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AND

RHODESIA

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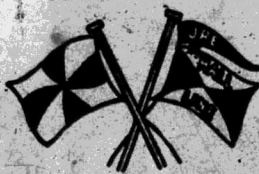
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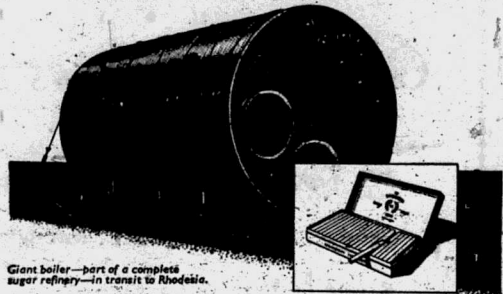
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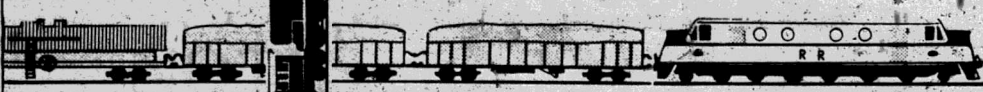
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	5	Personalia	12
Nyasaland Hooliganism Condemned	7	Lord De La Warr on the Federation	14
The Congo	8	City Perturbed About Kenya	15
Mr. Macleod's Procras- tination	10	Company Meetings	20
Letters	11	Commercial News	24

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Historic Week

THIS IS A HISTORIC WEEK for Tanganyika, which is now granted a large measure of responsible government, with a heavy African majority in the Legislative Council and a Council of Ministers in which there will be only two civil servant members out of 12, whereas there had previously been six officials and six non-officials. Fifty of the 71 members of the Legislature will be Africans, and the 10 Europeans will be in a slight minority to the Asians, who will have 11 representatives. Race, however, has become quite a subsidiary factor in the politics of the Territory, for the Tanganyika African National Union sponsors European, Asian, and African candidates. Indeed, it had made nominations for all 71 seats for the general election held on Tuesday, and in no fewer than 58 constituencies there were no opponents. That high proportion of unopposed returns may well be a record for any territory administered by Great Britain. If, as is probable, T.A.N.U. candidates succeed in the remaining 13 contests, the party will have won every elected seat in the country; and that would certainly be a Commonwealth record. It would doubtless still be a record if, in one constituency a non-T.A.N.U. contestant, a European, succeeds in his claim that his African opponent should be disqualified on technical grounds.

### Mr. Nyerere's Leadership

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the all-conquering party, is certain to be made Chief Minister, thus becoming the Governor's principal adviser and the leader of Government business in the House. His growth in political stature in recent months encourages the hope that he will successfully discharge the grave responsibilities which he must now bear, and all concerned for the well-being of Tanganyika, and indeed of East Africa as a whole, must wish him well. As signposts to his policy he has marked the last few weeks by a number of very forthright speeches in different parts of the country, all emphasizing that there will be no toleration of intimidation, violence, propaganda against the non-African communities, or any other acts calculated to disturb inter-racial harmony and co-operation and the development of internal and external confidence in the ability of the peoples of Tanganyika to man their own Government. In this respect he has shown himself more realistic, courageous, and mature than any other African anywhere between the Nile and the Limpopo.

### Hopeful Contrasts

WHILE AFRICAN POLITICIANS to the north and south have talked even more wildly than usual, Mr. Nyerere has preached moderation. While they have threatened non-Africans, he has emphasized the continuing need

of their presence. While they have condoned outrages by Africans upon other Africans (and also on Europeans and Asians), he has spoken of the retribution in store for African thugs and hooligans (those being his own terms). While African demagogues elsewhere have continued their propaganda against the chiefs, he has insisted on the importance of their place in the tribal system. While in Kenya in particular nationalist zealots have declared that the rights of non-African landowners will not necessarily be recognized by an African-dominated House, Mr. Nyerere and Chief Fundikira, the most forceful of his African colleagues, have assured the European and Asian communities in Tanganyika that their present rights of tenure will be fully respected.

### Creating the Right Climate

IN THESE AND OTHER WAYS the leader of a multi-racial party has made good use of the period preceding his assumption of the supreme political office in a State which has to face serious problems, by no means least that of attracting substantial investment from the West. If the precepts implicit in Mr. Nyerere's doctrines and assurances are seen to be practised during the next few years, the right climate for investment will be created; but it would be self-deceptive not to recognize that opposition to T.A.N.U. will arise, and that its counter-measures are more likely to resemble dictatorship than the "democracy" of which British parliamentarians and their African imitators have prated so loudly and so long. Their prescription was manifestly untrustworthy, because it was based on the silly assumption that Africans are basically white men with black skins. Part of the attraction of Africans is that they are nothing of the sort. In Tanganyika this week they inherit the opportunity to demonstrate the capacity of their race not only to advance socially, economically, and politically, but to win and hold the trust of Europeans in and beyond the Territory, for without that confidence and the continuing co-operation which it would ensure, the fond hopes of Mr. Nyerere and his followers must suffer frustration.

### Expositors of Multi-Racialism

IT IS IRONIC — but very much to his credit — that as an expositor of sane multi-racialism he must be bracketed, not with the self-centred and noisy African demagogues of neighbouring territories who now seek his advice and support, but with Sir Roy Welensky.

This issue begins the 37th Annual Volume  
of  
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



They would, I think, find each other *simpatics*, for they are both realists with a sense of proportion and balance, a sense of historical gradualism, a saving sense of humour,—and a readiness to be very blunt when they deem candour or criticism necessary. They have, I believe, not yet met. When they do it could be much to the advantage of East and Central Africa.

### Minister's Inadequate Statement

IT WAS SUGGESTED in these Notes last week that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should categorically condemn the continued breaches of law and order in Nyasaland by agents of the Malawi Congress Party, and tell its leaders and misleaders that the working party which is to prepare the way for a general election next year will not operate until such offences cease. As will be seen from another page, Mr. Macleod has since made a statement on the subject which does not go nearly far enough. In giving the warning that firm action will be taken against thuggery, he merely repeats earlier admonitions, and conveniently ignores the fact that they have had no effect, and that since the London conference ended four weeks ago there have been brazen attacks in broad daylight in the main streets of the main town of Nyasaland against Africans whose only offence is to have condemned Malawi's malpractices. Studiously avoiding reference to these and other outrages against men who but recently sat in conference under his chairmanship, and who ought therefore to be able to count on his personal concern for their plight, the Minister is careful to avoid indictment of Dr. Banda's organisation, though he knows that in case after case its members have been identified and sentenced by the courts.

### Main Issue Evaded

SO LONG AS MR. MACLEOD EVADES the issue of Malawi responsibility for contempt for the Queen's peace, the spokesmen for that party can obviously suggest, at least in private, and quite possibly in public also, that it is recognized to be guiltless in the matter, for, they will say, Malawi would have been named if the British Government's representative had thought that the case against the party was proven. Yet it has been proven again and again. The political leaders in Nyasaland other than those connected with the Malawi Congress are exercising exemplary patience and goodwill, and there has not been one reported case of molestation of those who do not share its opinions by any party except Malawi. It is consequently most unfair for Mr. Macleod to leave them under an omnibus condemnation which includes reference to "shameful incidents", when, so far as is known, every such incident has been the work of Malawi hooligans.

### Dr. Banda's Responsibility

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has emphasized again and again that there would be no such occurrences if stern orders against such behaviour were issued by Dr. Banda—who would do well to repeat some of the recent public statements by Mr. Nyerere, the Tanganyika African leader for whom he has professed such friendship and admiration, and who has told his followers in unequivocal language that he will in no circumstances tolerate intimidation and violence against any section of the community. Mr. Macleod may perhaps have made that suggestion to Dr. Banda privately, but he ought publicly to bring home to "the great Kamuzu" his heavy share of responsibility for events which make a mockery of his assurances in London that he could and would control his party and faithfully fulfil his promises of co-operation. A political leader with any pretence to be taken seriously must accept responsibility for the continuing misconduct of his fol-

lowers, and a Secretary of State who is driven to protest ought in fairness to those who are innocent to avoid phraseology which fails to exculpate them and may seem to bracket them with the offenders.

### Following the Mboya Technique

IS MR. MACLEOD AWARE that *Malawi News* of August 20 claims John Chilembwe, who at the outbreak of the 1914-18 war raised a small rebellion and was afterwards discovered to have been in correspondence and collusion with the Germans, as "the father of Malawi nationalism"? Here is a parallel to the glorification of Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader, by the African politicians in Kenya. Does not Mr. Macleod know that in the previous week an emergency conference of the Malawi Party had "reaffirmed that the demands of the people of Malawi are for one man one vote and independence outside the Central African Federation", and that it reiterated that the two main objectives of the party "are secession and independence, for the achievement of which there can be no compromise"? The Malawi delegation having accepted something very different from universal franchise less than a fortnight earlier, that resolution conflicted flagrantly with its attitude at Lancaster House. The agreement then reached has also been rejected by the party newspaper, which has written that "we can change this new Constitution any time we find it suits our purpose to do so"—and that despite the fact that the Banda group had set its signature to the statement that there could be no further constitutional changes until they had been earned, which implies a delay of at least several years. Malawi, as expected, is following the Mboya technique.

### Bipartisanship, Forsooth!

SOCIALISTS IN BRITAIN prove by their silence how satisfied they are with the Macmillan Government's calamitous mishandling of East and Central African affairs. That the rank and file of the Labour Party are as complacent as their Parliamentary leaders is indicated by the agenda for the party conference in October. Of 435 resolutions submitted by branches throughout the country, not even one is concerned with colonial affairs. It must be many, many years, probably several decades, since that last happened. Frequently there have been pages of resolutions condemning "colonialism" and asking for more and more "democracy" to be thrust more and more rapidly on more and more unready Africans. Perhaps the greatest condemnation of the actions in Africa of a Government which was elected to act on Conservative principles is that the Opposition has not a word of criticism to offer—for the obvious reason that the Socialists would have followed a similarly catastrophic course if they had attained power. It is probable, however, that Mr. Callaghan would have been less impulsive than Mr. Macleod over Kenya; though that Colony would not have escaped what has become known as "Macblundellism", the outrage might have been inflicted by instalments. Who would have believed a year ago that the Tories would outpace the Socialists in betrayal of Britain's responsibility for the well-being of millions of Africans? Labour, which would have no truck with a bipartisan colonial policy except on its own terms, now recognizes that its programme has been appropriated without a word of acknowledgement, explanation, or excuse.

"This Convocation of Canterbury believes the policy of *apartheid* to be contrary to the purposes of God for his children as understood by the majority of Christian people".—Resolution of the Convocation of Canterbury, moved by Dr. A. T. P. Williams, Bishop of Winchester.

# Political Hooliganism in Nyasaland Condemned

## But Intimidation, Arson and Violence Continue

**POLITICAL HOOLIGANISM IN NYASALAND** has been roundly condemned by the Acting Governor, Mr. G. S. Jones, in a statement with which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has expressly associated himself.

The statement is in the following terms:—

"The recent conference at Lancaster House produced an agreement which provides for a far-reaching and significant step forward in the ordered constitutional development of the territory. Agreement was reached between parties representative of sections of the community with widely differing viewpoints.

"The agreement reached is a tribute to the wisdom and statesmanship of all who attended the conference, who demonstrated a willingness to compromise and to give full weight to the views expressed by those who held opinions very different from their own. Such an attitude holds great hopes for the future welfare and happiness of the territory, and it is the earnest hope of the Secretary of State and myself that all concerned will continue to demonstrate in the days that lie ahead the good will and statesmanship which made possible the signal success represented by the agreement reached at Lancaster House.

"The Nyasaland Government proposes, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, to implement the new Constitution as soon as administratively possible. To this end I have appointed a working party to draw up detailed recommendations on matters precedent to holding elections. I have appointed as the working party Mr. J. B. Pine, Q.C., Solicitor-General, as chairman, Mr. C. Winnington-Ingram, Deputy Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, as member, and Mr. D. E. Barson as Secretary.

"The committee's terms of reference are to make recommendations in the light of the report of the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference on the arrangements which will be required for holding elections, including qualifications for the franchise, registration of voters, qualifications and nomination of candidates, and delimitation of constituencies, and other measures which it may seem necessary to propose.

"The working party has already begun its work. It has a complex and important task to perform. After it has reported it will be possible to arrange for the enactment of the requisite legislation for the registration of voters and delimitation of constituencies. It is also particularly important that a reasonable period of time should be given to allow potential voters the opportunity to register. Once registration has been completed and the registers have been compiled, people will be able to scrutinize the register to ensure that they have not been deprived of their rights.

"As the Lancaster House agreement makes clear, the elections will be held as soon as it is administratively possible; but it was also made clear that it could scarcely be done in less than about eight months.

"In this connexion I should draw attention to the Secretary of State's repeated statement that delegations from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the Federal Constitutional Review Conference in London will not be confined to members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. This is an explicit assurance that African opinion from both these Protectorates will be represented at the conference.

### Shameful Incidents

"It is my earnest hope that during the period of preparation all the peoples of Nyasaland, with the active encouragement of their political leaders, will continue to exercise patience and good will. The basis of the new Constitution is founded on the freedom of the individual to exercise his political rights according to his conscience and without fear of molestation.

"The need to emphasize this has been unhappily demonstrated by certain shameful incidents which have recently occurred, in which irresponsible persons sought to victimize others whose political opinions they do not share. I condemn unequivocally the hooligan actions of such persons.

"It is the first duty of the Nyasaland Government—indeed, of any Government—to provide for law and order and to ensure that the peoples of the territory are able to go about their business freely and without fear. The Government will be rigorous in the steps which it takes to provide for this, and, as the public will be aware, prosecution has already been initiated in respect of one of the incidents to which I have referred.

"It is my earnest hope that all political leaders, and indeed all responsible persons, will endorse my condemnation of those irresponsible persons who seek by lawless actions to endanger all that has been gained by the agreement which was reached at Lancaster House, and that they will do everything that is possible to assist the Government in ensuring that the new Constitution is established in an atmosphere of tranquility and good will.

"We are about to take a significant step forward in the political development of Nyasaland. Let all the peoples of Nyasaland show by their actions that they are fit and competent to undertake the responsibilities that the new Constitution will confer upon them."

Many reports of breaches of law and order in Nyasaland have been received in London during the past week. From them the following cases are recorded as examples.

### Liberation Party H.Q. Burned

The Congress Liberation Party's district offices in Luchenza, which served the local branch and those in Cholo and Mlanje, have been destroyed by fire, and Mr. T. D. T. Banda, leader of the party—who is not related to Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party—has said that the local chairman was told in advance by a Malawi member that the building would be set on fire.

After the premises had been burnt out Mr. Banda said that the general situation had deteriorated in the country since the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London, and that intimidation was so widespread that disregard for the law would become still more extensive if action was not promptly taken. He called on the Government to insist that the Malawi Congress leader should put a stop to "this terror".

At the trial in Blantyre of eight Africans charged with unlawful assembly at the time of the attack on Mr. B. W. Matthews Phiri [as reported in last week's issue], the magistrate, Mr. T. M. Figgis, expressed regret that he could not convict the accused, six men and two youths, with rioting and so give them severer sentences; that course was unfortunately impossible because the provincial commissioner had not stated when reading the riot act proclamation that it was made in the Queen's name. Conviction could therefore be only for unlawful assembly. He sentenced each man to imprisonment with hard labour for a year, the maximum sentence, and bound over the two juveniles for two years.

Mrs. Alice Ashton, wife of the manager of the chemist shop in Blantyre in which Mr. Phiri took refuge from a crowd which police witnesses estimated at about 400, gave evidence that she, her 15-year-old son, her husband, and another European had formed a cordon to protect Mr. Phiri from the mob.

Eleven members of the Malawi Congress Party were convicted at Chiradzulu, in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, of offences under Native law and custom. They had told the superintendent of Chitembere market that only members of Malawi must enter it on a certain day. Fines ranged from £5 to £10, with, in default, prison sentences of three and six months with hard labour.

At Visanza, in the Central Province, three other Africans were sentenced to six months' hard labour for intimidation.

At Dowa, in the same province, an African who threatened to kill the wife of a tobacco estate owner and burn their barns was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for intimidation.

On a tea-estate in the Mlanje district two Africans have been arrested on charges of intimidating African workers. The alleged offences occurred in different areas of the same estate.

Political agitation is reported to be seriously affecting agriculture in the Chikwawa district of the Southern Province. Official reports state that agitation has increased since a meeting in the area by the Malawi Congress Party, and that there is now extreme reluctance to accept advice from the Agricultural Department. At least one man has been intimidated into refusing a plan from the district loans board. An official spokesman said a few days ago that it was "virtually impossible" to convince the people concerned that agricultural rules were made in their own interests.

In the Cholo district a campaign for the inoculation of dogs against rabies is officially reported to have proved a failure owing to the action of Africans preaching non-co-operation with the Government. At some of the vaccination centres on African land not one dog was produced for treatment, which was free. Africans have been warned that a human being or animal bitten by a dog suffering from rabies may die and that failure to co-operate with the vaccinating teams may cause the death of the offender or of innocent people. The propaganda against accepting vaccination is understood to have been conducted by Malawi Congress agents.

# The Last Belgian Troops Leave the Congo

## United States Protests Strongly at Attacks on Airmen

THE LAST Belgian combat troops left the Congo by air on Tuesday with full military honours, the praise and thanks of the Katanga leaders and the applause of the Elisabethville airport crowd.

The United States protested vigorously to the Congolese Government about the beating up of American servicemen at Stanleyville and asked for those responsible to be punished. Mr. Tshombe rejected the agreement for handing over Kamina base to the United Nations. He said he would destroy the base installations rather than cede them from the authority of Katanga. Casualties among Mr. Lumumba's troops in the Kasai campaign rose to 14.

Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder as accurately as possible.

A clash between Mali U.N. troops and Congolese in Albertville was reported on Tuesday of last week. After the Katanga Government had stated that the Mali soldiers "who appeared to have escaped from the control of their officers," had killed two Congolese in brawls while making arbitrary arrests, Mr. Berendsen, U.N. political adviser in the eastern command in Elisabethville, said that he treated the suggestion of mutiny "with the utmost reserve".

According to the Katanga Government, on Monday and Tuesday Mali troops had transported armed civilians in their lorries and helped them make arbitrary arrests; an African civil servant and a policeman were killed and several people wounded. Mr. Munongo, Katanga Minister of the Interior, went to Albertville to study the situation and reinforcements of the gendarmerie were sent there. Mr. Tshombe and other Ministers met Mr. Berendsen and Colonel Byrne, U.N. commander in Elisabethville, and made "energetic representations". Later Mr. Berendsen said that he had received reports of clashes between Katanga security forces and demonstrators who were probably supporters of Mr. Lumumba, and that the Mali battalion had told him that they were endeavouring to exercise a calming influence. Colonel Ye Gaung, of Burma, the chief of staff, had reported from Albertville that incidents were still occurring, with demonstrators drawing up barricades while people armed with bows and arrows walked about. The Belgian Army was in defensive positions near the railway station.

### Malis Sided With Baluba

In Brussels the Belgian Defence Ministry said that Belgian troops had restored order in Albertville after Baluba tribesmen, with whom Mali soldiers appeared to have sided, had attacked the railway station. There had been no Belgian losses.

There were further reports of fierce fighting in the south-east of Kasai Province between Lulua and Baluba and of a mass migration of population, the Baluba moving east towards Bakwanga and the Lulua west to Luluabourg. Mr. Kalonji, president of the newly-formed "Mining State", of which Bakwanga is the capital, said that the fighting must be prevented from developing into a civil war. The Belgian pilot of a Sabena aircraft under charter to the U.N. had been arrested at Luluabourg on the previous day.

In Leopoldville men of the Force Publique continued their search for hidden arms, apparently on Mr. Lumumba's orders. A Swissair crew flying a U.N. transport aircraft were menaced by Congolese soldiers and had to be provided with a Ghanaian guard to get them to the airport. At least five more Belgians were arrested. Two others and an Italian detained on a charge of operating an illegal radio transmitter were later released when it was found that they were licensed to operate the transmitter on behalf of a private trading firm.

One correspondent telegraphed that he wondered who was most frightened of the Force Publique—the few remaining Belgians, who went about in danger of arbitrary arrest, the U.N. officials who saw in it a source of repeated disorder, or Mr. Lumumba himself.

Leopoldville's telephone and air communications with Brazzaville were cut, and as the river ferry remained closed the two cities were isolated from one another.

Mr. Lumumba asked the U.N. to lend him the services of General Kattani, the Moroccan deputy commander of the U.N. force, as a military adviser who could train the Congo army. The U.N. agreed, in the hope that the Congolese

might gradually be encadred in sections of the U.N. force.

Major-General Alexander, British Chief of the Ghana Defence Staff, explained in London before he left by air for Accra that his criticism of the U.N. orders to troops in the Congo had been contained in a confidential memorandum to President Nkrumah and that he had never intended it to get into print. Asked if he would be going back to Leopoldville, he said: "Not while Dr. Bunche is still there. I think it would be embarrassing for him". To the question whether he advocated a stronger line, he replied: "You don't need to be tough, but you have to have a little latitude of action".

Colonel Remy van Lierda, commandant of the Belgian military and air base of Kamina, said that he could not see the base being handed over in eight days in compliance with Mr. Hammarskjöld's estimate that all Belgian troops would be out of the Congo in that period. Within the base, which extends over 200 square miles and on which Belgium has spent an estimated £50m., he had 15,000 African employees and 600 Belgian technicians, and he was responsible for the safety of 2,200 Europeans in all in the area. As soon as the U.N. could ensure the safety of the Europeans and the protection and maintenance of the installations, he would pull out his troops. He added: "With a couple of suitcases apiece it would be possible to leave Kamina in eight days, but not taking our dignity with us".

### President Nkrumah Urges Restraint

On Wednesday the contents of a cable and personal letter sent by President Nkrumah to Mr. Lumumba were disclosed. Ghana's leader urged Mr. Lumumba to exercise a restraining influence on the activities of the Force Publique and the police.

His cable said: "Indiscriminate arrests and maltreatment of either civilians or U.N. forces can but lead to chaos. Neither you personally, nor the people of the Congo have anything to gain by the complete breakdown of law and order. I ask you to join with the Ghana Army in the restoration of law and order in Leopoldville. If the present activities of your army are not checked this very army will eventually turn on you and your Cabinet".

In the personal letter, which was delivered by two Ghanaian Ministers, the President wrote: "A situation such as that which has existed in Leopoldville during the last few days can only lead to total unemployment and economic chaos". If the situation continued to be chaotic there was a grave danger of the Congo becoming a battleground between East and West, and that would be "a disaster for all of us in Africa".

Six hundred Congolese troops were flown from Leopoldville to Luluabourg, Kasai Province. Their ostensible object was to check the fighting between the Lulua and Baluba, but opponents of Mr. Lumumba described the move as an attempt to crush the Government of Mr. Kalonji and a threat to Katanga. Observers feared that any such clash would be the first step in a civil war. Mr. Kalonji said that he had put Bakwanga airfield out of service by obstructions, and that if he was attacked by Mr. Lumumba's forces he would have the support of Katanga troops.

A Government spokesman in Leopoldville, who denied reports that at least 300 tribesmen had been killed in the Bakwanga area in the preceding few days, admitted that that figure might be very near the total for the last seven or eight weeks. Missionaries from Kasai reported that the strife had been aggravated by the appearance of Tshokwe tribesmen from the south in support of the Baluba. In one Tshokwe ambush of Lulua in the previous week about 50 people had been massacred.

A company of Irish troops took over in Albertville, which was quiet after two days of disturbances following the withdrawal of the Belgian garrison. In response to a request from the Mali troops, General Gheysens, commander of Belgian forces in the Congo, had sent a parachute company from Kamina to hold the town until the Irish arrived.

When the Belgians withdrew on Tuesday, pro-Lumumba and pro-Tshombe groups had clashed in the streets. Road-blocks were set up by rival groups, and cars were stopped and pillaged and their occupants beaten. An African policeman was killed by Balubakat partisans. So was an African civil servant. General Gheysens said that when the U.N. troops had settled in he would withdraw the Belgian holding forces, which had protected about 500 Europeans in the town. The Belgian troops had not gone into action, for their arrival had sufficed to restore order. The general thought that the Mali troops had not mutinied, but had behaved perfectly, and

that the Congolese had been killed in fighting among themselves.

However, in Elisabethville Mr. Tshombe, in talks with U.N. officers confirmed his statement alleging indiscipline among the Mali. Relations between the Katanga Government and the U.N. command were stated to have become strained. Mr. Munongo, returning from his visit to Albertville said: "It cannot be said that the Malis mutined. The point is they are badly organized. It is not proved that they gave arms to Balubakat rebels. It is very hard to get at the truth".

In Leopoldville preparations were being made for the opening on the following day of an African "summit conference" which was to have brought together the heads of independent African States to discuss African problems. But deputy under-secretaries were sent instead, and so the conference was therefore relegated to the status of a "preparatory" meeting.

The Congolese Government declared that Belgian paratroops in Ruanda-Urundi threatened the republic's eastern border and that the people of Goma, Kivu Province, demanded the replacement of Irish troops by Congolese "who alone can guarantee the evacuation of Belgian soldiers".

