts of Uganda.' The opposition recommended a referendum to settle the problem. The Kabaka rejected the idea. The Secretary of State suggested a commission of enquiry councillors and the Buganda delegation to report on the report. We emphasize the danger of the present situation and the possibility referred to by the Minister. Commission of enquiry would not be confined to the progress of the Government in enlisting the support of neighbouring States."

"The advice of the commission has been set aside. We are washing our hands of the problem until after independence—a problem that five commissions have said could lead to civil war."

"Because of expediency and a desire to fulfil our commitments, we are leaving a situation where one part of the federation holds the balance and perhaps may prove predominant in the central Government. We are leaving a dispute which has been simmering for 60 years and could break out after independence. I beg my hon. friends to fix a definite date for the referendum. If he does not do so it is extremely doubtful whether the referendum will ever take place."

"The powerful force in a strong position to bid for power over the whole country. Will that be the precedent for Kenya? Shall we leave the most powerful tribe there, Kikuyu's Kikuyu in the same position? Or shall we ensure that the difficult federal, regional and tribal problems are settled before independence? If they are not, we may have more than a civil war on our hands."

Uganda is a rich country full of happy people. In

Buganda she has some of the most skilled negotiators in the world. We all wish Uganda well and hope that she may be one of the few African countries which will prove that a parliamentary democracy can be maintained on the pattern which we in Westminster know by having both a Government and an Opposition. It looks as though she is setting forth on the path of Western parliamentary democracy."

MISS JOAN VICKERS (Cons.) urged that before Uganda became independent justice should be done to the people of Buyaga and Bugangazzi. There should either be a referendum at once or a date should be written into the Independence Bill.

MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.) said that until a few years ago a strong central unitary form of government for Uganda was considered the only one for the country. Now it was thought that a federal form of government was best for that territory.

"The best way to prevent balkanization in Africa, where tribalism is a reality, is to give to the racial and tribal groupings—which had loyalties long before the Colonial Powers appeared on the scene—sufficient grounds for believing that if they joined a central Government their own ways of life would be perpetuated and that their groupings would not be open to the possibility of being dissolved. We do not want to see Africa getting to the paradoxical position in East Africa that the more we allow federations to develop the less chance there is of fragmentation taking place."

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Soc.) wished that there had been a longer period of internal self-government before complete independence was granted. It was regrettable that, because other countries were gaining independence, the process had been accelerated in Uganda.

Why No Referendum?

"It is monstrous to have had five commissions on the one matter and this to leave things as they are. I find it very difficult to appreciate why the Government could not take a stronger line on the Molloy recommendation. It will be very difficult for Mr. Choto, supported as he is by the Kabaka's party, to do other than take the view of Uganda on this, but as things are we shuffle off the responsibility for sorting this matter out."

"I assume that the Government's reason for not proposing to insert a final date for the referendum is that they have some notion that the two counties should remain in perpetuity in charge of the central Government. I should have thought that it would have been better to have a date sooner rather than later, otherwise the people would be left in a state of uncertainty, with the possibility of undermining the Uganda and intrigue."

MR. FRASER said in his reply for the Government:—

"A decision has been taken to take two counties away and put them under a neutral administration, the administration of the central Government. This decision was not well received by the Buganda delegation. It was equally ill received by the Buganda delegation. There has had to be a ceasefire by both sides. There has been talk of a Kashmir situation developing but it is precisely to avoid such a situation arising that we have taken the two counties away from the two participants in the dispute."

"If a referendum cannot be held now the time when it shall be held must be the decision of the central Government of Uganda. Those responsible for rushing an independent territory must decide on these matters."

The Bill was read a second time that day and a third time on the following day.

Students' Suicides in London

STUDENTS FROM KENYA who committed suicide in London and others had suffered mental breakdowns through being sent abroad without adequate preparation and support, the Acting Minister for Education, Mr. T. J. Mboya, stated in the Legislative Council last week when announcing the Government's intention to set up a committee to co-ordinate the allocation of scholarships and to ensure sound financial backing for them. Mr. Mboya said that even as he spoke some Kenya students were stranded in Rome, Cairo, and Khartoum. Mr. Oginga Odinga denied any responsibility for their plight. The House passed a motion that restrictions on students going to Communist countries should be removed.

Katanga's Second Anniversary

Daily Stronger than Rest of Congo

ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the proclamation of Katanga's independence the *Daily Telegraph* gave prominence to a feature article by Mr. George Martelli, who recently visited the Congo.

By the courtesy of Mr. Martelli and the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* we are able to quote the following extensive extracts:—

"Katanga remains the only part of the Congo where administration is effective, the law is observed, taxes are properly collected, business continues as usual, and where Europeans—except when the United Nations was on the warpath—have been able to live and travel in safety.

"President Tshombe has found good friends, but he would not be where he is, and probably no longer on this continent, if he is not represented by genuine national sentiment, which is to be reckoned with and as worthy of respect, as that of the Irish, the Hungarians or any other people prepared to fight for their freedom.

Frontiers in Leopoldville

"An illusion nourished by the anti-colonialists is that African nationalism is directed exclusively against white men. In fact, many Africans consider that their liberties are more in danger from an independent African Government exploiting universal suffrage to establish dictatorship than they ever were under the colonial regime.

"This is the case of the tribes in Kenya who are in opposition to Kenyatta, of those in Northern Rhodesia who distrust Mr. Kaunda, and of the predominant ethnic group in Katanga, which is represented by Mr. Tshombe's party, Conakat. For them the hereditary enemy was, and is, not the Belgian as such, but any Government in Leopoldville, 1,000 miles away.

"Six months before the Congo became independent, in a statement issued during the round-table conference in Brussels, Mr. Tshombe avowed the idea that the 'Congolese provinces', as distinct from each other as the countries of Europe, should be subjected to 'federal organization', and declared that rather than submit to that, he would separate from the Congo, if necessary by force, since it was 'better to live in a small but free country than be crushed by a unitary State whose sole concern would be to profit by our labour and wealth'.

"This threat was nearly carried out on the eve of independence, and it was only a warning of arrest by the Belgians which deterred Mr. Tshombe from announcing the secession of Katanga there and then.

History's Approximation

"Ten days later after the military of the Force Publique there were only two alternatives for Katanga: to become engulfed in the general anarchy or cut adrift. Mr. Tshombe chose to leave the sinking ship. History will scarcely blame him.

"On July 11, 1960, the Government of Katanga stated: 'The aim of the Central Congolese Government is the destruction of the military and administrative structure and institution of a reign of terror which will drive out our Belgian collaborators. By this method it plans to replace the present cadres by others recruited from the Communist countries'.

"That was no exaggeration. Within a few days Mr. Lumumba was appealing to Russia and China, and soon the first Soviet planes, together with trucks and other material, were delivered at Leopoldville. They were used to transport Congolese troops to Kasai, where thousands of tribesmen were slaughtered in what Mr. Hammarskjöld stigmatized as genocide.

"The troops then advanced on Katanga, but were stopped and turned back near the boundary by units of the Katangan gendarmerie commanded by Belgian officers formerly serving with the Force Publique.

"That was a turning point in history—possibly as decisive as the retreat of the Turks from the walls of Vienna—not only for the Congo but for the whole of Central Africa. To its consequences we may owe the fact that Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Angola have not yet been *Congolised*.

"The example of Katanga was swiftly followed in other provinces. South Kasai ('the Diamond State'), the Bas Congo, Equateur, all declared for independence—although their decisions went unnoticed in the row over Katanga. Within a fortnight the Congo fell apart; and it has not yet been put together again.

"With the elimination of Mr. Lumumba and the expulsion by General Mobutu of the Soviet bloc missions, the Communist influence was driven back into its last stronghold at Stanleyville. Over the rest of the Congo the counter-revolution was everywhere triumphant, largely thanks to Katanga.

"When in March 1961 the leaders of all parties, with the exception of M. Gizenga, Lumumba's heir, assembled for a conference in Tananarive, Madagascar, such was the prestige of President Tshombe that he obtained unanimous agreement on his plan for a confederation of autonomous Congolese States.

"Subsequent events are fresh in memory: the intervention of the Afro-Asians, backed by America exerting pressure through the United Nations, combined with promises of financial help, to induce President Kasavubu and his Ministers to repudiate Tananarive; Mr. Tshombe's protest against this betrayal at the Coquilhatville conference, followed by his arrest and imprisonment; the formation under the aegis of the United Nations of the 'Congo Free State' and the re-entry of Mr. Gizenga, leading to the political annihilation of Katanga prior to its subjection; the failure of two attempts by the U.N. to settle the question by the use of military force on Katanga, by the National Army; the opening of negotiations between Mr. Adoula and President Tshombe, ending in a headlock.

"After all these vicissitudes the position of Katanga today is substantially unchanged. It has lost its northern and poorer half, handed over by the U.N. to terrorism and anarchy, from which an attempt at rescue is only now being made. But it has kept itself going and pays its dues. Its position becomes stronger in relation to the rest of the Congo.

Continuing Chaos

"Meanwhile the continuing chaos in the rest of the Congo, and the apparent determination of the outside world to drag Katanga into it, has only stiffened resistance. Nothing is more favourable to nationalism than opposition; repeated assaults have made the Katangans aware of their identity as a people.

"Involvement on the same side in war has also had the effect of bringing the races still closer in what was already the least racist society in Central Africa. For black and for white in Katanga there is only one enemy, the army of occupation, the hated *coque bleu*.

"A truly successful resistance leader, Mr. Tshombe's position has been greatly strengthened, not only in his own country but throughout the Congo. If there were a referendum for the post of Prime Minister, he would almost certainly head the poll.

"For the Central Government on the other hand, there has been steady progress downhill. Mr. Adoula has done his best, but the Government's prestige is hopelessly compromised, not only by its failure to assert its authority anywhere and to halt the slide to economic disaster but also by its utter dependence on U.N. support.

"We are now told that all would be well if only the Union Minière could be persuaded to pay tribute to the Central Government instead of the Katanga treasury.

"Last year the payments amounted to £15m. On the assumption that at least half of that sum would have been required to meet the expenses of governing Katanga, the gain to the Central Government would have been £7½m., against a budgetary deficit of £63m. Obviously this would have made little difference.

"The aim of the proposal, of course, is not so much financial as political—to reduce Mr. Tshombe to impotence. Before this happened, however, it is more than probable that the wealth of Katanga, represented as it is by a vast and delicate industrial complex, would sink for good in a bloody welter of sabotage, reprisal and civil war."

Africanization in Tanganyika

MR. JOB LUSINDE, Minister for Local Government and Administration in Tanganyika, has stated that there are now 120 African and 160 non-African administrative officers, but that 51 of the expatriates have given notice of their intention to retire. He hoped to recruit another 60 African officers within the next few weeks, and that by the end of the year there would be 210 Africans in a total of 319. In the country's 56 districts there were now 10 African area commissioners, 34 African district commissioners, and 12 expatriate D.Cs.

PERSONALIA

SIR ROY PINSENT was 79 on Sunday.

MR. C. D. SYKES has won the Kenya golf championship.

SIR MICHAEL BLUNDELL has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. R. J. BLOXAM are on holiday in Las Palmas.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA celebrated his 70th birthday on Monday.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS will leave London today to revisit the Federation.

