

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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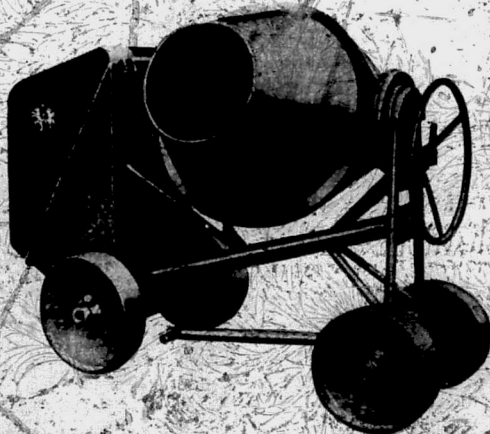
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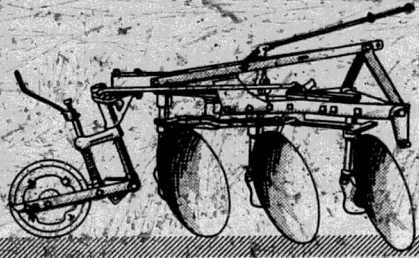
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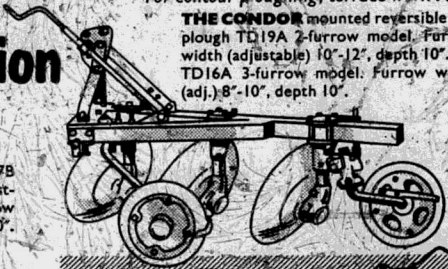
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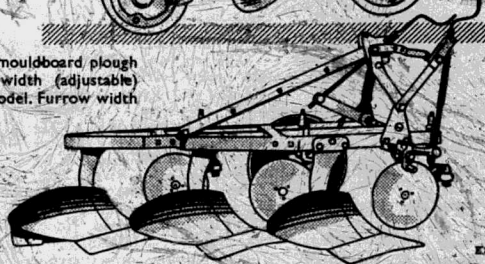
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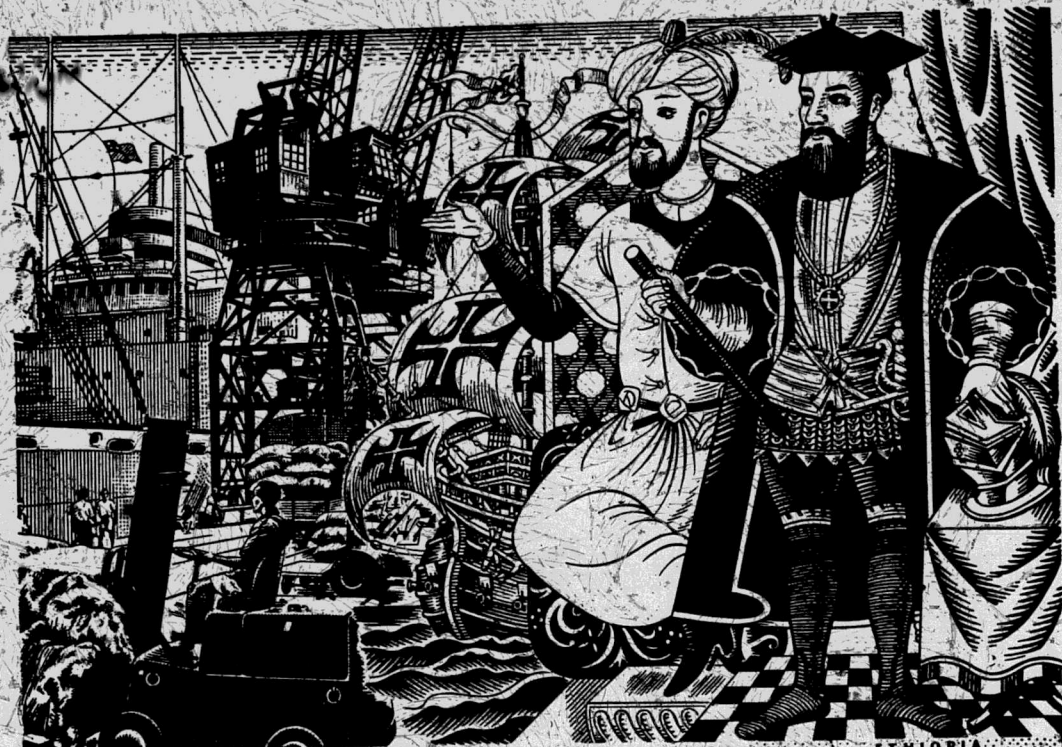
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1960

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CREATION OF CONFIDENCE has been the ostensible purpose of the visits to London of Mr. James Gichuru and Mr. Tom Mboya, respectively president and general secretary of the Kenya African National Union. **Confidence—Plus Kenyatta!** Both have had talks in Whitehall and the City, and both claim to have found in London evidence of a growth of confidence in the African-dominated Kenya which will follow the general election next year. Yet both have admitted that the first act of a Government under African influence would be to release Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader. Indeed, they go further and say that he should be the first Chief Minister of a self-governing Kenya, the country to which he did more harm than any other person or group of persons at any period of recorded history. "Give us your confidence—and Kenyatta": that is the crazy slogan behind the speeches of these emissaries.

Whatever impressions they may have derived, we have not the slightest hesitation in writing that nobody in the City of London will put his financial faith in men or movements which are so reckless; and the situation is made worse by the fact that the Kenya African Democratic Union, the opponents of K.A.N.U., also stand for the release of Kenyatta. Most politicians are all too ready to discard awkward items in the record when it suits their convenience, but industrialists and other investors have not forgotten that for years Kenyatta preached the doctrine of expelling all Europeans and Asians from Kenya. His propaganda was, indeed, consistently anti-European and anti-Christian. Mr. Mboya has also publicly told Europeans to "scram out of Africa", and less than a month ago he said in Nairobi that "Africans would rather have chaos in Kenya than obey

Smooth Words Are Not Enough.

appeals for stability and law and order if such appeals were based on the present unjust laws". If he imagines that such utterances can be neutralized by smooth words at a few meetings he is less astute than we take him to be.

In talking to journalists last Friday after seeing the Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Mboya came very close to hinting that Mr. Macleod recognized that the first action of Kenya African National Union after the general election in February will be to force through the Legislature a motion for the release of Kenyatta. Mr. Macleod's record since he went to the Colonial Office a year ago, a record disastrous for East and Central Africa, provokes the fear that, if he could, he might be ready to appease the African rabble-rousers even to that extent, and the suspicion that that surrender was in his mind when he remarked during his recent brief visit to Uganda that the decision would not be his but that of the Governor of Kenya. Why did he not say bluntly that there could be no question of so gross a betrayal of the loyalist Kikuyu and the millions of other Africans in Kenya who throughout the Mau Mau rebellion refused to have any truck with the insurgents? Again and again Mr. Macleod has hedged on this fundamental issue, though he knows perfectly well that only the very naïve will believe that Sir Patrick Renshaw could make such a decision (and only the very naïve now believe that anyone but Mr. Macleod decided upon the release first of Dr. Banda and now of the last fourteen extremists of the Nyasaland African National Congress). The political master in Whitehall, not the occupant of a Government House in Africa, settles these matters—sometimes disregarding justice for an expediency which must in such circumstances be unprincipled.

Is Mr. Macleod Preparing Even This Surrender?

Because there is clearly a concerted cam-

paign to rehabilitate Kenyatta, we publish in this issue relevant passages from the report of Mr. Corfield, who was commissioned by

Campaign for "Leader Of Darkness and Death"

the Government of Kenya to write the history of Mau Mau. We also recall that less than four months ago the Governor of Kenya said in a broadcast: "In three separate courts Kenyatta's guilt was established and confirmed. Here was the African leader of darkness and death. Anyone who seeks to resurrect the antagonisms of Mau Mau, or intimidation and violence, is an enemy of Kenya, a confederate of the old terrorist Africa of darkness and death. I have no evidence whatsoever that Kenyatta will help Kenya to show the world that the darkness is behind us. I have much evidence to the contrary. He planned for Kikuyu domination; he was an implacable opponent of any co-operation with other people, tribes, or races in Kenya.

Kenyatta's return to political life in Kenya at present would be a disaster. It would give encouragement to those who fought on one side in the Mau Mau struggle and discourage those who opposed it." The Administration would be demoralized. His return would tend to glorify Mau Mau and identify it with African national advancement, when the emphasis should be on how much Mau Mau and Kenyatta's leadership retarded that advancement. There was much more in the same sense. Yet the Gichurus and Mboyas—aided and abetted, it is staggering to say, by some Europeans—either pretend to think or really do think that they can have Kenyatta and confidence. It is the depth of folly for Africans or anyone else to imagine that Kenya can enter upon a happy future with so ghastly a ghost from the past. To recreate confidence will be an extremely difficult and slow task. To have confidence and Kenyatta will remain impossible.

Notes By The Way

Intimidation in Nyasaland

HAVING LONG TOLERATED systematic intimidation and violence by his followers against other Africans, Dr. Hastings Banda, the Malawi Congress leader, has at last denounced such methods—but in phraseology which is reminiscent of the tortuosity practised by the apostles of violence in Kenya over many years and in striking contrast with the direct condemnation of similar illegalities in Tanganyika Territory by Mr. Julius Nyerere. The statement by "the great Kamuzu" which appears in full on another page was part of a bargain for the release of the last 14 members of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress still under detention. In agreeing to that course, the Acting Governor of the Protectorate expressed his conviction that their release will relieve tension and ensure freedom of speech and freedom of fear throughout the country. Mr. Jones must be a great optimist.

What Is the Promise Worth?

WHILE HOPING that his expectation will be realized, I shall be astonished if the Malawi Party does abandon the intimidation which has been both its main weapon and its deliberate method of recruitment. Anti-Malawi delegates to the Lancaster House Conference on Nyasaland were victims of assault and arson as soon as they returned home, and as recently as last Saturday three Socialist M.P.s. said in London on their return from Central Africa that they had found intimidation rife in Nyasaland. The Acting Governor explicitly admits that indictment of the Administration—but, of course, repeats once more the promise, which has been broken day by day for several years, that the Government will take "resolute measures to preserve law and order". Because nobody in Nyasaland can have faith in that pledge, the release of the detainees is bound to be interpreted as another case of Government weakness and appeasement, and the chiefs and other leaders of the people who have had the courage to withstand Malawi threats and actions must feel that they have been let down once again.

Unwise Timing

NOR CAN THE TIMING be considered wise, for it coincided with heated exchanges between the Federal and United Kingdom Governments over a major recommendation of the Monckton Commission, whose report was due for publication within a fortnight of the Nyasaland Government's action—which, to add to its unwisdom, was synchronized with the opening of a Malawi congress. Perhaps it was calculated that the anger which was bound to be aroused among Europeans and many Africans by the discharge from detention of people like Chipembere and the brothers Chisiza would be merged with and dominated by their greater indignation at the suggestion that constituent States of the Federation might be allowed to secede five years hence. Is it not more likely that responsible Europeans and Africans will be stiffened in their resistance to any such proposals by what has just happened in Nyasaland? While the Acting Governor asserts that he alone made the decision he adds that Mr. Macleod wishes to be associated with his statement. Nobody in East or Central Africa will now be surprised to find the present Secretary of State for the Colonies prompting or approving any act of appeasement of extremist African politicians—provided of course, that they are not white Africans.