It was announced that a unit of between 500 and 700 men of the Royal Malay Regiment and the multi-racial Reconnaissance Regiment would join U.N. forces in the Congo.

### U.N. Strength

The largest U.N. detachments were the Ghana Brigade of about 2,500 men, stationed in Leopoldville; the four Ethiopian battalions, in the Oriental Province and the Kamina base; and nearly four battalions of Moroccans, most of whom were in the Lower Congo. One Moroccan battalion and two companies were in Katanga, with a Swedish battalion in Elisabethville and the Mali battalion in the northern part of the province.

One Irish battalion was at Kamina with the Ethiopians, and a second Irish battalion was in Kivu Province. There were two battalions of Tunisians in Kasai, two companies of Liberians in Equator Province, and a battalion of Sudanese at Leopoldville airport. The Guinea battalion was at Banningville and Mongo in the province of Leopoldville.

In Geneva representatives of Belgium and the Congo initialled a financial agreement after 10 days of negotiations under U.N. auspices. Remarkable cordiality characterized the occasion. Agreement was reached on the liquidation of the old Central Bank of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in Brussels and the creation of two separate issuing banks, one for the Congo and the other for Ruanda-Urundi.

On Thursday Congolese police and troops in Leopoldville fired over the heads of 1,000 demonstrators demanding the resignation of Mr. Lumumba. The shooting occurred after a clash between Lumumba supporters and anti-Lumumba demonstrators outside the Cultural Centre while Mr. Lumumba was opening the conference of independent African States. The demonstrators included the Abako Party, whose head is President Kasavubu.

After Mr. Lumumba had entered the building his supporters, who waved banners describing him as "The Father of the Congo", came close to anti-Lumumba demonstrators, who began to shout "Down with Lumumba". They carried banners reading "Down with the Fascist Government of Lumumba", "Long Live Federal Congo", and "No War in Kasai".

As loudspeakers began to relay the Prime Minister's speech the anti-Lumumba faction surged forward and threw stones at his supporters. Police drove them back, and the Force Publique tried to take away their banners. There were struggles and the police beat demonstrators with their rifle butts. Numerous journalists reported seeing about 30 rioters kicked, beaten, and struck with rifle butts while being taken to a police van.

As Mr. Lumumba was heard to say over the loudspeakers: "This is a unique conference for the liberty of the African" and speak of the Congo's battle against colonialist arms and oppression, his police opened fire. While most fired into the air, some seemed to aim at the crowd.

As the Prime Minister spoke of liberation and the blood spilt by the Belgians, his own aide-de-camp was being harangued by an African in the grip of Congolese soldiers with blood streaming down his face from their blows. Then a declaration by Mr. Lumumba that "Neither arms nor oppression can stop our movement" was almost lost in the noise from another burst of firing. Further rifle fire and the screams of people being beaten mixed with his voice as he said "Gentlemen, you are now making contact with Congolese reality. There is no compromise between liberty and slavery".

Three U.N. police jeeps arrived and a U.N. helicopter flew overhead, but there was no U.N. intervention. After about 15 minutes' skirmishing the crowd dispersed.

Shortly afterwards there was trouble between foreign Press correspondents and the Force Publique. Mr. Russell Howe, an Englishman working for the *Washington Post*, was man-handled by Congolese soldiers when he refused to give up his camera. The British Consul, who was on the spot, protested to Colonel Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congo Army, who asserted that he had "orders to take this action". Police

later rounded up most of the photographers who had taken pictures of the demonstrations and removed the films from their cameras, which were later returned.

At the conference, which was to have been an "African summit meeting, Mr. Lumumba was the only Head of State present. Of the 20 African States invited only 10 had sent representatives. There was an observer from Tanganyika.

Delegates were said to be shocked by events and to doubt Mr. Lumumba's capacity to muster solid backing for his policies. His speech received only mild applause. The African delegates who spoke pleaded without exception for African unity. A Ghana police officer, keeping a watching brief for the U.N., exclaimed: "They should never have given these people independence!"

Earlier in the day Congolese police, using rifle butts and their boots, had tried to break up a strike demonstration by about 2,000 workers at a textile factory in the city. Two persons were injured in the leg by police fire. The situation was becoming ugly when Ghanaian soldiers and U.N. police arrived and disarmed the Congolese. The Ghanaians quietly broke up the strikers, who cheered them.

In Katanga the police and troops opened Kaniama airport near the frontier with Kasai, and gendarmes guarded rail and road communications with Mr. Kalonji's neighbouring "Mining State." A Katanga Government spokesman said that reports that Lumumba troops were being sent to Luluabourg to threaten Mr. Kalonji's Government were not believed, but that the Government of Katanga was taking precautions against local trouble-makers who might have designs against communications.

A senior Belgian Army officer expressed the view that about 1,000 Lumumba troops were ready to attack the "Mining State." That was promptly denied by M. Victor Tignée, Chef de Cabinet to the Katanga Minister of the Interior, who said there were no large-scale troop movements in Kasai. Mr. Kalonji visited Mr. Tshombe in Elisabethville to appeal for military aid, and a Belgian commander there said that two aircraft loads of arms and ammunition had been sent.

In an account of the Albertville incidents M. Tignée admitted that most of the early information issued by the Katanga Government, alleging that Mali troops had got out of hand, was erroneous. The information had come from a person not in the service of the Katanga Government. Mali troops had never "acted in bad faith", but too much fraternization had led the Opposition Balubakat to believe that they were protected by the Mali troops. His Government had protested to the U.N. because the Malis had disputed the authority of the Katanga police in Albertville and prevented them from intervening to keep order. The respective duties of the police and the Mali and Belgian troops, called in to help, had now been arranged satisfactorily.

Colonel Gaung, of Burma, sent to Albertville by the U.N., denied all reports of improper conduct by the Mali battalion.

Mr. Lumumba demanded on Friday that U.N. forces should follow as soon as all Belgian troops had left the Congo. He said that he wanted no occupation by the United Nations, whose task was only to see out the Belgians.

### Belgian Spy Ring

It was no longer necessary for him to march into Katanga, because his supporters there would soon overthrow Mr. Tshombe. He alleged that Belgian agents were responsible for the trouble in Kasai, and accused the French in Brazzaville of giving help to a Belgian spy ring which, he said, had its headquarters in that city. That was why his Government had cut communications between Brazzaville and Leopoldville.

He described the previous day's clashes between his troops and Opposition supporters as minor incidents, organized by groups of Fascists and Belgians, and staged to impress the international Press.

He said he had written to Dr. Bughe demanding the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops. He could not accept any difference between soldiers and technicians and alleged that Belgian troops had been sent into Katanga posing as technicians. Until the Belgians had gone there could be no good relations between Europeans and Congolese. In Luluabourg his troops had seized a Belgian aircraft carrying arms from Brazzaville to Bakwanga. On humanitarian grounds he had released the wife and children of Mr. Kalonji, who had been held as hostages since Mr. Kalonji's declaration of the independent "Mining State".

General Gheysens, Belgian commander in the Congo, said that all Belgian troops in Katanga would be withdrawn by the end of the month "unless something goes wrong". The U.N. had refused to grant his request for a company of paratroops to remain at Kamina to protect the Belgian technicians remaining there; the U.N. had specially asked that the technicians should stay on. Belgian troops were being evacuated by U.S. aircraft, and 775 were flown out that day, bringing the number of Belgian troops who had left the Congo to

(Continued on page 18)

## Mr. Macleod's Procrastination

### U.N.I.P. Misrepresentation, Not Checked

POLITICAL CONCERN was discussed by Mr. John Roberts, leader in Northern Rhodesia of the United Federal Party, when he addressed the recent territorial congress.

Recalling that in March he and his colleagues had emphasized to the Secretary of State the danger of allowing African politicians in Northern Rhodesia to go unchallenged when they made absurd statements on constitutional subjects, including the claim that there would be an African-run Government in the Protectorate before the end of this year, Mr. Roberts said:—

"We stressed to Mr. Macleod the need for an authoritative statement by him refuting the assertions being made by the United National Independence Party at that time, for in the light of the proportions their promises had reached, we considered that only a statement at the level of H.M. Government could halt the expectations being promulgated by U.N.I.P.

"Despite vigorous efforts by my colleagues and myself, these claims were not clearly and plainly refuted by the Secretary of State until the following May. By that time many Africans believed that U.N.I.P. might indeed be the Government before the end of 1960, and the way was open for intimidations, boycotts, and violence—with results only too well known to all of us.

### Beware of Trouble

"The banning of U.N.I.P. on the Copperbelt, coupled with the statements by our Government and H.M. Government, had a salutary effect, but whilst there has been a lessening of intimidation and pressure, it still continues in some degree. What is more, it is my guess that having been exposed in their claim to independence by October, these people will over the forthcoming months try to seize upon any excuse to stir up trouble. We should be well advised to take note of that . . .

"In the urban areas one of the greatest dangers to peaceful conditions is the large number of unemployed Africans in the towns, and one of the major problems now facing the Government is to find ways and means of combating this very complex and menacing social problem. Nevertheless, many of the so-called unemployed do not want to work or are unemployable. These people are a menace to our social structure.

"To help combat the menace of intimidation and to ensure the protection of law-abiding Africans it is essential that there should be street lighting in the towns, and the Minister for Local Government and the municipalities are working on a scheme to see how best this can be brought about . . .

### Criticisms of Government

"Truth is harder to drum into people's minds than make-believe, and one urgent function of the Government Information Department is so to adjust its activities as to achieve greater success in this field than hitherto. The mischievous and ruthless propaganda which is being put about by ill-disposed political organizations in the territory should be countered by an equally well-planned campaign of the presentation of the facts. Total reorganization of the Information Department and a re-orientation of its ideas are essential.

"A very knowledgeable man with experience of this in other parts of the world has been employed by Government to undertake a complete investigation of the Information Department and to make recommendations as to how it can be re-organized on modern lines.

"One thing that I feel obliged to record is that there are certain officials who still at this stage of our constitutional progress seem to resent the presence of elected members as part of the Government and administering portfolios. This does not make life for the United Federal Party Ministers any easier. I will also say that there are still a minority of officials who look back with nostalgia to pre-Federation days. To me it is inexplicable that there is still a tendency in some quarters to perpetuate controversy on issues after they have ceased to have any point."

"Rural community development has two main objectives: to teach people what is wrong with their way of life and how it can be improved, and to stimulate action by the people to improve it"—Annual report of Social Development Department in Tanganyika.

## Trickery and Sophistry in Politics

### Mr. S. V. Cooke's Criticisms of Fellow M.L.Cs.

MR. S. V. COOKE, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has written in a letter to the *Kenya Weekly News* denouncing political sophistry:—

"Particularly obnoxious to many Europeans in Kenya was the action of some of their leaders in accepting under duress the Lyttelton Plan of 1954. Shortly after the plan was adopted and many of all races were expressing opposition, it was revealed that Mr. Lyttelton had bulldozed his plan through.

"Mr. Havelock was reported to say: 'We were faced with a pistol to our heads—Mr. Lyttelton was most unfair. He said no more chatter, what I say goes.'

"Mr. Welwood said: 'I accepted the plan with grave misgivings and with the gravest trepidation.'

"Lady Shaw, whose absence from the political field is now severely felt, said: 'The proposals were ill-timed and the linking of them with the emergency was dishonest.'

"All this happened in spite of the fact that shortly before Mr. Blundell had said in public: 'As long as I have any influence I intend to resist our problems being solved by someone coming from overseas with his solutions.'

"And three of these gentlemen at once took office as Ministers. Whatever charges of obstinacy and unreasonableness may at times be brought against the African leaders, it can, I think, at least be said of them that they would not be bludgeoned into the acceptance of proposals unless they believed them to be in the interest of their own people.

"It is argued by some that politics are the pursuit of the practical and that in that pursuit a good deal of trickery, equivocation, and sophistry must be practised. Well, people are entitled to that view, but they must not be surprised or hurt if it has a boomerang effect. For if in the case of Europeans breaches of agreement may be condoned, they must also be condoned in the case of other races.

"But others will hold to the view of Lord Cromer, probably the greatest of our pro-consuls, as summed up by Lord Zetland in his 'Life of Cromer': 'It was a cardinal article of his political faith, especially in his dealings with Oriental races, that the most scrupulous good faith between the Government and people must in all circumstances be maintained. No demand based on expediency, however urgent, could be permitted to override, no casuistry, however subtle, could be allowed to obscure, this imperative necessity.'

## Corruption

HAVING DISCOVERED that during the process of land consolidation in the Fort Hall district some Kikuyu landowners obtained more than their rightful allocations of land at the expense of other Africans, the Government of Kenya has decided to undertake the whole process *ab initio* in that area, so that no injustices may go uncorrected. There are to be no further land transactions in that locality until all the land has been re-demarcated and the register rectified, and meantime titles already granted will not be negotiable. Allegations of corruption in land transactions are under investigation by the C.I.D.

## Buganda Talks

AFTER A FORTNIGHT of discussions the London talks between Mr. Macleod and the Kabaka of Buganda were suspended last week to allow three of the delegates to return to Buganda for further consultations with the Lukiko. They were Mr. Sempa, Minister of Finance, and Dr. Lumu and Mr. Lubowa, both members of the Lukiko. The crux of the negotiations is the place of the Kingdom of Buganda in a modern and independent Uganda and the Kabaka's delegation appeared to be deeply divided on this issue.

"In some parts of Nyasaland certain persons have not yet put out of their mind the attainment of their political ends by unconstitutional and unlawful methods". — The Attorney-General.

Letters to the Editor

**Confidence in Nairobi's Future  
Building Rate Is Still High**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—A recent news note in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA stated that "property within the Nairobi municipal area has a total valuation of £66m". The figure of £56m. is in fact the unimproved site value for rating purposes, and represents the value of land excluding buildings and improvements.

No assessment of the total value of property has been made, but something like £60m. has been spent in Nairobi on private building alone during the last 10 years, and public development represents many millions more.

During the first six months of 1960 the value of private building plans passed by Nairobi City Council has exceeded the figure for the same period of 1959, and July's figure of £750,000 is the highest individual monthly total for some time, indicating—as the chairman of the Finance Committee, Alderman Somen, has pointed out—that there is sustained confidence in Nairobi's economic future, despite political changes in the Colony.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES SMART,  
Public Relations Officer,  
NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL.

**Partnership in the Federation  
Bishop Stewart's Questions**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Could you tell your readers what Sir Roy Welensky means by "partnership"?

We know what Krushchev means by "democracy": we saw it in Hungary. We know what Chou-en-Lye means by "the peace-loving Communist bloc": we are seeing it in Tibet, North India, and Quemoy. What does Sir Roy mean by "partnership"—now, not in a hundred years?

In a sense the managing director and the office-boy are "partners", as both are necessary, but you cannot expect the office-boy to realize it even if the great man sometimes condescendingly says what a good boy he is.

I have from the first believed that the Central African Federation could be for the good of all races, but it seems to me that Whitenskyism—to follow your rather bad example of Machlundellism—has thrown away the chance of showing the world what a multi-racial State could be.

Yours faithfully,  
C. E. STEWART, BP.

Worcester.

[The former Bishop of Uganda writes partly to remind African politicians of the dangers of flirting with Russia and China, and partly to call attention to the fact—and it is an unfortunate fact—that too much time has been wasted in the Federation in making more effectual the inter-racial partnership which is the declared policy of all the Governments in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The crucial point which Bishop Stewart seems to us to miss is that the Federal Government was deprived by H.M. Government at the time of the creation of the Federation of the power to decide in matters which most nearly touch upon this problem. Though warned at the time by Lord Malvern and others of the inevitable results, the United Kingdom Government insisted on leaving almost everything connected with African affairs to the territorial Governments and on virtually depriving the Federal Government of initiative or authority in such matters. The result is that the Federal Government has been blamed for leaving undone things which could be done only territorially.

The real question, therefore, is not what Sir Roy Welensky means by partnership, but why he and his colleagues should

generally be blamed for the sins of omission of the territorial authorities, particularly the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Changes have been much slower in that Colony than large numbers of its Europeans would have wished—not because the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is illiberal in thought or intention, but because his party has so narrow a majority in Parliament that he has felt unable to risk actions which might stir up such controversy as would give the Opposition the prospect of winning the next election. The Dominion Party is certainly much less liberal than the United Federal Party, which, if it wins the forthcoming election by a workmanlike majority, can be expected to broaden the inter-racial partnership to which it stands committed.

While that is unquestionably Sir Edgar Whitehead's aim, he cannot underestimate the risk that an electorate scared by the abandonment of traditional British principles in Africa, and by the tragedy of the Congo, may turn against the U.F.P. in the belief that tougher government is essential and more likely to be provided by the D.P.

Our view is that a change of Government would be detrimental to Southern Rhodesia and the Federation and to African interests.

It is not sufficiently recognized in this country that it was a United Kingdom Cabinet which deliberately decreed that African affairs in general should fall within the jurisdiction of the territorial Governments. Blame for inaction or inadequate action in more vigorously implementing partnership must therefore be directed to those Governments, not to the Federal Government.—Ed.]

Points from Letters

**Best Test**

"HAVING READ THE PAPER for more than 30 years, I have no hesitation in saying that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been and is one of the most important of all influences in and for the territories to which it has devoted itself—and I mean 'devoted' in every sense of that word. I cannot recall an occasion on which I have felt that you compromised with your principles of absolutely fair reporting and scrupulous comment; and I do not remember ever having felt that you should have dealt editorially with some difficult subject but had not done so because it would have been awkward. On the contrary, you have repeatedly discussed questions which other publications avoided, and not seldom you have taken up an unpopular cause and advocated measures years in advance of their acceptance and adoption. The best test of the value of the paper is to ask what would have been lost if it had not existed and what would be lost if it were to cease publication. That would be a dire calamity for all East and Central Africa, for I am sure that the territories have no more faithful or dependable servant".

**Chasm Not Chink**

"POLITICIANS seem increasingly incapable of seeing facts which bulk large in the view of ordinary people. A senior member of the Cabinet (whom I do not mention by name because I have always felt respect for him except in this instance) has just emphasized the need to gear the defences of the free world to the Soviet threat of subversion and force, adding that there must be neither chink nor crack in our defence shield. A few hours later the Congo was due to become an independent State, thus offering the Communists, not a chink or a crack, but a chasm through which to work their will. Of all the mischief done by politicians in and to Africa, this is the worst by any reckoning. The damage done is irreparable".

"Only a fool would fail to recognize that the situation in Africa is changing—and it is our work. We have brought the African on from a primitive state to a more advanced state. It is we who live here who have done so, by our example, by training, by daily contact"—Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

# PERSONALIA

MR. & MRS. V. H. GALE are in England from Limbe, Nyasaland.

MR. PETER YOUENS is now Acting Chief Secretary in Nyasaland.

MR. A. I. JAFFEY, a stockbroker in Bulawayo, has arrived with MRS. JAFFEY.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has been appointed, director of the Cementation Co., Ltd.

MRS. B. M. ASHTON has been re-elected Mayor of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. C. S. FERGUSON has joined the board of British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

THE EARL OF INCHAPE has returned to London from his business visit to East Africa.

PRINCESS ANZAL OF ZANZIBAR left London Airport for Geneva at the beginning of the week.

MR. & MRS. R. L. VIVIAN have arrived from Salisbury. So have MR. & MRS. K. S. STURGBESS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA is due back from her visit to East Africa on September 6.

The new chairman of the governing body of Egerton College of Agriculture, Kenya, is MR. J. A. SEYS.

DR. M. H. KING, pathologist at the Lewellin Hospital, is in England from Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Minister of Transport and Works in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

MR. HAMILTON SHEDDEN and MR. HUGH C. WATERS have been appointed to the board of Inchcape and Co., Ltd.

CAPTAIN G. HERBERT, a director of Rhodesian Insurances, Ltd., and MRS. HERBERT have arrived by sea from Salisbury.

MR. SOLOMON N. ELIUFOO has resigned as Tanganyika's Minister of Health on his election as President of the Chagga tribe.

MISS A. M. GAMWELL, of Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, will leave London Airport today to return to Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is spending a fortnight in the Cape Province.

MRS. R. ALLAN, wife of the chief commercial manager of Rhodesia Railways, arrived in London from Bulawayo a few days ago.

A new book by MAJOR W. ROBERT FORAN, of Kenya, entitled "A Hunter's Saga", has been accepted by a London publishing house.

MR. IAN HESS, lately acting editor of the *Central African Examiner*, who came to London a few weeks ago, has had to go into hospital.

LORD ROBINS, president of the British South Africa Company, flew to Rhodesia a few days ago. He will return to London in about three weeks.

The eldest son, LANCE, aged 18, of WING-COMMANDER L. E. ABEL, of Eldoret, is about to leave Kenya for England for cadet pilot training in the Royal Air Force.

MR. S. A. SCHLESINGER, financial director of the Schlesinger organization, which has large Rhodesian interests, and MRS. SCHLESINGER are recent arrivals in London.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, is due in London about the middle of the month. His leave will be spent mainly in the West Country.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. E. PRIOR-PALMER, area director in Southampton for the Union-Castle Line, and LADY DOREEN PRIOR-PALMER are on a short holiday in Madeira.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, a member of the East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council, has recently made an eight-day cruise in its vessel *MANIHINE*.

The Federal Ministry of Home Affairs issued a statement on Tuesday that MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., who had intended to visit the Federation, is still a prohibited immigrant.

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. ANTHONY and their family will be back in England in a few days from their holiday in Italy.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN, editor of the Union-Castle year books and guides to Southern Africa and East Africa, and MRS. GORDON-BROWN are outward-bound in the *STIRLING CASTLE*.

MR. MACKAY IMLAH, who was previously manager of the Seroti, Uganda, branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is now manager in Morogoro, Tanganyika. He joined the bank in 1947.

MR. "MIKE" NEWMAN, lately Information Attaché for the Federation in Pretoria, has returned to Salisbury to take charge of the publications division of the Federal Department of Information.

THE QUEEN has appointed LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD NORRIE to be Chancellor of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. He succeeds FIELD MARSHAL EARL ALEXANDER.

MR. GEORGE WOODWARD is now chief geologist of Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., of which DR. JEFFREY KENYON, lately in charge of the company's prospecting in Bechuanaland, is senior geologist. The work in Bechuanaland is now under DR. V. L. BOSAZZA.

MR. G. L. BROWN, regional officer in Nyasaland of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is returning to Salisbury before coming to London early next year as the second trade commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the United Kingdom.

MISS NATALIE STEWARD, a 19-year-old Rhodesian who now teaches in Hornchurch, Essex, has won a bronze medal at the Olympic Games, having finished third for Great Britain in the 100 metres free-style swimming tournament.

SIR JOHN RANKINE, Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria, is on leave in the United Kingdom pending retirement from the Colonial Service. He was Chief Secretary in Kenya from 1947 to 1951, and then British Resident in Zanzibar until 1954.

MR. J. H. SINCLAIR, who has been appointed an assistant manager of the prospecting division of Rhodesian Selection Trust Mine Services, Ltd., was engaged in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia until he went north in 1930. He has since served the Rhokana, Roan Antelope, and Chibuluma companies.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, LADY ARMITAGE, their son MR. RICHARD ARMITAGE, and his fiancé, MISS SUSAN HAWORTH, began their leave by embarking in Beira on an Italian liner for Venice. The Governor will be back in Zomba about mid-October, and will retire from H.M. Overseas Civil Service in April. MR. G. S. JONES is Acting Governor.

SIR DUNCAN CUMMING, a director of B.O.A.C. Associated Companies, Ltd., who was in the Sudan Political Service from 1925 to 1932 and again from 1949 to 1951, has been appointed adviser on African affairs to B.O.A.C. During and after the last war he was at different times Chief Administrator of Cyrenaica, Chief Civil Affairs Officer in the Middle East, and Chief Administrator of Eritrea.

PROFESSOR MAX GLUCKMAN has been denied admittance to New Guinea by the Australian Government. After working for some years in Northern Rhodesia he became a lecturer in social anthropology at Oxford University in 1947, and two years later was appointed to the chair of anthropology at Manchester University. MRS. GLUCKMAN is honorary secretary of the Manchester and District Council for African Affairs.

MR. E. W. HILL, general manager of Ruo Estates, Ltd., is in this country from Nyasaland.

DR. ALMA DOWNES-SHAW has retired after 33 years' service in the Uganda and Kenya missions of the C.M.S. MRS. A. R. PITTSWAY has retired after 35 years in Kenya.

DR. LEO JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Tanga, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He is to spend a year at the Memorial Hospital, Peterborough, before returning to Tanganyika.

The first African in Tanganyika to attain the rank of superintendent of police is MR. ELANGWA SHAIDI, who joined the force as a recruit in 1936 and has lately been officer in charge of the station at Same. He is now 45 years of age.

DR. ROLAND OLIVER, Reader in African History at the University of London, will revisit Uganda shortly, when the site of what is believed to be the capital of the Bachwezi, seemingly a powerful tribe in the country some centuries ago, is further explored.