LORD COLYTON has joined the board of John White Footwear Holdings, Ltd.

MR. G. R. PETERSON, general manager of the Federal Power Board, is in London.

MR. G. L. BELLHOUSE has been elected mayor of Salisbury for his fifth successive term.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON left Salisbury, Lilwali for Mombasa, has been elected deputy mayor.

SIR PHILIP ROGERS, chairman of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., is in England from Nairobi.

MR. L. K. O'BRIEN has been appointed to the board of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON left London yesterday for a short visit to Brussels in connexion with Common Market affairs.

MR. JOHN GAUNT, former Federal M.P. for Lusaka West, Northern Rhodesia, is now living in Southern Rhodesia, having joined a firm of insurance brokers in Salisbury.

MR. JEAN HUGHES BACK, United Nations representative in Elisabethville, has been appointed deputy to Mr. ROBERT GARIBOLDI, who is in charge of the U.N.O. operation in the Congo.

THE FEDERAL HIGH COMMISSIONER in London and LADY ROBINSON gave a luncheon last week in honour of M. M. A. MOELLER DE LADDEROUS, an honorary Vice-Governor-General of the Congo, and MADAME DE LADDEROUS.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, has sold to the British Museum, reputedly for well over £10,000, four 12th Century Indian figures in porcelain which have been on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

MR. TIMOSHENKO, the Russian Ambassador in Tanganyika was at the airport when a party of Tanganyika African National Union representatives, including Mr. ABBAS SYKES, regional commissioner for Dar es Salaam, left for Moscow.

MR. GEORGE IVAN SMITH, regional representative in East and Central Africa for the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, has also been appointed personal representative in that area for the U.N. Acting Secretary-General, U THANT.

The late Lord Chancellor, VISCOUNT KILMUIR, was yesterday re-introduced to the House of Lords as EARL OF KILMUIR. He has visited East and Central Africa, and has been much concerned with the constitutional problems of the territories.

BRIGADIER C. J. R. YEO, for the past three years military adviser to the British High Commissioner in the Federation, now commands a Royal Artillery brigade in Kent. His successor, BRIGADIER C. HALDEN, will arrive in Salisbury next week from Germany.

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, accompanied by the Permanent Secretary to his Ministry, MR. C. DE N. HILLS, left Dar es Salaam last week for Rome, where he was met by SIR ERNEST VASEY, his predecessor, and MR. DEREK BRYCESON. MR. BOMANI will visit Bonn, Amsterdam, and London to discuss financial and technical aid for Tanganyika.

EARL MOUNTBATTEN, grand president of the Royal Over-Seas League, received the guests at a reception a few days ago in honour of the retiring chairman, SIR ANGUS GILLAN, and LADY GILLAN.

MR. R. G. MALLER, assistant director of the forestry and land use section of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, and MR. E. U. OKON, conservator of forests in Eastern Nigeria, have recently completed a tour of hardwood and softwood forests in Nyassaland.

When MR. C. L. RYLAND, district commissioner on the Tana River in the Coast Province of Kenya, goes on leave next month, MR. HASSAN MGALLA, now in the United States, will succeed him. He has served as a district officer in the Nyanza and Coast Provinces.

MR. FRANCIS WALIGEMBE, Acting Katikro of Buganda, told the Lukiko last week that the kingdom of Buganda had been prepared to invade neighbouring Bunyoro if the British Government had ordered the transfer of two of the "lost counties" from Buganda.

DR. ERNANI BRAGA, of Brazil, is leading the W.H.O. consultant team requested by Portugal to examine health services in Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guinea. His other advisers are DR. JEAN-PIERRE CAYLA (France) and MR. RUPERTO CASARUEBA (Spain).


MR. J. NESS, chairman of the Federation of Settlers and Residents' Association, has said that MR. BUTLER's decision to hold a Nyassaland constitutional conference in London in November violates the Lancaster House agreement, and "stresses the fickle principles of British politicians".

BISHOP RALPH E. DODGE, of the American Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia, has announced that he will bury that the Portuguese authorities had declined to grant him a wish to visit Mozambique. He added that during the past year nine American Methodist missionaries had been refused residents' permits in Portuguese East Africa.

MR. PETER GRANT, who served with The Black Watch in Kenya for three years during the Mau Mau Rebellion, has won £2,500 in a *Daily Mail* competition, entrants for which were asked to choose six securities from a list of 70, which would, they thought, show the largest capital gain in three months.

MR. KENT DURR and MR. PETER KENNEDY left London last Thursday to ride about 10,000 miles to Cape Town via Europe, Turkey, the Lebanon, Egypt, the Sudan, and East and Central Africa. They hope to complete the journey in between nine and 11 months. Their horses are both six years old.

MR. JAMES MURRAY, aged 42, who has been appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi, had been British Consul in Usumbura since February last year. He joined the Foreign Service in 1947, was a first secretary in Cairo from 1950 to 1954, and was afterwards at the Embassy in Paris.

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegram: NORKHCOM LONDON
Telephone: WH1000 5858 Cable: "NORKHCOM LONDON"

MR. E. S. HISCOCKS, director of the Tropical Products Institute in London, is visiting Kenya.

MR. HAROLD SMEDLEY has been appointed head of the news department of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

SIR ARTHUR PORRITT, who is shortly to visit the Federation, has been re-elected president of the Royal College of Surgeons in England.

MR. and MRS. LEWIS YEOMAN, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, have just celebrated their golden wedding. They were married in Gerrard Cross, Bucks., in 1912.

MR. G. D. GLYNNE JONES is in charge of a new branch in Melbourne, Australia, of the Pyrethrum Bureau, which is financed by the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

MR. PHILIP TORERA MPEDZISI, an industrial relations assistant, MR. ERNEST MASHAVE, a social welfare worker, MR. NGONI MALE, a probation officer, and MR. PRAXIN MAGAN, "youth mayor" of Salisbury, arrived in this country last week to spend a month visiting their wives and recreational grounds.

LEWIS HEMINGWAY, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a small luncheon party last week for GOVERNOR MENNEN WILLIAMS, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. The other guests were the UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, the EARL OF DUNDEE, SIR HAROLD CACCIA, MR. REGINALD MAUDSLING, M.P., MR. MARTIN HERZ, MR. LEWIS JONES, MR. M. D. TENNANT, MR. J. W. TAYLOR, and MR. A. C. I. SAMUELS.

MRS. MARY HEMINGWAY, widow of the American journalist and novelist, arrived in London last week from Tanganyika, where she had been on safari for a month with her stepson, MR. PATRICK HEMINGWAY, a white hunter in East Africa. At London airport she told journalists: "I am as poor as a church mouse. Ernest's estate is worth virtually nothing, except for course that the royalties from his books come in."

MR. GUY BELMORE, who in 1957 founded a Central African film company called the Lobonyika Film Unit, was awarded £3,500 in the High Court last week for injuries received in a road accident, and MRS. BELMORE was awarded £1,500. The judge found that the accident had prevented MR. BELMORE playing a part in the successful film "The Millionaire". MR. BELMORE, now of North Cadbury, Yeovil, Somerset, is organist of a country church. Ten years ago MRS. BELMORE and he received £8,000 and £2,000 respectively for injuries received in another accident.

MR. WILLIAM LEONHART, now at the American Embassy in Tokyo, has been nominated by President Kennedy as the first United States Ambassador to Tanganyika. He was born in 1919, is a B.A. of West Virginia University and a D.Ph. of Princeton, served in the army in the last war, and attended the Imperial Defence College in England in 1958. In the Diplomatic Service he has held posts in Washington, Buenos Aires, Belgrade, Rome, Saigon, Phnom Penh, Vientiane (Laos), and London. Mr. Leonhart is married and has two daughters, aged nine and eleven.

Following Mr. D. C. HILL's departure from Tanganyika on retirement, MR. LEONARD KAMBUGA BAKUME has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry for Home Affairs. After working for the Overseas Food Corporation for two years he joined the civil service as a social development assistant and in 1951 became an assistant district officer. He was then for a short time a district officer before going to the Ministry of Commerce as a principal assistant secretary. Some months ago he was transferred in that rank to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Some years ago he spent six months in England on a local government course, and last year he took a course for administrative officers at Oxford University. He has visited Guinea, Ghana and Switzerland.

MR. JUSTICE R. H. MURPHY is on leave from Tanganyika.

MR. P. CADDICK, who farmed for many years in Kenya, will leave England next month to visit Australia and New Zealand.

BISHOP FESTO O'LANG of Maseno has returned to Kenya from a four-months tour of Australia and New Zealand.

MR. B. C. ROBERTS, Q.C., Solicitor-General in Nyasaland, is on leave in this country. So is MR. P. F. C. NICHOLSON, provincial commissioner.

MR. DENNIS NOBLE, head of the chemistry department of Brewwood Grammar School, Brewwood, Staffordshire, will leave in August for Kenya to take up an appointment as a Government Education Officer (Inspector of Schools).

EARL DE LA WARR, who is to be president of the Agriculture Section of the British Association at its annual meeting in Manchester in August and September, will speak on "Science and Hunger". MR. L. P. KISSIAW will address the Geography Section on "Nubia: An African Problem".

MISS MARGARET NICHOLSON, of the Commonwealth Section of the Trade Union Congress and former secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, and former GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD NYE, a Rhodes trustee, are members of a small advisory council in Commonwealth jurisdiction appointed by the Home Secretary.

DR. R. G. KEAYS, senior medical officer at Chibuluma since the mine was opened, has left the Copperbelt after spending 14 years in that part of Northern Rhodesia. He was a Government medical officer in the Colony from 1930 to 1936 and then for about the same period a medical officer in Iraq. After a short period in private practice in Durban, he went to Northern Rhodesia. DR. and MRS. KEAYS are now in Durban. His successor at Chibuluma is DR. G. M. MCCULLAN.

MESSRS. JOSEPH N. AKATSA, JULIUS NAMUYU, and CHRISTOPHER OMUTIRA, from the Nyanza Province in Kenya, and DAVID MAINA of Tanganyika, who are sub-officers of the Kenya Aerodrome Fire Service based at Embakasi Airport, have been chosen as the Colony's first trainees to take fire-fighting courses in Britain. They will spend seven months at the Civil Aviation School at Stansted, Essex, followed by duty at Henlow, Preetwick, and London airports.

MR. PETER WALWA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanganyika, and MR. EDWARD BARONGO, Regional Commissioner for the Northern Region, have exchanged appointments. MR. BARONGO, a former deputy secretary-general of the Tanganyika National Union, had previously been its provincial secretary in the West Lake Province. He served for five years in the East African Army Medical Corps. MR. WALWA was for some months T.A.N.U.'s secretary for the Tanga Province, after being for a number of years in the service of East African Railways and Harbours; he was in business from 1955 to 1958.

Obituary

MR. R. B. VELLANI, who has died in Dar es Salaam, was the first East African to be called to the Bar at Gray's Inn (in 1913), and he was the first chairman of the Tanganyika Law Society. He had practised in Bombay, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika.