Another Conference

U.N.I.P., the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, has for several months threatened "positive action" on October 1 if by that date no promise had been given of further constitutional changes in the Protectorate. Private talks are known to have been held in recent weeks between the Governor and African political leaders, and three days before U.N.I.P.'s "ultimatum" would have expired at the end of last week the Colonial Office issued the following *communiqué*: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to agree to a proposal of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia (Sir Evelyn Hone) that the Governor should invite leaders of political parties to take part in informal talks in the territory, in

order to prepare the ground for a formal conference at the earliest practicable date to consider constitutional advance for Northern Rhodesia. This formal conference could not be convened before the Federal Review Conference is planned to meet, but it will be held concurrently with the review if that is found practicable and convenient to those concerned."

Appeasement Again

UNDER DURESS of the threat of allegedly non-violent violence, for that is what "positive action" means in practice in Africa, Mr. Macleod has once again chosen expediency and ambiguity, with the consequences that Mr. Kaunda and the wild men of his entourage will be able to claim, and certainly will claim, that their toughness has served its purpose. When Secretaries of State still believed that the first duty of a Government was to govern, those who threatened to disturb law and order if they did not get their way were given a very different kind of answer. Instead of being told that there could be informal discussions now, the U.N.I.P. leaders should have been reminded that the Monckton Report had still not been published, that it had to be considered by the five Governments concerned and debated in Parliament and all the Legislatures in Central Africa, and that the outcome of the Federal Constitutional Review Conference had to be awaited before there could possibly be realistic discussion of Northern Rhodesia's next constitutional step.

Time-Table For Talks

BY ABANDONING that course, the only one reasonable and practical in the circumstances, Mr. Macleod risks quick confusion and still further undermines the confidence of the European community (which probably worries him not at all). As in the case of the Kenya and Nyasaland conferences this year, he prefers ambiguity to clear definition. What does he mean by the statement that a formal constitutional conference for Northern Rhodesia cannot be convened "before the Federal Review Conference is planned to meet"? He must know that that conference is quite likely to open in London in the week starting December 5, that the delegations may be expected to sit here until the latter part of the following week, that those from Africa would then return home for Christmas, and that early in the New Year the conference would be resumed, almost certainly in Salisbury. So far as we know, this is the first printed reference to the probable time-table; but Mr. Macleod is naturally aware of the probability of these arrangements. On a strict interpretation of the words of the *communiqué*, therefore, he could proceed now or within a few days to fix a date for the Northern Rhodesian conference.

Sense of Betrayal

HOW COULD it be held concurrently with the Federal constitutional conference? The most important delegates from Northern Rhodesia to the Federal discussions will also be key men in the territorial talks, and they can obviously not debate both matters simultaneously. "Concurrent" must consequently be the wrong word. To have indicated that consideration of constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia would promptly follow upon decisions about Federal constitutional changes would have been a different matter—though the non-African leaders in Northern Rhodesia might well emphasize that when the present Constitution was introduced less than two years ago they were given no hint of its short-term nature, but, on the contrary, were left with the impression that it would last for at least the lifetime of one Legislative Council, or not less than double the time which Mr. Macleod proposes. That they will nurse a sense of betrayal is certain.

Tribal Disunity

THE MANIFEST LIE that Europeans in the Congo "unanimously banded themselves into a terror gang" appears in the special bulletin on the Congo which has been published by the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, to which document reference has already been made in these Notes. Scores of times in the past 30 years men who have travelled widely in East, Central, West, and South Africa have told me that nowhere else have they seen social services for Africans anything like comparable with those in the Belgian Congo, and especially in the Katanga Province; and they were unanimous in testifying to the obviously good relations between the Belgians in general and the African population. U.N.I.P.'s perversion of the truth in that connexion is coupled with the despicable suggestion that "all decent people should raise funds for the immediate repatriation to the Congo of some of the so-called refugees to face the consequences of their own selfishness and cruelty to Africans". It was, of course, not agents of disruption from Accra, Guinea, or other centres of Communism and nihilism who infiltrated into the Congo in the latter days of Belgian rule; we have the word of U.N.I.P. for the assurance that "imperialists began to draft into the Congo their own spies and agitators with specific instructions to cause as much disunity among Congolese Africans as possible". As if tribal disunity was not already obvious to all! Was it not that disunity which caused well over a hundred "parties" to sponsor candidates for the farcical general election? Is it not that basic disunity which in five of the six provinces, and possibly in all six, now seeks a federal solution to the problems of a vast country?

Collector's Piece

EAST AFRICA has now a most attractive new issue of postage stamps of 16 denominations, ranging from five cents of a shilling to £1. They were put on sale throughout the three mainland territories last Saturday, and, thanks to the kindness of a friend who may prefer not to be named, I received in London by the first post on Monday a large envelope bearing the whole series. There were only six post-markings, each of them light, and all clearly applied by hand. The result is a collector's piece. Mr. Michael Goaman, who designed the series, is warmly to be congratulated. The 20s. denomination is sovereign in two senses—because it bears a large and good portrait of the Queen, and because the value is that of a gold coin of which the very name (a sovereign) may not now be known to some readers, since it has been out of circulation for well over 40 years. The 10s. stamp, in deep blue-green, with the Queen's head inset in olive green, depicts buffalo and the Ngorongoro Crater; the 5s. denomination, in carmine red, is of the Mountains of the Moon; the 2s. issue depicts Kilimanjaro; and the 1s. Mount Kenya. Wildebeest, Thomson's gazelle, zebra, hippos, and a cheetah, and coffee, sisal, and cotton appear on other designs. I have no more pleasing first-day cover than that dated October 1, 1960.

"Any 'Kenyatta' can still fool Left-wing intellectuals by a plentiful use of the word 'democracy', and it would seem that any 'Jomo Kenyatta' has only to say on the public platform 'I denounce violence' in order to claim immunity from action when his followers, with his connivance, indulge in it."—*Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs*, published by the Conservative Research Department.

"By resorting to disorder those with just complaints always spoil their case; Inevitably Government react, and nearly always spoil their case, too"—The Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Rev. James Hughes.

Mr. Macmillan Speaks About Africa to the United Nations

Points from the Prime Minister's Address to the General Assembly

THE SPONGE OF PUBLIC OPINION is saturated with the persistent flood of propaganda. It can pick up no more. Ordinary people, all over the world, in their present mood are beginning to tire of the same conventional slogans and catchwords.

The United Kingdom Government feels that what the United Nations has done in the Congo was timely and should continue.

I do not think that the constitutional disagreements between Congolese leaders are a matter for this Assembly. It is for those leaders and the Congolese people to decide how their Constitution should be interpreted and how these disagreements should be resolved.

It would be a tragedy if the Congo were to become the arena for the contest between the two great groups of Powers. I believe that the great majority here are convinced that the United Nations is the best instrument to prevent that happening. It is of the first importance to the people of the Congo and to Africa as a whole, where so many new nations are emerging.

As for the Secretary-General, I would like to associate myself with the wide expression of confidence in his energy, resourcefulness, and above all, integrity.

It is as trustees for ordinary men and women whom we serve that we, the so-called statesmen of the world, should approach our task today; but if we are to free mankind from ignorance, poverty, and fear, we must free ourselves from old worn-out slogans and obsolete battle cries.

Words like "imperialism" and "colonialism" have been slung about here without regard to the fact at any rate of modern colonial and Imperial history. Mr. Khrushchev made great play with this theme, but his exposition was demonstrably a complete distortion. No one who heard the Prime Minister of Canada's brilliant reply on Monday can doubt where the truth lies.

Truth About the Commonwealth

I could not tell the story of my own country better than in words I addressed to Mr. Khrushchev in reply to a communication of his in the summer. I referred to "policies which British Governments of all parties have followed not only since the last war but for many generations". I went on:

"For more than a century it has been our purpose to guide our dependent territories towards freedom and independence. Since the second world war India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, comprising over 510m. of people, have, with our help, reached the goal of independent life and strength. We have aided this process both by our technical assistance and by financial contributions. All these States are completely independent members of our free Commonwealth association. Nor is this movement at an end."

The representatives of these former British territories are sitting in our midst in this hall. Apart from the older independent countries, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, here are representatives of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya. In a few days Nigeria will join us, Sierra Leone and then the West Indies Federation will follow, and in due course others, Cyprus is already represented here.

Who dares say that this is anything but a story of steady and liberal progress?

Within our Commonwealth of independent nations there are bound to be differences; but, however acute these may be, the member countries try honestly and peacefully to resolve them. We have seen a recent notable example of this system. India and Pakistan have reached—after many years—and with the help of one of the most potent organs within the framework of the United Nations, the International Bank, assisted by the generous support of the United States, the United Kingdom, and other Commonwealth countries, and also Germany and others—an agreement upon the difficult question of the Indus waters.

Similarly the French colonial empire has changed into the

French Community of Nations. Their representatives are with us today.

In Africa above all we are in the presence of a dramatic political transformation; the greater part of this continent has already gained independence. The great credit for this achievement must go to the people of Africa themselves. Those of us who have helped them forward to nationhood feel that we too have a right to be proud. For we have been working with the people of these countries to help them realize their aspirations for peace, independence, prosperity, and individual freedom.

They want these things in a form which suits them, not according to some ideological pattern imposed from outside. They want to avoid violence and chaos, for these things bring with them outside pressure and interference. New nations, to preserve their real independence, must be effective in protecting their own interests.

In helping the people of these countries to advance to independence we have therefore devoted all our efforts not to checking the forces of nationalism but to harnessing them in the creation of new, strong, and vigorous nations, undivided by tribal, ideological, or racial strife, and imbued with the strength which only freedom and prosperity can give.

In this great story of Commonwealth progress there are still difficult areas. There are the parts of Africa where Europeans and Africans, and indeed Asians, all live side by side. Our aim is clear and constant: to help the people of these countries to build up for themselves societies in which all the people, of whatever race, of whatever tribe, of whatever religious persuasion, may live and work harmoniously together. To that purpose we are pledged, and for that purpose we shall continue to work.

Towards Political Independence

In this year of 1960, so great for the peoples of Africa, the consummation of this policy can already be seen in many countries; in others it is rapidly approaching. With our willing help the people of these countries are steadily proceeding to the goal of political independence.

Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Tanganyika are all examples of the harmony and agreement between us and the peoples leaders by which this process has gone forward, but what the peoples of Africa, and also those of Asia, equally need are those things to which President Eisenhower referred in his speech: food, development, education, freedom from the arms race.

Mr. Khrushchev's slogans are to my mind completely out of date.

Some people tell us that Eastern Germany is a Communist heaven and Western Germany a capitalist hell. However, over the last 12 years two and a half million people have voluntarily moved and are still moving from East to West Germany. No doubt there is some lesson to be learnt from these dry statistics.