SIR GEORGE SEEL, who will go to Aden next month as Salaries Commissioner, was Senior Crown Agent until last year. He had been for many years on the staff of the Colonial Office before going to the West Indies in 1950 as Controller for Development and Welfare and British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission. He was secretary of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938.

MRS. MUTHONI LIKIMANI, the Kikuyu wife of DR. JASON LIKIMANI, a Masai well-known in Kenya, is the first African woman in that Colony to obtain qualifications in nutrition and community development at London University and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. She is now giving nutrition demonstrations for the Kenya Dairy Board. Her studies in England have taken two and a half years.

MR. D. G. ANSELL, former manager of the Nyasaland Transport Co., Ltd., and MR. E. M. MTAWALI, an African member of the Executive Council of Nyasaland, have been appointed to the committee which is to advise the Government of that Protectorate on the acceleration of recruitment to the civil service. The chairman of the committee is MR. A. L. APU, head of the Ghana Civil Service. A fourth member is to be appointed.

## Obituary

WING-COMMANDER LIONEL COHEN, D.S.O., has died in Slinfold, Sussex, at the age of 85. A memoir will appear next week.

MRS. PHYLLIS MARY NOEL LEWIN, of Njoro, Kenya, widow of the late BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. C. LEWIN, died suddenly in North Wales a few days ago.

MR. WILLIAM ANGUS KERR, of Kericho, Kenya, chairman of the Kenya Tea Board, has died suddenly in the University of London Tropical Diseases Hospital, aged 48. He is survived by MRS. KERR and five children.

EX-CHIEF WAWERU MAHUI, who has died at his home near Kiambu, Kenya, was thought to be about 105 years old. During the Mau Mau rebellion he was chairman of a local committee of loyalists. A few months ago he became a Christian. One of his 17 sons is Mr. Wanyutu Wawera, Assistant Minister for Education.

THE HON. LADY BAILEY, D.B.E., who died on Monday at her home in Cape Town at the age of 69, was the widow of SIR ABE BAILEY, the South African millionaire. She was the first woman to fly across the Irish Sea, and in 1928 she flew alone from England to the Cape. That brought her the International Aviation League's trophy as champion airwoman of the world and the Britannia trophy of the Royal Aero Club. In 1930 she was made a Dame of the British Empire.

## Government Reception for Sultan Gathering at Lancaster House

H.M. GOVERNMENT gave a reception at Lancaster House, London, last week for their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultana of Zanzibar.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Macleod received the guests.

Those present were:

Mr. A. R. A. Barwani, Colonel A. M. Bell, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Dr. R. Bennett, M.P., Mr. J. S. Bevan, Mr. R. W. Blaxland, Sir Hilary Blood, Mr. K. Bradley, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Seyyid and Seyyida S. Busaidy, Mr. L. J. Callaghan, M.P., Mr. N. Carroll, Lord Colyton, Mr. K. Dick, Sir Harold Drayton, Lord Fraser, Mr. K. G. Fry, Mr. K. Granville, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mr. J. Griffiths, M.P., Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Mr. A. K. Hanga, Lord Howick, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, the Earl of Inchcape, Mr. W. H. Ingrams.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. P. Keatley, Mr. S. Kikumi, Sir Arthur Kirby, Mr. H. M. N. Lamki, Mr. C. Legum, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. K. K. Lokhandwala, Sir John Macpherson, Mr. N. Malik, Mr. I. Mason, Mr. W. B. L. Monson, Mr. P. H. Nightingale, Mr. S. A. Pakeman, Mr. E. J. Pakes, Mr. D. L. Pearson, Mr. F. J. Pedley, Miss Margery Petham, Sir Charles Ponsonby, Sir John Rankine, Mr. A. Raphael, Mr. W. Rendell, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Riyami, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. H. D. Roberts, Mr. B. E. Rolfe, Mr. A. Royle, Mr. F. M. Sadikah, Sir Alfred Savage, Miss Z. M. Shamte, Mr. H. C. Sood, Mr. R. H. C. Steed, Mr. M. J. A. Tejani, Lord Twining, Mr. R. V. Vanderfelt, Mr. D. Wakati, Mr. P. H. B. Wall, M.P., Lord de la Warr, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Sir Edward Wiltshaw, Mr. H. G. Wiltshire, Mr. O. Woods, and Miss V. C. Young.

## Governor to the Rescue

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and his brother, Mr. Neale Benson, last week answered shouts for help from a 57-year-old man bathing in Widemouth Bay, near Bude, Cornwall. They brought him ashore and artificial respiration was applied but he died although moved to hospital for treatment.

## Mr. Sandys's Visit to Federation

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will leave London Airport for Ghana on Sunday. After a stay in Accra of two or three days, he will fly to the Federation, visiting both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in order to acquaint himself at first hand with the problems of the three territories. This will be his first overseas visit since he became political head of the C.R.O. a few weeks ago. An exclusive forecast of this visit was given last week by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

## R.N.A.A.

MR. F. GORDON HARPER, chairman for the past year of the Rhodesian National Affairs Association, calls attention in his annual report to three extensions of the work: (1) by periodical multi-racial week-end study conferences, at which Sir Edgar Whitehead, Sir Robert Tredgold and Sir Thomas Chegwidden have been among the speakers; (2) by evening lectures in the African suburb of Harare, near Salisbury; and (3) by essay competitions between schools of different races in Rhodesia and schools in the United Kingdom.

## Indaba

SIR CHARLES CUMINGS, a former Chief Justice in the Sudan, who has lived in Southern Rhodesia for some years, is one of a number of influential men in that Colony who have suggested to Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, that men really representative of all races and opinions should be called together to discuss the country's problems, with the special purpose of seeking greater inter-racial harmony. Sir Edgar Whitehead sympathizes with the plan, he prefers action to be postponed until after publication of the Monckton Report.



## Firm Faith in the Federation

### Lord De La Warr Opens Salisbury Show

**EARL DE LA WARR**, chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, immediate past chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, a past president of the National Dairy Farmers' Association of the United Kingdom, and a director of two large ranching companies in Southern Rhodesia, said this week when he opened the Royal Agricultural Show in Salisbury, that for the past 14 years he had visited Rhodesia once a year, and sometimes twice, and that he had such faith in the future of the Colony that he had recently increased his investments.

The problem of personal relationships between the races was the most important of all facing the country, said Lord De La Warr.

"You cannot have real partnership with a man with whom you have never had a meal, drunk a glass of beer, or smoked a cigarette.

#### Right To Be Proud

"Though problems remain, you have a right to be proud of the tremendous achievements of yourselves and your fathers, accomplished in a fantastically short period. I say this because pride can be a great force for good. It begets confidence, and confidence is the foundation of that courage which is needed to face the almost daily new challenges of the modern world.

"There have been colossal changes since I have been coming here: the admission of Africans to the Federal civil service on equal terms with Europeans; the P.M.'s pledge to extend this to the territorial service; new legislation regarding hotels; the removal of racial barriers in post offices and banks; the new schemes for African advancement on the railways and in the building industry; the presence of Africans in the Federal Parliament; the possible amendment of the Land Apportionment Act; the new university; and finally, Sir Edgar Whitehead's latest promises of constitutional changes — and all this in addition to the steady increase of hospitals, clinics, schools; improvement of communications, growth of

trade and all the new industries; the development of modern farming, and the maintenance of the rule of law, on which, as we have seen by its breakdown in the Congo, all true progress and independence must be based, to achieve real partnership.

"The tragedy of the Congo is that, having been granted her premature independence by the Belgians, she has made it clear to all that she is able to stand on her own feet only provided someone is prepared to prop her up.

"Premature independence therefore does not in fact lead to independence at all — but merely to a desperate search for someone new on whom to depend, whether it be U.N.O. or even Russia, the most ruthless and imperialist tyrant that the world has yet known. That is the lesson of the Congo for the African. For the European it is that if he sits on the lid for too long both he and the lid will sooner or later — and probably sooner today — be blown sky high."

"Southern Rhodesia has steered its course between the extremes of *apartheid* on the one hand and black nationalism on the other. As one who loves this country, who is proud and happy at having a stake in your future, I wish you well in your struggle to achieve that true working together between differing races that was envisaged by Cecil Rhodes himself."

Lord De La Warr said that it was thanks to European health services that the African population of Southern Rhodesia had increased tenfold since the arrival of the pioneers barely 70 years ago. That inevitably produced land hunger, a force dangerous to leave unsatisfied. If the Government should decide to make available for Africans farming land which was now restricted to Europeans — subject, of course, to assurance that the land would be properly farmed — he, being associated with ranching propositions, would feel great sympathy.

#### Making the Desert Bloom

In Australia he had recently found that real deserts, not just bad *veld*, had been transformed by a few ounces of copper, molybdenum, selenium, and other minerals. Conditions were very different in Rhodesia, but might there not be corresponding possibilities?

"Fundamental knowledge is sadly lacking about our African soils, light and climate, the diseases of our crops and livestock, our low calving rates, the slow rate of maturity, the possibilities of plant breeding, soil deficiencies of both major and minor elements; above all perhaps the need for nitrogen, and therefore of a legume that will grow in our sub-tropical area with its short period of summer rainfall. Remarkable progress has already been made on finding legumes that will grow in certain sub-tropical portions of Australia, such as Queensland. If we could do the same, who is to say that we could not produce a revolution at least as important to the future of Africa as a change in the proportion between voters, or even Ministers, who have white or black faces?"

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## Rhodesian Tobacco Sales to Continent

### Ministers Visiting Common Market Countries

TWO CABINET MINISTERS from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Minister of Economic Affairs, and Mr. J. C. Grayling, Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by the chairman of the Rhodesian Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Mr. Evan R. Campbell, spent a couple of days in London last week before leaving for the Continent to make representations in five common market capitals on the future of their imports of leaf tobacco from the Federation.

This visit was hurriedly arranged because it was feared that pressure from the United States on common market countries might persuade them to discard the existing basis of *ad valorem* duties on leaf tobacco and substitute specific duties, which would much better suit American exporters because the price of tobacco in the U.S. is kept artificially high by subsidies to the growers. Change to a specific duty basis would on the other hand, be a serious blow to growers of the less expensive Rhodesian leaf, much of which can compete quality for quality with the American.

Tobacco exports from the Federation to common market countries rose from about 16m. lb. in 1956 to 27m. lb. last year. While Rhodesian tobacco sales thus increased by 13m. lb., United States exports to the same countries in the same period fell by 13m. lb. to 104m. lb.

Continental markets are the more important to growers in the Federation because they accept lower-quality and lower-priced leaf than British and Australian buyers require.

While in London the Ministers and Mr. Campbell called on the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Board of Trade, Sir Alexander Maxwell, chairman of the standing committee of U.K. tobacco manufacturers, and Mr. Roger Clarke, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## City Seriously Perturbed About Kenya

### Multi-Racialism Killed by Macblundellism

MR. C. O. OATES, chairman of the European Convention of District Associations in Kenya, left London Airport on Saturday afternoon for Nairobi.

Before his departure he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that his close contacts with financial groups in the City of London which had invested many millions of pounds in Kenya had made it quite evident to him that they were most seriously perturbed about the situation in the Colony since the Lancaster House Conference, and that, if investment from the United Kingdom was to continue, there was urgent need for H.M. Government to provide practical assurances of political and economic stability now and for the calculable future.

Mr. Oates, a director of a number of companies in Kenya which are subsidiaries of United Kingdom enterprises, also acts as consultant for other British companies.

He had sent the letter hereunder to *The Times*, which wrote that room could not be found for it:—

#### Gentle and Soothing Zephyr

"Since the crisis in the Congo European farmers in Kenya have seen and helped thousands of Belgian refugees who have passed through their area. They have witnessed the plight of these unfortunate European officials and settlers of a nearby country and listened to ghastly stories of murder, rapine, and pillage. It is little wonder therefore, when H.M. Government has shown but tardy regard for the economic depression caused by the Lancaster House decisions, that some settlers feel like Mr. Culwick [whose letter appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on August 18].

"When on June 9 I left Kenya for this trip to England, I should have said that 20% of the European farming community were thinking of moving, while 80% were prepared to give the new Constitution a trial and endeavour to play their part with an African majority in Legislative Council. All my information is that during the last 10 weeks this gap has narrowed in a most distressing manner. I use the word "distressing" because the average European does not want to leave Kenya.

"H.M. Government has given some much-needed reassurance to the Kenya Civil Service, but the European farmer thinks little of the efforts that are alleged to be made on his behalf.

"Lord Howick—who during his seven years' governorship of Kenya as Sir Evelyn Baring, earned our respect—wrote in *The Times* of August 10 and 11 two excellent though possibly optimistic articles on the country he knows so well. Perhaps the most significant point of those articles was the final paragraph of his opening remarks, in which he referred to the wind of change being 'matched in administrative London by no more than a gentle and soothing zephyr'.

#### Conspicuous Lack of Imagination

"Many of us feel that such is indeed the present case, and that H.M. Government and the Kenya Government have shown a conspicuous lack of imagination in their financial provision for the underwriting of farming land values and in their planning of African settlement in the former White Highlands'. At the moment the average European farmer has no confidence, while the Africans have no interest in the so-called land reform schemes.

"When under the leadership of Sir Evelyn Baring the loyal Africans and the Europeans fought the evil of Mau Mau, they had no doubt about the outcome. Today it is surprising that both parties to this victory should feel a sense of near defeatism when they consider what their Government of the not too distant future is likely to be? They can foresee that Government in the hands of men who acknowledge Jomo Kenyatta, the convicted leader of Mau Mau, as their hero, when, whose intention, it has been widely stated, is to make him first President of independent Kenya.

"With the chance that the country could ever have a non-official multi-racial Government killed by the Macleod award at Lancaster House, it is difficult to see what part the Europeans can usefully play in the immediate political future of Kenya. It may be that when the African parties have sorted themselves out after the next election it will be possible to co-operate with one of them. At the moment association with Europeans is the equivalent to the kiss of death for any African politician.

"Many Europeans, however, view with alarm the suggestion that their small number of representatives may in the next Legislative Council hold the non-official balance between two African parties. Playing politics in Africa is not the same gentle game as at Westminster, and race relations can only deteriorate in such circumstances. With the new and peculiar recommendations for the choice of candidates for the primary elections for the reserved seats, it may well be that the European community may find itself represented by people who do not have their confidence."

### Tribesmen Spoil Holiday

A SCOT AND HIS WIFE who have been visiting Kenya to see their daughter and son-in-law have raised the question of compensation with Mr. W. E. Crosskill, Minister for Tourism, for a holiday which they claim was spoiled by Maragoli tribesmen. Mr. George Sisson, of Glasgow, said that when they visited a mission school in the Maragoli area thousands of tribesmen adopted a threatening attitude, surrounding their car, shouting and waving sticks. "If anybody had lost his head we should all have lost our lives". Later the crowd thinned out and it was possible to reverse the car and drive off. The experience had completely spoiled their holiday, and as a result they had cancelled a number of extensive tours which they had planned.

### Racially Integrated Schools

THE ARCHBISHOP OF EAST AFRICA, the most Rev. L. J. Beecher, said last week in Nairobi when addressing the fourth annual conference of the Kenya National Union of Teachers that the country dare not perpetuate an educational system which was racially and linguistically divided from top to bottom. Racial integration in the schools was essential, and though a completely non-racial system could not be introduced immediately, there ought to be prompt unification of the curriculum and academic standards and a common linguistic medium.

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## Democracy and Freedom Forsooth Why a Letter Could Not Be Signed

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has received from Tanganyika a letter which the writer does not sign "because we have a very efficient Special Branch and there is no guarantee that their reports will not be read by T.A.N.U. Ministers in the future". The postmark is illegible, and there is no indication of the part of the Territory in which the writer lives.

Our general practice is to refuse publication to unsigned correspondence (though, of course, anonymity is preserved where desirable), but in this case an exception is made because the letter contains points of general importance. It says (in part):—

"Despite the fact that it is popularly believed that the Africans at least support T.A.N.U. 100%, there were a number of nominations for independent candidates in the town council elections here. These nominations were submitted in the proper way and the candidates would have stood for election, but they received visits from T.A.N.U. delegations and almost all of them later withdrew their nominations, so that in four of the six wards the T.A.N.U.-supported candidates were returned unopposed.

"Much to their credit, two African candidates refused to withdraw their nominations. Unfortunately neither could compete with T.A.N.U. organization. At least one unsuccessful candidate, a man of character, had experience in local government surpassing any of those elected; had he been elected the outlook for local government in the town would not have been so bleak. (He has no idea I am writing this and would probably object if he knew).

"An interesting sidelight on local government here is given in the fact that when the first T.A.N.U. councillors joined the council after a nomination made from among T.A.N.U. nominees, they promptly proposed one of themselves as chairman at the first meeting they attended! He (and they) had absolutely no experience of local government, yet they thought

he could act as chairman in preference to such people as the district commissioner or residents of long standing with many years' experience and known integrity. Later the man proposed was convicted of misappropriating his employers' funds and fined £100, and had to leave the council.

"T.A.N.U.'s local branch made a complaint against the town clerk, who was returning officer at the election, accusing him of illegal practices in connexion with the voting. Apparently he had objected to candidates filling in voting papers for illiterate voters! Under the law here it is his duty to fill in voting papers for illiterates, as he is to be trusted to do so impartially; but the T.A.N.U. candidates thought that they could be better trusted. One can imagine the sort of thing that will go on next year!

"These happenings show that all the talk of democracy and freedom is really nonsense. Africans will eventually realize that they obtained freedom when the British came and lost it when we went; but by then it will be too late, and the efforts of half a century will have been lost."

## More Cases of Intimidation

IN NYASALAND the chairman and four other members of the Chileka branch of the Malawi Youth League have all been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for threatening to kill a supporter of the United Federal Party.

In Zomba a Malawi Congress party member, Christopher Kaunda, was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment with hard labour for threatening to kill a village headman if he did not join the party.

An African from the Kota Kota district has been jailed for a year for telling a meeting convened by the Malawi Congress that the people need no longer respect and obey their chiefs or the council of chiefs.

In Karonga a group village headman was jailed for six months for threatening the life of a schoolmaster; and in Blantyre another African, arrested as a tax defaulter, was given a year's hard labour for intimidating a chief, whom he threatened to kill.

In dismissing an appeal by a man convicted of intimidation, the Chief Justice remarked that during the case the magistrate in Fort Manning had said: "Intimidation has spread like a rash in this district in the last few months". That being so, the Chief Justice was surprised that so lenient a sentence as a fine of £10 or three months' imprisonment had been passed, especially as the magistrate considered that witnesses for the prosecution had been intimidated.

## T.A.N.U. Leader Jailed

FOR INTIMIDATING ASIAN TRADERS in the Masasi area of southern Tanganyika, a local leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, Michael Nkonoki, has been jailed for nine months. During his trial last week Asian shopkeepers testified that they had been made to sit on the ground while the accused, who was accompanied by T.A.N.U. members, read out what he called "the new price list", which would have imposed large reductions in the prices of their goods. When they protested they were made to stand and bow before speaking to him. They were then told: "These are T.A.N.U. laws. If you do not obey you will be sent out of the country".

## Kenya's Independence

MR. T. MBOYA, secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, denied in Dar es Salaam last week that he had stated that Kenya's independence would be declared next March; his assertion, he said, had been that a demand would then be made for the declaration of a date for independence within the year. His expectation was that after the February elections the majority in the Legislative Council would get together with the Governor of Kenya and the British Government to decide the date.

The number of civil cases tried in the High Court and district courts in Tanganyika last year reached the record total of 12,786—1,394 more than in the previous year. Criminal offences brought before the district courts numbered 62,297—a decrease of 406.

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Main details of the terms and conditions of the leases to be offered to successful tenderers, together with site plans and development plans, can be obtained from the East Africa Office, Trafalgar Square, London, or from the Director of Lands and Surveys, P.O. Box 361, Kampala, Uganda.

B. B. WHITTAKER,

Director of Lands and Surveys.

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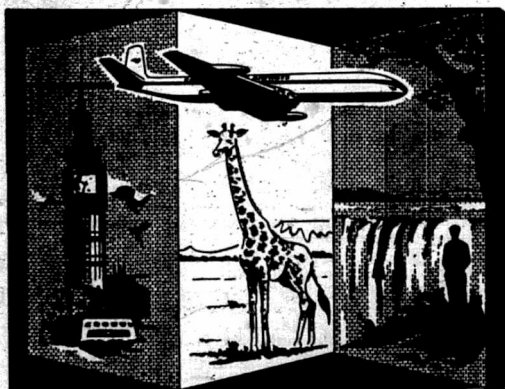


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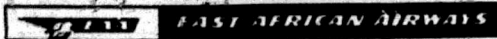
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**AFRICAN PYRETHRUM  
TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTRE LTD.**

## Developments in the Congo

(Continued from page 9)

3,140. In Brussels a Government spokesman said about 2,000 Belgian troops were then still in the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjöld sent his chief assistant, Mr. Andrew Cordier, to the Congo to review the military and civil organization of the U.N. Its force then numbered 15,700 men from 11 nations. Additional units were on the way from Malaya and Indonesia. Mr. Hammarskjöld cancelled his proposed visit to South Africa because of the Congo situation, recalled Dr. Bunche to New York, and appointed Senor Galo Plaza, a former President of Ecuador, to leave for the Congo to lead a study group which was to look into the administration of the Kamina and Kitona military bases, which would fall under U.N. control on the departure of the Belgians.

Mr. G. A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Government committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, arrived in Leopoldville. A Russian cargo ship sailed from Matadi after unloading 100 lorries, a workshop installations, and Russian instructors.

A U.N. aircraft, flying about 50 miles south-east of Leopoldville, was hit by bullets. There had been minor tribal fighting in the area.

The Irish battalion in Goma was stated to have had football and rifle shooting matches with Congolese army units; some of whose men had been allowed to accompany the Irish on patrol. Some had been permitted to carry rifles, but without ammunition.

### Bakwanga Occupied

On Saturday it was learnt that Congolese Government troops had occupied Bakwanga, capital of Kasai, and Luputa, about 18 miles from the Katanga border. Mr. Kalonji arrived in Elisabethville by air from Bakwanga, appealed for volunteers, black and white, to help him repel the "aggression" of Lumumba's troops, and cabled a protest to Mr. Hammarskjöld.

He alleged that 300 men sent by Mr. Lumumba to Luluabourg had been helped by Tunisian U.N. troops to overrun his territory and take Bakwanga. They had, he said, been led by three Czechoslovak officers, "smuggled in to Leopoldville under cover of the U.N. operation". The Tunisians had disarmed his own "army" of about 800 men. That was later denied by a U.N. spokesman. Mr. Kalonji said that the Tunisian troops, supposedly in the Congo to preserve peace, had interfered in the constitutional conflict between his people and the Lumumba Government, and that two U.N. planes carrying arms had come to Bakwanga in the preceding few days. His personal adviser, a Belgian businessman, M. Raymond Soumoy, added: "They were American arms; I checked it personally".

Mr. Kalonji added that a week earlier Guinean and Congolese soldiers had occupied Tshikapa, when a minority of pro-Lumumba civilians had put pressure on the U.N. to issue arms to former Force Publique soldiers in camp at Kabinda. "Once armed they moved out in groups of 30 and occupied three towns without fighting". He had therefore decided to fly to Elisabethville to seek reinforcements.

A U.N. spokesman replied that the allegation that U.N. aircraft were being used to transport arms for the Congolese into Bakwanga was either wilful misconception or a case of mistaken identity. To fly their troops into Kasai the Congolese Army had chartered a small fleet of Sabena aircraft, which were similar in colour to the U.N. aircraft.

The "Mining State" contributes more than 90% of the industrial diamond output of the Congo.

In Stanleyville two Canadians and a Swede were manhandled by Congolese at the local U.N. headquarters, and the American crew of a Globemaster transporting equipment to Stanleyville were attacked at the airport. One American was reported to be seriously injured. Three of the crew of eight were beaten up and taken off by Congolese military police, but the remaining five were protected by Ethiopian troops, who later obtained the release of the three. An Ethiopian officer commented: "If we had not been there it looked as though there would have been a lynching party". Mr. Lumumba, taking some visiting journalists on a tour, landed at the airport shortly after the incident. In New York Mr. Hammarskjöld called his 15-nation advisory group on the Congo to an urgent meeting to report on the assaults.

On Sunday it was announced that roads leading from Katanga into Kasai Province had been mined, the railway line torn up, and bridges destroyed. These precautions had been taken by Mr. Tshombe to forestall quick entry by Lumumba troops, who were then within 20 miles of Katanga's border: Fleeing Europeans and Africans reached the frontier post of Kaniama. Mr. Tshombe said that Katanga would stand firm, that he was trying to recruit technicians and other foreign experts, and that he was sending Katanga officer

cadets to Canada, Switzerland, France, and Belgium for accelerated training.

Mr. Kalonji, a refugee in Elisabethville, formally "declared war" on the central Government and said he would be like General de Gaulle and fight on from outside his country. He appealed to Britain, France, and the United States against the alleged action by U.N. Tunisian troops at Bakwanga in taking over his airport communications, disarming his troops, and preventing them from engaging with those of Mr. Lumumba.

Mr. Tshombe criticized Mr. Kalonji, saying that he should have stayed in Bakwanga to rally his forces and oppose Lumumba. "Instead he arrived here five days before Lumumba invaded his territory and has remained here".