MR. W. M. NIGHTINGALE, who died recently in Kenya, had lived in the Colony for 56 years. One of the first members of the Survey Department, he soon retired in order to practise privately, which he did for almost half a century. He also developed Sasumua Estate, South Kinangop, which is still in the family.

Speke's Discovery a Century Ago

Source of the White Nile Determined

SATURDAY NEXT, July 28, will be the centenary of the discovery by J. H. Speke of the source of the White Nile at Jinja, Lake Victoria.

The problem of the origin of the Nile is believed to have baffled the minds of ancient Egyptians at least 2,000 years ago, and perhaps long before that. They did not, of course, know that the river which was the very life of their country had two great branches, now known as the White Nile and the Blue Nile.

The first European to trace the birth of the Blue Nile in Ethiopia was a Portuguese Jesuit, Father Pedro Paez, in 1613. There are no records of any other European visiting Lake Tana until James Bruce did so in 1770.

Captain Speke, who had served in the army in India, travelled in the interior of what is now the Somali Republic in 1842. Captain Richard Burton, who two years later asked him to take part in a journey to the interior to verify the existence of great lakes which had been reported by Arab and other tribes. They left Zanzibar in the middle of 1857, reached Lake Tanganyika six months later, and were back in Tabora by June. Burton being ill, Speke marched north, and 25 days later saw an inland sea which he named Victoria Nyanza. When he returned to Tabora and told Burton that he had found what he believed to be the source of the Nile, the latter heard his theory rejected.

They were back in Zanzibar early the next year, and as they had reached England somewhat ahead of Burton, he learned the news of his discovery and conclusion. It was met with scepticism by some geographers and denounced by others, but it was believed by Sir Roderick Murchison, president of the Royal Geographical Society, who placed him in an expedition intended solely to solve the Nile problem. Speke was given command, his only European companion being Captain J. A. Grant.

They travelled from Zanzibar via Tabora and what is now Rwanda through western Uganda to the capital of Mutesa, Kabaka of Buganda, where they were detained for months. At last furnished with guides, Speke reached a point about 40 miles downstream from the lake on July 21, 1862. A week

later he saw the Nile issuing from the lake, and named the spot Ripon Falls after the then Viceroy of India.

Speke and Grant returned by the Nile route, arriving on February 15, 1863, at Gondakoro, the Egyptian post marking the limit of navigability from the north. There they met Sir Samuel (then Mr.) Baker, and gave him the information which enabled him to discover the Albert Nyanza.

Before the end of the year Speke had published his "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile". Buxton was still not convinced, and the two agreed to debate their differences at a meeting in Bath of the British Association. The day before the meeting, however, Speke was killed in an accident while out shooting. Much publicity was given to the theory that he had taken his own life, a suggestion against which very strong evidence has been adduced.

£1½m. Nkula Falls Setback

Nyasaland Politicians Disregard Economic Needs

UNMITIGATED PARTY POLITICS, not the best interests of the people, seem to be the yardstick for judging development projects in Nyasaland, the Federal Minister of Power, Sir Malcolm Barkrow, complained to the Federal Assembly last week when he announced that the £1½m. Nkula Falls hydro-electric project in the protectorate had had to be shelved because the Nyasaland Government had refused to grant the land, water and other rights needed by the Federal Power Board for the construction and operation of plant.

"The repercussions of this decision will be serious and far-reaching in their influence on the flow of private capital to Nyasaland," he said. "If party politics are necessary and that they may have to live with different political regimes but no investor will wish to be associated with decisions which ignore economic realities," he continued.

Since the decision to give the two Rhodesias a major hydro-electric scheme, I have always considered that advantage should be taken of Nyasaland's possession of so much hydro-electric potential and that the territory should be provided with a complementary hydro project as soon as it could economically be justified, especially as it is otherwise dependent on external supplies of fuel for electric power.

"The Nkula Falls project would have been in the best interests of the future development of the territory," he said. "Unfortunately for Nyasaland, its present Government has subjected its decision to unmitigated party politics."

Against this background negotiations culminated in a communication on July 6 from Lord Alport to the effect that Mr. Butler had had an opportunity of discussing the problem of the scheme again with Dr. Banda in the presence of Sir Glyn Jones, and the outcome was such that the Secretary of State felt bound to accept the Governor's advice that he must decline to provide the Federal Government, with the necessary authorization, to proceed with the scheme.

"This is a deplorable situation. Were it not for the fact that the project became embroiled in political issues, I have little doubt that construction would have been under way by March or April this year, and that Nkula would have been commissioned in time to meet the winter peak demand of 1965.

"The present position is very serious indeed. Even if the Federal Government were in a position to pursue the project forthwith it would prove impossible, due to the delay already experienced, to commission the project in time to meet the anticipated winter peak demand of 1965. This means that the situation will now have to be completely re-examined. An allocation of £1½m. as a first priority is now available for other projects, and the other territories in the Federation will be putting forward claims to it."

The Plateau Tonga of Northern Rhodesia

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Key to Wealth

AFRICANS HAVE FELT, increasingly that education was the key to wealth, but few of them will make the sacrifice entailed in going through with education to the end. Lacking that determination, they stop half-way, so that the market is saturated with people capable only of low-grade clerical work, people who lack the will and energy to make further sacrifices in order to achieve their educational goal.

Bunyoro Claim to "Lost Counties"

Referendum Should be Held Now

Dr. J. H. M. BEATTIE, of Oxford University Institute of Social Anthropology, has written to *The Times*—

"It is not surprising that the Banyoro delegates to the recent Uganda Independence Conference are returning home sadly disillusioned about the Colonial Office reputation for justice and the British genius for compromise.

"The Colonial Secretary is within his rights in rejecting out of hand the quite specific recommendations of the Molson Commission that the two disputed counties of Buyaga and Bugangazi, which (in spite of their alienation to Buganda in 1900) always have been and still are an intrinsic part of Bunyoro, should be returned to the parent kingdom. We may wonder why the present Government prefers to appoint commissions to inquire into African problems when it so consistently disregards their advice, but what is especially disquieting in the present case is not just the Government's pusillanimous surrender, on grounds of political expediency, to Buganda's transience and refusal to compromise. It is rather the cynical postponement of the referendum, which it now proposes in these counties until a time when the British Government will have handed the matter in the hands of the whole business.

"If Mr. Mandara believes that a referendum is the right solution to the problem, why does he not direct that it be held now, when it can be conducted, with adequate safeguards to life and property, under British auspices?

"What grounds has he for supposing that it will be any more feasible or practicable in a year or two than it is at present? And if he is right, why has he not asked the Buganda delegates that the Kabaka will agree to the holding of a referendum at all?

"Banyoro, and indeed all concerned, are entitled to have these questions—"

Letter to the Editor

Tanganyika's Plantation Union

Attitude of Sir Eldred Hitchcock

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I would refer to Matters of Moment of June 21 headed "Exploiting a Bad Precedent", in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the late Sir Eldred Hitchcock encouraged the formation of one plantation union instead of standing out for different unions for sisal, coffee, tea and pyrethrum.

There is overwhelming evidence in the records of this Association that Sir Eldred was one of the strongest advocates for the formation of a sisal workers' union in Tanganyika, and, indeed, had been working towards that end even before a plantation union was formed in the Territory. He made the point that the sisal industry was sufficiently important to have a union of its own and that such a union should be organised and officered by men who had worked or were working in the industry.

Despite protracted discussion with the I.C.F.T.U. and representatives of the L.C.F.T.U., the industry had to accept a compromise which named the union as "The Tanganyika Sisal and Plantations Workers Union", agreed that headquarters of the Union would be in Tanga, and that 50% of the members of the union's executive council would be sisal men.

This is quite a different matter from your statement that Sir Eldred encouraged the formation of one plantation union.

Your faithfully,

Tanga

A. NIELSEN,

Tanganyika Territory

General Secretary

TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

[During visit to London Sir Eldred Hitchcock argued against the formation of separate trade unions for the sisal, coffee, tea and pyrethrum industries in Tanganyika. He took that stand on two occasions when the writer of this footnote who had known him well since the mid-1920s, emphasized the dangers of one union covering all the plantation industries, and he gave no indication that, as the above letter now makes plain, the view which he expressed was a reflection, not of the wishes of his association, but of that pressed so strongly by the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions that it was eventually accepted by the Sisal Growers' Association.

In arguing the case against a single plantation union the writer stressed the greater damage which would be done in Kenya, which was almost certain to copy a Tanganyika precedent. Even then, in talks on that point on two occasions, Sir Eldred did not indicate that duress had had a bearing on the course of events. It may of course be that he expected the I.C.F.T.U. to act in Kenya as it had done in the neighbouring territory and to persuade the Kenya Federation of Labour to act as the T.F.L. had done.

It will be seen that our comment was based on personal but partial knowledge, and we are glad to be able to set the record right. So far as we recollect, there has been no previous published reference to the part played by the two trade union organizations.—Eds. E.A. and R.]

KADU Farm Development Plan

THE KENYA AFRICAN Democratic Union are arranging for an expert to visit Kenya to make recommendations on its plan for land tenure and agricultural and pastoral development in an independent Kenya operating under a regional form of government, and to examine the relationship of the Colony's agricultural economy to East Africa as a whole.

Announcing this in Nairobi, the party president, Mr. Ronald Ngala, who is also Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs, said that meaningful independence would be impossible unless the people could free themselves from poverty, ignorance and disease. "In fact, the very maintenance of national independence and all that we have struggled for will be lost unless we develop to the full our agricultural and pastoral production, which are our chief economic assets."

He gave this summary of the plan, which aims at realizing the "prime necessity" of increasing the national income:

"The African contribution to marketed production has to be increased from £10m. to £300m. a year, and the home market's consumption greatly increased;

"Security of tenure is essential if the farmers are to undertake the intensive developments now required, and land reforms must be carried through legally and with justice to European farmers and all the tribes;

"Independent Kenya must have a much larger national income to be able to provide for national defence, adequate social services, and modern standards of living in the home, by raising the national income from £22m. now, to £1,000m. in a decade, if possible;

"Considerable capital will have to be borrowed, public opinion mobilized, and a great national effort made if we are to succeed on this road to freedom from both colonialism and neo-colonialism;

"A new deal in adult education, information and community development has to be mounted on a massive scale if we are to mobilize public opinion, and impart the necessary know-how. The vital section of the population to be thus mobilized is the group of adults and older teenagers for whom a special kind of adult education, mainly concerned with the concepts of modern citizenship and the rural economy, must urgently be provided.

Economic Backwaters

EXCHANGE CONTROL will not be surrendered by the Federal Government to any territorial Government, the Minister of Finance, Sir Donald Macintyre, has stated. He added that, like all less developed areas, the Federation's expenditure was rising faster than its revenue; the Federal Government could deal with that problem, "but does anyone honestly believe that the individual territories on their own could do so without savage taxation and lower living standards? The break-up of the Federation would result in economic backwaters, impoverished Africans, particularly in Nyasaland, and a reversion in some areas to tribalism."

Risk of Chaos in Kenya

65% of White Farmers May Quit this Year

Mr. C. O. OATES, chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, told a special conference in Nakuru on Saturday that Kenya would be plunged into chaos by the departure this year of at least 65% of the European farmers if the United Kingdom Government did not at once change its policy in regard to land in Kenya.