Instead of talking so much about the right of self-determination of the people of Africa, the Soviet authorities would do better to explain why they have consistently refused this right to the people of East Germany.

We in the United Kingdom particularly welcomed the Secretary-General's proposals earlier this year for assistance to newly-independent countries in Africa and elsewhere. We must all, within the limit of our resources, make the greatest possible contribution in men, money, and materials to the less developed countries of the world. We therefore also welcome the proposals made by President Eisenhower last week regarding the African programme, the special fund, and the expanded programme of technical assistance.

We share with the United States Government the view that the operational and executive personnel programme of technical assistance must be expanded and made permanent. We equally welcome President Eisenhower's emphasis on educational needs, for training and education are the essential tools of freedom and progress.

British Aid for Africa

We have already made considerable progress with the Commonwealth in these fields. The Commonwealth education scheme has been successfully launched, and a substantial share of it is for the African countries. Similarly, the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers which has just ended in London resolved to initiate a special Commonwealth assistance plan for Africa, to help to meet the need to raise the standards of life in the less developed Commonwealth countries there.

It is only right also to recognize the immense efforts made since the war on a vast scale by agencies such as the World

Bank and the International Monetary Fund and their associated bodies. This is now to be supplemented by the International Development Association.

Although all these are within the framework of the United Nations, it is a fact that their vast operations have depended upon the efforts of only a few countries—and those not the Communist ones. The United States has, of course been by far the largest contributor, the United Kingdom comes next. Other countries have helped, but so far the Communists have not contributed.

The flow of finance from the Governments of the United States and Canada and the Governments of the Western European countries including the United Kingdom has totalled \$14,000m. (approximately £5,000m.) net, an average of \$3,500m. a year which excludes entirely the vast flow of private finance to the developing countries.

Mr. Mboya Wants Confidence—and the Release of Kenyatta

"We Object to British Military Base in Kenya", says K.A.N.U.

KENYATTA WILL COME OUT; an African-dominated Government in Kenya could not keep him where he is for one day longer.

That clear declaration of intent was made in London on Friday at a news conference by Mr. T. J. Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya African National Union and of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

He had just come from a meeting with Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with whom, he said, there had been "very, very useful discussions". He was convinced that "there is every hope that political and constitutional development in Kenya will take place smoothly and peacefully".

In his opening remarks and in reply to questions Mr. Mboya also said:

"I am very impressed by the visit to this country of Mr. Gichuru, leader of the Kenya African National Union, and the confidence which it has built among investors in Kenya.

"The question of confidence and the need for us to reassure investors in order to promote a continuous flow of capital while at the same time achieving the maximum political development has been recognized since the Lancaster House Conference in February. K.A.N.U. is conscious of the importance of rapid economic development and that that depends upon capital investment and skill continuing to come from Britain and other countries.

A Question of Emphasis

"K.A.N.U. will do what it can to ensure that conditions are created and maintained which will instil confidence and guarantee security for investors and for the persons whom we need in these developments. We are as much interested in stability and the maintenance of law and order as are Europeans or other people in Kenya.

"One point of difference is the degree of emphasis placed on certain aspects of stability and law and order. We consider that stability will come by creating conditions in which politicians and others identify themselves fully with the current political feeling. We think this essential to development. K.A.N.U. has advised that political changes must take into account the aspirations of our people.

"We are committed to maintaining law and order. In the last eight years our people have suffered a lot and they do not want a repetition of the same thing. But law and order should not be maintained on the basis of control.

"The future of the immigrant communities is closely linked with the future of Kenya. There is a future for the businessman. We want him to stay. K.A.N.U. will seek to create conditions under which business will thrive and expand. We have no desire to victimize any of the immigrant communities for political or economic

reasons. On the contrary, in our own self-interest it is necessary to adopt a policy which will permit expansion, and investment and business enterprise.

For comparison, Russia and the other Eastern European countries entered the field of providing assistance in 1954. Over the whole period since then the sum total of the assistance which they have promised or committed is not more than \$3,000m. in all—less than the amount actually spent by the Western Governments, and particularly the United States, in a single year.

I do not make this comparison to attack the Soviet Union. I had always hoped that this great problem of world economic development could have been discussed at the summit meeting. If we could revive the spirit of last spring this would be a fruitful source of discussion. Certainly it must be true that the emergent and under-developed nations would be the beneficiaries of a political détente between the great rival forces of East and West. Any new summit conference would be bound to be economic as well as political.

The present order of things must change. Instead of being merely a labourer, the African's potential must be recognized and assisted. He must receive due consideration in business and investment. That is the only qualification we make.

"For years the exclusive reservation of land in the Highlands has been a bone of contention. In certain areas there is landlessness and over-population. There is need for maximum production from the land. Exclusive reservation must go. We note with satisfaction the present trend of Government land policy. There is need for a resettlement programme and for more aggressive tackling of landlessness, and need to raise production and improve credit facilities for African farmers.

Compensation for Eviction

"K.A.N.U., which is closely considering these questions, has said that there will be more land reforms—which does not mean a desire to evict anyone indiscriminately. Reforms would be related only to necessity in our country. In the event of such reforms there will be just compensation for anyone who may have to give up part of his land. In case of dispute the courts will arbitrate.

"As to the British military base, we don't want it, and we feel very strongly about it. Government has behaved as though we never objected. It is unwise for H.M. Government to continue to act as though we had never expressed our objections.

"Mr. Gichuru has made a statement about Kenyatta. There has been too much exaggeration as to what his release would do. The critics should ask themselves if they can imagine that an African Government in Kenya could keep Kenyatta in prison for one day. If we have any influence in the Government we shall not lock up Kenyatta for one day. He is going to come out.

"Those who spread the idea that it will mean a revolution to violence misunderstand the subject. They have not studied the changes in the country. 1952 and 1960 are entirely different periods. We refute the idea that his release will result in violence.

The question of Kenyatta is being discussed all the time. The other day Mr. Gichuru said that negotiations were going smoothly. I am sure that Mr. Macleod understands our position as to Kenyatta.

"We have talked with him about political developments after the election. K.A.N.U.'s programme demands a definite date for independence immediately after the election.

"Big investors in this country who are interested in Kenya want to know what the African leaders have in mind. I have not found that they are anxious because of our views about Kenyatta. I think that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bondick did not give them a fair picture of Kenya today.

"K.A.N.U. supports Mr. Nyerere as to the need for an East African Federation, and that will be discussed at the P.A.F.M.E.G.A. conference in Uganda in October. Federation which is politically and economically necessary, will increase the attraction of East Africa to investors. It will be wise to discuss federation before independence, which may have to be applied progressively, though it is desirable that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar should all get their independence at the same time.

"One purpose of my visit to London was to discuss with Mr. Dingle Foot, O.C., libel actions by Kenyatta against two English papers; and there is a similar action against a Nairobi Sunday newspaper. Mr. Foot will take the case."

Mr. Mboya left London on Sunday for Addis Ababa. [Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

How Kenyatta Prepared the Way for Mau Mau

Mr. Corfield's Account of His Guile and Activities

IN 1945 JOMO KENYATTA, who had spent the latter years of his sojourn in England in semi-retirement, applied to the British Government for permission to return to Kenya. This was reluctantly granted, as it was legally impossible to forbid his return, and he eventually arrived at Mombasa in September, 1946, accompanied by the well-known Uganda agitator, Semakula Mulumba, having left his European wife in England. He was met by Peter Mbiyu Koinange.

Shortly after his arrival he made immediate contact with his old associates of the Kenya Central Association. He also called on the Governor, saying that he wanted to take an active part in public affairs, and hinted that he should be nominated immediately as the African representative on Legislative Council. The Governor suggested that, as he had been away from Kenya for so long, he should begin by making a start in local government. He did not pursue this suggestion.

Was this the time that Kenyatta made a final decision to devote his energies and not inconsiderable gifts in relentless opposition to the Government? Was this the point of no return? Special Branch at that time received reliable information that his close ex-K.C.A. associates were apprehensive that he might desert to the Government side, and they discussed compelling him to take the all-powerful *thenge* oath as a proof of anti-Government intentions.

Dislike of Europeans and Asians

Whether he took this oath or not, or whether it was even necessary, will never be known. What is known is that his immediate actions showed quite clearly that he intended to oppose Government. In one of his first private speeches, reported by Special Branch, he announced that he disliked Europeans and Indians and that in the course of time they would all be removed from Africa.

As early as October 28, 1946, the district commissioner in Fort Hall reported: "During the last three months there has been a marked deterioration in the morale and discipline of this district. The main cause appears to be the return of Kenyatta which has been hailed by the African Press, and his starting up again in a most virulent form the activities of the K.C.A. A heavy tide of subversive propaganda, which includes strong anti-European feeling and encouragement to flout the authority of Government and local authorities, is flowing from Nairobi to the Kikuyu districts."

In Kenyatta and the Kenya African Union all the Kikuyu organizational strands eventually met—independent schools; the Teachers' Training College at Githunguri; age-group organizations; ex-soldiers' associations; trade unions; and, lastly, the K.C.A. In the earlier days they were often treated as separate entities or manifestations of political unrest. In this way there was a tendency for their true import as part and parcel of the broader picture of subversion to be missed.

Kenyatta arrived back from his 18 years abroad supremely confident of himself. He had a commanding and magnetic personality, and in the inner circles of K.A.U., which he dominated, he was dictatorial. As a mob orator he was without equal at that time, and with great skill suited his words to his audiences. He often made constructive speeches, but was also an adept in cloaking his inner intentions in such a way that the meaning, while abundantly clear to most of his audience, was sufficiently "safe" and vague to escape action by the authorities.

His command of English was excellent, and he was fully conversant with the modes of British thought, not excluding the great and almost fanatical respect paid to freedom in all its forms and to the law, both of which, with calculated cunning, he exploited to further his own ends.

Some time before the emergency he confided to a friend the two important precepts, among others, which guided his actions.

Firstly, it was easy to deceive the white men in their courts of law, as they only trusted the written word or evidence of an eye-witness; therefore, commit nothing to writing and make certain that illegal acts were only done in the presence of those who could be fully trusted.

How to Deceive the White Man

The second was Machiavellian in its simplicity: in speeches on the aspirations of Africans always mention the word "democracy", as this word was dearly respected by left-wing sympathizers in the United Kingdom.

He also had a full knowledge and understanding of the psychology of the Kikuyu and was able to blend the technique of revolution, undoubtedly learnt while he was in Russia, with an appeal to superstition and the strong sense of tribal destiny which the Kikuyu possessed. In this way Mau Mau gradually but ineluctably assumed the character of a tribal religion, albeit a religion based on evil, which bore remarkable resemblance to the witchcraft and black magic practised in Europe during the Middle Ages.

His twin Achilles heels were the stand made by the loyal and predominantly Christian Kikuyu who foresaw the ultimate disaster of domination by the atavistic Mau Mau, and his autocratic bearing which antagonized the leaders of the other tribes.