U.N. troops moved towards the border between Katanga and Kasai, and a U.N. spokesman said U.N. troops were taking over from the Belgians in the main towns near the frontier. General Gheysens proposed to the U.N. that the Katanga-Kasai border should be neutralized. General von Horn, commander of the U.N. troops, would make no comment.

A protest about the Stanleyville attacks on Americans was made to Mr. Lumumba by the U.S. Ambassador, and Dr. Bunche lodged a second protest. General Lundula, commander of the Congo Army, flew to Stanleyville to investigate the behaviour of his troops. A U.N. spokesman said he thought the attacks were "not formally made against the U.N., but the result of mass hysteria induced by the standpoints occasionally taken by the Prime Minister (Lumumba)".

Ten men injured in the previous day's incidents at Stanleyville arrived in Leopoldville. Most had bandaged heads and bruised faces, and three were stretcher cases. Three hundred troops were at the airport to guard them on arrival.

Lieut. Stickover, one of the unarmed crew of the American aircraft, said they were clubbed with rifles, made to lie on the ground, and then simultaneously hit again with rifle butts and kicked. The only uninjured American said that a wild mixed-up mob of civilians and soldiers began to beat the astonished airmen with everything in sight; some of the crowd lifted up the plane's navigator, blood streaming down over him, for Mr. Lumumba to see when he arrived.

It was learnt that two Britons were among the 11 U.N. men arrested by Congolese at their headquarters in Stanleyville. One was Mr. Anthony Hayward, an assistant technical adviser. All were released after intervention by Ethiopian troops.

Mr. Lumumba told a political rally in Stanleyville that he intended to recruit 8,000 soldiers who had formerly served with the Belgians in Ruandi-Urundi and were now in the Eastern Province. He appealed to the Congolese to cooperate with and help the Europeans who had remained behind and announced a political reorganization in the Eastern Province, involving a reduction in the traditional power of the chiefs and the creation of communes, for which elections would soon be held.

### Tribal Warriors on Border

He was accompanied only by two junior members of the Ghana and United Arab Republic delegations to the Pan-African conference in Leopoldville, though other delegates were invited. Those who remained behind made no secret of their impatience with the Prime Minister for inviting them to his capital and then abandoning the conference on its second day for a political jaunt.

Tribal warriors supporting Mr. Tshombe were stated to be moving up and down the border between Katanga and Kasai. Correspondents reported that Mr. Lumumba's troops had apparently entered Bakwanga unopposed. The pilot of an aircraft from Bakwanga said that some Europeans had been beaten up and the rest were in the clubhouse of the Forminière mining company protected by Tunisian troops. There was no confirmation that the central Government troops had been led by Czechs, but the mayor of Luluabourg thought Guinea officers might have been involved; and Guinea troops had been trained by Czechs.

After consultations with the Congolese Government and the U.N., Britain, it was announced, had agreed to accept Congolese Army cadets for training at Sandhurst. A Minister in the Lumumba Government suggested the idea to the British Ambassador in Leopoldville, saying he was impressed by the British-trained Ghana troops.

The Tass agency reported that 150 Congolese students were shortly to travel to Moscow to study at Soviet higher education establishments.

Reports reaching Elisabethville on Monday said that 10 of Lumumba's troops had been wounded in a clash with Kalonji forces in the Bakwanga area, and that at Luputa a group of Force Publique men had been rearmed by the U.N. and had promptly gone into action against the small detachment of central Government troops in the town. A Belgian official said that a Katanga Army officer had moved into Luputa two days previously and rallied "Mining State" troops against the Lumumba forces.

In the Elisabethville area about 100 Europeans in a volun-

teer corps left for the Katanga-Kasai frontier to resist entry by Lumumba troops. Katanga Government officials were said to feel strong enough to defend themselves against a Lumumba advance, which could not be on a large scale because heavy rain in Kasai had caused extensive floods.

There were conflicting reports about white officers allegedly leading the Lumumba troops; one rumour was that three were former Belgian officers of the Force Publique. Belgians in Katanga suggested that the deployment of the Congolese troops indicated the presence of Europeans with local knowledge.

In Leopoldville the Congolese Senate, in a motion outrightly opposed to Mr. Lumumba's views, called for U.N. troops to stay in the Congo, and urged the Government to call for negotiations between the U.N. and the Congolese Army in order to fix a date for the military occupation of Katanga.

In the capital there were fears of U.N. troops being provoked into a "showdown" with the Congolese Army, and Dr. Bunche, who was due to return to New York on the following day, told correspondents of the unprecedented patience, understanding, and restraint that had been required to keep the operation going in face of repeated misunderstandings. "I have never been anywhere," he said, "where misunderstandings are so deep and many".

One of the difficulties was that the Congo Government had expected "too much too quickly" in getting U.N. troops in and Belgian troops out, and in the settlement of internal conflicts. But the fundamental trouble was psychological — deep suspicion everywhere as the heritage of the Congo's immediate colonial past. Suspicion led to rumour, rumour to fears, and fears often erupted in panic, as in Stanleyville.

### High Praise for Ethiopians

Dr. Bunche said he had been impressed by the high praise of the victims of that incident for the Ethiopian troops. To a suggestion that the U.N. soldiers might have used their weapons instead of relying on peaceful methods, he replied that all the injured men agreed that if anyone had fired a shot all would have been killed.

Recounting the incident, Dr. Bunche said that two American aircraft landed without incident at the airport, where a crowd awaited Mr. Lumumba. Half an hour later a rumour spread that the Americans and Canadians were Belgian paratroopers. It was then that Congolese troops attacked them. The crowd took no part whatever, and some soldiers fought to protect the visitors. The president of the Oriental Province was injured in trying to stop the attacks. So were some Ethiopian soldiers.

Apparently inspired by similar rumours, Congolese soldiers invaded the U.N. headquarters in the town and arrested the staff, who were taken to prison, stripped, and "paraded around". They were released after half an hour.

General Lundula, commander of the Congo Army, had personally apologized to each of the victims.

It became known on Monday that about 120 miles north of Leopoldville five U.N. officers, suspected of being Belgian spies, had been detained for 24 hours by Congolese troops. Unofficial reports said that the Guinea troops in that area seemed very much at the disposal of the local Congolese authorities.

For the second time in 10 days the Canadian Prime Minister protested publicly against attacks on Canadian soldiers in the Congo.

From Monday night the Belgian military base at Kamina became a U.N. responsibility under an agreement made with General Gheysens which provided that the base should fall neither into the hands of Mr. Lumumba nor Mr. Tshombe. Belgium was leaving rather more than 1,000 men to maintain the base. General Gheysens left for Ruanda-Urundi, taking with him a parting gift of a leopard skin from Mr. Tshombe. The last Belgian fighting troops were due out of Katanga by Monday night.

At the Pan-African Conference in Leopoldville the Cameroon delegate proposed a referendum in Katanga under U.N. authority. That was one of several proposals that insisted on a Katanga solution through the U.N.

## News Items in Brief

Dockers in Tanga will refuse to handle South African goods after midnight tonight.

Over 13% of Tanganyika's expenditure in 1959 was devoted to African education.

At the Olympic Games on Monday the Kenya hockey team beat Germany by one goal to nil.

Sudanese in Saudi Arabia who operate taxi or bus services have had their licences withdrawn.

Cattle owned by Africans in Northern Rhodesia increased last year by about 30,000, or by 21%, to 950,000.

The Livingstone Game Park, Northern Rhodesia, attracted 15,874 visitors during 1959; almost 5,000 more than in 1958.

For extensions to its two halls of residence, the University College of Rhodesia has received grants of £344,750 from C.D. & W. funds.

The milk record for East Africa has been broken by a Friesland cow with a yield of 30,991 lb. She is owned and was bred by Delamere Estates.

The Southern Rhodesia Constitution Amendment Bill, providing for the number of M.P.s. to be raised from 30 to 50, passed its third reading last week.

Further restrictions on carrying bush-knives have been imposed in Kenya. They were the main weapon used in terrorist attacks during the Mau Mau rebellion.

A tenant-purchase housing scheme at Kakamega, Kenya, is providing 40 houses for Africans at prices between £230 and £300. A further 100 will be built if necessary.

The East African Posts & Telecommunications Administration will introduce new postal stamps on October 1. There will be 16 in the series, starting at 5 cents and rising to 20s.

The Egyptian Government has announced that all Sudanese in its service will henceforth be classified as expatriates. There had hitherto been no differentiation between them and Egyptians.

Using the long line method, a resident of Praslin, Seychelles, has caught 18 sharks within a month. All weighing more than 300lb. The largest, a tiger shark which weighed 800lb., was 18 feet long.

Since the start of probation work in Kenya in 1945, more than 15,000 persons of all races, ages and of both sexes, have been put on probation. Over 80% satisfactorily completed their probation.

The new Hotel Edinburgh in Kitwe, on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, is to be wired for television and radio in all bedrooms. Costing £230,000, it should be open about this time next year.

When it attains university college status, the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, is to be known as The Royal College. It will stand in the same relationship to the University of London as does Makerere College, Uganda.

Kenya's new broadcasting station at Nyal, near Mombasa, was opened on Friday. The two 10-kilowatt transmitters make it the most powerful medium-wave station in East Africa. It is under the control of Mr. R. N. Watkins-Pitchford.

The Northern Rhodesian Race Relations Bill, which imposes penalties for racial discrimination in business premises and places of entertainment, become effective today. Race relations boards will sit in Ndola and Lusaka to hear complaints.

Five more African officials in Nyasaland have been promoted to what were previously European posts in the provincial and district administration. One is to be an assistant district commissioner; three rise from the clerical to the executive class and will be district assistants; and one becomes an executive officer.

A London centre for women from East Africa, to be known as Kwetu Social Centre, will be established in the West End or Kensington if suitable premises can be found. Any reader knowing of accommodation satisfactory for this purpose is asked to write to Miss Helen M. Rolleston, 7 Ormond Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Russia agreed last week to finance the second stage of the High Dam at Aswan. The Soviet Union, which had previously promised a loan of about 400m. roubles (£33m.), has now undertaken to provide a further 900m. roubles (£81m.), all of which must be spent in Russia. The total cost of the dam is estimated at £345m.

Of 49 African civil servants detained in Nyasaland during last year's emergency, 25 have been reinstated. Ten retired voluntarily and 10 others on probationary appointment were given a month's notice. The others were dismissed under the provisions of the Colonial Regulations. No servants of the Nyasaland Government are now detained.

The self-styled commander-in-chief of the proscribed Uganda Underground Movement, who is widely known in Buganda as Muzingo, has written to a vernacular newspaper in Kampala announcing that he has removed the boycott on an American soft drink and on beer, in the latter case because "the person who launched the boycott has come back".

In the Central Nyanza district of Kenya the number of African farms which have been consolidated and enclosed has risen during the past year from 1,998 to 3,815, of which 2,558, representing 23,354 acres, have been laid out in accordance with the advice of agricultural officers. The acreage so treated has almost doubled within the past six months.

To provide visual and other aids in agricultural education in its training centres and farming schools, the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya has received a grant of 5,000 dollars (£1,785) from the Rockefeller Foundation, which recently granted double that sum for the purchase of books and periodicals for agricultural research stations in the Colony.

Company Report

# The East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

## Steady Growth of Business and Enhanced Earning Power

### MR. A. J. DON SMALL'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, was held on August 25 in Nairobi.

The statement by the chairman, Mr. A. J. Don Small, C.B.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E., which was circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts, read as follows:—

The report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1959, show continued progress, the net revenue of the group before taxation, reserves and dividends being £987,143, which compares with £830,553 in the previous year.

In Kenya units generated and purchased during the year under review amounted to 334.8 millions, compared with 297.3 millions in 1958. Sales to consumers rose from 261.7 millions to 295.8 millions, or 13.05 per cent. In Tanganyika electricity sales, excluding bulk supply exported to and sold in Mombasa, were 102.1 million units. From the group we obtained gross electricity revenue of £4.37 millions, compared with £3.94 millions in the previous year. Increased operating costs have been absorbed by the greater output, so that the cost per unit generated is slightly lower than last year.

The general state of trade in East Africa showed a marked improvement over the previous two years. Coffee prices have been well maintained in spite of anticipated reductions, sisal is a strong market, and pyrethrum demand and production are rising steadily. New markets are being sought and found for meat and dairy products, while tea production continues to expand in both territories. Kenya's domestic exports for 1959 indicated an increase of 13½ per cent. in value over 1958, and those of Tanganyika by 8½ per cent. Imports in both countries showed negligible increases.

#### Acquisition of Nyeri Electricity Undertaking

After negotiations with the Government of Kenya covering a period of years, the company acquired the Nyeri electricity undertaking as from January 1, 1960. The undertaking was operated under licences held by the Director of Trade and Supplies, but, for various reasons, had not proved remunerative. The area of supply measures some 170 square miles and embraces the township of Nyeri, headquarters of the Central Province, and the villages of Kiganjo and Karatina.

A well-constructed hydro-electric plant was completed in 1956, comprising two 500 kW. generators with provision for a third set which we propose to install. This station is supplemented for dry weather or emergency conditions by a modern oil engine set, also of 500 kW. The distribution system comprises 70 miles of 11,000 volt primary mains, with 16 miles of low tension network and some 850 consumer services.

In 1959 the gross revenue obtained, £51,033, was considered by the Government board of management to be inadequate to sustain the undertaking and a tariff review was in hand at the date of acquisition. It will be necessary for the company to adopt these proposals for tariff increases, although these will be kept to the minimum compatible with capital service requirements. The purchase price was calculated on the lines in-

dedicated in Section 135 of the Electric Power Ordinance and verified by the respective consultants to the company and to the Government. Payment for the undertaking was made by the issue in April, 1960, to the Government of Kenya of £50,000, the balance of our unissued 7 per cent. preference shares, and of £150,000 ordinary stock, both ranking for dividends paid from 1960 profits. Certain minor variations in the mutual valuations and the acquisition of stocks and stores were covered by an additional cash payment of some £21,000.

Your directors are satisfied that this acquisition, which makes us the sole licensees for the time being for public supplies of any magnitude in Kenya, should prove reasonably profitable after reorganization and development. A resolution converting the preference shares into stock will be submitted to the meeting.

#### Tanganyika

Our principal subsidiary, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, enjoyed a year of steady, if unspectacular, progress. Units sold at all branches amounted to 102.1 millions, an increase of 7.9 millions over the 1958 results excluding exports to Mombasa, which fell from 28.1 to 25.6 millions. Gross revenue for the first time exceeded £1½ millions, and in spite of a continuing rise in operating costs, particularly at the major branch in Dar es Salaam, the gross operating surplus amounted to £616,281, compared with £555,178 last year.

During the year what might have been a disastrous switchboard fire occurred at the Pangani Falls power station. The damage was repaired and general supplies restored in a remarkably short time by selfless and continuous work by the Tanga area engineering staff. During this time the value of the link with Mombasa was demonstrated when limited supplies were restored to the Tanga area by taking power in reverse from Mombasa.

Further tea estates were connected during the year to the Pangani system, which now covers, with two exceptions, all tea estates in the mountainous areas of the Eastern and Western Usambaras.

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

December 31, 1959

Issued Preference Stock	£ 2,100,000
Issued Ordinary Stock	£ 5,795,626
Issued Debenture Stock	£ 2,316,600
	<hr/>
	£10,212,226
Capital Reserves	£ 1,638,633
Revenue Reserves	£ 1,545,639
Stocks	£ 1,063,283
Cash	£ 1,481,239

#### ORDINARY DIVIDENDS

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
7%	7½%	8%	8%	10%

We are looking forward to an early start on the Hale hydro-electric project on the Pangani River and the parallel development of a transmission line to Dar es Salaam and the sisal-producing areas of the Eastern Province. With our colleagues on the London Board we have had fruitful talks with senior officers of the Tanganyika Government and financial arrangements, now a matter of considerable difficulty, are under discussion.

An undoubted benefit from the delay in proceeding with the project is a more liberal approach to the matter of water apportionment by the Government, which has enabled our consultants, Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, to reassess the project so as to increase the installed capacity at approximately the same cost from the original 14.1 M.W. to 21 M.W. This adjustment, while reducing the cost of power produced, will provide a substantial margin for future development in the Tanga Province, and will meet all known requirements within economic range of Dar es Salaam and the Central Line sisal areas.

In the meantime it is proposed to reinforce supplies in Dar es Salaam by the provision of one and if required two oil engine sets of 2.8 M.W. each at the Kurasi power station, where a 2.2 M.W. set on transfer from Nairobi was commissioned in October.

Turning to the smaller branches, new hydro plant of 1.2 M.W. capacity was commissioned at Iringa, while a new 180 kW turbine and a diurnal storage reservoir were provided at Mbeya.

Prospects of additional power load in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam are encouraging, while at Arusha a new brewery now under construction will take a supply. Constant pressure is being applied to the company to provide power for sisal estates on the Central Line, and there is no doubt that there is a ready market for power from the Hale scheme when it becomes available.

#### Accounts

The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1959, which are attached, reflect the continuing increase in our business, the net revenue for the year being £975,062, compared with £796,932 in 1958.

You will observe from the company's balance sheet that the figures of authorized and issued capital are modified by the issue of £692,909 ordinary stock units against £877,100 of 5 per cent. debenture stock tendered for conversion. Consequent upon this transaction the share premium account is augmented by £184,008, while the increase of £36,845 in the capital reserve general account results from an increase in value arising from an exchange of land. Under revenue reserves we have thought it prudent to provide an additional net £92,500 in the development reserve, while the general reserve is augmented by £100,000.

The investment reserve has been utilized for the purpose for which it was created to the extent of £53,815 to extinguish the whole of the company's interest in Lochhead, Moore & Roy, Limited, the unutilized balance of £8,198 being re-transferred to revenue account. Loan capital has been reduced by the share conversion mentioned above, and the increase in sundry creditors is due to additional deposits received from consumers.

On the assets side of the account, the reduction of £19,436 in pre-1947 assets represents old fully depreciated assets now written off, while new works in the course of the year give a net addition of £568,421. The increase of £75,721 in moveable assets is due principally to increased accounting mechanization in Nairobi and Mombasa. The decreases in investment in and advances to subsidiaries are consequent on writing off the subsidiary mentioned above. Stores show a further small reduction, and the modest increase in debtors reflects

the satisfactory credit control position. Finally, the company's cash position showed an improvement of £217,022.

Turning to the revenue account, the total of operating surplus, and investment revenue at £1,674,032, shows an increase of £167,218, while expenses of administration show a marginal decrease. Adequate provision has been made for depreciation at £450,395, while debenture stock interest is reduced by conversions.

To the net revenue brought down is added £8,198 from reserves no longer required, making with the balance forward a total of £1,284,660 available for appropriation, against £1,014,196 last year. As usual, full provision has been made for taxation in East Africa and in the United Kingdom. Your directors have made the appropriations to reserves mentioned above. That of £99,300 to development reserve provides for writing off a late account of £6,800 for the Rift Valley steam investigations, the balance being placed to the reserve account.

#### Dividend of 10%

After payment of the preference and interim ordinary dividends there remains a sum of £736,561, out of which your directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7 per cent, making a total of 16 per cent, for the year, absorbing £405,694 and leaving £330,867 to be carried forward to the next account. It is interesting to note that the dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary stock is equivalent to 6½ per cent. only on the capital employed.

In deciding to recommend to you an increase in the ordinary stock dividend, which is fully justified by the results of the year, and by returns to date of the current year, your directors also took into account the following matters.

We believe it essential to establish a rate which may be considered reasonably attractive when conditions again permit of the financing of future projects from our normal sources, but there is little doubt that the present period of disturbance and uncertainty in Africa must continue to affect our ability to borrow for some time to come.

We also believe that the serious depression in the market value of their holdings recently suffered by our ordinary stockholders is entirely unrelated either to the intrinsic asset value or to the earning power of our business. This fall appears almost entirely due to political influences and doubts, which we believe to be unjustified, about the maintenance of property rights, law and order in the territories in which we operate.

#### Current Development

In Kenya the Nairobi-Tororo transmission line continued to give satisfactory service. In conjunction with The Kenya Power Company, Limited, we established two new major 5,000 kVA. sub-stations at Lessos and at Lanet. The Lessos sub-station is some 24 miles from our Eldoret power station and will in the near future distribute hydro power to replace the thermal plant in that town. In the meantime it is supplying our new 33 kV. network in the Nyanza area, which already extends to Kericho town and district and the Nandi Hill township, while a spur to Miwani and Kisumu has been completed in the current year.

In Kisumu the oil engine station has reverted to standby duty and consumers are benefiting to the extent of some 3 cents per unit by the reduction in the fuel price surcharge. The Lessos 33 kV. system traverses established and new tea-growing areas, and considerable areas of land under or projected for sugar, and will also



provide the prime mover for substantial irrigation schemes. All indications point to a satisfactory return from this development.

### Two New Networks

The Lanet sub-station was commissioned in August, 1959, when the adjacent oil engine station supplying the Nakuru area reverted to standby duty. From this sub-station a 33 kV network is also being developed to cover the townships of Gilgil and Thomsons Falls and, we hope in the near future, of Elburgon and Molo. The Gilgil township and the adjacent military establishments were connected in August, 1959. Thomsons Falls township supplies should be available in the current year.

When these two new networks have been completed power supplies will be within reach of the majority of the larger tea plantations and also of the substantial mixed farming areas in the Colony. This, however, does not mean that supplies will be available to every farm. You will remember that I have emphasized in previous statements the difficulty of providing economic farm supplies over the widespread areas of our large individual farm units. It does mean, however, that our ability to provide supply is much improved where it is mutually economic to the consumer and to the company.

We completed once again a considerable programme of mains reinforcement and extensions in all our operating areas. The magnitude of this work in Kenya is indicated by our development expenditure from our own resources over the past three years, which has amounted to £2,167,000.

### Future Development

As you will have noted from the 1959 consumption figures which I gave you earlier, our business in Kenya has taken a definite turn upwards, and our investigations, which are continuous, into new industrial developments give us hope that this trend will continue. In the past few months we have had more inquiries for substantial blocks of power from potential industries than in any recent year. These include two tyre manufacturing plants and a small steel rolling mill in the Nairobi area.

In Mombasa, apart from the major oil refinery development, from which we expect to secure some substantial business, the possibilities include two factories to process aluminium ingots, a rayon mill, and a substantial unit to manufacture cotton textiles. In our Western Area further irrigation power for sugar development is under negotiation, as also is a supply to a blanket factory in Kisumu. These proposals indicate the increasing diversification of our secondary industries, and even if some of them do not materialize immediately, many will do so and will bring in their wake other minor developments of a general nature.

From the foregoing it will be obvious to you that substantial additional power sources must be provided in the immediate future. In Western Kenya the available resources of The Kenya Power Company, Limited, appear likely to be absorbed by 1964 or earlier. We still have in reserve ample thermal power to the extent of 27 M.W. at Nairobi South and elsewhere, but that is a short-term answer and further hydro power is required.

### Seven Forks Scheme

The point, therefore, has been reached at which the construction of the first stage of the Seven Forks Scheme is essential. Good progress regarding the preliminary authorizations required has been made by Power Securities Corporation, Limited, with the various Ministries of the Kenya Government, and it is anticipated that the necessary water licence should be issued by the autumn of this year.

The disturbed state of Africa, however, has denied to Power Securities Corporation, Limited, any opportunity of raising in the market the large amount of money necessary for this project. With the assistance of the Government of Kenya, an approach has been made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for financial assistance which, it will be appreciated, automatically entails the guarantee of Her Majesty's Government.

Construction of the storage reservoir and of the first of the three power stations should start early in 1961, in which case we should thereafter have an assured source of power for as long as it is prudent to look ahead to deal with our interconnected system for Western Kenya.

In Mombasa orders have been placed for a 5 M.W. steam plant extension to our Kipevu generating station to deal with immediate requirements, and designs have been completed and orders placed for a further 12.5 M.W. unit to meet the anticipated load including that of the oil refinery. Substantial re-arrangement of the Mombasa mains system on a 33 kV. basis will proceed concurrently to distribute the extra power produced.

### Staff

The training school for subordinate staff, mainly African, which I told you we had begun last year, has proved to be of great help in maintaining a uniform standard of distribution work: 406 employees went through the school during the period from January, 1959, to the end of April, 1960. The standard attained by the trainees reflected creditably on those responsible for the training.

It is pleasant to record a further year of sound and loyal work by the staff in all grades and branches of our service. The senior staff in both territories have recently expressed misgivings over the political developments which I have mentioned earlier and understandably seek assurances as to their future. I can only assure them that their interests will be safeguarded to the best of our ability.

As to the subordinate staff, the company is fortunate, in comparison with some other industries in Kenya, in having this group represented by the Electric Power Operators Union. The officers of this union, while relaxing no effort on behalf of their members, have avoided extravagant claims and have carried out their negotiations with the management on a realistic basis which augurs well for the future.

To all of the staff and to their managers, Messrs. W. E. Rollo and G. C. Reed in Kenya, with Mr. D. J. Stringer in Tanganyika, we owe our thanks, as also to Mr. H. C. Trenoweth and his secretarial staff in London for co-operative and loyal service.