Mr. H. B. MacAllan, the vice-chairman, said that there would be another "emergency" if the land problem were not realistically handled.

If independence were granted before pressure on the land had been eased, Africans would start squatting on European-owned land, an almost impossible situation for an independent African Government. "The plight of the unfortunate European owner is that at best he may be chased from his holding, and at the worst be driven to his land."

Complete Disregard of Obligations

Mr. Oates said in the course of his opening address:—

"This special conference has been called because your executive members are not prepared to accept the terms in which Mr. Maudling put forward during his recent visit upon the purchase of land from Europeans and its settlement by Africans. The whole emphasis has been on land for the landless Africans, and while we agree that this is a necessary step, the way in which it is being implemented still shows a complete disregard by H.M. Government for its obligations to the whom it encouraged to come to Kenya by deliberate acts of policy over some 20 years.

We have for 28 months pressed H.M. Government to take properly planned steps for a phased handover of land from Europeans to Africans, with the object of causing as little disruption as possible to the economy of Kenya, while at the same time giving a fair price to the man who wishes to sell

his land, and an opportunity of an assured future to the man who wishes to take it over.

When the committee first put its proposals to Mr. Macleod in 1960 we suggested an expenditure of £34m. a year for 10 years. However, being then certain that he could force the majority of European farmers to stay here after independence—a view in which he was encouraged by some local politicians—Mr. Macleod refused to acknowledge that there was any need for the measures we suggested.

Last week Mr. Maudling agreed to something approximating to the suggestions we made more than two years ago. Unfortunately we have meantime come to the realization that we were far too sanguine in our original estimates of the time that would elapse before Kenya became independent.

Proposals Hopelessly Inadequate

As at least 65% of our farmers are determined to leave this country during the next year, the proposals Mr. Maudling has now suggested are hopelessly inadequate to meet the present situation. It is the old tale of "too little too late." Two precious years have been lost. We have, however, by our pressure over the last two years started to have some effect on H.M. Government and this pressure must be kept up and intensified. We have far more friends now in the United Kingdom, and there is a greater chance of the precarious position in which we find ourselves being resolved. It is essential that someone—and Mr. Welwood is the only person who should go to London when the various Ministers are there at the end of this month to discuss the matter—

"I am not unhopful that if we continue with our efforts we shall in the end get the money for which we have asked; but time is certainly passing rapidly. The chaos which will be caused by the wholesale departure of farmers after they have reaped this year's crops is to be avoided, there must be an early change of plans by H.M. Government."

Two years ago the plans we put forward were based on the hope that if the market for land in Kenya was the property of the European farmers, and if there were very few people who are dependent on the land, that a majority of European farmers will remain.

As a result therefore of the lack of a long-term Government something in the nature of a large-scale and immediate operation now confronts us if many farms are not to remain in the African bush from which they are such a nuisance, or, worse, and finish originally to crop them. The scheduled areas of Kenya have never been easy to farm, or before European occupation been able to provide for a large population. It was for this reason that when after completion the Uganda Railway was found to run largely through an empty country the European farmers were seduced to come to Kenya.

Deprived of Representation

The other item on our agenda is that of representation. On this point I will merely ask in what other country in the world would these people who produce over 80% of the exports and pay a greater part of the three million he suddenly deprived of any representation in the Legislature?

It was resolved that the latest land proposals of H.M. Government "are unsatisfactory and lack all sense of urgency" and that all interested bodies should "press relentlessly" for the purchase of at least 3m. acres of European-owned land within a maximum of three years.

Another resolution described as "a clear violation of previous undertakings" the decision to eliminate all minority representation from the Legislature.

The Minister for Land Settlement, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, said on Monday that the Maudling scheme would cost about £18m. that it might be completed in four years instead of five, and that before the end of September he hoped to announce which farms would be bought over the next year and in which districts land would be acquired in succeeding years. He added that the Government would "lean over backwards" to help sellers to buy other farms in Kenya.

A delegation of five Ministers, led by Mr. Gichuru, Finance Minister, and including Mr. McKenzie, will fly from Nairobi to London at the week-end for further discussion of the settlement schemes.

Mr. Ruark Quits Kenya

MR. ROBERT RUARK, author of the novel "Uhuru", was to have been sued by Mr. James Gichuru, Kenya's Finance Minister, for libel arising from statements in the book, and a court warrant for his arrest in order to obtain security for £10,000 was issued. At the time he was on a safari which he is reported to have interrupted in order to leave Kenya immediately. That he did before the warrant could be served. His book is now being filmed in the United States.



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Mr. Mboya Admits Kenya's Bankruptcy

Too late to Recover After Independence

KENYA IS A BANKRUPT COUNTRY, save for the generosity of the British Government, Mr. T. J. Mboya, the Labour Minister, told the Legislative Council in Nairobi last week when presenting his Ministry's estimates. The Government was, he said, grant-aided, with hardly any money.

Referring to unemployment and under-employment as the country's gravest problem, he stated that at the end of June last year 31,500 Africans were out of work, including 20,000 cultural workers in the Highlands. Unemployment figures had been rising every week for the past two years, if not longer, and would continue to do so until the Colony's economic decline was arrested. He estimated there were 1,500 Europeans and Asians without jobs.

"We have inherited an ugly and desperate situation. Everyone in this House and throughout Kenya—businessmen, the Kenya Farmers' leaders in all walks of life—has a part to play in helping us over this gloomy economic situation. We cannot build a country by parading in the streets as beggars. To build this country will call for sacrifice from us all, and that sacrifice must be forthcoming now, or by the time independence comes it will be too late to recover.

"Kenya, if it goes into independence in its present condition, will be the target for those in the world who are not interested so much in its welfare as in growing and spreading overseas, particularly in Africa. It is high time we accepted our duties and responsibilities to the country.

"Unemployment threatens our security. One cannot preach law and order and harmony to a hungry man who has to steal in order to live. Many of these people have reached the point where their only means of survival is to steal some food. It is but a short step to robbery with violence and the making of habitual criminals.

"Kenya is already suffering from mounting juvenile crime, juvenile prostitution, and a general degradation of the young. They sleep out in the open or in abandoned cars and sheds. They ransack garbage pits and barrels and try to eat the remains of anything that might be thrown into the garbage bins. We are trying to work out possible relief projects, but we do have limitations, and the first is financial."

Mr. Mboya's Address to Europeans

KENYA'S LABOUR MINISTER, MR. T. J. MBOYA, addressing members of the Kenya National Farmers' Union in Eldoret on Monday, said that Kenya would not be "another Congo, for we have passed the stage when this could have happened.

"To those of you who are determined to leave Kenya I say in that historic House of Commons phrase, 'In the name of God, go'.

"To those remaining, I say: we are all involved now in the business of building a nation. Your security fears will disappear when the people can see that you are pulling on the same rope as everybody else towards a goal that everybody wants to reach, for rewards that we all can share. If you accept this, you are with us not on sufferance but unaffectionately as colleagues, and friends, important components of a Kenya nation.

"Those Europeans who have decided to stay have to create or discover human relationships to bring into account things that they have hardly looked for—sensibilities and ambitions, loyalties and needs.

"There is much talk of fears about personal security. The only way to absolve such fears is to remove their cause. Crime of the kind that worries us is rooted partly in economics and partly in the psychology of this day and age when the country has advanced so swiftly that sections of all the communities can hardly keep in step.

"A Nairobi newspaper commented that other members of K.A.N.U. (of which party Mr. Mboya is general secretary) still preach racialism and hint at totalitarianism. Which, it asked, was the true, enduring voice of K.A.N.U.?"

AT A PARTY RALLY in Kisumu at the week-end, Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African National Union, said that any future East African Federation would include not only Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, and even the Congo.

Kenyatta and Cabinet Responsibility

Unauthorized Proposals for Planning Group

KENYATTA, president of K.A.N.U., and Minister for Constitutional Affairs and Economic Planning in Kenya, has had to explain that his recent statement about a Planning and Development Commission was unauthorized.

He did not, however, apologize for his disregard of the Council of Ministers, merely saying:—

"The statement appearing in today's Press regarding the establishment of a Planning and Development Commission was issued by me on my own initiative as a proposal for a new policy which has yet to be endorsed by the Council of Ministers. It will be necessary for these proposals, including the composition, terms of reference, and scope of any proposed Planning and Development Commission to be discussed in the Council of Ministers before any further action can be taken by the Government."

He had suggested that he should preside over a commission consisting of seven Ministers, and that Dr. Kiapo, his Parliamentary Secretary, should be vice-chairman.

Kenya's Minimum Wages Increased

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR in Kenya, Mr. T. J. Mboya, announced last week that new minimum wages for youths and adults would take effect on August 1.

The youth minimum wage in Nairobi and Mombasa would be increased from 74s. to 79s., and in the other 11 towns it would rise from an average of about 70s. 75 cents to 75s.

The adult minimum wage in Nairobi and Mombasa would be increased from 145s. to 150s., and in the other 11 towns it would rise from an average of about 145s. to 150s. The differential already reached in the case of nine towns. The adult minimum wages consequently rise in Nairobi and Mombasa from 107s. to 115s., and elsewhere from an average of 97s. 50 cents to 109s. The minimum housing allowances will remain unchanged.

The target set itself by the Government in 1954 was an adult minimum wage of 1.67 times the youth minimum wage, with a longer-term target of 2.5 times.

A notice in the *Official Gazette* stated:—
"The Minister for Labour reaffirms Government's policy of encouraging the negotiation of wage rates through voluntary collective bargaining machinery."

Kenya Tea Growers' Association

MR. W. S. G. WILKINSON has been re-elected chairman of the Kenya Tea Growers' Association, the executive committee of which consists of Sir Colin Campbell, Messrs. A. Dale, L. A. S. Grumbley, R. B. Magor, C. H. Rowe, J. T. Wilson, P. E. Wright, and the chairmen of the Nandi Hills, Kericho, Limuru, and Soda branches, namely Messrs. K. Archer, W. S. G. Wilkinson, C. R. P. Howard, and E. Collier. The area of tea planted in Kenya at the end of 1961 was 48,000 acres, of which 39,835 acres were in the White Highlands. Until the 1960 Lancaster House Conference there had been general confidence in Kenya, the chairman said at the annual meeting, but now development had been checked by uncertainty caused by black lists, red lists, extravagant wage claims, and rash utterances by aspiring politicians who were always willing to promise something for nothing at somebody else's expense.

African D.C. Bans Meetings

K.A.N.U. MEETINGS have been banned in the Nyeri area by the African D.C., Mr. Ezekiel Josiah, after a score of speakers at a week-end local branch meeting attended by some 7,000 Kikuyu had called for the disbanding of the tribal police and the election of chiefs and headmen of their own choice in place of the present office-holders.

"Bunch of Clowns" in Katanga

Economic Sanctions to Induce Integration

COMPLAINING THAT PRESIDENT TSHOMBE of Katanga and his "make-believe" Ministers, Mr. Munongo and Mr. Kimba, were "very unstable and very unpredictable", the Acting United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, said in Helsinki last Friday that he had tried in vain to get Mr. Tshombe and the Central Government to negotiate. "Now I don't know whether I can do business with such a bunch of clowns."