Shortly after the assumption of the presidency of K.A.U. by Kenyatta in 1947, his dictatorial attitude caused the defection of an influential member from Nyanza, W. W. W. Awori, who resigned his two posts of general secretary and editor of its paper, *Soyi ya Mwasfrika*, and was opposed to Kenyatta's obvious efforts to resurrect the K.C.A.

The widening rift between Kenyatta and Tom Mbotela was shown when Mbotela addressed a letter to the D.C., Kiambu, in September, 1950, pointing out that by its constitution K.A.U. was entirely different from K.C.A. and Mau Mau ("this terrible affair"), and asking for permission to hold meetings in the Kikuyu districts "so that it can rectify the position to the people".

The Force Behind Mau Mau

Mbotela knew that Kenyatta was the force behind Mau Mau and that only he could halt its progress, and during the next 12 months he arranged many public meetings in which every chance was given to Kenyatta to denounce Mau Mau. Kenyatta invariably headed the issue with great skill and cunning.

The pattern of the activities of K.A.U. became more evident. In the Kikuyu areas the branch committees were almost without exception dominated by the professional agitators, spurred on by frequent visits by Kenyatta. They were already for the most part becoming little more than Mau Mau committees. At the headquarters in Nairobi the moderates, under the leadership of the vice-chairman, Tom Mbotela, endeavoured to keep K.A.U. on an even keel, but were undermined by the growing antipathy between Mbotela and Kenyatta.

The identity of K.C.A. with Mau Mau became abundantly apparent by 1951; by the end of that year Kenyatta had eliminated all moderate influence and K.C.A. Mau Mau was amalgamated with and in undisputed control of K.A.U., with unfettered scope to pursue the long standing K.C.A. policy of interperate hatred and opposition to Government and the immigrant races in the name of K.A.U., until its excesses brought it to its disastrous debacle on October 28, 1952.

The immediate reaction of the less responsible elements of left-wing opinion to the declaration of the emergency was to accuse the Kenya Government and H.M. Government of using the Mau Mau rebellion as an excuse to stifle all expression of "legitimate" African aspirations. Many went so far as to assert that Mau Mau did not exist, and had been conjured up by the Kenya Government for this express purpose. Mr. Elliot Matha's reported statement on his arrival in London in August, 1952, that he had not heard of Mau Mau may have given some credence to this view.

In the struggle between the moderates and the extremists, the extremists won, as is so often the case in Africa. They clamoured for freedom, but the only freedom they wanted

was freedom to impose their will on the people they claimed to set free.

It is a highly disturbing fact that so many of the so-called leaders of these national movements see only one way of achieving their ends—by taking advantage of the natural and inherent liberalism which guides our colonial policy to subvert the mind of the great bulk of their people, by a coolly calculated campaign of hate, falsehood, and intimidation. Without this they know that they cannot succeed. An ordered evolution, which many Africans appreciate, is not for them; it would deny to many of them the prospects of immediate personal power.

Kenyatta was an adept in the art of appearing not unreasonable in public, while fomenting agitation in secret.

At one meeting with the provincial commissioner Mbotela was informed that restricted meetings could be held only if he announced that K.A.U. was not associated with Mau Mau, and if the two office-holders, who had been convicted of Mau Mau offences were publicly expelled from the union.

In his reply Mbotela hinted very strongly that Kenyatta had advised K.A.U. branches to support Mau Mau. He also commented on his difficulty as a non-Kikuyu in carrying weight if he made any such announcement on his own; such an announcement should really come from Kenyatta himself. He added that he had failed to draw Kenyatta into such an announcement at a public meeting in Fort Hall, that Mau Mau was stronger in the Rift Valley Province than in 1949, and that no permission should be given for the holding of meetings by the Kikuyu Age Group Association in order to collect money, as a great deal of seditious propaganda was carried out by the use of Kikuyu proverbs, which would be unintelligible to non-initiates. He hinted that any funds so collected might be directed to the illegal K.C.A.

During the next two years many meetings were organized with the object of inducing Kenyatta to denounce Mau Mau. But by the skilful use of words he invariably succeeded in evading this vital issue, although he did on occasions manage to convey to the uninitiated that he had uttered a denunciation.

By 1951 it was realized by all, officials and non-officials, that Kenyatta was the dominant personality in the African scene. It rested on him and him alone whether a halt could be called to the advancing flood of Mau Mau. So efforts to induce him to come into the open and denounce Mau Mau in unequivocal terms were continued.

How Kenyatta Walked the Tight-Rope

With this in view, the first committee meeting of the Kenya Citizens' Association was held in the United Kenya Club on January 12, with Sir Charles Mortimer in the chair. The inaugural meeting of this non-racial association, which had been sponsored by Peter Mbiyu Koinange, had taken place on October 23, 1950. At that meeting it was decided that the association would be a forum for the "fostering of human relationship" and the free discussion of problems involved. Seventeen Europeans, eight Indians, and 11 Africans attended. The Europeans included Sir Charles Mortimer, Messrs. Vasey, Askwith and Cooke, Major Sprott, and Colonel La Fontaine. Messrs. S. G. Amin and Ibrahim Nathoo were among the Indians present. The Africans included ex-Chief Koinange, Peter Mbiyu Koinage, Kenyatta, and Ambrose Ofa'a.

At the committee meeting held on January 12 Kenyatta said that K.A.U. was dead against the Mau Mau movement and had been working against it. Joseph Katithi, the general secretary of K.A.U., explained how he and Mbotela had been working hard during the last few months, trying to "kill" the influence of this unlawful movement.

He recalled on one occasion, when at a public meeting of K.A.U. held in Fort Hall, Mbotela had requested Kenyatta to denounce the association, but he, Kenyatta, simply said that he did not know it because it was Mau Mau and the meeting was held under the auspices of K.A.U. In reply to a question as to whether he was convinced that the association was an illegal one, Kenyatta said that K.A.U. had nothing to do with such a movement.

After further hedging, Kenyatta was instructed by the chairman, Sir Charles Mortimer, to hold a public meeting and denounce the association himself. He consented, but remarked that he feared that by talking about Mau Mau publicly he would perhaps be strengthening its influence among Africans. As Kenyatta and his associates were recognized by all Africans and most Europeans and Indians as the architects of Mau Mau, it may well be asked what were their motives in sponsoring and supporting an association which in its ideals was the very antithesis of Mau Mau. To denounce and renounce Mau Mau would entail the sacrifice of the only weapon they had to achieve their ends if all else failed. It would, moreover, have been extremely difficult (but not impossible for Kenyatta with his growing prestige) to halt the spread of Mau Mau: a subversive movement of this nature, based on the lethal mixture of pseudo-religion, nationalism, and the evil forms of black magic, once started, tended to surge on under

its own momentum to its terrible end.

A semblance of co-operation was essential. Kenyatta walked this tight-rope with great skill and cunning.

The immediate outcome of the committee meeting was a well-publicized K.A.U. meeting in the Kaloleni Hall, Nairobi, on February 4, to which Europeans had been especially invited. Kenyatta "denounced" Mau Mau in his usual form, by saying that it was a bad thing, but he did not know of it; he did not even know what language it was. This denunciation did not deceive those members of the Kenya Citizens' Association who had been invited to attend, among whom was Colonel S. H. La Fontaine. It was also received with scepticism in outside districts.

The D.C., Fort Hall, stated: "I am not at all satisfied that Kenyatta did in fact denounce Mau Mau at Kaloleni. All sorts of stories are circulating about it, the first being that Jomo played with words as usual and convinced at least some of his audience that he had not denied that he was a member of Mau Mau. Many people are not convinced by the Kaloleni meeting. It is said that Mau Mau really means Uma Uma (Out, Out), and is a code word based on the old pre-circumcision secret language game of the Kikuyu young men, in which letters are transposed".

Denying What Everyone Knew

At the end of another meeting an old man stood up and said that he had taken the oath, and everybody else present had too, so why deny it? Nevertheless, the meeting passed a resolution denying any participation in Mau Mau and denounced it.

All three Kikuyu districts reported an increase in political activity throughout the area during the second half of 1951, the general result being further unrest amongst the African community.

At a meeting of the Central Province branch of the K.A.U., held in Thika on August 5, Kenyatta said: "This land is ours. When Europeans came they kept us back and took our land. We want self-government. There should be no more European immigrants allowed in the country as we have no land to live on. Don't be afraid to spill your blood to get the land. You must rule yourselves in your own lives if you want to rule the country".

One angle of the attack was switched to the Christian faith. Victor Wokabi, for instance, at Othaya demanded that a picture of Christ be removed as "the enemy of the people".

Kenyatta had obviously decided by July that more drastic measures were necessary to re-assert the authority of Mau Mau, which had received a slight setback due to the counter-attacking campaign, and he sought permission to hold a K.A.U. meeting on the showground at Neri. Although the provincial authorities had grave misgivings, the meeting was permitted, subject to carefully considered conditions and as a pure experiment.

Subversive Propaganda

The D.C., Nyeri, reported:

"Over 20,000 men, women, and children attended. K.A.U. insinuated over 40 bus loads of Nairobi thugs and prostitutes, who were clearly under instructions to excite the crowd. The buses arrived with Mau Mau brass rings bedecking their bonnets, and beneath the K.A.U. flag was to be seen the complete paraphernalia of Mau Mau. The speakers, Kenyatta, Ochieng and Kagia, followed the hackneyed lines of attack, the former soft-pedalling noticeably and the latter in vociferous strain.

"The meeting has without doubt left the entire district in a mental turmoil, and as the speakers made veiled efforts to subvert African Government and local government employees, the writer held *barazas* immediately with all employees of all departments. There is little doubt which way the wavering masses have gone as a result of this meeting. It will require vigorous action to restore the morale of Government supporters.

"Government supporters in the district cannot be expected to hold their ground against concentrated subversive propaganda and intimidation much longer, and they fail to see why Government does not clamp down vigorously on the ring-leaders.

"The writer is unable to discover what precise action, if any, was intended to follow the meeting, but the people are in no doubt that something was to be done on July 26, or that it was a dress rehearsal for the 'real thing', to start at the beginning of August, when they believe Peter Mbiyu will return with at least the get of the White Highlands for the Kikuyu from Mr. Fenner Brockway and his ilk.

The previous D.C., Nyeri, who had gone on leave to the United Kingdom in March, has informed me that in August he received many letters from chiefs which stressed their great concern at the turn of events, warning him that unless the Government took immediate action against Kenyatta their days were numbered.

All Political Detainees in Nyasaland Released

Dr. Banda Condemns Violence and Intimidation

ALL POLITICAL DETAINEES in Nyasaland of whom 14 remained, were released last week, and orders restricting the activities of about another 350 people, including former detainees, are being revoked.

Among the men released are Mr. H. B. Chipembere, a former member of the Legislative Council, and the two brothers D. K. Chisiza and Y. K. Chisiza (to whom the Devlin Report paid some attention). All the detainees were taken straight from the holding camp at Kanjedza, near Blantyre, to Kota-Kota, on Lake Nyasa, where the Malawi Congress Party was that day beginning its first annual congress.