### DIRECTORS

- A. J. Don Small, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.  
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- A. A. Lawrie.
- V. A. Maddison.
- I. S. Smith, M.I.E.E.
- C. M. Taylor, C.B.E., M.C.

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- Donald C. Brook, F.C.A.
- Sir John Huggins, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Sir Robert Renwick, Bart., K.B.E.

Company Report**The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company, Ltd.**

(Investment Trust Company)

**A Most Satisfactory Year  
Proposed Scrip and Rights Issue****SIR EDWARD WILSHAW ON CONTINUED PROGRESS**

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 26 at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2, Sir Edward Wilshaw, K.C.M.G., D.L., J.P., LL.D., F.C.I.S. (the chairman), presiding.

The joint secretary (Mr. L. C. Wheatley) read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. V. A. Tudball, representing Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:—  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

**Accounts**

Once again I have the pleasure to present to you the results of another year's operations, and I feel sure you will agree, upon an examination of the accounts which have already been in your hands for some days, that it has proved a most satisfactory 12 months. I do not think that I need to go through these accounts in detail, although I would like to draw your particular attention to one of two items which I consider to be worthy of comment.

The earnings for the year ended June 30, 1960, before providing for taxation, amount to £1,221,866 and show an increase of no less than £140,000. Taxation, of course, takes more than last year despite the reduction in the standard rate of income tax and amounts to £500,000, leaving net earnings of £721,229, an increase of more than £100,000. The earnings brought forward amount to £351,179, but to this we are able to add £43,784 additional relief from income tax recovered during the year in respect of overseas taxation attributable to previous years. We thus have available a total sum of £1,116,192.

An interim dividend at the usual rate (2½d. per 5s. unit of stock) was paid in February last, and £250,000 has been transferred to the general reserve. The directors now propose the payment of a final dividend at the usual rate of 3½d. per 5s. unit of stock, thus, once again, bringing the distribution for the year up to 6d. per 5s. unit of stock. These appropriations together absorb £678,750 and leave a balance of £437,442, which it is proposed to carry forward, or little more than one year's dividend on the existing capital.

**Balance-Sheet Features**

If you will turn to the balance-sheet you will see that the general reserve now amounts to £1,000,000 and that, by the addition of this sum, the amounts standing to the credit of other reserves (which are unchanged) and the capital of £7,000,000 is increased by some £2,250,000 to £9,262,065.

On the other side of the balance-sheet you will see that the book value of the investments is £422,000 greater at £12,790,000. Of this sum £10,326,000 represents quoted investments having a market value of more than £28,800,000, which is an improvement of nearly £5,000,000 during the year.

Adding the book value of the unquoted investments to the market value of the quoted investments, there

is a total sum of no less than £31,270,047 which is analysed by classifications and geographical distribution on page 9 of the accounts. There is a small decrease in the amount of the unquoted investments, but the variations in the percentages reflect mainly the greater rise in equity values than in the value of bonds and preference stocks and, even more strikingly, the much greater improvement that has taken place in Great Britain than in the dollar countries.

I would specially call your attention to the record of progress on page 10 of the report, which now covers 10 years. Last year I drew particular attention to the steady improvement over the nine years then covered by the record, and I do not think I need say more than that the figures for the tenth year, that is the year just completed, show that the improvement has continued.

**Proposed Scrip and Rights Issues**

As you will know, it is our policy (and indeed this is one of the attractions of investing in our company) to make "scrip" issues, and "rights" issues at advantageous prices, from time to time, thereby putting into your hands tax-free increments whilst still maintaining the 10% dividend. By this means you are assured of a regular income which will increase as time goes on.

We now intend to take one more step in this direction and to issue you one more 5s. share for every five 5s. units of ordinary stock you already hold; in other words your existing holding will be increased by no less than 20%.

Further, we are also going to offer you another 5s. share for every 10 5s. ordinary stock units of your present holding, at the price of 10s. per share. The market price of the ordinary stock when this proposal was announced was 19s. per 5s. unit.

We propose to post the allotment letters to stockholders early in November and arrange for payment in connexion with the "rights" issue to be made at the beginning of December; neither these shares nor those arising from the "scrip" issue will participate in the interim dividend which will be paid early in 1961. As I have already said, it is our policy to maintain the yearly distribution of 10% notwithstanding increases in capital.

The "rights" to any shares not taken up (including the fractional "rights" arising on allotment) will be sold on the open market and the net proceeds remitted in due course to the stockowners concerned.

**Visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa**

It will, I am sure, be of interest to you to know that I have recently made a visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and South Africa to renew contacts and to see how the companies in which we are interested out there are progressing. I was satisfied with what I found and have returned still confident that our investments in those countries are in good hands.

**Staff**

And now in conclusion I wish to extend once again on your behalf to the officers of your company and their staffs, our thanks for the devotion to their duties, which they have carried out so efficiently. In them we

have a nucleus of men whose long service is proof of their proficiency and whose constant consideration of your interests has assisted in no small way to the achievement of the satisfactory results which I am proud to have been able to place before you today.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend recommendation approved.

The retiring director, Mr. Harold J. Vennils, was re-elected and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., having been fixed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

### More Pay for Copperbelt Africans

AFTER SIX WEEKS OF NEGOTIATIONS the Copperbelt companies and the African Mineworkers' Union have agreed that some 40,000 African mineworkers shall receive an all-round increase of 15s. a month in basic pay, back dated to August 3, and that the present monthly cost-of-living allowance of 15s. shall be consolidated into the basic rate. The minimum starting pay of group 1 surface workers will now be £12 2s. 6d. per month of 26 shifts and of underground workers with two years' experience £21 2s. 6d.

### New Railway

THE FIRST CONTRACT has been placed for work on the 123-mile railway which is to link the Central and Tanga lines in Tanganyika Territory. The link, which will cost about £2.6m. and should be in operation about June 1962, will for the first time permit the free movement of rolling-stock throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, so facilitating the handling of the seasonal rushes of agricultural produce. This first contract, worth £228,000, has been placed with Stirling-Astaldi (East Africa), Ltd., for work on a 30-mile section starting about 2½ miles east of Mnyusi station on the Tanga-Moshi line. Work is also to start shortly on a 10-mile section from Ruvu on the Central Line.

## Commercial Brevities

Robusta coffee prices are now at their lowest level since 1946.

More than 60,000 Africans in the Federation now own their own business.

National and Grindlays Bank has opened a branch in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

Assets of the Central Africa Building Society have reached £20m. It has 58,000 clients.

An all-African board of directors controls a new Butawayo wholesale company, which has a capital of £12,000.

B.P.-Shell Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., is to begin drilling for oil along the Tana River and in the Lamu area of Kenya.

John Laing & Son (Rhodesia), Ltd., are the successful tenderers for public works costing £371,000 in the Northern Province of Nyasaland.

Gallaher Ltd., a group with large interests in the Federation, will raise more than £10m. by a one-for-six rights issue of ordinary shares at 30s. each.

Alex Lawrie & Co., Ltd., are paying 12½% for the year to June 30 (the same). The group net profit was £107,646 (£95,057) after tax of £100,868.

Research on two coffee diseases, berry disease and leaf rust, estimated to cost about £42,500 in the next two years, is to be financed jointly by the Coffee Board of Kenya and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Southern Rhodesia's high yields of tobacco and maize are largely due to the local fertilizer industry, which has reduced prices by 10% in the last three years, said the Governor of the Colony, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, when he opened a new fertilizer factory in Salisbury costing about £250,000.

Union Minière Du Haut-Katanga has announced that its 1960 production programme of 280,000 tons of copper has not so far been disturbed by events in the Congo. The mining and other activities of the company are continuing normally and exports of metal have not been interrupted.

To celebrate the sale of its 1,000th engine in Nyasaland since 1954, a British manufacturing company presented an engine and maize mill unit to the Director of Agriculture of the Protectorate, who intends to give it to the man adjudged to be the most successful African master farmer this year.

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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000
1959	20	97,649	397,919,000

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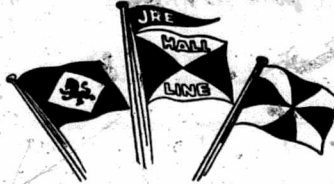


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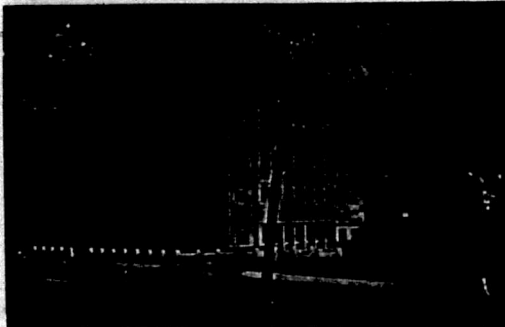
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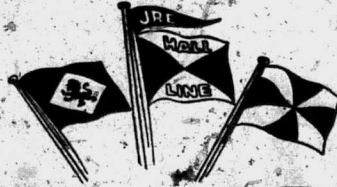
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‡ DIPLOMAT		Sept. 8	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
† CLAN MACBRAYNE		Sept. 22	Sept. 26	Oct. 5
‡ CITY OF BROOKLYN		Oct. 6	Oct. 10	Oct. 19

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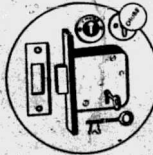
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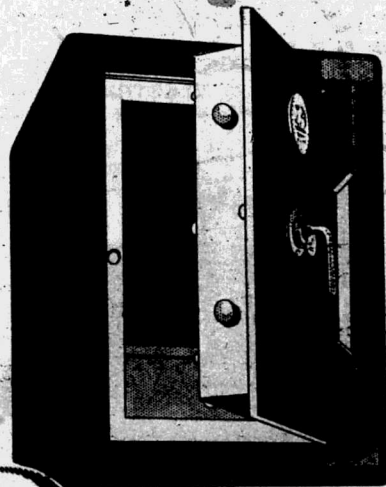
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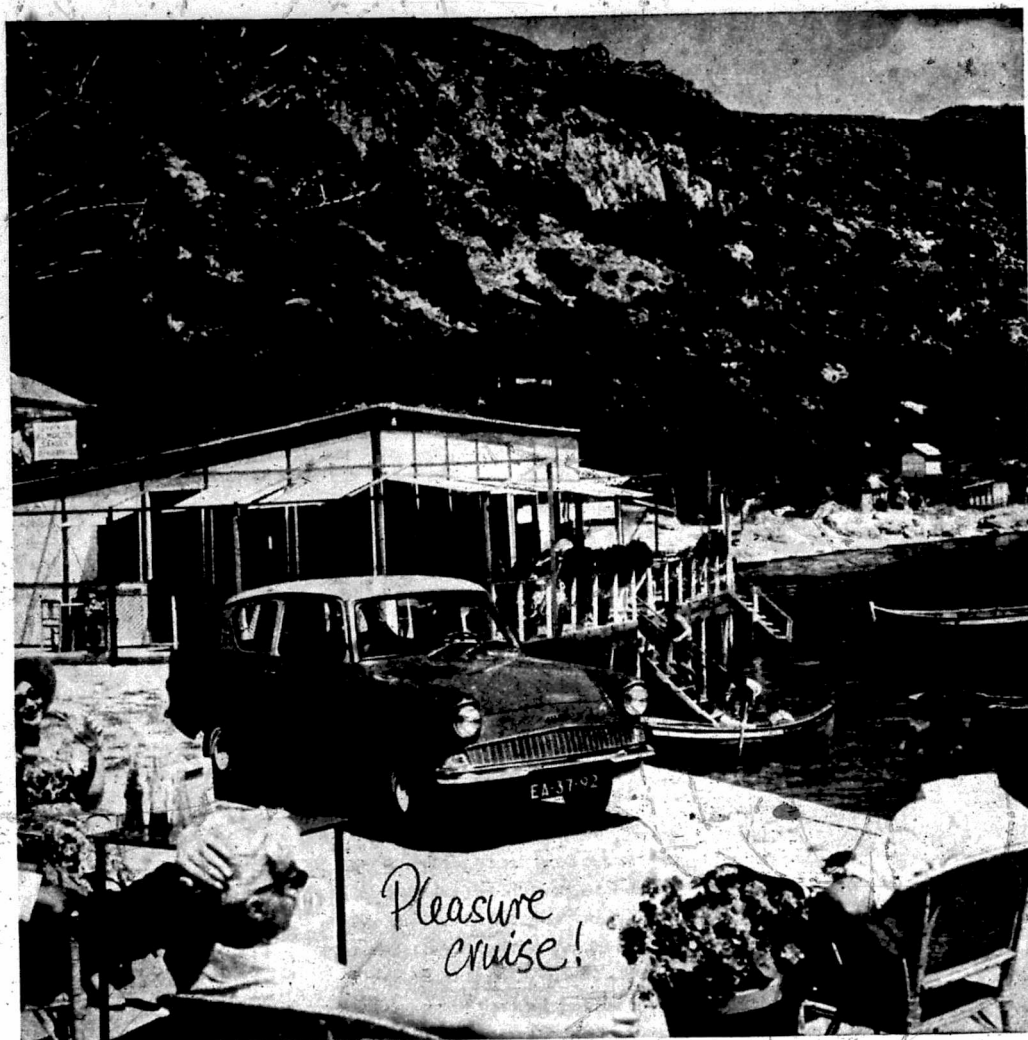
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**BULAWAYO:** The year is 1888. The leading figures in what is to prove a memorable meeting are face to face. On an old brandy case sits Lobengula, King of the Matabele; opposite him is Charles Dunell Rudd who has come to persuade the King to sign a concession allowing an English company to work 'all the metals and minerals' in his kingdom. After a suitable display of regal intransigence, Lobengula duly signs and the way is open for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to develop the territory which today forms Southern Rhodesia.



The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'ubulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters Of Moment	29	British Blunders in Uganda	38
Sir Patrick Renison on Kenya's Independence	32	The Congo	42
Tanganyika's New Government	34	News From The Federation	46
Personalia	36	Commercial News	48

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MUCH NEEDED STATEMENT by the Governor of Kenya which appears in this issue is important primarily because it indicates that the British Government, and the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Colonies in particular, are already much less starry-eyed about that Colony than they were when Mr. Macmillan, having decided to make his "wind of change" speech told Mr. Macleod to jettison the Lennox-Boyd Constitution and let the ship run before the gale of African nationalism. Those were sailing directions which ignored all the knowledge accumulated by generations of navigators in the often seething seas of African dissidence, and, as was to be expected, passengers and crew quickly sensed their danger. Now that the tempest of controversy, though still lashed by sudden and ugly squalls, has been succeeded by temporary calm, an attempt is to be made to recover control of a somewhat battered craft.

Her captain, Sir Patrick Renison, who had assumed command only shortly before the new orders were issued, and who lacked any previous experience of Africa, would certainly not have made his speech over the loudhailer without reference to his London office, where Mr. Macleod probably suggested amendments or additions; if that did not happen, then the Governor's drafting technique is remarkably like that of his political master. What is so significant about the statement is that it recognizes and emphasizes basic truths which were recklessly thrust aside by all the participants in the Lancaster House Conference except the four representatives of the United Party; which were either entirely ignored or given no emphasis at that time by the daily and weekly Press here and in Africa, with the

sole exception of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA; and which a complacent Conservative Party accepted in silence, though many of its members with personal experience of Africa cannot have followed their leaders with an easy conscience.

What lies behind this belated realism? Certainly the shadow of events in the Congo; the continuing clamour of the African politicians in Kenya for the release of Kenyatta; their reiteration that a malefactor with so ghastly a record is their chosen leader; their open disregard of their pledges

### Realism Breaks In.

at the London conference seven months ago; their foolish and false promises to their gullible followers that Kenya will become independent next year; and, assuredly not least among the considerations, the knowledge that United Kingdom investors, without whose funds there can be no ordered progress in Kenya, are profoundly dissatisfied with the wretchedly indefinite and dangerous Macblundellism which was the outcome of the January-February conference, and are determined not to risk more of their money on ventures in Kenya unless and until they receive, not merely the soothing platitudes of headstrong politicians nescient about Africa, but practical proofs that the freedoms normal in civilized society, including protection for persons and property, will continue to be respected. Though a Minister credulous enough to accept at face value his negotiations with fanatics of the Mboya, Odinga, Banda type may count on immunity from protests from his Tory *collaborateurs* in the House of Commons (so many of whom cynically admit in private that they put their political careers before their public duty), that Minister's illusions and delusions and his party's submissiveness do not deceive the great financial, industrial, and commercial corporations in Great Britain or the business-

men and farmers in Kenya; and that uncomfortable truth has now had to be recognized by the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister.

\* \* \*

How many millions of pounds have been drained away from Kenya as a direct result of the Lancaster House folly cannot be calculated with any exactitude, but the total is certainly far higher than the officially admitted figure of one million pounds a

#### Part of the Price Of Macblundellism.

month. That takes account neither of the resolve of many Europeans and Asians in the country to leave abroad the product of the sales of their produce which in normal times would have been promptly remitted for use in Kenya, nor of the general determination of agriculturists, individual farmers and large plantation companies alike, to suspend all further development, a prudent policy which is costing the colony many millions of pounds directly and indirectly, thus checking employment and reducing the tax revenue from individuals and companies and from customs and excise duties. By frankly acknowledging that the confidence of investors has to be regained, the Governor specifically denies the excited pretence of the apologists for Macblundellism that realists regard it as a surer foundation for progress and prosperity. If that were true there would have been no crisis of confidence — which has affected all sections of those who understand something of the issues. Even Socialists in the United Kingdom who are prominent in their party (which can scarcely be said to be susceptible to the anxieties and losses of capitalists) have commented to us in recent months on the catastrophic drop in the market prices of the shares of many of the best businesses in East Africa — directly caused by the folly of British politicians who have been aided and abetted by the Blundellites, and emphatically not in consequence of defective business management or adverse market movements. Many shares which shrewd selectors would have picked nine months ago as among the best of their type are now on offer at half, or less than half, their pre-Lancaster House price, and land in the Highlands has become unsaleable at any price. These losses are not the result of fortuitous but natural hazards; they are part of the price to be paid, not by themselves of course, for the botchery of politicians; and, as with an iceberg, the part visible is much smaller than that which is still hidden.

\* \* \*

Comfort might be derived from Sir Patrick Renison's assurances if the present British

Government could be trusted; but the Conservative record has been so provocative of distrust in East and Central Africa since Mr.

#### Why Government Is Not Trusted.

Lennox-Boyd resigned that there will be no recovery of faith in its professions until they are seen to be fulfilled in practice. What has been promised this year has sometimes been set at naught almost overnight; what has been rightly done has been quickly reversed under the pressure of African extremists; and so-called settlements made with them have been immediately repudiated by spokesmen for the signatories without even reprimand, let alone appropriate action, by the Secretary of State. Within hours of the end of the conferences on Kenya and Nyasaland at Lancaster House, Mr. Mboya and Dr. Banda, the Africans to whom Mr. Macleod had paid most attention on those occasions, publicly disavowed the agreement which they had just signed. So contemptuous were they of their undertakings that both spurned them even before leaving London; and neither was called to account by the Cabinet Minister whom they had thus affronted in person and as trustee for the peoples of territories committed to his supervision by the Queen. Breaches of faith are nowadays condoned as of little account in the political game (and what a game!) as played at and from Westminster; but they are not similarly minimized in Africa, where such deliberate discourtesies and dangerous derelictions are taken seriously by all Europeans and all but a few Africans (and they certainly not the best elements among their people).

\* \* \*

Some of Sir Patrick Renison's words need comment. Kenya's task, he declares, is to build "a stable nation in which it is generally accepted that each community not only has

#### Precepts Which Disregard Practice.

the right but is needed by all to remain and play a part in public life". Why, then, was the principle underlying that policy abandoned at Lancaster House? Why, since that conference, has it been ignored in the arrangements for the primary elections for European and Asian members of the Legislature? — arrangements by which those communities will be denied the right to send into public life men who will be truly representative and not quislings (to use a word which occurs with increasing frequency in correspondence from Kenya). "We must not see Kenya's high standard lowered", says the Governor. Yet everybody knows that Macblundellism has already lowered the standards and will still further reduce them in every aspect of

the country's life. "We do not intend to deviate in letter or in spirit from the Lancaster House agreement until enough people representing all the communities are agreed that in keeping with performance the natural time has come to change it", Sir Patrick Renison continues. So little is that believed that African politicians, including some who are members of his Council of Ministers, tell their people that independence will come within the next year or so. "Our speedometer will record the confidence of all the people concerned, including all investors on whom our economy and thus our material progress depend", Kenya is now told. In view of all that has happened since January, not even the speaker can have expected such words to convince many of those who heard or read them.

\* \* \*

There are no short cuts to independence, he proceeded, blithely disregarding the reality that the British Government's transactions with the Mboyas, Bandas, and Kaundas has been interpreted

**Expediency Put Before Principle.** by them and everyone else as proof of a policy of scuffle. The indisputable haste to be rid of Britain's duties as trustee scarcely harmonizes with the acknowledgment that "we have rather an intimidating list of things to do before Great Britain can honourably hand over to full internal self-government and finally to independence". If the list is intimidating to practised administrators with inherited traditions and painfully acquired knowledge and experience, how can the task be quickly thrust with honour and hope of success upon Africans with little knowledge and less experience? Then follows the sententious if historically unjustifiable affirmation that "Great Britain has too much experience of this great nation-building work to be bullied into 'next steps' before she is satisfied that those who honourably depend on her—be they individuals or trading companies or tribes or peoples with moral obligations or contracts or titles or treaties with the British Crown—will have their fair rights protected under the next Government". If that claim were true, there would be no anxiety in and about Kenya. There is such deep anxiety precisely because politicians, preferring expediency to principle, have so often betrayed those in and connected with the African and Asian territories of the Crown—incidentally setting an example which politicians of all parties in Belgium have copied in the Congo, with a new recklessness, unprecedented speed, and indescribably tragic results.

The Governor and his mentors in the Colonial Office were unalert over the passage reading: "The eagerness of politicians to find short cuts is understandable but a real danger to our future". That

**Penalties of Self-Deception.** was intended, of course, to apply only to the local politicians in Kenya, but the words are at least as applicable to those in Great Britain, who, having lost all sense of trusteeship and the will to govern for the good of the millions of Africans who are in law "British protected persons", have encouraged a tiny minority of noisy demagogues to agitate for short cuts, and have then gullibly assumed that the electioneering of those mischief-making misleaders was the true voice of the people. That self-deception is among the major tragedies of a period disastrous to Britain's honour and reputation in the world. Four of the Governor's sentences which can be cordially commended read: "Any leader seeking short cuts through rashly lowered standards or strikes and civil disturbances would have to consider very carefully whether the great mass of his countrymen, as distinct from a few hotheads, would really be in favour of such methods, would really be helped to more than temporary excitement if they succeeded. He would also have to think whether his colleagues among the leaders would support his actions if it came to a showdown. The Government, of course, has plans and resources to deal with civil disobedience. It will have the power, if necessary, to carry on indefinitely an efficient if undemocratic Government of officials without one or more of the groups of elected members". That badly needed saying, and it is to be hoped that those words and some other passages will be repeated again and again through all the instruments at the disposal of the Government of Kenya, so that its readiness to resist civil disturbances may become generally understood throughout a country in which strikes and violence have become everyday occurrences. What is now necessary is to prove that this message to the peoples of Kenya represents a policy from which there will be no flinching and no trimming.

"The tragedy is that the South African Government have seemed to pay little or no regard to the burdens which they are imposing upon the hearts and consciences and political principles of those who are their brethren in the Commonwealth, in culture, in Christian faith, and in common humanity. If only they could do something, however small, to relieve the consciences of their friends inside South Africa and outside it in many countries, they would open a way towards reconciliation which seems to us at present totally blocked".—The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing the Convocation of the Church of England.

# No Short Cuts to Independence, Says Governor of Kenya

## Full Text of Sir Patrick Renison's Broadcast Talk Last Week

IT IS ALMOST EXACTLY A YEAR since I was asked to become Governor of Kenya. In that year I have seen a lot of Kenya, and I am heartened by the friendships I have made with all kinds of people and the fierce affection for the country which I have gained. During that year nobody would deny that a lot has happened in and around Kenya to make us think

The first shock is now over of the realization of a wholly new outlook for the future of the country; a time of more patient appraisal is beginning. We are not yet fully immersed in the spate of political electioneering speeches and bickerings from which a Governor must steer clear. Our ship is still very much afloat and answering to the helm—indeed, more buoyant than many of its class in the same race. I think it is the right time for me to tell you what I personally am thinking about our future in Kenya in the next few years.

### Standards Must Not Be Lowered

We are engaged in what seems to me to be a tremendously worth-while task, a challenge as exciting as any which faced the great pioneering adventurers of earlier days—the effort to build in a fast-moving Africa a stable nation in which it is generally accepted that each community not only has the right but is needed by all to remain and play a part in public life.

Such a future is not planned to perpetuate privileges or to give advantages to one race or another. Kenya is a country which has much to offer. We must not see its high standards lowered. The future is planned in order that, with the fairest opportunities we can give, the best things in life, and the responsibilities which go with them, may be equally attainable by all the people of the country who have the character and ability to win them.