After returning to New York at the week-end to receive a report from the U.N. representative in the Congo, Mr. Robert Gardiner, U Thant said that he would call a Security Council meeting soon in order to obtain new powers or a renewal of the present mandate. He stressed that the U.N. had no authority to launch military operations and would not do so.

Association of Katangese Women

WEDNESDAY'S demonstration in Elisabethville on the demonstration on Tuesday last week when thousands of Katangese women began a U.N. road-block in a three-hour melee, screaming and setting fire to the surrounding bush. A three-member U.N. commission is investigating the incident, about which conflicting versions have been published.

Katangese sources said that a year-old girl and two small boys had been killed when Indian troops opened fire, and that 19 people had been wounded. A Red Cross worker stated that three had died and 15 wounded. The U.N. stated that the women had been fired over the crowd to disperse it with tear-gas and other irritants and troops had fired back. They alleged that the bodies of two of the dead were seen in a hospital before the troops had fired over the heads of the demonstrators, who were believed to have been organized by the pro-Tshombe Association of Katangese Women. Ten Indian soldiers were said to have been hurt.

Kenya African for U.N.

The U.N. announced in New York that there were grounds for believing that the incidents were not spontaneous, "but rather a premeditated and carefully planned action against U.N. troops with a most cynical disregard for civilian life."

After talks between Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Gardiner it was agreed that Katangese police should be stationed at all the U.N. road-blocks in the city and Tshombe has also proposed that Elisabethville should be declared an "open city", with entry barred to both U.N. and his own troops. "That would allow me to negotiate freely," he said, "which I cannot do now with a Gurkha knife poised at one side of my throat and a Malayan knife at the other."

He has welcomed the appointment as chief representative of the U.N. in Katanga of Mr. Eliud Mathu, of Kenya, saying that as an African he would understand Katanga's problems better than had Dr. Conor O'Brien or the immediate past appointee, Mr. Jean Back. Mr. Tshombe repeated that he intended to negotiate an agreement with Mr. Adoula, Prime Minister of the Central Congolese Government, but that he took strong exception to the "insulting" reference by U Thant to a "bunch of clowns".

Correspondents suggested a week ago that the United States

was canvassing support for economic pressures to hasten Katanga's rapprochement with Leopoldville "by all possible means short of military action". A State Department *communiqué* described the Tuesday fracas as an act of desperation and a last minute attempt to delay what would obviously be best for all concerned, continuing: "Prolongation of the crisis would be damaging to Katanga, to peace and to the development of political stability in one of the biggest countries of Africa. The intransigence of Mr. Tshombe in persisting in secession is a matter of deep concern. There is a great and growing determination among interested parties that a peaceful and satisfactory solution should be reached without delay."

Outside Pressures

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, welcomed the statement that the American Government had ruled out the use of armed force as a means of compelling a union between Katanga and the rest of the Congo, but he was disturbed by the news that the Americans were actively contemplating other ways, presumably economic, of putting pressure on Katanga.

"By openly taking sides and declaring a partisan point of view the American Government is likely to make it much more difficult for the Central and Katanga Governments to reach a negotiated and therefore lasting settlement of their difficulties. Domestic political considerations, and particularly those of the application of outside pressures, indeed, which more is likely to be aggravated by the sense of injustice to which such pressures inevitably give rise."

"President Tshombe has on several occasions since his return to Elisabethville stated his willingness and desire to continue negotiations with the Central Government. He has appointed a large number of members of advisory commissions and has made a generous grant to Central Government funds. These are not actions of a man intransigently 'persisting in secession'. In fact President Tshombe is, I am convinced, anxious to see Katanga reintegrated with the rest of the Congo on the basis of a federal association."

"I consider also that the American statement is extremely unfortunate in the conclusions which it draws from recent events in the Congo. In its condemnation of the Katanga authorities for what it describes as methods of organized violence it is prejudging the circumstances of an incident which has not yet been thoroughly and impartially investigated."

World Court Congo Ruling

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE at The Hague has advised the General Assembly of the United Nations that member States are obliged to pay their due shares of the costs of the Congo and Middle-East operations. The Court found by nine votes to five that those costs constitute "expenses of the organization" within the meaning of the Charter. Russia and France owe about £9m. and £4m. respectively for the Congo operation, and altogether about £60m. is due to U.N.O. by defaulting members.

"The mineral production of Southern Rhodesia is now nearly £26m. a year—and the Government vote for the Mines Department is only £690,000."—Mr. Ian Dillon, M.L.C.

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Expansion in Tanganyika

Recommendations to Government

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT last year commissioned an American industrial research organization, Arthur D. Little, Inc., to make a preliminary study of bases for the expansion of industrial processing activities in Tanganyika.

The significant findings of that study are thus summarized in an official announcement by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:—

Agriculture and Processing

Cashew Nuts.—Processing of cashew nuts in Tanganyika for export of kernels and cashew shell oil offers an opportunity to double the economic value of the crop. Annual revenue from exports of cashew nuts now exceeds £2m. World markets for cashew nut kernels should continue to grow. Technical advances in the industrial use of cashew shell oil have already marked this product as a valuable article of commerce, and future prospects for increased demand are excellent.

Oil Seeds.—There is appreciable scope for the further development of the Tanganyika vegetable oil processing industry. The principal vegetable oil-bearing crops grown are groundnuts, cottonseed, copra, castor seed, sunflower seed, palm nuts, and soya beans. The total value of these crops is about £41m. annually.

Opportunities for development include: (1) upgrading mechanical operations and yield performance of existing processes; (2) manufacturing higher quality products, including fully refined oil, shortening, and vegetable ghee; (3) expanding local processing of the groundnuts, castor seed and sunflower seed now exported in the raw state on a large scale.

Investment in the food processing industry for domestic and export markets appears attractive. The agricultural areas surrounding the Usambara Mountains produce high-quality

vegetables including beans, peas, carrots, potatoes and cabbages. These crops can be scheduled to supply a canning industry, and plantains can be scheduled to supply a canning industry in the Morogoro region. At present there is small-scale canning of oranges, grapefruit, and mangoes.

Forest Products Industries

Among the many opportunities for the further utilization of Tanganyika forest resources are:—

- (1) Manufacture of veneers and plywood from mahogany.
- (2) Local production of boats, primarily for the fishing industry.
- (3) Further development of the furniture industry to produce low-cost standard furniture and to use high-quality exotic woods for export furniture in knocked-down form.
- (4) Further processing of fine woods for flooring.
- (5) As a prelude to later development of paper-making, there is opportunity for the conversion of imported papers into writing tablets, bags, envelopes, and cartons.
- (6) Chemical treatment of wood for insect resistance in construction use. (Poles, railway sleepers, building framing).
- (7) Hardboard from waste wood (forest thinnings and sawmill residue).
- (8) Small-scale manufacture of wood pulp and waste paper.

(9) A small 10-ton-per-day mechano-chemical pulp operation, if supplied with suitable raw materials, can be economically collected.

With Tanganyika's Development Plan as the stimulus, development of building materials production will increase substantially over the coming years. Most construction materials other than wood, clay, cement and aggregates are imported.

Chemical Industries

Among the diverse chemical industries to be established and based on Tanganyika's mineral resources, a bottle plant and a soap plant appear to have the best prospects for economic development in the near future.

Additional investment opportunities identified by the staff of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry include the manufacture of agricultural hand tools, bags, rubber products, soluble coffee, starch, textiles and other clothing, and pharmaceuticals, the moulding of plastics, and the tanning of hides and skins.

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All-African Record

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, said the other day in Geneva: "Our new Industrial Conciliation Act has been the instrument through which no fewer than 78 industrial councils and boards, representative of workers and employers, have been established, and through these bodies in the last two years minimum wages for unskilled workers have been increased in most industries by not less than 50%, and for many semi-skilled workers to an even greater extent. This marks the most significant progress in earnings of any country in Africa during the past two years. Yet we aim to encourage even higher earnings. We are breaking through from an economy based on the migrant single workers to the stability of the family and its needs".

Insensitivity to Africa

REGARD FOR AFRICA as a crucial diplomatic sphere and the appointment of a Minister of State for African Affairs were urged on H.M. Government on Saturday by the Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, Mr. Humphry Berkeley. He described that the amalgamation under Mr. Sandys of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices as characteristic of the "insensitivity" shown towards the susceptibilities of African and Asian Commonwealth countries, which would result being "lumped together" with the remaining British Colonies. "We have scarcely attempted to understand African attitudes towards world events", he said; "we have seldom made the effort to imagine how our policies must look from Accra, Lagos, or Dar es Salaam".

Aid to the Commonwealth

(Concluded from page 1134)

time and there is a disturbing similarity in many of the figures."

LORD HASTINGS, replying for the Government, said that it recognized the need of the underdeveloped countries for more financial and technical aid.

Government investments by grant and loan in Commonwealth and Colonial territories in 1961-62 were £141m., and overall investment overseas, including private finance, was now over £300m. a year, or 1½% of the national income. Of the £141m. spent by H.M. Government in the Commonwealth and Colonies £28m. was attributable to the budget of the Department of Technical Co-operation, the Overseas Service Aid Scheme amounts to £141m., Colonial grants will cost £43m., the Colombo Plan £14m., and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan £13m. for the independent members of the Commonwealth. Educational Co-operation in the Commonwealth amounts to £1m., and the United Nations Programme over £3m. "On figures—and this also was mentioned by the noble Lord, I think—there is the question of aid to East Africa. As regards the amounts of aid to East Africa, both financial and technical, this is in particular in the course of interest, since countries are becoming independent, such as Uganda, and also Tanganyika. There has already been some arrangements entered into for finance, as the noble Lord knows very well. Among these arrangements are grants in lieu of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which would have been received had they not become independent, grants for additional development, Commonwealth assistance loans, interest-free loans for compensation in respect of overseas civil service officers, and then loans on ordinary commutation of pensions.

In the case of Tanganyika overall aid came to £22m., and in the case of Uganda to £11m., which is somewhat different. There £11m. has been agreed to be provided by grant and loan towards a three-year development plan, and £2m. for land settlement schemes. There will be in addition the participation of the C.D.C. and the International Bank. In addition, H.M. Government have had to provide £74m. in grants for recurrent expenditure in the year ended June, 1962. The estimate for Kenya for the present year will be £64m.

"For Africa the Overseas Service Aid Scheme cost nearly £10m. in the last financial year; it covers nearly 13,000 officers, of whom 10,542 serve in East Africa.

Inducement to Stay

"Officers who undertake to serve for at least two years in East Africa receive a larger first instalment of compensation. For each year of residential service after the introduction of the scheme an officer can accumulate for a lump sum an additional one-sixteenth of his pension over and above the normal one-quarter; and officers who retire in East Africa under compensation schemes may be offered re-employment on contract in the same territory. As a result, I do not think noble Lords could say that these officers are receiving inducements to go. They are receiving every inducement to stay.

"We cannot oblige these officers to stay, and we cannot deny that there are political considerations in this matter. Not all Overseas Civil Service officers wish to stay, for political reasons. Countries which are becoming independent can help by making it quite clear to the officers that they are welcome to stay on.