Dr. Banda's Statement

Before their release Dr. Hastings Banda, the Malawi leader, had issued a statement condemning intimidation and violence. It was in the following terms:—

"I have been having conversations with the Acting Governor, Mr. G. S. Jones, on the subject of the Lancaster House agreement for constitutional change in Nyasaland. I have made it clear to him that it is my policy and that of my party to see that the elections and the preparations for them shall be conducted on our part in a true and democratic spirit.

"Although we shall strive by all lawful means to obtain as many seats as possible in the new Legislature, we shall not deny the rights of other parties to do the same. As I have repeatedly said, we believe in freedom of speech and freedom of association, and we do not deny these freedoms to our political opponents. I said this in 1958 when some of our friends decided to form a party. Even now I say that I welcome the formation of any new party by anyone who wants to compete with me and my party for public favours on the public platform. The same goes for any other political parties already in existence.

"Like every law-abiding citizen, I believe in the maintenance of law and order in the country. Such incidents as have appeared in the newspapers and are heard on the radio are not sweet music to my ears, and although these incidents are attributed to my followers, I want it stated that I and my party are not believers in violence and that we abhor violence just as much as anyone else. It has always been my policy to allow freedom of expression and political opinion by anyone.

"I have all along been fighting what I call political injustice, and why should I now practise political injustice on others? Such acts of violence and intimidation as are reported about my followers are not all necessarily true, but where they are proved to be true, let the law deal with them as it does with any other criminal act. I denounce violence and intimidation just as anyone else, and all members of my party are aware of my views on this point.

"As I have said more than once since my return to this country, I believe in co-operation between races and look forward to more of this in the coming months and in the future in Nyasaland."

Governor Orders Release

THE ACTING GOVERNOR made the following announcement:—

"I have today ordered the release of the last remaining people held in detention since the state of emergency was declared on March 3, 1959. I have asked district commissioners to revoke all control orders.

"I have taken these steps so that no further cause for bitterness will remain, and in the hope and trust that it will bring about an atmosphere of peace in which the new Constitution agreed to at Lancaster House can be introduced. I am happy to be able to say that the Secretary of State wishes to associate himself with what I now have to say, but I emphasize that the decision I have taken has been mine alone.

"While I have deemed that the general situation is sufficiently tranquil to justify my taking the steps which I have taken, nevertheless the fact must be faced that the territory is passing through a difficult period of change and transition, which is bringing with it its own tensions and problems.

"On the one hand, the Government has been criticized for its apparent inactivity in dealing with lawlessness; on the other hand, there are those who strongly criticize it for the measures

which it has taken in certain areas where defiance of lawful authority has been blatant. The truth is that the Government, while it has taken firm action in certain areas where the need has arisen, has at the same time and in an effort to create circumstances which will permit of peaceful and ordered planning for the future, exercised tolerance, forbearance, and patience. The Government will continue so to act.

"There is however very clear evidence today that numbers of people have little regard for law and order, and nobody should be in any doubt that, if it should become necessary to do so, the Government will take resolute measures to preserve law and order.

"I do not want, however, to see the powers available to Government under the Public Security Ordinance further invoked in Nyasaland. I want to see peace here, so that people may make the most of the opportunities provided by the Constitution agreed at the Lancaster House Conference. This is the aim I have in view in releasing the remaining detainees and removing restriction orders.

"The people concerned are all associated with the Malawi Congress Party, and the step I have taken has been made the more easy because the leader of that party, Dr. Banda, has made a public statement repeating his denunciation of violence and intimidation and enjoining everyone to respect the rights and freedoms of all—even political opponents.

Assurance of Good Behaviour

"He has also given me an assurance that those released will be of good behaviour. These people are gaining freedom because I expect this to relieve tensions and to show members of the Malawi Congress Party and others that I believe in the freedom of political thought and expression. I hope that members of all parties will understand this and that they will henceforth respect the liberties of all other political parties.

"The agreed Constitution is a democratic Constitution and can function only if people are able to exercise freedom of thought and speech without fear of intimidation or victimization. Such a Constitution cannot flourish if political parties, of whatever persuasion, are not free to indulge in their legitimate political activities without interference and maltreatment. Intimidation and violence are the negation of democracy.

"I will expect to see not one but several parties contesting seats at the election, and, so far as I am concerned, everything will be done by the Government to see that conditions are established in which the various parties and their members can speak both privately and from public platforms, and can vote at the polls exactly as they wish, provided they observe the laws of the land.

"Finally, I would say that I have released the detainees and removed control orders in the belief and expectation that the great majority of the people of Nyasaland are prepared to rely on peaceful means to attain their ends. It is my hope and prayer that future events will justify this belief."

Convictions for Intimidation

IT WAS ON TUESDAY of last week that the Acting Governor and Dr. Banda issued their statements. The *Nyasaland Times* for Friday last contained six separate news items recording cases of intimidation and violence.

A 68-year-old African, his three sons, and another man were all sentenced, for what the court described as "a reign of terror", two to four years' hard labour and the others to imprisonment for six months.

Evidence was given that they had told the African priest of a mission near Lilongwe that he would be killed if he did not leave within two days; had threatened other Catholic fathers and sisters with clubs and sticks; had caused 11 mission schools to be closed; had "invaded" schools and hospitals and driven out pupils and patients; and had ejected an African woman from hospital and forced her to give birth in the bush. The High Court increased the sentences passed in the magistrates' court.

Four other Africans were sentenced in Fort Manning for breaking up a church service and forcibly expelling the Rev. H. G. R. Blok and an African pastor from a Dutch Reformed Church service. As it was about to begin a gang of Africans entered, and one read a statement that foreigners were unwelcome in Malawi. They shouted political slogans, demanded to see the Malawi Congress Party card of the African missionary, and then thrust both ministers out of the Church. They threatened to burn down the house of the Rev. Esau

Makoni. One man entered and recited what he described as the "rules of Malawi".

From Kasungu it was reported that two Malawi members who had acted "peacemakers" in a recent price dispute between Asian traders and local Africans had been expelled from the party's local committee. According to the newspaper report, they were removed for having put an end to excitement, intimidation, and violence, in which some of the Asians were assaulted.

Mr. N. D. Kwehje, an African member of the Legislative Council who opposes the Malawi Congress, said last Thursday that its record, including the happenings of the immediate past, made it difficult to believe that Malawi would cease its violent actions, which, among other things, had destroyed the respect of Africans for their religious beliefs and made insecure the life of any African who would not toe the Malawi line. Quite recently that party had set fire to a motor vehicle belonging to the Congress Liberation Party, and Africans had declined to pay for beer-brewing permits on the ground that "the country now belongs to the Malawi".

The current issue of *Malawi Times* contains this statement: "Any Asian or European or even Coloured who shows himself to be our enemy should know what to expect. We are not minding any words about it. He will receive, when we rule ourselves, whatever treatment he deserves".

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way].

Tragedy to Break Up Federation

Labour M.P.s Opposed to Secession

THREE SOCIALIST M.P.s., Mr. F. J. Bellenger, Mr. George Deer, and Mr. George Rogers, and two Conservative M.P.s., Mr. Anthony Fell and Mr. Robert Jenkins, said at a news conference in Salisbury last Thursday at the end of an 11-day visit to the Rhodesias and Nyassaland that to break up the Federation would be a tragedy.

Mr. Bellenger, who was Secretary of State for War in 1946-47 made the following statement on behalf of his two colleagues and himself:—

"We have received nothing but kindness in all three territories on our brief visit. With the exception of one occasion in Northern Rhodesia, when, due to no fault of our own, we were received somewhat tempestuously, we met with friendliness even though we differed in opinion with some of those we met. We are quite certain that, given political stability, there is a great future ahead for both black and white inhabitants. We met innumerable persons representing either themselves or organizations.

"We have come to the conclusion that federation in one form or another is essential for the economic well-being of the whole area. The wind of change is undoubtedly blowing over Central Africa, and even in quarters that until comparatively recent times might have had certain reservations there is a liberal spirit prevailing which gives us confidence for the future of the territories.

"Although we feel that the human problems are complex, we are convinced that wise statesmanship on the part of all concerned might well lead to permanently happier relations between peoples at present divided in their outlook".

Federation Can Solve Own Problems

Mr. Fell, who has represented the Yarmouth Division of Norfolk since 1951, said:—

"After a short visit I am not going to tell you how to run your country. I am certain that, given proper backing by Britain, the people of the Federation can solve their own problems without continual Lancaster House conferences.

"The Federation must have stability if the huge amount of capital necessary for development is to be attracted. Sir Roy Welensky must therefore be given full backing for his plans for bringing prosperity and advancement to the peoples of the three territories. He knows more than Whitehall about problems to which he has devoted his life.

"The rule of fear must not be allowed to replace the rule of law, because if such is the case, it is certain that

given their heads and if the British Government does not support the long-term policy for stable government. Paraphrases of 'Freedom, democracy, and independence' are too often used by unscrupulous people who would use power to establish a rule of fear which will bring nothing but hardship and misery to Europeans, Africans, and Asians alike.

"If British statesmen would just stop gambling with 'winds of change' and instead back the responsible element led by Sir Roy Welensky, then the Rhodesian Federation can become the great stabilizer of Central Africa, and its people of all races can enjoy peace and prosperity. If not, the rule of fear will quickly bring disaster".

In reply to questions Mr. Bellenger expressed the view that businessmen, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, could not have adequate confidence to continue with developments unless they knew about the future.

His two colleagues and he considered continuance of the Federation to be *à sine qua non* for the improvement and advancement of all three territories, and they were convinced that if the real facts about the Federation were made known to the people of Great Britain they would back the Federation.

Hatred for Federation in Nyassaland

Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Fell having interposed that they would oppose any recommendation of the Monckton Commission to allow a right of secession to any constituent territory, Mr. Bellenger agreed, emphasizing that what was about to be decided in regard to the Constitution of the Federation should be lasting, not revocable in five years. When the report of the commission was shortly debated in Parliament, H.M. Government would have to define categorically its attitude to the question of secession.

Saying that there could be no doubt about the hatred for federation in Nyassaland, Mr. Rogers emphasized that Southern Rhodesians had to persuade the people of that Protectorate that their policy differed entirely from that of the Union of South Africa. "Unless you do that the possibility of continuing the Federation is going to be very difficult to hold, however final the legislation at Westminster. Wise statesmanship must bring the three parts closer together. Otherwise you will have to resort to measures that would be unfortunate".

Mr. Bellenger described as impracticable the demand of some Africans for complete independence. Though the Labour Party believed in one man one vote, it was very conscious that that had taken a long time to achieve in Britain.

Mr. Jenkins said it would be tragic if control were given to Africans next year, for they would be quite unable to run the country.

In Blantyre next day Captain H. P. Karty, Conservative M.P. for Arundel and Shoreham, said that Nyassaland was being "sold down the river" by forces in London. When he returned to the U.K. after visiting South Africa he intended to say exactly what he thought of Colonial Office policy.

The other five M.P.s. arrived back in London last Friday. At the airport Mr. Fell said he hoped Sir Roy Welensky would ignore the Monckton Report if it told him how to run the Federation.