I and my officials intend as a first and foremost step to put our whole hearts and determination into making the Lancaster House Constitution work. We shall not be distracted from this by threats on the one hand or blandishments on the other. We do not intend to deviate in letter or in spirit from that agreement, until enough people representing all the communities in Kenya are agreed that in keeping with performance the natural time has come to change it. I am sure it provides the right way to help the Africans and all the other peoples of Kenya to reach early nationhood with reasonable happiness and fair chances of improved living standards; not for one or two tribes or races, but for everyone.

My immediate plans then are as simple as that: as a start, to make the Lancaster House Constitution work. As soon as I am satisfied that it is working smoothly, we shall put all our efforts into helping forward the country's leaders in the shortest possible time compatible with the people's safety, to the ensuing separate stage of responsible government and then internal self-government. And after that, when all are ready, to the final stage of full independence.

### Confidence As The Criterion

Our speedometer will record the confidence of all the people concerned, including all investors on whom our economy and thus our material progress depend. According to such confidence, we can go fast or slow; but, with long and patient experience of similar work, it is only fair for me to make it clear now that I believe that, with the best will in the world from all concerned, if independence is to be linked with prosperity and not with misery, there are no short cuts.

We have rather an intimidating list of things to do before Great Britain can honourably hand over to full internal self-government and finally to independence. But do not doubt our intention and our purpose.

I give you my pledge as the Queen's representative that I and my officials of all grades at headquarters and in the field will work eagerly with all who will work with us to produce the answers in the minimum possible time which will make the next constitutional steps possible. We cannot produce answers by ourselves, without those who are likely to lead in the future.

But be under no delusion on the other hand: Great Britain has too much experience of this great nation-building work to be bullied into "next-steps" before she is satisfied that those who honourably depend on her—be they individuals or trading companies or tribes or peoples with moral obligations or contracts or titles or treaties with the British Crown—will have their fair rights protected under the next Government.

The country should know that the list of things to be done, of fears to be settled, of problems to be solved, is long and formidable. It touches people and races and tribes. We shall need all the energy and good will of Africans, Asians, and Europeans together to work out the best and most lasting answers. I intend to pull no punches and to confront my next Government without delay with these problems, and not to rest until we have found the solutions which will let us go on to the next stage with confidence. They are not problems which we can allow nationalism to sweep aside.

I should, I think, give you some examples of the great decisions to be made in which Great Britain must see an honourable and effective way ahead before we abdicate our responsibility and hand over our powers.

### Conditions for Further Constitutional Changes

There are four major conditions of any constitutional advance which were clearly set out at Lancaster House and which must first be satisfied:—

(1) That we may feel sure that power shall be exercised by the people through representative parliamentary institutions which they will not abuse; (2) That there should be general acceptance that people of every race have their part to play in the public and economic life of the country. It will be appreciated that this involves the big questions of land titles and property rights among other things; (3) That an improving standard of living can reasonably be expected, and the confidence of investors be restored and retained; (4) That a competent and experienced civil service composed of local people and reinforced from outside as long as is necessary should be in process of creation.

These things we must accomplish while carrying on all the modern complexities of modern government and watching carefully that the traditions of impartial justice and the rule of law are maintained and strengthened. We must also work out with the leaders concerned the future association of Kenya with other countries in East Africa and the Commonwealth.

That there is so much to be done some may be inclined to look upon as a trick to prolong what they call colonialism and imperialism. I ask them to think no further than Tanganyika, and to remember the extraordinary speed with which things can move and problems be solved once a country has found a leader whom all sections of the community will follow, and that leader has the sense and good will to work with and not against all those who are trying to help him and his people to independence.

The eagerness of politicians to find short cuts is understandable, but, I think, a real danger to our future. It threatens to destroy the good will which we shall need to succeed in our aims.

It may be good electioneering to talk of full independence before the Lancaster House Constitution has been tried. Electioneering is out of my sphere. But, in my view, it is not good statesmanship. In my judgment, the people of this country know they are on the right path now, and they do not want further disturbances and all the restrictions and other security action which must go with them. They know that African leaders now have the fullest say in all Government decisions.

### Blunt Warning to African Extremists

Any leader seeking short cuts through rashly lowered standards of strikes and civil disturbances would have to consider very carefully whether the great mass of his countrymen, as distinct from a few hotheads, would really be in favour of such methods, would really be helped to more than

temporary excitement if they succeeded. He would also have to think whether his colleagues among the leaders would support his actions if it came to a show-down.

The Government, of course, has plans and resources to deal with civil disobedience. It will have the power, if necessary, to carry on indefinitely an efficient if undemocratic Government of officials without one or more of the groups of elected members. I do not think anyone will doubt my determination to use such plans and powers if I think that the stability and economy are threatened, on which must rest the sound and peaceful evolution of the people of Kenya to speedy and worthwhile independence. But what a tragic waste of effort it would be!

Ultimatums and walk-outs are weapons which sometimes rebound upon their users. Now that Britain has proved her sincerity and purpose by so many successful transitions of power in so many parts of the world, the old tactics of colonial opposition are barren and out of date.

What can we all do to help things along the way we want them to go? I think by now most of us recognize the human rightness and inevitability of that way. I am quite sure that everyone, of every race, in every walk of life, can help. Even if there are some people who delight to talk racially of "playing it tough", we all have many friends of other races who are tired of violence and insecurity and political tub-thumping.

### Bulwarks Needed Against Selfishness

We must all help, apart from politics, to build up this great body of friendly and well-intentioned people into the hard core of our Kenya future. We must get together with such people, great and small. We must understand each other's ambitions and hopes, and work with each other regardless of race and colour and position. We must help forward the hindmost with encouragement and equal opportunities, be it in administration, farming, business, professions, sport, or any other activity in which we meet.

In this way we shall, as part of the human family, be building up the habit of working together and helping each other, on which the future stability and standards of the country will depend. We shall be building good will. It requires positive action, not lip-service. Now is the time to start doing it in every field of endeavour as a bulwark against selfish and violent methods which can lead only to disaster.

Actively to build good will; this is the lead which I would wish to give to the country after my first year's experience of its problems and its challenge and of the hopes and characteristics of its very human people. With that good will we can go ahead with every possible speed with the building of an independent nation.

There is no really happy future for anyone in Kenya unless we all get together. Whatever the extremists say, the people want to do it. They want to be people with equal rights and opportunities, without discrimination or fear. If we do work steadily together, I am sure that we can produce a country which, while predominantly run by Africans, will have the proud and whole-hearted help of all the others—a model for human relationships and a cause of thanksgiving in a wider world than ours.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

### Teachers and Politics

MR. R. M. CLEVELAND, Minister for Education in Southern Rhodesia, said when he addressed the annual conference of the African Teachers' Association of the Colony that teachers, some of whom now held office in political parties, must keep out of politics, for no teacher should use his very privileged position to help the cause of any particular party or to urge his own views, perhaps strongly partisan, on his pupils.

### Soviet Scholarships

MR. ZHUKOV, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who on his recent visit to the Congo offered 150 Moscow scholarships for Congolese students, has been received in Addis Ababa by Emperor Haile Selassie. It is understood that he offered a large number of scholarships for young Ethiopians, but that the Ethiopian Government did not look favourably on the proposal.

## Reactions to the Governor's Speech

### Statements by African and European Leaders

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Kenya African National Union telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the week-end describing the speech of Sir Patrick Renison as "ill-conceived, uncalled for, and dangerous", adding that "tough talk, intimidation, and the like will not create harmony or ensure stability for Kenya; the Governor has completely misread the people's mood and the political climate of the country".

Three days earlier Mr. Mboya, general secretary of K.A.N.U., had said that some of his members would interpret the speech as "deliberate intimidation on the part of the Governor which does not befit his position". He personally found "nothing new in it", and it did not alter his objectives.

The aim of his party was complete independence before the end of next year, his interest was in organized political resistance, and Africans in Kenya must realize that the future depended solely on them.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled: "Mr. Mboya indignantly rejected suggestions that his stand betrayed a promise he had made at the London conference on Kenya last February to give the new Constitution a fair trial, saying that his group before leaving London had left a private memorandum with Mr. Macleod stating their categorical opinion that because of the year's delay this new Constitution would be out of date even before it was implemented. There is no question of a breach of faith; Macleod knew exactly how we all felt."

"British official circles have confirmed to me that a memorandum of this nature was handed over by the African nationalists in London. Its contents were not published in the White Paper on the talks."

"My impression is that Mr. Mboya's toughness is more than tactical. He has been immensely fortified by the public support given him personally by the American Democratic Presidential candidate, Senator Kennedy. If there is a Democratic victory in America Mr. Mboya clearly hopes that Mr. Kennedy would exercise the same pressure on Mr. Macmillan over East Africa that President Roosevelt exerted on Sir Winston Churchill over India 15 years ago."

"Mr. Mboya is competing for an absolute majority in the new Assembly against the more moderate African nationalist faction of Mr. Ngala. He is also struggling for the ascendancy in his own party over more senior colleagues like Mr. Gichuru. Apart from all this, Mr. Mboya strikes me as being the sort of politician who will always try to jump off the top board whether he can really manage the dive or not, just to be sure of making the biggest splash."

Mr. Ronald Ngala, Minister for Labour and president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, recalled that all the 14 African elected members, including Mr. Mboya, had accepted the Lancaster House Constitution, which had been later endorsed by a conference in Kenya of African political leaders. That Constitution should therefore be implemented and African leaders could then decide on the right date for independence and negotiations with H.M. Government.

Mr. Teita Towett, Assistant Minister for Agriculture and political adviser to K.A.D.U., "entirely agreed with the Governor's views", saying that that was because he believed in truth, democratic principles, and the good of humanity. He added that "some very irresponsible demagogues will soon be going about the country telling the people lies about independence; we must be honest with ourselves and not be swayed by mocratic influence and emotion."

Another office-bearer in K.A.D.U., Mr. Clement Were, said that if the Governor's speech had been made by an African politician it would have been supported by many who were now criticizing it.

Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, regarded the speech as a real challenge to positive action by all leaders in the country. What especially struck him was its rejection of bullying as a method of achieving political advancement and the emphasis that there could be no short cuts.

Group Captain L. R. Briggs, leader of the United Party, was pleased that the Government's position had been made clearer, but again emphasized that Europeans and Asians would no longer have genuine representation in the Legislative Council.

Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, lately Speaker of the Legislative Council, and now leader of the Kenya Coalition, said that an unequivocal declaration was long overdue; its terms were far more categorical than any statement so far extracted from Mr. Macleod. Kenya was facing its greatest crisis, and he hoped that the Governor's announcement would help to restore confidence.



# African-Dominated Government Installed in Tanganyika

## Mr. Julius Nyerere's First Council of Ministers

**MR. NYERERE** in his first broadcast as Chief Minister in Tanganyika said that the aim of the new Government was to achieve complete independence within the Commonwealth next year. He spoke first in Swahili and then in English.

Saying that the Tanganyika African National Union had received genuine co-operation from Britain and from the United Nations Trusteeship Council, he declared that "Our early independence is therefore assured".

The Government's task would be to free the country from poverty, disease, ignorance, and fear. Education would be expanded, foreign investments encouraged, and agricultural methods and communications improved. He said: "We must learn to co-operate for our common good and learn always to keep in mind the well-being of all members of society."

"There can be no true co-operation without respect for our fellow-men. We must learn to forget the arrogance and prejudices, irritations and humiliations of the past. The temptation to violence and lawlessness as a means to independence has been resisted. The people of Tanganyika have become fervent nationalists without becoming racialists".

As expected, T.A.N.U., which Mr. Nyerere has led since its formation in 1954, had an overwhelming success in the elections, gaining 70 of the 71 seats in the Legislature. In 58 constituencies T.A.N.U. candidates were returned unopposed. These included all the 11 Asian reserved seats and eight of the 10 European reserved seats.

### New Ministers

The formation of the new Cabinet was announced a few hours after the last election results were declared, and Mr. Nyerere and his 11 Ministers were sworn in by the Governor at Government House on Saturday morning. The new Ministers are:—

Attorney-General: Mr. John Cole.  
 Information: Mr. Michael Davies.  
 Finance: Sir Ernest Vasey.  
 Lands, Surveys and Water: Chief Abdullah Fundikira.  
 Health and Labour: Mr. Derek Bryceson.  
 Home Affairs: Mr. George Kahama.  
 Communications, Power and Works: Mr. Amir Jamal.  
 Agricultural and Co-operative Development: Mr. Paul Bonani.  
 Commerce and Industry: Mr. Nsilo Swai.  
 Education: Mr. Oscar Kambona.  
 Local Government and Housing: Mr. Rashidi Kawawa.

The Attorney-General and the Minister for Information are official appointments; Sir Ernest Vasey has been nominated by the Governor, his appointment having been requested by Mr. Nyerere. The remaining eight Ministers were all elected as candidates either nominated or supported by T.A.N.U. Seven of the new Ministers held office in the former Government.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, lately Chief Secretary, has been appointed Deputy Governor, and in that capacity will be a member of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Nsilo Swai, an American economics graduate, had been expected to serve as understudy to the Finance Minister, and his appointment as a minister was something of a surprise. Another unexpected appointment was that of Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, to Local Government and Housing. It had been thought that he would be given the Health and Labour Ministry.

The new Constitution gives Tanganyika a considerable measure of responsible government and a substantial advance towards self-government. The Legislative Council is composed overwhelmingly of elected members, although the Governor retains the right to nominate members; he has indicated that the number of such members will be "quite small".

The Executive Council has given way to a Council of Ministers consisting of the Governor (President), Deputy Governor, non-official Ministers (all required to be members of the Legislative Council), and two civil service Ministers (the Attorney-General and Minister for Information).

It is thought that the Legislative Council, which is expected

to hold its first meeting in October, will eventually total some 80 members. One nomination will ensure that Sir Ernest Vasey, Minister of Finance, becomes a member of the House. He is neither an elected member of the Legislature nor a civil servant. Hitherto he has attended all meetings of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organisation.

### Congress Claims Exposed

The unopposed African members include five chiefs, one chieftainess (Mwami Theresa Natara), and Mrs. Titi Mohamed, leader of the women's section of T.A.N.U. The unopposed Asians included one woman, Mrs. Mustafa, a former M.L.C., while the Europeans with no contest numbered five men and three women. The latter were Lady Chesham and Miss Johansson, both former M.L.Cs. and Mrs. Elizabeth Markwaller.

In the 13 contested seats T.A.N.U. polled just over 100,000 votes, Independents just over 20,000, and the three Opposition African National Congress candidates only 337 between them.

The only Opposition member returned was the Independent representative of Mbulu, Mr. H. E. Sarwatt, son of the chief of the Iraqw, the largest tribe in the district. Mr. Sarwatt was formerly a T.A.N.U. member but was expelled following a dispute over the nomination of a candidate for the seat.

The competing candidates were: Bagamoyo: Wazir Aziz Dossa (T.A.N.U.), Zuberi Mtemvu; Mbeya: (1) Chief Gilbert Ntudu Lyoto, J. B. Mwakangale (T.A.N.U.), (2) I. C. W. Bayldon, Dr. L. Stirling (T.A.N.U.); Mbulu: Chief Amri Dodo (T.A.N.U.), H. E. Sarwatt; Moshi: (1) S. N. Eliufuo (T.A.N.U.), Paul Lomasa, (2) A. L. B. Bennett (T.A.N.U.), John Forster Millard; Masasi: Percival Beda Mwidadi, J. A. Nzunda (T.A.N.U.), Mtwara: Mkulungwa Juma Mwinylawai, A. K. E. Shaba (T.A.N.U.); Newala: J. D. Mponda, R. F. M. Saidi (T.A.N.U.); Rungwe: J. S. Kasambala (T.A.N.U.), Timothy Mwanjisi Sankey; Tanga Urban: R. N. Donaldson, Mwalimu Kihere (T.A.N.U.); Ufipa: L. A. Dantes (T.A.N.U.), L. E. Pinda, Basil Kipele; Ukerewe: N. Buhatwa (T.A.N.U.), Mafuru Suleiman.

Mr. Donaldson, an advocate who lost in Tanga, was a former member of the Legislative Council.

In Mbeya Mr. Ivor Bayldon, a well-known farmer and former chairman of the United Tanganyika Party, which unsuccessfully contested Tanganyika's first general elections two years ago, was beaten by the T.A.N.U. candidate.

In Moshi A. L. B. Bennett, the successful T.A.N.U. nominee, was opposed by Mr. Millard, a former district commissioner of Moshi, who now farms in the area.

Chief Fundikira, Mr. Bryceson, Mr. Kahama, and Mr. Jamal, all Ministers, were returned unopposed.

### Secretary of State's Message

Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, telegraphed:—

"On the occasion of the formation of the new Government of Tanganyika I am very happy on behalf of H.M. Government to send a message of greetings and good wishes to its members and through them to the people of Tanganyika.

"The changes which have brought this Government into being represent a great stride forward towards the goal of self-government and independence. H.M. Government welcomes these changes and has complete confidence that the problems of the future will be faced with courage and realism and in the knowledge that the good of all people in Tanganyika must be served without fear or favour.

"The Government and people of the Territory have a unique opportunity to show by their example that men and women of all races and all conditions of society can live and work together harmoniously in a spirit of inter-dependence. I am sure that with wisdom and understanding you will not fail to meet this challenge".

There are now only 16 Africans detained in Nyasaland under the emergency regulations.

An Inter-African Conference on Medical Co-operation was held in Angola from August 27 to September 6.

Kenya police and troops captured 216 rifles during recent operations against marauders of the Turkana tribe.

The boycott against non-African traders has almost ceased in Kampala and is not now being so rigidly enforced elsewhere in Buganda.

An African woman journalist from Southern Rhodesia, Mrs. A. Mhlanga, has completed a four-week tour of social service institutions in Britain.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. & MRS. DINGLE FOOT are in India until the end of this month.

MR. F. B. BENOY is now Secretary for Defence in the Federal Government.

DR. A. MCGREGOR has been promoted Deputy Chief Medical Officer in Tanganyika.

MR. S. PATIENT has been promoted Assistant Director of Public Works in Tanganyika.

MR. W. R. WICKHAM, lately chief magistrate in Aden, is to become a Crown counsel in Tanganyika.

MR. E. C. WEIR has taken over the duties of Under-secretary in the Ministry of Health in Uganda.

MR. A. N. MITCHELL, Clerk to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in England.

MR. S. J. EVERETT has been promoted Deputy Commissioner for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika.

MR. H. J. SMITH, a director of Armour (Africa), Ltd., and MRS. SMITH are on their way by sea to the Cape.

THE RT. REV. J. C. USHER-WILSON, Bishop on the Upper Nile, and MRS. USHER-WILSON are now in this country.

MR. P. RILEY is now Assistant Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, to which he has been transferred from Kenya.

MR. T. ARAP TOWETT, Assistant Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, has made his first official tour of the Coast Province.

COLONEL C. D. TRIMMER has taken over the duties of Director of Uganda National Parks, from MR. R. M. BERE, who has retired.

MR. F. P. KEIGHLEY, will today take up duty as sales director in Salisbury of the Rhodesian subsidiary of Lever Brothers, Ltd.

MR. P. M. GORDON is now Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources in Kenya.

MR. D. J. MAHONY, lately Accountant-General in Tanganyika, has been made Deputy Secretary to the Treasury of that Territory.

COLONEL G. P. POLLITT and MR. G. N. SWIFT have resigned from the board of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd.

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS will leave Kenya next week for a holiday on the Continent. He will then go to Scotland for about three weeks.

MR. R. S. FOSTER, one of the provincial commissioners in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Secretary to the Ministry of African Affairs.

MR. GORDON HARPER is on another of his long air trips through the Middle East, Europe, and Africa in search of new markets for Rhodesian exports.

MR. DEREK HAGGIE, who farms near Turbo, is the first man to export Boran bulls from Kenya to a country in the Soviet bloc. He has sold two to Rumania.

MRS. LISELOTTE VON RANTZAU-ESSBERGER, chairman of the German East African Line has returned to Europe from a short visit to Central and East Africa.

MR. J. P. JORDI, assistant editor in the London office of the Argus group of Southern African newspapers, and MRS. JORDI have arrived in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. J. L. HENDERSON is now chairman of the industrial committee of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture. He follows MR. L. HARRIES.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit territories in the South Pacific during the second half of this month and October.

LORD SHAWCROSS, who resigned from the Monckton Commission in June on grounds of ill-health, has returned to London from a month's holiday in the Mediterranean. He has told the Press that he is now "perfectly fit again".

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, now G.O.C., North Midland Area, will go to Kenya next month to succeed MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NIGEL TAPP as G.O.C., East Africa Command.

MR. and MRS. C. E. SNELL, of Blantyre, will arrive by air from Nyasaland about mid-September. They will be on holiday in the United Kingdom until the latter part of November.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia from 1946 to 1954, is to preside over the national convention (*indaba*) which is to be held in Salisbury in November.

THE VERY REV. DR. R. H. W. SHEPHERD, a member of the Monckton Commission, and last year's moderator of the Church of Scotland, is on his way to Port Elizabeth in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

MR. C. A. F. BLAIR, for the past 10 years, manager of the main Salisbury branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been appointed agent in the New York office. He will take up his new post next May.

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS FESTING, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who in 1942 commanded the landing in Madagascar, made largely by East African troops, has been promoted to the rank of field marshal.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London by air at the beginning of the week for Ghana, the Union of South Africa, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON will leave England tomorrow for East Africa, where he is to be consecrated Bishop of Masai on October 18 by the MOST REV. LEONARD BEECHER, Archbishop of East Africa.

MR. M. J. W. BULL, a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O. and chairman of South African Breweries, Ltd., both of which have large interests in the Federation, arrived in London last Friday in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. ARTHUR WILSON, a director of Timothy White and Taylors, Ltd., who was the prize winner in a London newspaper competition has had a fortnight's holiday in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has returned to London.

SIR MALCOEM BARROW, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation, will this evening open in Bulawayo the fourth annual congress of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, of which SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN is president.

THE SULTANA OF ZANZIBAR, SEYYID SAID BIN ALI, and SIR JOHN HALL, a former British Resident in Zanzibar, were entertained to luncheon last week by SIR ANGLUS GILLAN, chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League, and members of the central council.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Defence, and SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner for the Federation in London, went to Farnborough on Tuesday for the 21st flying display and exhibition of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

MR. CECIL R. BENZECRY and MR. PATRICK S. HAWKINGS have been appointed directors of London, Australian and General Exploration Co., Ltd., which has for many years had interests in Africa. MR. ALBERT H. WILLIAMS and MR. H. A. A. MALLET have resigned.

MR. W. R. ("BILL") FERRIS, who is now Assistant Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, has served in both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The son of Colonel N. S. FERRIS, a former editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, he is himself a former journalist, who has served on newspapers in this country, Canada, and the Federation.

PROFESSOR J. F. V. PHILLIPS, until recently Professor of Agriculture at University College, Ghana, is to be chairman of a committee of inquiry to be set up by the Nyasaland Government to investigate and recommend on future policy in regard to African education in the protectorate. He served at one period in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. P. G. BENNETT and MR. P. A. LARGE, district officers respectively at Bancroft and Isoka, are on long leave from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. L. TROLLOPE, who has lived on the banks of the Zambezi for more than 20 years, has for the first time found sponges growing in the river. He discovered two while demolishing an old wooden landing-stage near Livingstone, and sent one to Bulawayo Museum.

MR. W. C. DU PLESSIS, lately South African Ambassador in the United States, is to become director of the Africa Institute in Pretoria, founded five years ago. He has said that one of his main tasks will be to break down the barriers of misunderstanding between the Union and the new African States, all of which he intends to visit regularly.

The decision of the Australian Administrator of New Guinea to refuse admission to that territory to PROFESSOR MAX GLUCKMAN, now of Manchester University and previously of Northern Rhodesia, has been upheld in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Prime Minister, MR. MENZIES. Professor Gluckman is due to leave Australia on September 24 for a short lecture tour in India before returning to England.

DR. GORDON PRINGLE has been appointed director of the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, in succession to DR. BAGSTER-WILSON. Throughout the last war he served in the R.A.M.C., for four years in India. After a short time in Baghdad as senior malariologist with the Iraq Government, he went to Amani, Tanganyika Territory, early in 1958 as deputy director of the institute which now comes under his control.

MR. R. E. NORTON, regional controller in East Africa for the Colonial Development Corporation from 1951 to 1959, and previously East African Commissioner in London, has left for East Africa with MR. J. B. SPENCE to make a market survey for Metal Industries, Ltd. They will be away about six weeks. MR. SPENCE, who joined the company some months ago, was planning engineer with the Uganda Electricity Board when SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, now chairman of Metal Industries, was chairman of that board.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, who has been Governor-General of Nigeria for about five years, is to be the first Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of an independent Nigeria, this appointment having been made by THE QUEEN this week on the recommendation of the Nigerian Prime Minister. SIR JAMES will, however, hold the appointment only from October 1 until mid-November, when he will sail from Lagos on leave pending retirement. It was evidently the wish of Nigerian Ministers that this compliment should be paid to him. SIR JAMES ROBERTSON served in the Sudan from 1922 until 1953.