"Lord Twining suggested that overseas civil servants were unacceptable in former Colonial territories because they were tarred with the Colonial brush. I do not think that is so at all. It is simply that those territories want short-term contract officers, and very often of a different and more technical nature than the bulk of their administrative officers who brought the country to independence.

"What is not generally realized in the country at large, or in commerce or industry at large, is the value in businesses in this country of having people go out to the Commonwealth and Colonies and serve for a short period, widening their own horizons, giving useful service, learning, and coming back with perhaps new knowledge, a fresh outlook, greater maturity, and a greater sense of responsibility. It is this aspect that the Department of Technical Co-operation particularly wish to press upon the private sector of the economy of this country, and to get their co-operation in order to obtain the technical officers required, who will then be based on a sure career in this country and give service which is needed in the territories overseas.

"The Colonial Development Corporation are doing wonderful work, in spite of the fact that the Government acknowledge that within the terms of the Act, the field of operations is diminishing. But certainly the C.D.C. are not wasting their resources, assets, or energies; they are doing a first-class job."

S. Rhodesia Director of Information

Mr. Brent Hutton-Williams Appointed

MR. BRENT E. HUTTON-WILLIAMS, M.B.E., has been selected for the new appointment of Director of Information in Southern Rhodesia. He will take up his duties on September 1.

Mr. Hutton-Williams, aged 53, has had wide experience, particularly in the developing countries of Asia. Before 1937 he was engaged in advertising, publishing, and public relations, and then for two years employed on research by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He served in H.M. Forces from 1939 to 1945, being commissioned in the Intelligence Corps in 1940, and saw service from Normandy to the Ardennes. From 1946 to 1953 he was engaged in public relations for the Indian Press Bureau in the United Kingdom and later with Hutton-Williams and Partners, who succeeded the Bureau as Indian Press representatives in the United Kingdom.

Then he joined the Government of Malaya, serving as information officer in that one of the two largest and most important States in the then Malayan Federation. His duties covered information, public relations, and adult education. He was with the Government of Malaya until 1955 when he joined H.M. Foreign Service as Information Officer and Public Secretary at Saigon, Vietnam, and later as Public Secretary at Phnom Penh (Cambodia) and Vientiane (Laos).

Mr. Hutton-Williams was born in Philadelphia and educated at Brighton College and Chateau de Fontaine Fontainebleau, France, and has a wife and three children. Mr. Hutton-Williams, who has accompanied him on many of his travels, is an actor and painter.

Cheerful Image

THAT AMUSING FILM can be simply unsophisticated Africans to get banking services was demonstrated to a group of students on Monday at the headquarters of Barclays Bank D.C.O. by the showing of a number of short pictures, running from one to three and a half minutes. A longer story, of about 20 minutes, has been circulating in East Africa for some time. The accent was on tariff and the friendly readiness of the bank to help Africans save for the future, especially marriage. The cheerful themes and cheerful music were calculated to remove from the mind of any African viewer the idea that a bank is a solemn institution reserved for men of property. One of the pictures is the only British exhibit ever to have won the grand prix for a three-minute cartoon at the International Film Festival at Cannes.

Southern Rhodesia's Budget

NO CHANGES in Southern Rhodesia's tax rates have been made by the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. C. J. Hatty, in his 1962-63 budget, which plans expenditure of just under £26m., including £5.2m. for African education. The police vote at £4,467,250 is the next largest. Alien labour tax has been abolished, being replaced by stricter control over the entry of African workers from Mozambique. The present accumulated deficit of £1.9m. will rise to £2.4m. Revenue expenditure deficit of £500,000 is foreseen, though a surplus of £191,000 on the revenue account was gained at the end of the financial year just ended. Mr. Hatty described the loan funds estimates for the coming year as a "dismal story".

Intermarriage Advocated

INTERMARRIAGE MUST BE ACCEPTED as part of a process of revising long-standing habits of thought in Kenya, because racial discrimination by Africans, Asians or Europeans can be tolerated no longer, Mr. T. J. Mboya, the Labour Minister, told the Kenya Indian Congress at the weekend. He added that an economy based on sound Socialist principles was needed, one that would include intensive development of consumer co-operatives.

Parliament

House Welcomes Kenya Land Plan

Mr. Sandys Promises Rapid Progress

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week:

"By the end of last month over 200,000 acres had been purchased or approved for purchase for African land settlement in Kenya. H.M. Government are prepared to finance the expansion of the present scheme up to a total of about one million acres of predominantly mixed farming land, and the Kenya Government have been invited to put forward proposals for high density settlement at the rate of about 200,000 acres a year. When this scheme is nearing completion we would be prepared to consider providing assistance for a further extension.

"The new scheme will be administered by a Central Land Board, which will include one member from each region and one from the Central Government, with a chairman chosen by the Government as to ensure his independence. We hope that the plan will not only provide good jobs for large numbers of African farmers but will also help to stabilize land values."

Priority for Mixed Farms

MR. FARR: "I think that encouraging reply is a real step forward towards stabilizing land values. Will the Minister give an assurance that the money will not be channelled into the purchase of mixed farms but that some money will be allocated for the purchase of specialized farms, ranches and other farms?"

MR. SANDYS: "The money will not necessarily be used exclusively for mixed farms, but that is the overriding need."

MR. TUCKER: "Will my rt. hon. friend agree that the value of the policy depends a great deal on the speed with which it is carried out? Will he do all he can to accelerate the implementation of this policy? Particularly, is he making any special provision for the Settlement Board European farmers to whom H.M. Government owe a special obligation?"

MR. SANDYS: "I should be glad if my rt. hon. friend would table a separate question on the second part of his supplementary question."

mentary question. It is, of course, our intention to try to speed up this process to the utmost. It looks as though we shall have managed to re-settle about 5,000 families by the end of this year, but, if the plan is carried out as we hope, over the next four years about 70,000 further families will be settled in this way."

SIR A. HURD: "While warmly welcoming this project, which some of us have discussed for many months, may I ask my rt. hon. friend to keep in mind all the time that its success depends mainly on the confidence which Europeans and Africans have in the integrity and impartiality of the board? It is most important to have a broad-based board and the right men to tackle the job from the start?"

MR. SANDYS: "We have fully recognized that. It is one of the reasons why the board is to be composed in the way I indicated. The intention is to obtain a chairman, who will occupy a very important position, from outside Kenya."

MR. HEALEY: "I also welcome most warmly the rt. hon. gentleman's statement and hope that he will use his influence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to extend this programme as soon as possible. In operating this programme will he be guided by the same principle as his predecessor, namely, that the interests of African agriculture will take priority over other considerations? What plans has he for increasing agricultural training for Africans in order to keep pace with the new settlement? Will it be placed in Africans' hands?"

MR. SANDYS: "Naturally, we will do what we can to ensure that people are fitted for the responsibilities which the scheme will lay on them. We fully recognize the need for the provision of securing a rapid land settlement of large numbers of African families. On the other hand it is our intention, and it is right that it should be so, to carry out any of our schemes in a manner which will be fair to all sections of the population."

MR. BROCKWAY: "I welcome this scheme. Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that there has been considerable unrest among Africans and Europeans about the proposed settlement application? Is not this a very happy occasion when the compensation needs of the landless Africans and the European farmers coincide? Should not the greatest opportunity be taken to extend this scheme as rapidly as possible?"

MR. SANDYS: "I agree that there is no conflict in this between the interests of the Africans and the interests of the Europeans. I endorse the hon. gentleman's hope that we shall make as rapid progress as possible."

Lost Counties

In answer to questions about Uganda's "lost counties" by MR. F. M. BENNETT and MR. G. M. THOMSON.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS: "The Uganda Government will have the responsibility for establishing conditions in which the people can express their opinion without fear of violence or intimidation. That is why it was thought right to leave them the right to decide when the referendum can properly be held."

MR. BENNETT: "If the argument is that it is wrong to impose terms on a country that has achieved independence on how to conduct elections or a plebiscite, can the Secretary of State say why it is wrong to fix a maximum term, when it is apparently quite in order to tell the future independent Uganda Government that it cannot hold a referendum for two years after independence; in other words, to set a minimum term? If the Government are prepared to put that into a declaration, why cannot they put it in as regards the maximum? If there is no lack of intention by Mr. Obote's Central Government to hold a plebiscite, can the Secretary of State give any conceivable reason why he should not be prepared to agree that with H.M. Government?"

MR. SANDYS: "Of course my predecessor would have liked to have been able to persuade both sides to accept the recommendations of the Motson Commission, which were of a different nature, but in view of the impossibility of achieving agreement he thought it best to impose the compromise. I am not prepared to give any promise to reopen this very prickly question."

MR. THOMSON: "Would the Minister seriously consider having further consultations with Mr. Obote before he finally sends his reply to Bunyoro? There are certain things which it is possible for a Colonial Power to do while it still has responsibility, which would be very difficult for the Prime Minister of Uganda with the best will in the world to do. Is he aware that the best way to achieve peace and restraint in Bunyoro would be by giving a considerable reassurance that at some point there is at least the certainty of a referendum?"

MR. SANDYS: "We must trust the new Central Government to act with responsibility and impartiality."

When MR. BOYD-CARPENTER, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, had announced that a Bill would be introduced early next session to increase the pensions of former public

THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from those suitably qualified to fill the following vacancies in the Guneid Sugar Factory, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply.

- (a) Entomologist-Phytopathologist,
£S.2,400 p.a.
- (b) Agronomist, £S.2,000—
£S.2,400 p.a.

Candidates must possess an appropriate university degree and have had adequate experience in the sugar industry. Age: up to 50 years. English or Arabic essential.

The cane sugar factory at Guneid, a Sudan Government concern, has a daily crushing capacity of 4,000 tons.

An appointment will be on contract for a period of three years, with the possibility of extension to five years.

A variable cost-of-living allowance is payable, and an outfit allowance of £S.50 on appointment.

Annual leave accrues at the rate of seven days per month.

There is no income tax payable at the present time. Fifty per cent of salary may be transferred to the home country on the official.

Applications, in writing, should be sent to Sudan Embassy, Appointments Section, Cleveland Row, London, E.W.1, not later than August 10, 1962. (Reference 4/3100.)

servants, Mr. WALL asked for an assurance that Colonial Service pensioners, Overseas Civil Service pensioners and Sudan pensioners would be treated as public service pensioners who drew their pensions directly from this country.

Mr. BROY-CARPENTER: "The Secretary for Technical Co-operation has set up a working party to work out the incredibly complex details of this measure. It is certainly our intention to deal fairly with these people."

The commission which is to study the problems of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya may not be appointed for some time. That was made clear in the House of Commons a few days ago by Mr. Hugh Fraser, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. PATRICK WALL had asked his hon. friend aware that the appointment of a special commission for that area is causing a spate of rumours among the Somalis, that there will be a change there? Will he therefore see that the commission is appointed as soon as possible with the clearest possible terms of reference?"

Mr. FRASER: "Yes, sir; I will."

Mr. F. M. BENNETT: "In adopting the expression 'as soon as possible', is the Minister implying that the business will be accomplished before the rising of the House for the long recess?"

Mr. FRASER: "No, we do not think so, necessarily. We have to appoint someone of great eminence to undertake the task and our object is that the report should be available by the late autumn. There is not such immense urgency about it owing to the various constitutional time-tables laid out in Cmd 1700."