Mr. Bellenger spoke of the overwhelming evidence in Nyassaland that Africans were being intimidated into joining Dr. Banda's party. He added: "Unless this stops the elections may have to be postponed".

Remarkable Uplifting Effect

Mr. Jenkins, Tory M.P. for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell since 1951, said:

"Improvement in social and other services in all three territories since Federation was introduced in 1953 has been spectacular. Even those who had the imagination to create the Federation must be astonished at the remarkable uplifting effects on all people of these territories.

"Having discussed this question with a very large number of Europeans and Africans throughout Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyassaland, I am confident that abandonment of Federation, or even its modification, would bring untold harm and misery to millions of ordinary Africans in Nyassaland.

"The next election in Nyassaland is almost certain to be a farce owing to intimidation and threats which one political party is perpetrating on unsuspecting sections of the proposed electorate. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, in a statement he made this week denounces violence and intimidation, I am satisfied that, perhaps unknown to him, intimidation is still by his followers throughout Nyassaland.

"Sir Roy Welensky, in dealing with this vital Central African situation, has clearly shown himself to be one of the three greatest statesmen in the world today. Both Europeans and Africans in the continent should consider themselves to be fortunate to have a leader of such outstanding qualities to guide them".

PERSONALIA

MR. & MRS. J. H. PIRRIE have arrived in England from East Africa.

MR. H. P. ROTHMUND is now a director of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Somalia) Ltd.

MR. A. S. H. CALDER, a company director living in Bulawayo, is now in London.

MR. J. O. B. ANOLICK has arrived in the United Kingdom from Southern Rhodesia.

DR. M. H. WEBSTER, Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, is at present in England.

MR. E. W. LATHAM, Director of Water Development in Nyasaland, is now in the United Kingdom.

EART. MOUNTBATTEN and his daughter, LADY BRABOURNE, are in the Federation from October 4 to 11.

DR. J. M. HYSLOP has arrived in Nairobi to take up duties as principal of the Royal Technical College.

MR. C. W. BAXTER, for the past 10 years town clerk of Dar es Salaam, and MRS. BAXTER are now in London.

MR. & MRS. R. E. PITT-KENNEDY and MR. & MRS. V. C. THORNTON are on their way to Mombasa by sea.

MR. G. M. BURDEN, Nyasaland Government representative in Salisbury, and MRS. BURDEN are in London.

SIR C. M. CAMPBELL, Bt., is now chairman and MR. W. A. KERR vice-chairman, of the Tea Board of Kenya.

SIR ROBERT ALFORD, Governor of St. Helena, and LADY ALFORD, are outward-bound in the DURBAN CASTLE.

SIR GERARD D'ERLANGER has re-joined the board of Air Finance, Ltd., as chairman. LORD RENNELL is also a director.

MR. PATRICK O'DONOVAN, who has spent about six weeks in the Congo on a newspaper assignment, is back in London.

MR. A. D. MCWILLIAM, secretary of the Tea Board of Kenya, has returned to the Colony from leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR NUTCOMBE HUME has resigned from the board of the Jenson and Nicholson group of companies, which has an East African factory.

BISHOP STEPHEN NEILL will hold a mission at Makerere College, Uganda, from October 9 to 16 and then spend a few days in Nairobi.

SIR KENNETH HAGUE, chairman of Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of Babcock & Wilcox of Africa (Pty.), Ltd.

MR. QUENTIN KEYNES, son of Sir Geoffrey Keynes, and a great-grandson of Charles Darwin, has returned from his visit to Southern Africa.

AIR MARSHAL SIR DENNIS H. F. BARRETT, A.O.C.-in-C. Transport Command, paid a visit of inspection to East Africa at the beginning of this week.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, is in the West Country on holiday. He will be in England for Christmas for the first time for 35 years.

MR. R. T. BROWN has joined the board of Cotts Holding & Investment Co. (Pty.) Ltd., Southern Africa. He is also manager of the South African company of the group.

MR. A. P. BALLANTYNE-EVANS, lately sales manager in Dar es Salaam for the Mitchell Cotts group in East Africa, is now general manager of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Red Sea), Ltd.

SIR VICTOR ROBINSON, a former Attorney-General of the Federation, is the chairman of a committee which will report on the Department of Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Tanganyika's Chief Minister, and MR. A. E. N. SWAI, Minister for Commerce and Industry, represented the Territory at the Nigerian independence celebrations.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, addressed the Presbytery of St. Andrews last night on the situation in the Federation.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR HUBERT PATCH, lately C-in-C. of the British Forces in the Arabian Peninsula, and LADY PATCH arrived in England last Thursday in the British India liner KENYA.

MR. VERNON BRESFORD, Director of Information in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport at the week-end for Salisbury. He will retire from the Federal Civil Service in November.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS BOYD DE MERTON (still better known as MR. and MRS. LENNOX-BOYD) attended the Nigerian independence celebrations at the week-end. They are due back in London on October 10.

SIR JOHN MURRAK, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, is chairman of a delimitation commission which is to recommend constituency changes following the decision to raise the membership of the House from 30 to 50.

Three African M.L.C.s in Nyasaland, now sitting as independents, will stand as Congress Liberation Party candidates in next year's general election. They are MR. J. R. N. CHINYAMA, MR. D. W. CHIOZI, and MR. N. D. KWENUE.

PRINCESS MARGARET has received from the people of Nyasaland a gift of tea from Esperanza Estate, Manje, recently adjudged to have produced the Protectorate's best tea last season. The chest containing the tea is of local timber inlaid with ivory.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR has been appointed to the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank of South Africa. He is chairman of Richard Costain (Africa) Ltd., and of the Rhodesian Century Building Society, and a director of several other Rhodesian enterprises.

MR. E. F. O. GASEOIGNE, who has been appointed chairman of Kenan Gold Areas, Ltd., and its subsidiaries the Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd., and Zambesi Investment Co. Ltd., has also been appointed chairman of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika, said when addressing King's College Hospital Medical School, London, last week that there was great need for young and promising medical men to go overseas without impairment of their professional position in this country.

COLONEL R. N. GREENWOOD, chairman of Nyali, Ltd., has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Nyali, near Mombasa. He recalled that it was there that the first footsteps of Protestant Christianity were implanted in East Africa for the pioneer missionary Kraft made his first home at Nyali.

MR. JOSEPH PALMER, for the past two years Consul-General for the United States in Salisbury, and previously Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the State Department in Washington, has left the Federation. He is expected to become the first United States Ambassador to Nigeria.

MR. J. W. STODDLEY, now United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, is shortly to be transferred to Melbourne. His successor in Rhodesia will be MR. G. W. BRAZENDALE, of the Trade Commissioner's Office in Calcutta since 1950. He was previously Board of Trade regional controller in Newcastle and Manchester.

When the new Union-Castle flagship WINNISON CASTLE docked at Southampton on Friday at the end of her maiden voyage, CAPTAIN G. H. MAYHEW, her master, came ashore to prepare to take over the new appointment as group marine superintendent for the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. At the hour at which CAPTAIN MAYHEW landed, his pennant as commodore of the fleet was lowered, and that of CAPTAIN H. A. DELLER, the new commodore, was hoisted in Cape Town on the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

Obituary

Lord Trefgarne

First Chairman of C.D.C.

LORD TREFGARNE, who has died suddenly at the age of 66, was the first chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation; it suffered disastrous losses under his leadership, which was most pungently criticized by Lord Reith when he succeeded him as chairman in 1950.

The Rt. Hon. George Morgan Garro-Jones, first Baron Trefgarne, a Welshman and a son of the manse, joined the Denbighshire Yeomanry on the outbreak of the war in 1914, was transferred to the South Wales Borderers, with whom he served in France, and afterwards commissioned in the Royal Flying Corps. Later in the war he became an advisory officer to the United States Air Service.

On demobilization he became private secretary to Sir Hamar Greenwood (afterwards Lord Greenwood), and was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn. In 1924 he was elected to Parliament as a Liberal, defeating Mr. Herbert Morrison in South Hackney. Five years later he joined the Labour Party, from which he resigned in 1952 after being raised to the peerage. Later he rejoined the Liberal Party. He had been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production in 1942 and he presided over the Television Advisory Committee from 1946 to 1949, being made a baron during that period. It was in 1947 that he became the first chairman of the C.D.C., which quickly embarked upon a diversity of projects, many of which were indifferently examined and managed.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the first newspaper to criticize his appointment, for he seemed to us to lack the experience and qualities needed for a pioneer task of great complexity and importance. Indeed, this journal and the *Financial Times* were the only publications in this country which were consistently antagonistic; that both were right was proved by Lord Reith's first annual report, an astonishingly candid document, which described in detail the grave, costly, manifold and even elementary faults of the organization.

Our first comment on Lord Trefgarne's appointment said:

"We mean no disrespect to Lord Trefgarne or to Sir Frank Stockdale, who have accepted the offices of chairman and deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, when we write that the news of their appointment by the [Labour] Secretary of State will astonish and dismay the Colonies."

"All connected with colonial development had expected that these key posts in a Government corporation with £100m. sterling at its command would be filled by two businessmen of outstanding capacity, men whose names were household words in Britain's affairs, if not in those of the Outer Empire. Some of the ablest and most forceful persons in British industry would have put their services at the disposal of the Colonial Empire as a piece of public service. Indeed, there is scarcely anyone of eminence who, if approached in the right way, could not have been persuaded to undertake this onerous but challenging and highly satisfying task."

"It is therefore a sad anti-climax to have two appointees who would, we imagine, not have occurred to one of our readers as possible choices. In recent weeks we have often discussed the prospects with men prominent in public life in this country and in Africa, and in every case they proceeded on the assumption that only men who had great commercial, industrial, or financial achievements to their credit ought to be considered. That criterion, assuredly the right one, has evidently not been used."

"Would it be unfair to suggest that Lord Trefgarne would not have been selected if he had not been for some years a Labour M.P.? It is difficult to resist the conviction that his political affiliations have carried weight when the one and only requirement should have been capacity. . . . The announcement of these first two names will not make it any easier to get remarkable men for the other directorships. Is this Colonial Development Corporation to be another poor-thing like the Colonial Economic and Development Council?"

Those words, written in August, 1947, were to prove abundantly but tragically justified. Only in the last few months has the C.D.C. been able to claim recovery from the incompetent direction and management of its early years.

Lord Trefgarne, a pleasant, well-meaning person, was keenly interested in farming.

MRS. JESSIE LOVEMORE, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 86, had lived in Rhodesia longer than any other European, having been brought to the country in 1875 at the age of 18 months by her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Helm. The only white men then in Lobengula's country were a few missionaries and traders and hunters whom he liked and protected. MRS. LOVEMORE was given a State funeral.

MR. ROBERT HOWSON MURRAY, C.M.G., who died on Saturday in Horstead, near Norwich, aged 78, spent the whole of his career in the Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland, to which he first went in 1909.

MR. ETHELBERG BERNARD HOSKING, C.M.G., O.B.E., Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya from 1937 to 1944, when he retired from the Colonial Service, has died suddenly in Eldoret, Kenya, aged 70.

MR. HAKON CHRISTIANSEN, who has died in Denmark at the age of 67, was general manager of the East Asiatic Company, which has substantial interests in East Africa.