CAPTAIN G. H. MAYHEW, commodore of the Union-Castle fleet and master of the flagship, is making his last voyage in that dual capacity, for when the WINDSOR CASTLE returns to Southampton at the end of the month he will come ashore preparatory to taking over the duties of group marine superintendent of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., when CAPTAIN J. D. ELVISH retires at the end of this year. CAPTAIN J. F. OAKLEY, now master of the EDINBURGH CASTLE, is to command the WINDSOR CASTLE, and CAPTAIN D. A. DELLER, of the PENDENNIS CASTLE, will be the new commodore of the fleet.

MR. O. J. VAN STRATEN is now Deputy Director of the Geological Survey Department of Bechuanaland.

LIEUT-COMMISSIONER C. P. WISEMAN, who is now in command of the Salvation Army in East Africa, is a Newfoundlander who served as a chaplain in the Canadian Army during the last war.

SIR TAYABALI KARIMJEE has given £100,000 to the Sir Tayabali Karimjee Education Trust for the higher education of Africans in Tanganyika Territory and of Africans and Arabs in the Zanzibar Protectorate. His intention is that the income shall provide scholarships in the ratio of one to Zanzibar and Pemba for every two to Tanganyika.

MR. W. A. C. MATHIESON, Minister for Education in Kenya, to which he was seconded two years ago from the Colonial Office, will not return to East Africa after his leave in the United Kingdom. MR. D. S. MILLER, Director of Education, will take over the portfolio until Kenya's new Government is formed after the general election in February.

## Obituary

MR. OSWALD FISCHER, who died suddenly in Kenya, was an Austrian who had for many years acted in Austria, Germany, and Russia before going to East Africa in 1938. Interpreting a news broadcast while they lived in Vienna as presaging immediate war, his wife and he packed two suitcases, abandoned all their possessions, caught the first train from their homeland, and left Europe. On the outbreak of war in the following year they were interned in Kenya for a short while, but were then released. Fischer worked as a farm manager until he was allowed to join East African Entertainments Unit a couple of years later. When the Army took over a theatre in Nairobi, he was in his element. After demobilization he produced scores of plays for charity, raising many thousands of pounds for good causes. One of his satisfactions was that he had been granted British nationality. An indefatigable worker, he had built up a successful business. A friend writes that he died from overwork.

MAJOR ROBERT RICHARD SHARP, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P., who has died in Bulawayo, aged 79, had lived in Central Africa for 56 years, going to the Congo in 1904 after leaving Oxford University. Soon after the outbreak of the 1914-18 war he discovered uranium on the site of the present Shinkolobwe mine in Katanga. For his work as a prospector and mining engineer he received Belgium's highest honour to a foreigner, the Royal Order of Lion. Since retiring from the Congo after the first world war, in which he served, he had farmed near Bulawayo. He wrote "Early Days in Katanga".

MRS. FLORENCE RIDDOCH (*née Kennedy*), wife of Mr. John Riddoch, who has died after a long illness at their home near Huntly, Aberdeenshire, had lived for many years in Kenya, for most of the time in Kisumu, in which they were long regarded as the father and mother of the local community of all races. She was deeply interested in all that concerned East Africa, and will be greatly missed in many circles.

MR. RAYMOND BROOKS, who played an important part in discovering the copper deposits now mined at Nchanga and Mufulira, from 1923 to 1927, has died in Lusaka at the age of 80. As manager of Rhodesia Congo Border Concessions, Ltd., he was engaged in the task of prospecting for minerals in the great Northern Rhodesian area bordering the then Belgian Congo.

MR. IVOR HORNE, who has died in Nyasaland, had lived in that country for upwards of 30 years. At one time he captained Nyasaland's rugby football team.

**RIDDOCH.**—On September 1, 1960, after a long illness at Glennie, Marnoch, by Huntly, Aberdeenshire, FLORENCE RIDDOCH, beloved wife of John Riddoch and mother of Elspeth Leckie.

Letter to the Editor

## British Blunders in Uganda Westminster Model Not Suitable

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The situation in Uganda is now a very difficult one. If we had had the vision when the Kabaka returned from exile and was welcomed home by the whole Protectorate, it would have been comparatively easy to work out a modified form of federal government—for this it must be if we want to prevent very serious trouble.

Even though some of the more highly educated Baganda may recognize the need for power at the centre, and perhaps some elements amongst the religious bodies which do not appreciate the present Buganda Government, the whole Kingdom of Buganda would rise, almost to a man, to prevent the submergence of their kabakaship under a rigid central government. Nkrumah has so repressed the Ashanti Confederacy that its ancient traditions are a shadow of the past, and this despite what seemed adequate safeguards before independence was declared. There is little doubt that the same pattern would emerge in Uganda in order to destroy what is called tribalism and crush the traditional powers of Buganda, which can trace its history back 30 generations and more.

In considering this situation it is well to realize that the Baganda hold the strategic centre of the Protectorate, where they could hold the country to ransom, and from which it would be impossible to overrule them, short of civil war. Educationally, economically, politically, geographically, and numerically, Buganda is in a unique position, one far superior to that held by the Ashanti in Ghana in their loosely-built inland confederacy.

But what might have been comparatively easy three or four years ago to achieve in the way of a federalized or partly federalized Government will now be very much harder, because the British Government—in its strange aberration that a democratic form of government must be based on the Westminster model—has until quite lately withstood all demands of the Baganda for a federalized form of government. As a result, in order to try and force the Protectorate Government's hands, the Baganda have made some impossible demands and alienated many of the other tribes, which now, in part to thwart the Baganda, insist on a completely centralized form of government, possibly inspired by what has been done in Ghana. To make matters worse, a few political aspirants, heavily financed by the Communist underground, are aggravating the situation to their own ends.

"Peaceful Uganda" could with wise leadership have moved peacefully into independence, combining all that was best in African culture with adequate democratic inspiration to protect the interests of the individual. It might well have been a model for other areas to look to for inspiration.

Is it too late to retrieve the situation? Even at this late hour much could be done to bring new hope despite the added difficulties—on the one hand, the absolute determination of the Baganda to take no chances, and, on the other hand, the fears of most of the other tribes that the Baganda want to bring them all under their control. Let us hope that the proposed commission will be of the calibre to understand Uganda's peculiar position, and advise how a modified form of federalism could be constituted for a small country like Uganda without imposing an intolerable financial burden.

Uganda has a local government system second to none in tropical Africa, begun and inspired by far-seeing officials of the 1890's and beyond. They placed Baganda agents in all the scattered and often disunited and frequently warring tribes, and the Kiganda system of government was gradually established, with some later adaptations, in each large language area; and when, as round Mbale, there were a number of small tribes, these were brought under one umbrella with a central local government.

This historical background of local government will not only be of great moment in underpinning constitutional activity at the centre for a united Uganda, but could stand the strain of those parts of it—beside Buganda, possibly Toro, Ankole and Busoga, and even Bunyoro, if it can forget its quarrel with Buganda—which would demand some form of federalization woven into a centralized system of government, allowing them their own methods of electing their members to the central government, and with some parts of their administration entirely under their control.

This fascinating problem ought not to be beyond our power, given good will; and, as we have been largely responsible through lack of vision for underestimating the uniqueness of Uganda in our African Dependencies, it is up to us to do our utmost to restore the good will between most of the other tribes and the Baganda. Though there has always been some strain between Buganda and the rest of the Protectorate since Baganda agents were used by us to subjugate or direct most of the rest of the country, on the whole, however, relationships were cordial enough until we lately forced the Baganda into actions which have alienated most of the other tribes, and African nationalism of the Tom Mboya type has spread.

This unique position of Buganda must be realized; but, unfortunately, gone is the vision of Speke and Stanley, who in their wide travels discovered the Buganda kingdom to be outstanding in organization and virility. The Uganda Railway—not then the "Kenya and Uganda Railway"—was built by a Liberal Govern-

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ment to protect this outstanding people and the people immediately surrounding them. The Church Missionary Society, bypassing the wonderful highlands of Kenya and the hinterland of Tanganyika, evangelized Buganda, and were soon followed by the Roman Catholics. As a result Christian, cultural, and economic influences spread from Uganda to the coast.

Buganda, which can still be pivotal, has not yet lost its virility, and will never agree at this stage to lose its ancient traditions and be under the fear of being bulldozed into obscurity by a possible dictator at the centre.

It is probably largely because the Colonial Office has appointed Residents, Chief Secretaries, Attorneys-General, and even Governors who had never even in their younger days served in Buganda, that we failed to face this Buganda problem four or five years ago. The Sturrocks, whose political lives were spent in Buganda and who spoke the language fluently, and were steeped in Kiganda law and lore, had few successors. We are now reaping the consequences.

It is my firm belief that a modified form of federalism for all Uganda, or even the federalization of parts of it, is the only possible solution if we are to hand over Uganda to a peaceful independence. From it would emerge traditional forms woven into democratic forms, and from it would grow an African democracy which would not lead to a dictatorship or rule by a military junta, but would be stable and a model for the surrounding countries.

It is interesting to note that the Native Anglican Church (the N.A.C.) has used as its constitutional pattern the Buganda Kingdom's constitution, while at the same time democratizing some of its activities more explicitly than perhaps has yet been done in the Buganda system, but may well be in the future. No one can call the synod of the N.A.C. undemocratic, and it certainly is not mainly inspired by European procedures, but by African.

As Dr. Nkrumah is, so far as we can see, destroying the able and far-reaching plans of Dr. Danquah for the democratic development of Ghana on African traditions, may we not be guilty of attempting to do the same in Uganda because we have failed to understand what is really at the back of this Buganda insistence on some degree of federalization? It would be tragic if, because most of the other tribes, or even all of them, opted for a rigid central government, we agreed to that and stood aside to watch what would be inevitable, an independent Uganda handed over to civil strife.

Yours faithfully,

H. M. GRACE

Kimberidge,  
Dorset.

## 100-Yard Limb

MR. AUGUSTINE KAMYA, former leader of the now proscribed Uganda National Movement, who had just returned from a visit to London, was served on Friday with a police order restricting his movements to within 100 yards of his home near Kampala. Three other African nationalist leaders, Messrs. Musa Bulwadda, John Bull Kintu, and Zakalia Bulwadda, were also similarly restricted at the same time on the ground that their activities were dangerous to peace and good order.

## Africanization by Competence

MR. J. C. KITTO, president of Makerere College United Nations Students' Association, who recently visited Nigeria to attend a seminar, said on his return to Uganda that Africanization should be by competence and not merely on grounds of race. He felt that only well-equipped men should be given places of responsibility in Government service.

## Ex-Speaker Forms New Party in Kenya Kenya Coalition Goes Political

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, who led the recent delegation to London of the Kenya Coalition, which he founded after resigning the Speakership of the Legislative Council in March in protest against the Lancaster House Constitution for the Colony, has decided to form a new political party, which will sponsor candidates in the general election in February.

Throughout the past six months Sir Ferdinand has emphasized his determination to keep clear of party politics, and he emphasized that point repeatedly in public and in private during his visit to London in July and August.

Two days ago, however, he told a special correspondent in Nairobi of the *Daily Telegraph* that the Kenya Coalition would now seek to unite the European electorate in Kenya on "a reasonable and liberal programme which will protect their legitimate interests without disputing or trying to hinder the inevitable transfer of power in Kenya to the African people themselves".

He expressed the hope that Group Captain Briggs and "other right-wing settler leaders" would not contest the general election, but that other members of the United Party would merge in the Coalition, whose nominees would then contest the 40 seats reserved for Europeans against New Kenya Party candidates led by Mr. Blundell.

The correspondent telegraphed:—  
"It is an open secret in Nairobi that Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, is strongly opposed to the idea of any solid political union among the European voters in Kenya. His grounds are that the various African groups would interpret this as ganging up and might even unite themselves in reply.  
"Sir Ferdinand's standpoint is that Europeans can safeguard their legitimate economic interests only by acting together. The multi-racial approach, which suggests, among other things, that Africans could be persuaded to vote for Europeans, he regards as admirable in theory but totally unrealistic in practice". Most of the white settlers have so far failed even to register. They are in a mood of general bitterness and apathy".

## Kenya Tribal Clashes

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS have been sent to Sultan Hamud, 70 miles from Nairobi, to stop tribal clashes between Masai and Kamba tribesmen in which there had been 13 deaths, 11 Kamba and two Masai, with seven wounded Masai in hospital. Five of the Kamba are stated to have been shot by security forces in the prevention of further raids. The trouble began on Wednesday of last week when, after Masai had stolen five cattle a Kamba war party set out to hunt down the thieves. Kamba retaliated by stealing 50 Masai cattle. There had been numerous clashes in previous weeks as a result of cattle-raiding.

## Somalis and Ethiopia

THE GOVERNMENT'S *Ethiopian Herald* said in its leading article on Saturday that the new Somali Republic was not reciprocating Ethiopia's desire for friendly relations; indeed, Somali tribesmen were repeatedly crossing the frontier and violating the security of Ethiopian citizens by looting and killing, incidents which cast doubt on the desire of the Somali authorities to reciprocate Ethiopia's wish to improve relations between the two countries. Mentioning that Ethiopia had named an Ambassador to the Somali Republic as soon as its independence was achieved, but that there had been no reciprocal gesture from Mogadishu, the paper suggested that "some hidden foreign hand" was behind the Somali attitude.







According to a demographic survey made by the United Nations, the most prolific continent is Africa, with an average birth-rate of 45 per thousand. In the case of tropical and Southern Africa the figure is thought to be 46. For all Europe the average is 19, and for Sweden just over 14. Japan, which headed the list before the last war, is now near the bottom, with 18.

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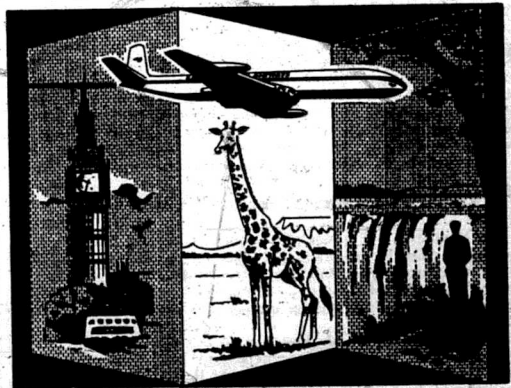


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# Lumumba Police Fire on Kasavubu Supporters

## U.N. Close Radio and Airports. Mr. Kasavubu Appeals to Army

**T**HE FIRST VIOLENCE in the struggle for power between Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu broke out on Tuesday when Lumumba police guarding the dismissed prime minister's house, fired on a crowd of Kasavubu demonstrators. Two people were killed. Mr. Kasavubu was at his home under United Nations protection.

The United Nations closed all airports and silenced Leopoldville Radio, but Brazzaville Radio relayed a broadcast by Mr. Kasavubu in which he appealed for the support of the Army and announced that along with Mr. Lumumba he had dismissed five other Ministers.

Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Kalonji expressed their support for Mr. Kasavubu's action and repeated that federation was the only answer to the Congo problem.

Developments from Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder as accurately as possible.

Following the attack on American airmen at Stanleyville, Mr. Timberlake, the American ambassador in Leopoldville, told Dr. Bunche on Tuesday of last week that U.S. aircraft would no longer land at Congo airports except Leopoldville until the United Nations could guarantee adequate military protection for the planes and their crews. U.S. aircraft had carried most of the U.N. troops and supplies to the Congo. The ambassador told President Kasavubu that he considered the incidents at Stanleyville were the result of a deliberate campaign of provocation — words interpreted locally as referring to Mr. Lumumba's constant references to Belgian spies.

Senator Galo Plaza and Brigadier-General Rikhye, representing the U.N., left Leopoldville for the Kamina base to study the evacuation of the Belgian troops. One problem was to see what could be done to ensure that the 15,000 Africans relying on the base for their existence did not become destitute.

News of the fighting in Kasai between Lumumba troops and Kalonji supporters was sketchy. The latter's "forces" were reported to be reforming on Katanga soil with equipment left behind by the Belgians. M. Tigné, of the Katanga Ministry of the Interior, said that Congolese Government troops in south Kasai were short of food, transport, and ammunition, did not seem to have much stomach for action against Katanga, and spent most of their time grumbling about bad conditions and getting lost in the bush. Mr. Kalonji appealed to Dr. Bunche and President de Gaulle to stop the "martyring" of the population by "anarchist Lumumba troops" and cabled that the Western Powers, who had a major interest in Africa, were being out-maneuvred by Communist countries. Mr. Lumumba returned to Leopoldville from Stanleyville.

### "Bakwanga Capture" Claim

On Wednesday Mr. Ngulula, prime minister of Mr. Kalonji's "Mining State" claimed that Bakwanga, the capital, had been recaptured from Lumumba troops, who had suffered "a major defeat". Mr. Kalonji accused the central Government troops of murdering, raping, and looting during their occupation.

Belgian officers of the Katanga forces did not confirm the victory claim, but said that there had been fighting around Bakwanga for some days between Baluba tribesmen and well-armed Lumumba troops. The Baluba, however, had to fight mainly with old-fashioned guns, spears, and bows and arrows, with which they inflicted a deal of damage in night fighting. Both sides were thought to be killing all prisoners.

Some 400 Tunisian troops in Bakwanga had no authority to stop the fighting, their orders being to protect Europeans and U.N. staff and keep order at the airport.

U.N. troops were sent to Kamina, and U.N. representatives continued discussions with Mr. Tshombe, who claimed sovereignty over the base as an "integral part of Katanga".

Mr. Hammarskjöld, secretary-general of U.N., formally protested to the Belgian Government for not having withdrawn all its combat troops from the Congo by midnight on Monday, as promised, and for having given inaccurate information on the situation. He stated that there were still nearly 600 Belgian soldiers at Kamina in spite of assurances that the evacuation had been completed; his information from Belgian officials on the spot was that the last would not leave until the following Sunday. He told the Security Council that he had demanded that the troops should be withdrawn immediately.

M. Lorian, Belgian representative at the U.N., told reporters that when he gave the secretary-general the information quoted the Belgian authorities had believed that everything would go according to schedule, but that lack of sufficient transport had prevented complete evacuation. Combat troops remaining numbered 337, not 600; they would leave as soon as U.S. planes were available.

The Soviet Union delivered a strong protest to Mr. Hammarskjöld against the continued presence of Belgian troops, and objected to the U.N. plan to keep Belgian technicians at Congo military bases. They wrote that "not a single person belonging to the Belgian armed forces, including technical personnel, can stay on in the territory".

On Thursday Lumumba troops were reported to be still occupying Bakwanga, but Baluba were said to have retaken the airfield near the town. It became known that a Tunisian soldier on patrol in Kasai had been killed two days previously by Congolese civilian guerillas. M. Serge Michel, Mr. Lumumba's public relations adviser — a Frenchman from Algeria, and lately a member of the Algerian F.L.N. — said that a message from the Congolese commander in Lualaba, claimed that the situation in Bakwanga and the surrounding districts was "under control".

### "Kalonji Will Win"

Mr. Kalonji was at Elisabethville railway station to greet 150 volunteers leaving for the "front". They had a red V-for-victory sign painted on their helmets, and as they marched to entrain they sang "Kalonji will win". They were followed by about 100 Baluba volunteers not in uniform.

Congolese soldiers raided a mission at Inongo, about 300 miles north of Leopoldville, during a spy scare, manhandled a bishop and priests, who were locked up for several hours, and kept the nuns in the hospital. When their officer returned all were released. A U.N. aircraft was detained for several hours at Inongo.

The commander of the Guinea forces at Banningville asked the U.N. for reinforcements to "meet grave trouble". Later a U.N. spokesman said that the appeal was exaggerated and that all was calm. There were reports of unrest among Congolese Government troops at Kitwit and Kenge, east of Leopoldville.

There was another spy scare in Leopoldville at night, when it was rumoured that Belgian troops were landing at the airport. The arrivals proved to be 450 Pakistani ordnance corps men arriving to join the U.N.

Earlier in the day police and soldiers had made a baton charge in the city centre against about 300 strikers who had begun by protesting against their wages and conditions but ended by shouting "Hail Tshombe".

News telegrams from the U.S.A. said that the State Department was concerned about reports of Russian infiltration into the Congo in the guise of technicians. At least 200 Russians and some Soviet small arms were said to have arrived. Several Russian aircraft loaded with supplies had flown to Stanleyville on the previous day, three more were due to arrive, and all were to be put at Mr. Lumumba's disposal if he wished.

At a banquet of the American Bar Association, Mr. Herter, the Secretary of State, accused Russia of seeking the collapse of order in the Congo and of trying to complicate rather than assist U.N. efforts there. He said Mr. Khrushchev had tried to set himself up in the Congo as "a court of last resort, beyond, above, and outside the United Nations".

Dr. Bunche said on his return to New York from the Congo that, although there had been "turbulent political weather", the U.N. had made progress in restoring order in the Congo, where the worst was over, so that the U.N. effort could now go forward with success. Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, his successor, who was until recently Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, and is now on loan to the U.N., was expected to fly to Leopoldville two days later.

In Uganda more troops of the K.A.R. were sent to the border with Ruanda-Urundi, following reports of renewed outbreaks of tribal fighting.

On Friday Mr. Jean Bolikango, a prominent Congolese Opposition leader and a number of his followers, including a senator and an M.P., were arrested on charges of planning to set up an independent State in the Equator Province. An announcement from Mr. Lumumba's office said that a *coup d'état* had been intended and that it would have involved the assassination of Mr. Lumumba and President Kasavubu. Mr. Bolikango was alleged to have been assisted by a member of the former Belgian Embassy staff.

Mr. Bolikango, leader of the Puna Party, and one of the leaders of the Bengala tribe, of whom there are about two million in Equator Province and many thousands in Leopold-

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ville, was at one time expected to become president of the Congo Republic. He opposed Mr. Lumumba's unitary policy for the Congo preferring provincial autonomy within a federation, and his arrest in Gemena, in the Equator Province was asserted by a Lumumba spokesman to have followed a speech in which he allegedly said that he would kill Lumumba and Kasayubu. More than half the former Force Publique consisted of Bengala tribesmen.

Six other prominent Puna Party members, accused of inciting revolt, were arrested in Coquilhatville, where the party has its largest following, and where anti-Government leaflets had been distributed for the immediate release of their leaders.

A U.N. spokesman in Leopoldville told journalists that in the preceding few days between 130 and 200 people had been killed in fighting in the Bakwanga area between the Congolese Army and Baluba tribesmen, and that both sides were well armed and were using mortars and machine-guns. He said that 70 African civilians who had sought refuge in a mission had been hacked to pieces by Congolese troops.

The first death attributable to U.N. troops occurred at Mosebeck, near Thysville, when Moroccans fired at armed civilians who were said to have attacked them.

The Katanga authorities reported a concentration of Lumumba troops at Kasonga, in Kivu Province, which was considered a serious threat.

Fifteen aircraft placed by Russia at the disposal of Mr. Lumumba were reported to have arrived with more than 150 Russians as aircrew members. It was thought that Lumumba might demand the right to land troops at Kamina in the aircraft in order to attack Katanga. A few days earlier the U.N. had closed Kamina airfield to all planes except their own. The U.N. announced that the last of the Belgian combat troops had left the base, where 1,000 technicians remained.

The arrest was reported of three British journalists in Bakwanga: Mr. Henderson Gall, of Reuter, Mr. Richard Williams, B.B.C., and Mr. George Gale, *Daily Express*.

In a Cabinet reshuffle in Belgium, Count Harold d'Aspremont Lynden, lately technical adviser in Katanga, was appointed Minister for African Affairs. M. de Schrijver and M. Scheyven, two Ministers formerly responsible for African Affairs, were dropped.

M. Albert de Coninck, national secretary of the Belgium Communist Party, and M. Jean Terfve, a member of the party's political committee and a former Cabinet Minister, arrived in Leopoldville.

On Saturday 500 fully-armed Kalonji troops crossed from Katanga into the "Mining State" in Kasai. Commander Perrat, of the Katanga Army, said they were led by French, Belgian, and Rhodesian "technicians", but that was flatly denied by officials in Elisabethville. One correspondent reported that Congo Army Units were fighting for Mr. Kalonji and others for Mr. Lumumba.

### Sharp Criticisms of U.N. Agents

A correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, Mr. Tom Stacey, telegraphed that he had been the only European eye-witness of attacks by Congolese troops on the mission of St. Jean de Bakwa, Nyangula, near Bakwanga. Abandoned by Flemish missionaries two days earlier, it was attacked twice. After the second attack there were 60 Africans dead in the out-buildings, classrooms, and hospital. Children who had wriggled under tables and benches were machine-gunned there. He returned to Bakwanga, collected a burial party with the help of an Australian Red Cross doctor, and went back to the mission. The U.N. Tunisian garrison declined to provide an escort.

Mr. Stacey cabled: "The superbness of U.N. intentions in Bakwanga has been surpassed only by the stupendousness of its inefficiency": U.N. troops in the area had kept strictly to their base, according to orders, even to the extent of refusing protection to those wishing to fetch in wounded Baluba. They had refused to provide protection for Red Cross teams and missionaries, and had failed to distribute food sent for a population facing starvation. Indeed, much of that food was being eaten by the Congolese soldiers whom the U.N. had expected to distribute it to the people of the area.