The Under-Secretary said that the commission would define the boundaries of the regions and the Nairobi area was expected to start work in Kenya early next month.

Commonwealth Attitude to Rhodesia

Asked by Mr. LONGDEN about Commonwealth voting in the General Assembly of the United Nations:

Mr. P. THOMAS replied: "On the motion that the intention of the Southern Rhodesian Item be decided by a simple majority rather than a two-thirds majority, eight Commonwealth Governments voted for; four (including the U.K.) against; and one abstained. On the motion that the intention be inscribed, nine Commonwealth Governments voted for; three (including the U.K.) against; and one abstained. On the 16-Power resolution nine Commonwealth Governments voted for and three abstained. The U.K. did not participate in the vote."

"On the motion that the inscription of the Southern Rhodesian Item be decided by a simple majority, the Commonwealth voted as follows: For: Ceylon, Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, and Tanganyika. Against: Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Abstaining: New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, Honorary Member."

"On the motion that the Item then be inscribed, the following is the voting record of Commonwealth Governments: For: Ceylon, Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, and Tanganyika. Against: Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Abstaining: New Zealand."

"Commonwealth Governments' votes on the 16-Power resolution tabled on June 16 as follows: For: Ceylon, Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, and Tanganyika. Abstaining: Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. Against: None. The U.K. did not participate in the vote."

Contradiction

Mr. HENDERSON: "How do the Government justify their claim that this resolution of the Assembly is *ultra vires* on the ground that it is within the provisions of Article 2 (7), namely the domestic jurisdiction of H.M. Government, when at the same time they state that they have no power to interfere with the constitutional development of Southern Rhodesia?"

Mr. GODBER: "The rt. hon. and learned gentleman will be aware that we have always taken this position in regard to Southern Rhodesia, a position that any intervention would in fact be *ultra vires* on the ground that Southern Rhodesia is not a State represented at the U.N., and that such representations as take place in regard to it take place through the U.K. Government. Our view that any intervention on behalf of Southern Rhodesia is *ultra vires* was made quite clear by our representative, Sir Patrick Dean."

Mr. HEALEY: "Does it not appear hypocritical and slightly contradictory for the Government to maintain when it is asked to improve the nature of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution that for all intents and purposes this territory is self-governing and then deny the same fact when the question is raised in the U.N.? Will not the Government when they refuse to have the U.N. discuss this matter take some initiative to change the Constitution in Southern Rhodesia so as to give the Africans fairer representation?"

Mr. GODBER: "We accept responsibility for representations in relation to Southern Rhodesia at the U.N. We represent

their position there, and it is on that basis that we rest ourselves on Article 2 (7) of the Charter."

Mr. PAUL WILLIAMS: "Will my hon. friend recognize that a large body of opinion regards the influence of the U.N. in this as being thoroughly mischievous, and that there has been greater stability and sense of purpose in British affairs in Africa in the last few months?"

Mr. GODBER: "I would deplore the fact that this resolution has been tabled and passed. We do not accept this resolution, and we believe that Britain has every right to be proud of her record in this territory."

Mr. P. NOEL-BAKER: "If we deny that the resolution of the Assembly is legal, ought we not to go to the International Court to test that view?"

Mr. GODBER: "The provision for going to the International Court for an advisory opinion is open only to an organ of the U.N. itself. We are not in a position to take a case to the International Court. If the General Assembly or the Security Council are willing that that should be done, it would be a different matter."

Mr. NOEL-BAKER: "Will the hon. gentleman ask them?"

Mr. GODBER: "I indicated in my first reply that there seems to be no hope that either body will consider it."

Mr. NOEL-BAKER: "Is that a reason for not asking them?"

Congo

In reply to Mr. BIGGS-DRAVIER and Mr. GODBER, the Lord Privy Seal said: "The talks between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe remain suspended following Mr. Tshombe's return to the Congo on July 26. Agreement had previously been reached on the terms of reference for the four commissions, which the two leaders had set up to cover military, economic, financial and communications aspects of the reintegration of Katanga with the rest of the Congo."

Mr. Tshombe has expressed his readiness to receive negotiations with Mr. Adoula in Leopoldville, if possible, and has designated the Katanga members of the mission. He has, however, declined Mr. Adoula's invitation to appoint two members of his Government to join the mission. He has, however, declined Mr. Adoula's invitation to promulgate a new Constitution for the Congo. Meanwhile, he has made an offer of 100m. Congolese francs to the Central Government.

In North Katanga there has been a minor skirmish between Katanga and A.N.C. forces south-west of Kongolo. The Katangans lost one officer killed and 15 men wounded. Mr. Munongo, the Katangan Minister of the Interior, said on July 6, however, that the general situation in Katanga was calm."

The Lord Privy Seal, asked about the Congo, replied: "The Under-Secretary recently told the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations that in H.M. Government's view the deteriorating economic situation of the Congo makes it vital that a reconciliation between Katanga and the rest of the country should be achieved without delay. He stressed the importance which H.M. Government attached to the use of peaceful methods to achieve a solution in order to avoid further damage to the country. H.M. representatives have also spoken in this sense to the Central Congolese Government and to the Katanga provincial authorities. U Thant said that these views accorded with his own."

Mr. P. WILLIAMS asked how many U.N. troops were now in the Congo and how many were in Katanga.

Mr. HEATH: "U.N. troops now in the Congo total some 17,000, of whom 8,000 are in Katanga. The comparable figures a year ago were 22,000 and 3,000."

Asked to state the cost to date of United Nations operations in the Congo, and which nations were in arrears with their contributions, Mr. HEATH replied:—

"The total cost of the United Nations operation in the Congo to the end of June is approximately \$240m. On May 31 sixty-six countries were in arrears in their contributions for 1960 or 1961, or both years, to a total of \$51m. The list of countries in arrears is published together with the amounts in United Nations document ST/ADM/SERB/159. H.M. Government hope that a national reconciliation may be effected which will enable the U.N. to withdraw its forces in due course from the Congo."

Kenya Indian Congress

THE KENYA INDIAN CONGRESS, almost for 50 years much concerned with politics in the Colony, decided after heated debate at the week-end to withdraw wholly from the political scene and to revise its constitution accordingly. The newly-elected president, Mr. S. G. Amin, told the meeting that any interference by Asians or Europeans in African leaders' disputes could do no good and might be seriously harmful.

News Items in Brief

Nairobi has a new 120-bed hotel, the Ambassador, built by an Asian group.

An Asian girl was murdered by an African gang at Eldoret, Kenya, at the week-end.

A £45,000 cinema has been opened in the Nchanga mine African township on the Copperbelt.

Rhodesia's first Girl Guide jamboree is to be held next month at Rowallan Park in the Matopos.

On the London-East Africa service B.O.A.C. will replace its Britannia aircraft with Comets in October.

A "zebroonky", a donkey-zebra hybrid, believed to be the first such cross, has been born in Manila zoo.

The Assemblies of God church has opened a £10,000 printing press at its Limbani mission, Nyasaland.

Cadetships at Sandhurst may be offered to the sons of serving or former African members of the Federal Army.

A U.N.E.S.C.O. "workshop" for the production of reading materials for non literates has been opened in Nairobi.

A British soldier was killed and five others injured when their Army lorry crashed near Nairobi, Kenya, on Monday.

The week in November is the most likely date for opening of the Nyasaland Conference in Harare.

Two Turkana tribesmen in Kenya have been committed for trial charged with murdering 76-year-old Mrs. Helen Carr-Davies in May.

Sudan Budget

A bill of £100 million is to be introduced in Khartoum this week to commemorate Speke's discovery of the source of the Nile. It will be based on a drawing by Grant of the Ripon Falls.

Technical discussions have been resumed between representatives of the three East African territories, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan on the question of Nile waters.

The Department of Technical Cooperation was one year old on Tuesday, Daring that time it has been the subject of one Parliamentary debate and that lasted only half an hour.

Northern Rhodesia's general election is likely to be held about the end of October. Registrations on both the upper and lower electoral rolls have been more numerous than expected.

The Sudan budget for 1962-63 estimates expenditure at £562m, and revenue at £571m. About 35% of the expenditure will be on administration and 30% each on social and economic services.

Southern Rhodesia has one of the highest divorce rates in the world, the secretary of the British National Marriage Guidance Council, Mr. J. H. Pestell, has told the Rhodesian National Affairs Association.

Temporary employment opportunities are being provided for 650 unemployed African families by the Land Development and Settlement Board of Kenya on a 1,256-acre farm which it has bought at Bahati, near Nakuru.

Northern Rhodesia's first multi-racial hotel, the Bwacha, opened in Lusaka in 1957, by the Government, has been closed for financial reasons and because it has achieved its purpose, the Native Affairs Department has announced.

Malariaologists from East and Central Africa, Ethiopia, and the Somali Republic were among delegates to the third African malaria conference just held in Yaounde, Cameroun. The first such meeting was held in Kampala in 1950.

The Somali Republic has asked permission to send M.P.s. to the next sitting of the East African Central Legislative Assembly "as a first step towards close political association".

Northern Rhodesia hopes within four years to have double the present number of secondary school places, Mr. A. H. Gondwa, Minister of African Education, said when opening the new Kawambwa Secondary School in Lusaka Province. An exhibition of African paintings in the Rhodes National Gallery, Salisbury, has been described by the director, Mr. F. McEwen, as "fantastically successful". More than a score of the exhibits were bought for collectors in Britain and America.

A netse fly eradication programme planned for south-east Africa by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara has been dropped as a result of that organization's decision to expel South Africa and Portugal from membership.

An Elizabethville football XI refused to play a Northern Rhodesian team a few days ago when officials of an Nchanga sports club told Europeans and Africans accompanying the Katanga side that they could not use the main stand because it was reserved for Europeans.

Indians expelled from Mozambique have said in Dar es Salaam that the authorities prevented them from taking out personal belongings and money in accordance with the agreement signed between Portugal and India. Whereas they were entitled to take £200, the maximum in any case had been £50.

Multi-racial hotels in Rhodesia are being spoiled by African men who take "cheap girl friends and street girls" in for a drink instead of their own wives, an African woman has written in the Daily Mail. She also complains of hotel managers that only one out of 10 African guests is even decently dressed.

"Southern" Sudanese complaints of mistreatment by the Sudanese Government are to be investigated by a newly formed body, the International Committee for the Study of the Sudan, which has set up an office in London to facilitate petitions to the U.N. by small groups "deprived of rights and liberties" in sovereign States.

More than 2,000 bee stings had to be removed from a European at the Kestivi tin mine, Southern Rhodesia, after he had been stung by swarms of bees.

Uganda River (where hippopotamuses abound) trying to protect him. His boxer dog snarling to death.

K.A.N.U. Defeats

The Union-Castle Line has sold the WARWICK CASTLE 17,387 tons and 23 years old, to Spanish buyers for breaking up. During the war she served as an armed merchant cruiser and as an auxiliary aircraft carrier. Later she had been engaged in the Round-Africa service; being the last Union-Castle ship regularly employed in that duty.