LADY RODWELL, widow of Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, sometime Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Hampton Court Palace. She was an Australian.

MRS. MARY AUGUSTA MCCALL, wife of Colonel F. J. McCall, of Endebese, has died in Kenya.

MRS. SYLVIA PANKHURST has died in Addis Ababa. A memoir will appear next week.

MAJOR JAMES JAY BLEECKER FARLEY has died in Kitale, Kenya, aged 89.

MRS. JOAN EVERARD, of Thika, Kenya, has died in Spain.

Mr. J. W. Lomas has died in Southern Rhodesia.

Economic Survey Team for Zanzibar

MR. T. Y. WATSON, who served in the Agricultural Department in Kenya from 1931 to 1948, and who between 1951 and 1956 was first Director of Agriculture and then Minister for Agriculture and National Resources in Uganda, has been appointed chairman of a two-member committee which is due in Zanzibar on October 21 to make an economic survey.

His colleague is to be Mr. P. Selwyn, senior economic adviser in the Colonial Office, who served on the economic survey mission recently sent to Mauritius.

The terms of reference are:—
"Having regard to the urgent need to increase the national income of the Zanzibar Protectorate and to secure greater Government revenue: (1) to consider the trends of current revenue and expenditure and to advise on any necessary changes in the levels and nature of taxation; (2) to prepare an economic development plan with special reference to agricultural production, and to submit recommendations as to the practical measures necessary to facilitate the execution of the plan, together with estimates of cost; and (3) to consider any other measures which might be necessary to promote economic development."

More Political Crime

THERE WAS A MARKED INCREASE in political crime throughout Northern Rhodesia in 1959, says the annual report of the Northern Rhodesia Police. "Disturbances and incidents inspired by political agitators were frequent and widespread, and the prevalence of the more insidious instruments of subversion, namely arson, boycotts and intimidation, was a disquieting factor."

Good news from Africa



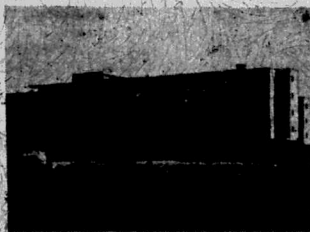
HEALTH

the big leap forward

THE HEALTH OF SEVEN MILLION AFRICANS was a major responsibility taken over by the Federal Government when the three countries of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland joined together in 1953. The health authorities were faced with low standards of health among the African population, especially in the country districts. They had to fight disease in many forms—and over a vast area. But they had two massive advantages. They had a real determination to give the African the best possible chance of a healthy life. And Federation provided the means to bring this about. For the first time Central Africa had a unified health plan. For the first time people could think big in health matters—and get big results. Here is the story of seven momentous years.

Health expenditure doubled

Much more money was needed and the success of the Federal Government in providing it is shown by these figures. In 1953 expenditure on health for the three territories was about 4½ million pounds—by 1960 this had been increased to over 9 million pounds. The greatest increase was in Nyasaland, where health expenditure has trebled in the last seven years. The most modern hospitals, the most advanced equipment for all types of treatment, the whole network of state aid to the sick and injured—they are all at the disposal of the African. And this policy has produced results. In seven years there has been a sharp rise in the African expectation of life.



NEW HOSPITALS FOR AFRICANS The Llewellyn Hospital at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, is one of the ultra-modern central hospitals built for Africans during the 1950's.

Many more Africans are enjoying a useful and healthy old age. Further great improvements are expected as the new health policy gathers momentum.

Partnership against disease

European skill and resources behind the African desire to learn: these are the forces that are making the health service work. It is partnership in progress. The big task for the Federal Government is to train Africans as doctors, nurses and medical orderlies to take their place in the fight against disease. Medical workers of all races are being trained in the Federation's hospitals. Plans are now well advanced to establish a medical school at the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury. Associated with it will be a new multi-racial teaching hospital to be built shortly by the Federal Government.

Battle against disease in the bush

There remains the greatest problem—to fight disease in the undeveloped districts. The attack is many-sided: the mobile hygiene units that go deep into the rural areas to fight disease at its source, the rural dispensaries, the clinics and subsidised medical missions, and an ever-growing network of hospitals.



"THE PATIENT IS DOING WELL" The health of African children is the trust of African and European doctors and nurses working side by side.

Health is only one of many fields in which tremendous progress has been made since Federation. African wages and salaries have been doubled. 50% more African children are now at school. A non-racial franchise has been introduced. The Federation has already achieved much in Central Africa. It appreciates—perhaps more than anyone—how much remains to be done.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER · RHODESIA HOUSE · STRAND · LONDON · W.C.2



Lord Mountbatten on Highlands

Africans As Managers and Partners

LORD MOUNTBATTEN, Chief of the British Defence Staff, said when he opened the Royal Agricultural Show in Mitchell Park, Nairobi, last week that Kenya's agricultural problems could be solved only if individual European farmers in the Highlands were prepared to show friendship to Africans and gradually bring them in first as farm managers and later as partners.

He laid stress on the work of European farmers in maintaining a high standard of agriculture and on their enterprise and energy in developing research work. Kenya, he was convinced, would continue to need the aid of outside technicians and professional men both for future development and for the training of the indigenous peoples.

Whatever formal and legal guarantees and assurances there might be in regard to land, "the true solution can be found only in acceptance by all sections of the community of basic economic facts, and that can come about only if those who are going to run this country in the future have themselves an increased opportunity of coping with actual problems of large-scale farming; and such opportunities cannot be provided by waving a magic Government wand".

The value of the exhibits in the trade section of the show was estimated at upwards of £1m.

Raisman Report

THE GOVERNORS of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission are to confer in London with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, probably in December, after he has received the report of the commission headed by Sir Jeremy Raisman which has been examining economic and fiscal issues in East Africa, from the special standpoint of inter-territorial co-operation and co-ordination.

Socialists Debate Africa

Party Conference at Scarborough

AN EMERGENCY RESOLUTION ON AFRICA was debated by delegates at the Labour Party Conference in Scarborough at its opening session on Monday.

Moved, by Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., for the national executive, it deplored any attempt to involve African States, particularly the Congo, in the cold war, and welcomed the efforts made in the United Nations to "bring South Africa to account" for its administration of the mandated territories of South West Africa and deplored the failure of H.M. Government to support such efforts in the past. It also called on H.M. Government to use its vote at the United Nations against *apartheid*, and proclaimed to the African peoples "our belief in the fundamental principles of Socialism".

Mr. Callaghan said, "We detest *apartheid*, and our relations with South Africa cannot improve until they unchange their policy".

Turning to the Congo, he said that there had been no more determined attempt to fulfil the mandate of the U.N. than by the secretary-general. When he looked at the Congo no last-ditcher among Europeans had any right to say "I told you so", for the moral was that no nation which had taken over responsibility for the welfare of another people was entitled to walk out on the middle, withdraw its administration and technicians, and leave chaos behind.

There should be a purposeful and rapid training of the Congolese to assume the rights of self-government. He pointed in contrast to Nigeria, where self-government had come about quietly and purposefully. Labour did not want to see Africa involved in a cold war. "If I were an African I would shudder at the thought of it".

With 75% of the people of Africa now free, only the *débris* of colonialism remained to be swept up. "The task for the next decade must be for national unity".

Dr. David Pitt, of Hampstead, a West Indian and a Labour candidate at the last election, said Africans were fast reclaiming their continent. He asked: "What is our party doing to inspire Socialist thought in Africa?" It should help the Socialists in Africa so that they might build something solid. "The biggest challenge to them is how they can pull themselves up by their bootlaces and create for their people the sort of conditions they need". There was talk of help for the underdeveloped countries, but all of it was concerned with helping free enterprise to exploit Africans better so that capitalism might flourish.

Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., who described himself as chairman of the association of prohibited immigrants, said: "Our policies are being put into effect by the Tory Party, who are acknowledging that we were right about the White Highlands, Hala, the Devlin Commission, Nyasaland, and Dr. Banda. They will have to acknowledge that we are right when we say that Kenyatta and others must be released". The white-black struggle was passing in Africa. Now the real struggle, was between various forms of dictatorship and democracy.

Mrs. Barbara Castle said that the leaders of the African States in the United Nations were showing a political shrewdness and intellectual sophistication and wisdom which had made the statesmen of the Great Powers look like a lot of clumsy animals. She deplored the "hypocrisy" of Mr. Macmillan, who thought that he could "command sanctity by one phrase". The African States believed the Western world had failed to live up to its principles.

I.C.F.T.U. Calls African Conference

A CONSULTATIVE MEETING of titular and substitute members for Africa of the executive board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the Workers' Group of the International Labour Organisation's governing body took place in Geneva last week. Officials of the I.C.F.T.U. secretariat were present.

It was decided to hold the third I.C.F.T.U. African Regional Conference in Tunis from November 7 to 11 to discuss: (1) Aspects of the trade union situation in Africa in the light of the movement's role in the struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination, and dictatorships, and (2) measures to reinforce the free trade unions of Africa, and (3) examine the economic and social situation in Africa with emphasis on the responsibility of the free trade unions in economic development.

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The Pace of Change in Kenya

Nationalists Angry with Lord Hastings

LORD HASTINGS, chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth and Colonial Sub-Committee of members of the House of Lords, a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, and for some years a farmer in Southern Rhodesia, who is revisiting East Africa, said last week when addressing Nairobi Chamber of Commerce that it was important to realize that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had gone as far as he could in constitutional changes in Kenya and that he had no intention of going further in the early future.

If independence were to be granted after the general election in February, as African nationalist leaders wished, there would be "a position similar to that in the Congo". H.M. Government would not take such a risk; indeed, any Government in the United Kingdom which did would be brought down quickly, for the British people would not put up with such a decision.

Independence, Lord Hastings was convinced, would not be granted to Kenya until the problems of financial, commercial, and agricultural security had been solved, to the extent that all the races had confidence in one another.

As soon as reports of the speech were published locally, Mr. Oginga Odinga, vice-president of the Kenya African National Union—who recently returned from visits to China and Soviet Russia—said that the immigrant races would do well to ignore such false prophets as Lord Hastings, who was, he hoped, not speaking for Mr. Macleod.

The implication that there could be no political progress beyond the Lancaster House agreement, was irresponsible, for the African elected members had accepted that agreement subject to certain conditions. It was preposterous to suggest

that early independence for Kenya would lead to a Congo type of situation. "We shall not allow that to happen," he said.

Before leaving Kenya for his visits to Israel, Bonn and London, Mr. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., had said when addressing the Kenya Freedom Party, an Asian body, that those who wanted to produce another Congo in Kenya would not succeed because they would find it very difficult to "sell tribalism".

Some newspapers gave a political and racial slant to incidents of violence, when the root causes were poverty and unemployment. The long-term solution was to find employment, not to strengthen the police force or raise private armies. An additional contribution to peace and stability would be the release of Kenyatta and other restricted African leaders.