Four of the five Australian Red Cross doctors had been unable to work for three days at the mining hospital in Bakwanga, where there were many wounded Baluba, because the U.N. could not guarantee their safety. "Priests shrug helplessly at the fate of their missions abandoned in outlying villages. They have ceased to make attempts to seek protection from U.N. forces". The Tunisian troops had not attempted to guard any of the public works of the town, and the result had been a complete stoppage of water and electricity.

In the Congolese force any private with a powerful voice or personality carried as much authority as the colonel.

Mr. Stacey reported the arrest of Mgr. Nkongolo, the African bishop of the diocese of Luebo, who had been flown to Luluabourg for questioning about his alleged Kalonjist

sons in the aircraft, the charge of spying having been dropped. The aircraft was seized when it landed at Luluabourg after failing to reach Bakwanga. The passengers, all Baluba, in-sympathies. A Congolese Government security chief who had been flown in a U.N. plane to make the arrest had spoken with pride of "several thousand" Baluba having been killed in Kasai.

In Paris U.N.E.S.C.O. officials stated that Congolese secondary and technical schools would not open for the new term on September 15 unless their Belgian staffs returned. The Congolese Government had invited about 1,500 teachers to return. No agreement had been reached on conditions to be offered to teachers volunteering, but the U.N. had promised to pay half their salaries.

It was reported that the Belgian airline Sabena, which had been providing charter aircraft for Mr. Lumumba's troop movements, was being compelled to carry ammunition to the battle area under the threat that non-compliance would involve cancellation of their franchise in the Congo.

### Growing Concern at Soviet Action

Leopoldville Radio announced on Sunday that a Czech mission of 43 was due in the Congo in a few days to study its economic needs, adding that the mission "will solve all our technical problems". A Government spokesman explained later that the radio statement was "misinformed".

There was growing concern in U.N. and Western circles in Leopoldville over the Soviet Union's increasing exploitation of the confusion in the Congo. Unlike the Western Powers, which had channelled all their aid through the U.N., Russia was developing direct contacts with Mr. Lumumba, including the delivery of 15 Soviet transport aircraft and well over 100 lorries. Such moves, with Russia's belligerence over the Kamina base, caused fears of a civil war of the Korean type. The Soviet Embassy staff in Leopoldville was variously estimated at between 15 and 40 and that of the Czech Embassy at 15. East Germany was also to set up an embassy.

Guinea, a country with close Communist ties, whose army was trained by Czechs, had two battalions of troops with the U.N. force; four of the Czech Guinea officers had left the force to become political agitators and at least one had frequent access to Mr. Lumumba, who was accompanied on his recent visit to the U.S.A. by Guinea's representatives in Leopoldville, Mr. Diallo Telli, and Mme. Blouin, who had been expelled from the Congo by the Belgians shortly before independence.

Russian planes from Accra which reached Leopoldville several times a week with Ghana troops were also stated to carry Communist civilians. A Russian medical team of 24 doctors and nurses and six interpreters arrived in that way without knowledge of the U.N. or W.H.O., intending to operate in the Congo independently of the U.N. They were, however, persuaded to place themselves at the disposal of the U.N. and had been sent to Stanleyville.

Excluding the medical team, the Russians and Czechs were estimated to have at least 200 diplomats and technicians in the Congo working independently of the U.N., and the total was thought to be higher than that conservative figure.

The Leopoldville daily newspaper *Congo*, a strong supporter of Lumumba, carries much material bearing the Communist stamp; and Communist pamphlets in French with a cover picture of Mr. Khrushchev are circulating in Camp Leopold, the headquarters of the Congo Army.

Katanga Army sources reported that Soviet aircraft had spent the week-end carrying Lumumba troops from Luluabourg to Stanleyville; Mr. Lumumba's personal stronghold, where there were already about 120 Russian lorries. Though Stanleyville is 1,000 miles north of Elisabethville, the road south to the frontier was reported in good condition. Infiltration of troops into the north of the province would, it was feared, spread tribal unrest. Kangolo, 20 miles south of the border, had been reinforced. There were reports of sniping at Katanga patrols near the frontier.

Heavy fighting was reported to have broken out around Bakwanga between Lumumba forces and Baluba tribesmen.

U.N. officers suggested that fewer than 100 people had been killed in the main battle for Bakwanga a week earlier. They had counted 43 bodies in the town and did not think that the bush fighting would have accounted for more than a few dozen others.

The three arrested British journalists were said to be in the Bakwanga club under Tunisian protection, with the rest of the Europeans. Nothing had been heard of Mr. Alan Kearns, the pilot of the plane in which the journalists had arrived. Both the British Ambassador in Leopoldville and the U.N. made representations about the detention of the journalists.

Mr. Albert Gladwin, a British wireless operator of a Sabena aircraft, who had been imprisoned on a charge of spying in Luluabourg, was released and flown to Leopoldville to appear before a magistrate on a charge of carrying unauthorized per-

claded Mr. Kalonji's wife, children, brother, and sister-in-law, and several men who were to have become members of his government. All are still under arrest at Luluabourg.

According to reports reaching London, diamond production at the Eubilash deposits near Bakwanga has ceased. An official of De Beers said that mining had almost certainly stopped also near the Angola border, where the Congo's second diamond fields are situated.

There was a dramatic development on Monday evening, when President Kasavubu announced in a radio broadcast that he had dismissed Mr. Lumumba, called on the U.N. to take control of the country, and appointed Mr. Joseph Ileo, President of the Senate, as Prime Minister, while he (President Kasavubu) assumed personal command of the armed forces. Both the President and Mr. Ileo are federalists who oppose the Lumumba policy of strong central government control.

In his speech the President said that Mr. Lumumba had been appointed by the Belgians and was leading the country into fratricidal war; he had betrayed the Congo's trust. He appealed to the people to be calm.

Later he asked for U.N. troop protection for his house, saying that he was in fear for his life.

In a broadcast reply about an hour later, Mr. Lumumba declared the President's action utterly illegal and said that he remained Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He denounced the President as a traitor, said that he was no longer Head of State, and asserted that nobody had the right to revoke a Government of the people. "I have always been on your side and shall always be until I die". He appealed to the Army to support him. Half an hour later Mr. Lumumba made another similar broadcast and afterwards went on the air for the third time.

One correspondent attributed his access to the microphone to his personality—particularly impressive among Africans who admire a strong man. A Ghanaian U.N. patrol tried to dissuade him from using the radio, but, as the British officer in charge said: "I had instructions to stop Mr. Lumumba at all costs, but I could not do so without shooting him. I could not even arrest him".

A U.N. spokesman said the U.N. would do its best to meet Mr. Kasavubu's request if it had a mandate for such action. Though it was denied that U.N. troops had been specially alerted, journalists reported that U.N. soldiers were more active than usual on the streets and that a special search had been made in Leopoldville to ensure that women members of the U.N. staff returned to their hotels.

It was thought certain that the arrest of Mr. Bolikango had decided the President to take control of the country. Latterly he had been conspicuously absent from public life. Before independence he made approaches to Mr. Tshombe for the creation of an alliance between them. The President holds the confidence of the Bakongo, who are in the great majority in Leopoldville province and the city.

From Kasai it was reported that about 400 people had died on Saturday in fighting around Bakwanga, and that the arrival of better-armed Kalonji supporters and of 200 more Congolese soldiers in Russian aircraft threatened to increase the severity of the fighting.

### Katanga Invasion

Colonel Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congo Army, announced that the Congo Army had decided to reoccupy the whole of Katanga, but gave no date. He suggested that as soon as the Congolese Army crossed the border the Katanga Army would rise against Mr. Tshombe, who said in Elisabethville that Soviet planes and lorries were being used for central Government troop movements which threatened Katanga.

He gave information about a further massacre by Congolese troops at Bakwanga, where more than 100 men, women and children had been slaughtered in a school on the previous Thursday, while about 150 Kasai intellectuals, including the Minister of Public Works and Chief Katombe, had been shot.

Runways of Elisabethville airport were blocked on reports that Russian planes were taking off from Goma, in Kivu Province. Katanga police reinforcements were sent to Albertville to deal with new disturbances.

Mr. Henry Noble Taylor, an American reporter, was reported killed on Sunday by machine-gun fire on the road between Bakwanga and Tshilenge. He had been in the Congo only four days. He was the only son of Mr. Henry I. Taylor, U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland. A Congolese spokesman said Mr. Taylor had gone to the fighting area without permission and at his own risk.

Mr. Gladwin, who had been in prison since August 21 on charges of spying, appeared before the Belgian F.olic Prosecutor in Leopoldville. The charges against him were dismissed and he crossed to Brazzaville.

A youth brandishing a revolver and dagger was seized by armed guards in the Congo National Assembly building in Leopoldville. He was Orbert Nzuze, leader of the youth movement of Mr. Lumumba's Congo National Movement.

Chan Chia Kan, a Chinese envoy, arrived in Leopoldville

at the invitation of the Congolese Foreign Minister. Thirty-one Czech technicians arrived "to reorganize the Congo's airline". The Sudanese Government stated that its men in the U.N. force had successfully prevented an attempt by the Congolese Army to regain control of Leopoldville airport. It announced that more Sudanese troops were being sent to the Congo.

### "Bloody Anarchy", says General De Gaulle

In Paris General De Gaulle strongly criticized the failure of the Western Allies to present a co-ordinated front in Africa and reproached Britain and the U.S. for failing to join France in guaranteeing the liberty of the Congo before that country degenerated into a state of "bloody anarchy".

He said the lack of liaison had played into the hands of the Russians. In the matter of colonial policy the West had not only failed to act in unison but "often acted in rivalry". Had there been union the present chaos in the Congo could have been averted. As it was the prestige and cohesion of the West had been gravely damaged, and had left the way open to the "so-called United Nations".

The real beneficiaries of Western disunity were the Russians, who aimed to make the transition from colonisation to independence on which we were all agreed a kind of chronic world crisis instead of the peaceful transition it could otherwise be". It was absurd and "criminal" for colonies to turn against the heritage bestowed on them by the former Colonial Powers. "Now", he added, "Soviet and U.S. rivalry—the great product of the last war—is bedeviling what could be a smooth transition".

## Rebuff for Mr. Lumumba

### Pan-African Conference Praises U.N.

THE PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE in Leopoldville, called by Mr. Lumumba, did not end as he had hoped, for instead of supporting his efforts to undermine the United Nations, the delegates, from 13 countries, praised the United Nations' work in the Congo and regretted "incidents" which had occurred. They called for frank and loyal co-operation between the U.N. and the Congolese Government; and sent a message of appreciation to Dr. Bunche for his services.

The outcome of the conference was regarded as a victory for moderate African opinion. It was reported that Mr. Lumumba was being cold-shouldered by other Africans, including some of his friends, who felt that unless he reformed he would prove an embarrassment to them. On several occasions delegates warned him in their speeches that he must moderate his ways or take the consequences. His threat to invade Katanga was especially disfavoured.

While congratulating the Congo on its independence, the conference passed resolutions condemning all "secessionist and colonialist manoeuvres" which tried to divide the country and appealed for national unity. It asked other African states to co-operate in giving assistance to the Congo, but emphasized that such assistance should be "harmonized" with all other aid, including that of the U.N.

In his closing speech Mr. Lumumba accused Belgium of creating false problems in the Congo, resulting in the Katanga situation, which was being maintained by saboteurs serving the colonialists. Belgian aggression after the declaration of independence had, he said, led to the appeal to the U.N., in whom the Government and people of the Congo had placed their confidence. His Government would do everything possible to assure the security of U.N. personnel. Differences of opinion between himself and Mr. Hammarskjöld had been the fault of the Secretary-General for not consulting with him as the Security Council had recommended. He nevertheless referred to the "magnificent work" of the U.N. in the Congo.

He also praised his Congolese soldiers, saying that their desire to liberate their brothers in Katanga was a great encouragement to him. Belgians, he alleged, were training Katanga's troops.

The conference recommended a meeting of the heads of independent African States to study problems concerning Africa in particular and world problems in general.

After the conference U.N. officials discussed with delegates, at their request, ways of improving co-operation between the international organization and the Congo Government. Mr. Bomboko, the Congo Foreign Minister, was present. It was agreed that regular contacts should be established in New York between the Secretary-General's office and Mr. Kanza, the Congo representative there, and that means of establishing closer liaison should be considered.

Tunisia sent the strongest delegation to the conference, led by their Foreign Minister, Mr. Mokaddem, with Mr. Monji Slim, representative at the U.N. Tunisians obtained the vice-presidency and secretaryship of the conference secretariat. Ghanaian delegates ran the conference Press office.

## Central Africa Party Defederalized

### Prominent African Members Resign

THE CENTRAL AFRICA PARTY, the only really multi-racial political party in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, from the leadership of which Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd recently resigned has suffered the loss of some of the most prominent remaining African members and has decided to cease its activities as a Federal body. Its work will continue as three separate and autonomous parties, one in each of the three territories.

The central executive disavowed Mr. Todd last month after he had suggested to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia should be suspended and that British troops might be sent to that Colony. Sir John Moffat, leader of the party in Northern Rhodesia, then accepted the federal leadership, though reluctantly.

Nine well-known African members, headed by Mr. S. J. T. Samkange, the national vice-president in Southern Rhodesia, announced last week that in a joint letter of resignation they had written: "We sincerely regret having to say that recent developments in the Central Africa Party have made our position in the party invidious, untenable, and altogether intolerable. Therefore we must most reluctantly tender our resignation".

They did not disclose the reasons for the step they had taken, but Mr. S. F. Bhepe, secretary of one of the party's African branches and one of the signatories, told Press inquirers: "I personally feel that Mr. Todd has done wrong to resign the leadership. Now there is no real leader and bickering in the top ranks. Most of those who have resigned will not join the National Democratic Party, nor shall I, but many of the rank-and-file followers of the C.A.P. have lost faith in it and they may join the N.D.P."

### Mr. Todd Retires

MR. GARFIELD TODD, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and leader of the Central Africa Party until recently, has announced his retirement from active politics. At the week-end he said: "I have now no political affiliations and am not joining any political organizations, but shall concentrate on my farming. I have worked for this system for 14 years and failed. I cannot see the future clearly, but what I see alarms me. By resigning my membership of the C.A.P. I emphasize my belief that only a revolutionary change of attitude by Europeans in the Federation will prevent a further rapid deterioration in race relations, which could be resolved ultimately only by British intervention. I shall take action when I can see that I can do something which will offer a peaceful solution. At present I have no plans". Asked if he would join the National Democratic Party, Mr. Todd replied that it was a possibility; but if he did so it would be just as an ordinary member. In his view there could be no satisfactory political future without a wide extension of the franchise, and that would not be made by the present Government because it was afraid of the opinion of the white electorate.

## Monckton Report

THE MONCKTON REPORT was signed on Friday afternoon by the members of the Advisory Committee on the Review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of which Lord Monckton has been chairman. The report is in the hands of the Prime Minister, and is doubtless on its way to the Federal Government and the Government of the two-Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Simultaneous publications in England and Africa will not be possible for several weeks.

### Senate For Rhodesia

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has told Parliament that he had suggested to H.M. Government that its reserve powers over Southern Rhodesia should be transferred to a Senate in Rhodesia, which might be half the size of the Lower House (membership of which is now to be raised from 30 to 50) and elected by the electoral college system. Replying to questions, he said that the Monckton Report would bind nobody and was unlikely to advance matters, and that some people, probably including himself, might be "extremely displeased with it".

### Heavier Penalties for Intimidation

AMENDMENTS GAZETTED in Nyasaland to the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance propose sharp increases in the maximum sentences for intimidation. Those convicted could be sent to jail for five years, as against two at present, and be fined £500 instead of a prison sentence or in addition to it. The present alternative is a fine of £100. Second offenders would be liable to 10 years' imprisonment, as against seven, if they had threatened to cause death, bodily harm, or destruction of property by fire, or committed any other offence punishable by death or prison sentence up to seven years.

### Tribute to Mr. Wallace

MR. HUGH STANLEY, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, said in that Chamber a few days ago that from his own recent experience of the work of Mr. John Wallace, Commissioner in London for the Protectorate, he was sure that the country was most fortunate to have him as its representative. "for not only does he know everybody who should be known in London in the Government, Press, and politically, but he is quite extraordinarily knowledgeable about what goes on in Northern Rhodesia". Mr. Martin Wary, Chief Secretary to the Government, welcoming that tribute, said that it would be immediately communicated to the Commissioner, who was in temporary ill-health. He added that when a suitable African could be found he would be sent to the Commissioner's office as an assistant.



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## Colour-Bar on the Copperbelt Tear-Gas Used Against Europeans

DURING DISTURBANCES IN KITWE, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, last Thursday evening police were assaulted and had to use tear-gas to disperse Europeans engaged in what local correspondents described as "ugly" demonstrations against the new law which forbids discrimination on grounds of colour in places of refreshment and entertainment. Some prosecutions are expected.

On the following day a number of hotels, restaurants, tea-shops, and cinemas were closed.

There were minor incidents elsewhere in the Copperbelt, but there are no reports of similar activities in other Northern Rhodesian towns. That the demonstrations were restricted to mining towns is attributed to the large proportion of whites from South Africa with *apartheid* outlook.

Six Europeans and three Africans are stated to have been refused admission to a restaurant in Luanshya because they were improperly dressed.

In Mufulira an African woman was told by a hotel proprietor that she could not breast-feed her baby in the lounge.

## Mr. Samkange Sentenced

MR. SKETCHLEY SAMKANGE, general secretary of the Rhodesian National Democratic Party, was on Monday fined £30 or three months' imprisonment by the Salisbury chief magistrate, who found him guilty of uttering words "intended to promote feelings of hostility between one section of the community and another" during a meeting in Umtali. He was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years provided that in that period he is not convicted of any further offence under the Act. His arrest in July, with two other N.D.P. leaders, sparked off the riots in Salisbury. He was alleged to have said: "We have been oppressed for a long time by whites, and we should no longer wish to be ruled by Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead. We are being oppressed in the country of our birth, and if we tell the truth we are arrested". The magistrate said there could be no doubt that those words could engender hostility towards Europeans.

## U.F.P. Organizer Stoned

MR. G. S. MAKAMO, senior African organizer of the United Federal Party in the Central Province of Nyasaland, was stoned in Lilongwe market-place when driving a van with the party flag fixed to the bonnet. When he stopped to buy food a small group of Africans pulled off the flag and threw stones at the van. There were two arrests.

Villagers building a road for themselves in the Newala district of Tanganyika are to name it "Marshall Road" after the district commissioner.

## News Items in Brief

The Convention of Associations of Kenya is likely to meet in conference about the end of this month.

The Federal Government's 5½% £24m. loan, redeemable four years hence, was immediately oversubscribed.

Four swimming pools for Africans, costing more than £37,500 have been built in Harari African township, Salisbury.

A new luxury coach service between Nairobi and Salisbury will start this month. The journey of 1,800 miles will take four days.

Lusaka, capital of Northern Rhodesia, was raised to the status and dignity of a city on September 1 by command of the Queen.

Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro, Kenya, which has hitherto trained only European farmers, will henceforth hold courses for all races.

M.P.s. from all parts of the Commonwealth will meet in Kampala on September 13 for the annual conference of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Kenya's new Broadcasting House in Nairobi, which has cost about £100,000, is now in use. There is room for a television centre in the vicinity, and there are plans for an additional five-storey office block costing £70,000.

About £3m. will be spent within the next two years by the R.A.F. on operational facilities and a building programme at the Nairobi flying grounds. The plan is to transfer all operational flying from Eastleigh aerodrome to Embakasi.

The Summer Conference on African Administration opened at King's College, Cambridge, on Monday. Mr. W. B. L. Monson is this year's chairman, Mr. R. F. Hudson is vice-chairman, and Mr. B. R. Forsyth Thompson secretary.

A Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Conference assembled in London last week. The purpose of the C.A.B. is to make the scientific findings of one Commonwealth country freely available to others—and to countries outside the Commonwealth.

Three senior police officers in Nyasaland have now received Government permission to take action for alleged libel against London newspapers for their reports of the disturbances outside a Blantyre hotel during Mr. Macmillan's visit at the beginning of the year.

After being on strike for weeks hundreds of Africans employed at the Conforzi tobacco, tea, and blanket factories at Cholo, Nyasaland, have offered to return to work. For many, however, there was no work, the tobacco season having ended and tea plucking not being due to start again for about three months.

Large numbers of sick Africans are making a pilgrimage to a small Roman Catholic church at Mugana, 18 miles from Bukoba, on Lake Victoria, to drink and bathe in a "miracle stream", which is believed to have remarkable powers of healing. Cardinal Rugambwa, Bishop of Rutabo, the only African cardinal, lives in the locality.

## Now Multi-Racial

The Associated Mineworkers' Union of Southern Rhodesia has agreed to changes in its constitution so that it becomes an entirely multi-racial body. The president is Mr. H. B. Bloomfield.

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## R.S.T. Groups Project of £4.7m.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports a profit before taxation for the year to June 30 of £6,644,000, against £4,701,000 in 1959. The contribution of the June quarter being £1,774,000. The company has a 63.98% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and a 64.29% interest in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd.

Mufulira sold 103,440 long tons of copper in the year, a sharp increase on the 87,521 tons of the previous year, and the estimated profit per ton was £84.9, compared with £72.8 in 1959, in both cases after providing for replacements.

Chibuluma's output was 715,000 tons, against 741,000 tons, and the profit per ton rose from £60 to £79.3.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., have announced an estimated profit before taxation for the year to June 30 of £6,839,000, compared with £4,860,000. Sales were up from 80,617 to 91,051 long tons, the average profit per ton rising from £60.3 to £75.1.

Sir Ronald Prain is chairman of all the companies.

## Chartered Company's Dividend

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has declared an interim dividend for the year ending September 30, 1960, of 2s. per stock unit or share, less tax at 7s. 6d. in the £1, compared with last year's 1s. 6d. interim. The directors state that the increase has been made in order to provide a better balance between interim and final payments.

## G. & R. Developments

GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD., announce a 50% increase in turnover during the past year, in which the company has acquired the Austin agency for Kenya, the Rayleigh bicycle selling organization in East Africa, and Grayson & Co., Ltd., leading wholesalers in the three territories of chemists' goods. The group has been reorganized into five main operating units: a machinery division, under Mr. P. M. Thrower; a general sales division, under Mr. L. M. Dinwiddie, which is split into three departments under Messrs. E. Found, C. R. Williamson, and A. C. Tait; Grayson & Co., Ltd., of which Mr. A. Cockburn is managing director; Gailey and Roberts Motors, Ltd., with Mr. L. P. Gardner as general manager; and Gailey and Roberts (Insurances), Ltd., under Mr. P. Jacques.

## Tackling Unemployment

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour in Southern Rhodesia, has announced that 3,000 houses for Africans are being built and that another 800 will soon be started, mainly by the municipalities of Salisbury and Bulawayo, aided by £1m. from the Government. Each 1,000 houses would, he said, provide a year's work for 25 Europeans and 1,000 Africans, not counting those engaged in the local production of building materials. "Only through buying Rhodesian can we conquer unemployment", he emphasized. Having said that African wages must be increased, he stated that the building of four roads in African reserve areas would employ about 1,000 Africans.

## African Advancement

MR. J. G. ROBINSON, retiring president of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, said at the annual meeting: "African advancement in the economic sense is imperative if we are to avoid the worst effects of the wave of nationalism now sweeping Africa. The position is critical, and it is futile to pretend that this is solely a political problem, for it is very much an economic problem".

## Time and Motion Study

MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, Federal Minister of Agriculture, told Marandellas Farmers' Association at a dinner celebrating its 50th anniversary that, by the application of time and motion methods, economists of his ministry, working in conjunction with the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, would show farmers how to reduce their costs of producing tobacco by between £5 and £10 an acre.

## New Industry for Que Que

MR. C. W. FERGUSON, managing director of Durban Falkirk Iron Co. (Pty.), Ltd., has announced that the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Rhodesian Falkirk Iron Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., will at once begin building a £150,000 factory at Que Que for the manufacture of coal and electric stoves and three-legged cooking pots. Production is expected to start before the middle of next year. The tube works of Stewarts & Lloyds and the wireworks of the Lancashire Steel Corporation are at Que Que, and 11 miles away are the steelworks of the Rhodesian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

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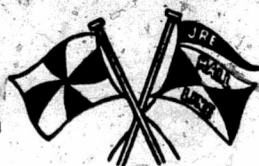


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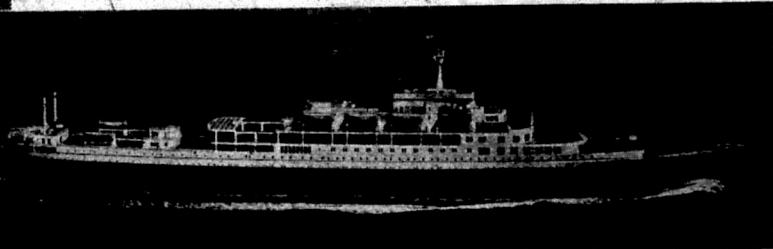
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