After many members on both sides of the House had objected to a clause in the Uganda Local Administrations Bill providing for the graduated taxation of all women over the apparent age of 19, the Minister of Local Government intervened to delete the section. "That's the best thing you've ever done", said an Opposition member.

In the Mombasa municipal election K.A.N.U. candidates were defeated by those representing the Coast African Political Union and the Coast African Democratic Union. One of the losers, Mr. Akuru, general secretary of the Dockworkers' Union, was generally regarded as one of K.A.N.U.'s outstanding leaders at the coast.

Thomson Hospital, Lambya, opened in 1959 at a cost of £98,000 to serve non-mine Europeans, Asians and Coloureds, has been closed because of "disappointingly poor support, particularly from the non-Europeans who made such strong representations when the hospital was first proposed in 1954", the Federal Ministry of Health has announced.



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Company Report

James Finlay & Company, Limited

Position and Prospects of Cotton, Jute, and Tea

Efforts to Improve and Expand Activities

SIR JOHN MUIR'S REVIEW

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED, will be held on August 9 at the registered office of the company, 22 West Nile Street, Glasgow.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, SIR JOHN MUIR, Bt, circulated with the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1961:

It is with the greatest regret that I have to record the untimely death of James Jones, our chairman, on May 28, 1962. Sir James resigned as chairman of the board, as from September 30 last, and it is truly sad that he has not been spared to enjoy a longer retirement.

He spent the whole of his career with our company and rendered outstanding service in various capacities to this company and its associated companies but also to the tea industry generally.

I have been honoured in being appointed chairman of the board, and I will endeavour to further the company's interests in the various countries in which we are established. I am sure that Mr. Clough, who has been appointed deputy chairman, will do likewise.

It is disappointing that the net profit for the year is slightly lower than in 1960. This is the result of a considerable loss by our Calcutta branch where the re-organization is taking longer than anticipated and where further redundancy payments have had to be met.

There are certain changes in the balance-sheet which are readily apparent and it is not proposed to refer to these in any detail. Under fixed assets the main items of expenditure are some £34,000 in respect of the bleach works at Catrine, further additions at a cost of about £9,000 on account of the new office at Chittagong and some £15,000 in West Pakistan.

I am sorry to say that the taxation position in respect of earlier years has not yet been finalized but I hope it will be possible for me to report definite progress when I address you again next year.

Tea

The world output of tea made an exceptionally big stride forward in 1961 and, at a total of 1,481 million pounds, exceeded the crop of the previous year by 108 million pounds. India's contribution to this increase being no less than 71 million pounds. Not unnaturally, the increasing crops reported from month to month had a depressing effect on prices, which fell steadily from mid-July onwards, and it seemed that the big surplus of production over consumption forecast by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was likely to become a fact earlier than had been anticipated. The increased output was not, however, reflected in the stock figures, and eventually when buyers began to realize that the weight of tea remaining unsold was less than they had imagined, competition improved and prices since the end of February have hardened considerably, although today's levels for all but the better quality teas are still below those ruling twelve months ago. It is not easy to say what has happened to the extra tea produced in 1961 as, although some must be in the "pipe-line", a considerable portion must have been

consumed, which gives some cause for hoping that, even if it is not keeping pace with production, consumption is at least increasing more rapidly than has been expected.

Against the background of a rigid cost structure, increasing labour wages and high and multifarious taxation, the tea industry finds itself very much at the mercy of the elements and the effects which favourable or adverse weather conditions have on crops. I do not think that many people in the industry would have believed a year ago that an increase in output of over 100 million pounds of tea in one season could have occurred without far greater chaos than actually occurred in 1961 but, although it is easy enough to make the same mistake twice, I feel sure that any repetition of such a material increase in the next year or two could lead to a most disastrous state of affairs. Only a renewal of the International Tea Agreement can provide the safeguard which is so badly needed.

Export and Excise Duties

Some favourable adjustments were made in the scale of export and excise duties in the recent Indian budget, and we have just heard that the Pakistan Government has reduced the Pakistan export duty to the new Indian level. These changes at least indicate that the respective Governments are not unative to the position of the industry and can, I hope, be taken as an indication that they would be prepared to give much greater assistance if the need arises. In Ceylon costs have remained extremely high and taxation shows no sign of falling to a tolerable level.

As a result of the poor market conditions prevailing during a large part of the past season, the trading profits secured by our associated tea companies have declined and with one exception reduced dividends have been declared.

African Interests

The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, had a very poor year as a result of hail damage and drought which caused a fall in crop compared with the previous season from 8.21 million pounds to 6.88 million pounds. The programme of extending the company's tea acreage continues on a modified scale, and during the year 407 acres were planted out. The area under tea at November 30 was 9,551 acres. Crop prospects in the current season are much better and I see no reason why the company should not have a satisfactory year.

The estates of The Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia Plantations (Private) Limited are in good order and the crop is now increasing rapidly. Costs of development have been heavy owing to the considerable distance from railhead and the high cost of recruiting labour. The tea area has been further expanded during the past planting season and this will be continued for the next few years until the unit is an economic one. Development is to a great extent dependent on the availability of labour.

The political situation in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia has been the subject of several conferences during the past year and while I feel few would like to forecast how the future is likely to develop, I do think that

considerable progress has been made and that Mr. Maudling deserves great credit for the manner in which he handled the recent conference in London on the future Constitution of Kenya.

Trade and Agencies

I have already referred to the situation in Calcutta where I hope results will before long become more satisfactory. We have several schemes under consideration to improve the profitability of our branches and of Calcutta in particular. Apart from Calcutta, the results of all our branches were satisfactory.

An announcement was made in the Indian Press early this year of the intention of the Sons Private, Limited and the Finlay group to form a new company called Tata-Finlay Limited to packet tea in India. Good progress is being made, and it is hoped that the new company will begin operations in 1963. We feel sure there is ample room for a further packing company in India and our Indian partners will do everything in their power to ensure the success of the new company.

George Payne & Co. Ltd. continue to expand their business and I hope that when you are purchasing confectionery etc. you will ask for that company's products, some of which are illustrated at the back of the report and accounts.

It is a very pleasant duty to record the appreciation of the sustained effort made by the staffs of our various branches to improve and expand the company's interests in many fields.

The staff and employees of our mills in Scotland also deserve our thanks for what they have done to improve efficiency under very competitive trading.

Company Report

Kenya Power Company, Ltd.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LTD. will be held on August 15 at the company's head office.

The following are extracts from remarks by SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., the chairman:

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1961, indicate a further increase in the bulk supply of electricity to the authorized distributor, The East African Power & Lighting Company, Limited.

During the year under review 280.45 million units were delivered, as compared with 262.47 million units in the previous year. The aggregate maximum demand from our supply to the Western Kenya areas of the authorized distributor rose from 44.1 megawatts to 45.3 megawatts during the year, whilst, on the other hand, the demand we made on the Uganda supply rose from 23.92 megawatts to 26 megawatts; the balance being supplied from our own hydro-electric stations at Tana and Wanjii.

In addition to the contracted demand, and in order to replace peak supplies generated thermally by the authorized distributor, we agreed to a fringe arrangement to take spill units from the Uganda Electricity Board at a price attractive to both parties.

In October and November, 1961, out-of-season floods occurred which exceeded all previous records and estimates of catastrophic river flows. As a result severe, although happily temporary, damage was caused to the Tana station and minor damage at Wanjii.

In terms of the debenture stock trust deed £187,843 of the debenture stock was purchased for redemption during the year, making the total amount redeemed £690,209 and the amount of the stock outstanding £6,809,791.

Thor Breweries, of Denmark, are considering the establishment in the Federation of a £650,000 brewery to produce Danish-type beer.

Kakuzi Fyfe & Co., sisal and coffee growers in Kenya, report net profit for the year ended February 28 at £60,734 before tax of £14,901.

The Uganda Development Corporation and Fresh Foods, Ltd., Kampala, are to establish a meat cannery in Uganda and engage in the export of frozen food. The cost of the cannery is put at about £250,000.

West Germany has not undertaken to provide £3m. for the Nkulia Falls hydro-electric scheme in Nyasaland, as was reported a few days ago. Denials have been made by the Foreign Office in Bonn and the Finance Ministry in Zomba.

The Muljibhai Madhavani group, of which the headquarters are in Uganda, are to start a glassworks in Dar es Salaam at a cost of about £250,000. Chand Industries, Ltd., an associated enterprise, already have substantial Tanganyika interests.

The 21-day strike of African miners in Northern Rhodesia in May caused a drop in overall mineral production from a value of £10,400,000 in April to £3,782,266. The total for the first five months of the year was £45,135,491, compared with £48,213,632 last year.

An average price of 38.62d. per lb. was paid at the Salisbury tobacco auctions in the week ending July 16 for 10,334,474 lb. of leaf tobacco. The average price for the season so far has been 37.62d. per lb. against 26,192,312 lb. at an average of 36.76d. per lb.

Cable and wireless transmission of mail has been carried after tax for the three months to June 30 at £26,000, compared with £249,105 in the corresponding period last year. An interim dividend is expected but on higher capital risks and some losses having been made.

Despite the severest drought for 50 years, Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., had a record pay-out of more than £2.9m. last year, partly because of an increasing number of African members, about 1,700 since the company began through co-operatives, K.C.C. sales are up 10%.

Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. which controls Uganda Tea Estates Ltd. and Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd., has raised privately in the United Kingdom a further £800,000 of 8½% first debenture stock, 1970-75, bringing the total to £2.2m. The issued share capital is just over £1.3m. Mr. S. Babu, chairman N. Mehta is the chairman and managing director.

A special industry board of inquiry in Kenya has recommended 48s. monthly as the minimum wage for cutters, but that exceptionally expert and prolific cutters may earn as much as £12. Decorticator operators should, it is suggested, receive 63s. and brushers, balers, loaders and layers 1s. 6d. less. In all cases these figures are exclusive of rations worth at present 10s. 6d. per month.

The United Dounfines Trust, Ltd., is maintaining its dividend at 26½% despite the fact that for the year to June 30 there was a group loss of £26,212 after tax, compared with a profit in the previous year of £93,234. The main losses were in Africa, "but we are not withdrawing," says Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie, the chairman. Mr. Alexander Ross has been appointed vice-chairman and chairman designate.

An African foot-and-mouth virus affecting sheep as well as cattle has spread to Turkey and Iran from the Middle East, cattle shipped from East Africa to Bahrain for slaughter last December being suspected as the carriers. The F.A.O., taking a serious view of the situation, has called an emergency conference with the European commission on foot-and-mouth disease, and wants at least £2.5m. for a mass vaccination programme "to prevent the very real danger of an invasion" into Europe, where 300m. kine might be threatened.

Continent of Change

THE 163-PAGE RECORD of a course held at Guildhall, London, last year under the auspices of the Royal African Society is still obtainable at 10s. from the secretary at 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Mr. Brian Macdonald gave the introductory address; Sir Arthur Kirby spoke on "East Africa in Transition"; Mr. Philip Mason in "Monckton and After"; Mr. D. Taylor on "The African Scene"; Mr. D. Williams on "Problems of New Nations"; and Mr. B. Crozier on "Congo and the United Nations".

Other addresses dealt with South Africa, Nigeria, and African music.

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