Buganda Secession Move Opposed

Mr. Benedict Kiwanuka in London

IF BUGANDA SECEDED, Uganda would be like a motor vehicle without an engine, said Mr. Benedict Kiwanuka, president-general of the Democratic Party of Uganda, in London on Tuesday. He told reporters that all Uganda's political parties opposed the Buganda demand for secession.

Mr. Kiwanuka, who is a member of the Buganda Lukiko, said that his party stood for a unitary State and that the Lukiko did not reflect the true opinion of the Baganda; its members were not democratically elected, and its decisions were not taken freely. "If you become a trouble-maker in the Lukiko they do all sorts of things to get you out". The Government had, he said, "left these people to misbehave as if no one had any power over them".

The Katikiro had told the Uganda Government that he was not prepared to make preparations for the registration of electors; he had also said that anyone who registered would commit a breach of customary law. "If that is not intimidation, I should like to know what is", Mr. Kiwanuka remarked. The Democratic Party felt that if the Governor had called upon the Katikiro to withdraw his statement, many Baganda would have registered.

Foreign capital should be encouraged into Uganda despite the present position in Buganda, which was of a temporary nature only. Anyone who obstructed the attraction of capital should be regarded as an enemy of the country.

He thought Mr. Macleod a good and sincere man, who, however, received bad advice from the Governor and he acted upon it. The recent Buganda talks in London had been a bad thing, but the Kabaka had lost face among intelligent people by returning empty-handed.

Other Uganda political leaders have commented on the Lukiko's decision to break away from the rest of the Protectorate and not to send representatives to a central Legislature. Mr. B. N. Kunuka, secretary-general of the Uganda National Congress, has criticized the Buganda action as threatening to wreck political advance in Uganda, and to plunge the country into economic and political chaos, since Buganda was an integral part of the whole country. Mr. G. Kawombe, chairman of the Uganda African Union, has said that his party is "bitterly opposed" to the action of the Lukiko.

On Monday an aircraft dropped 5,000 leaflets over rural areas of Buganda urging anyone who had been molested or threatened for registering or saying that they intended to register to report immediately to the police.

Lukiko Rebuffed

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, replied in writing on Monday to four recent resolutions by the Lukiko (Legislature) of Buganda. Answering the repeated demands by the Kabaka and his Lukiko for the right to secede from the Protectorate, the Governor stated "that there can be no question of any part of the Protectorate seceding from Uganda for so long as H.M. Government is the protecting Power". He explained that the state of protection was antecedent to the Uganda Agreements (the first of which dates from June 1894), and that abrogation of the agreements would not therefore end the state of protection. The full text of the Lukiko resolutions and the Governor's replies will be published next week.

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U.F.P. Repudiate "Right to Secede"

Leaders Discuss Monckton Report

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, summoned to a private meeting at his home in Salisbury last week the leaders from Southern and Northern Rhodesia of his United Federal Party, two of those present being the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and the party leader and Minister for Mines and Labour in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. John Roberts.

Though the proceedings were private, it was said after a day-long conference that there had been unanimous agreement with Sir Roy Welensky's view that the "right to secede" recommendation of the Monckton Commission could not be entertained in any circumstances, and that if the United Kingdom Government did not announce that rejection of that proposal, at least that part of the report must be formally repudiated by the Federal Government. That action would almost certainly be followed by a general election.

The view of the Federal Government, the United Federal Party, and many other people in Central Africa is that the Monckton Commission has transgressed its terms of reference in suggesting that the power to secede should be introduced. No such provision is contained in the Federal Constitution, and before the Federal Government agreed to participate in the Monckton inquiry it is understood to have sought and obtained documentary assurance from H.M. Government that the commission's terms of reference would be so drawn that it could not consider disruption of the Federation.

It is consequently felt in the most influential circles in the Rhodesias that there has been a gross breach of faith. In political quarters it is believed that the Prime Minister expressed that opinion in the most direct terms in his recent talks with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Though he had publicly threatened the withdrawal of Southern Rhodesia from the Federation if African nationalists were given political control in the other two territories, Sir Edgar Whitehead is known to have supported the view of the other leaders of the party. Their unanimous decision was coupled with a resolve to make all reasonable progress in the development of the policy of inter-racial partnership.

The party leaders are also said to have considered the reported opinion of the Monckton Commission that the British Parliament has the right to dissolve the Federation, and to have decided to resist both external and internal attacks.

Increased representation in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia is not opposed in principle, though further constitutional changes are considered premature and a breach of the understanding when the present Constitution was introduced in 1958.

One Federation to Another

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND was well represented at the Nigerian independence celebrations last week-end. In addition to its Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Malcolm Barrow (who was accompanied by Lady Barrow) and Mr. M. M. Hove, M.P., it sent a military contingent of 15 African warrant officers and 19 N.C.Os. and other ranks under the command of Lieut-Colonel R. J. Noble, O.C. the 2nd K.A.R. The troops were from the 1st and 2nd battalions of that regiment, the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesian Regiment, the 1st Bn. The Rhodesian African Rifles, and the Federal Army Depot at Inkomo. Sir Malcolm Barrow presented a silver salver bearing the coat-of-arms of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Colonel Noble a shield of Rhodesian teak bearing the Federal Army's crest in silver.

Intimidation Increasing in Nyasaland

MR. C. J. MATINGA, a Federal M.P. from Nyasaland, has said in a speech in Salisbury that intimidation in his country had increased since the Lancaster House Conference in London, and that it was now so widespread that the police, though very active, had great difficulty in investigating the numerous cases. In the remote villages intimidation was rife. He blamed the Malawi Congress Party, whose agents resorted to physical violence.

Federation Front Must Be Held

No More Congo, Says Mr. Biggs-Davison

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, Conservative M.P. for Chigwell, said in his constituency on Tuesday:—

"No wonder the Monckton Report leaked if it is really so dripping wet as to suggest the right of secession from the Rhodesian Federation after five years. Already in the northern territories there is persecution of black Africans who support partnership with white Africans. If Federation might last only five years, it would take a hero to stand up to the terrorism of the 'one man one vote' fanatics.

"Federation drew capital for the Kariba Dam and the raising of African standards. Only a foolhardy philanthropist would invest in a five-year Federation.

"No, the Federation front must be held. There must be no weak talk of abandoning the achievements of seven years because everything is not yet perfect. There must be no more Congos.

"Rather than countenance secession and break-up, we should build the Federation into an example of enlightened partnership that can attract new territories into a still vaster Commonwealth realm founded on decency and justice".

Monckton Commission Agreement

SIR LIONEL HEALD, Q.C., Conservative M.P. for Chertsey, who was a member of the Monckton Commission, said a few days ago in an address in his constituency that misleading "trailless" about its report were appearing in the Press, one having even attributed to "inspired sources" two very controversial "recommendations", neither of which would be found in the report.

The intention, he presumed, was to mobilize opinion against the report before publication, but such tactics were unlikely to succeed because the British Press and British public were very fair-minded. "A misguided missile can easily become a boomerang".

When the report appeared it would be found that the 25 commissioners had reached a very remarkable measure of agreement on basic principles, in spite of the very different interests which they represented.

C.A.A. Manager for N. Rhodesia

MR. A. G. KINSLEY, lately commercial manager for J. Brockhouse (Rhodesia), Ltd., and vice-president last year of the Ndola Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has been appointed manager in Northern Rhodesia for Central African Airways, with headquarters in Ndola. Born in Cape Town, he received his early training with the Shell Company of South Africa, Ltd. He served in the Forces throughout the last war, and then joined a Durban company as sales manager, visiting most parts of Africa. In 1956 he went to Northern Rhodesia as a branch manager for J. Brockhouse (Rhodesia), Ltd., and later became general manager of Brockhouse-Allen (Pvt.), Ltd.

Mr. John Wallace Out of Hospital

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, who has been in hospital for more than three months, was able to return home on Tuesday. He wishes through EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to express his most grateful thanks to the medical, nursing, and other staff of the King Edward Sanatorium, Midhurst, Sussex, for all their care and kindness while he was undergoing treatment for pleurisy, and to thank the many friends, including in particular those in the Federation and East Africa, who made inquiries, wrote, and in many other ways expressed their sympathy. Mr. Wallace must have a period of convalescence before returning to his office.

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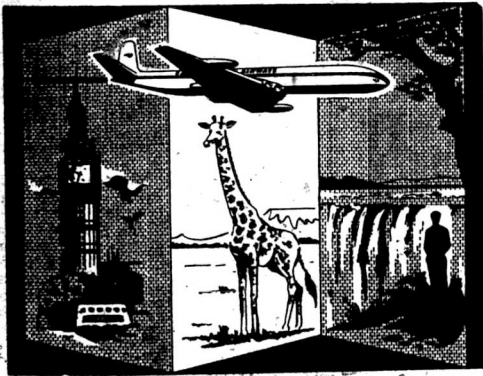


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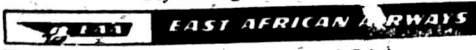
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United Nations Acts on Congo Unemployment

Large Public Works Programme Planned

A UNITED NATIONS public works programme costing about £178,500 to help solve the Congo's unemployment problem, was announced on Tuesday. The programme, which is to be spread over four provincial capitals as well as Leopoldville, will provide work for more than 4,500 men.

Belgium requested U.N. help in evacuating Belgian naval units from Congolese territorial waters. Colonel Mobutu ordered a census of all foreigners in Leopoldville.

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

On Tuesday of last week Colonel Mobutu, disheartened in his attempts to rid the Congo of Mr. Lumumba and his two close assistants, Mr. Gizenga, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Mpolo, Minister of Youth, declared himself for reconciliation between President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba, and summoned a national conference of political leaders to seek a solution to the crisis. Army officers flew from Leopoldville to invite leaders throughout the country to the conference, and lorry-loads of central Government troops left to bring in neighbouring chiefs. President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba had agreed to attend, but it was not known whether Mr. Tshombe would do so, although Colonel Mobutu had offered to guarantee the personal safety of all who came.

Mr. Ileo said that if "his" Government did not object to Colonel Mobutu forming his "High Commission Government" it was because he (Ileo) did not want the situation more confused. He added that the Congo situation could not be solved by Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba shaking hands, "for that will not remove the threat of a civil war".

The British officer commanding the Ghanaian troops assigned to guard Mr. Lumumba at his house was stated to have been admonished for allowing them to accompany Lumumba on his drive through the capital.

A *Daily Telegraph* correspondent telegraphed: "Nothing strikes me more forcibly on arriving in the central capital from Katanga than the difference with which U.N. troops are regarded here. In Katanga they are seen almost as a fifth column of the central Government; nobody quite knows what they do, apart from sun-bathing. Here in the confusion of triple government they appear indispensable."

Warning of Economic Collapse

Mr. Sture Linner, technical director of the U.N. civil operation in the Congo gave a sharp warning that sections of the economy would collapse within weeks unless the U.N. could deal with a stable executive able to sign authorizations for technical aid. He mentioned the case of Kivu coffee plantations facing destruction by disease and neglect after being abandoned by their Belgian owners.

In Brussels the Belgian Prime Minister, M. Eyskens, presented to Parliament the austerity programme devised to fill the gap caused by the loss of the Congo. Income tax will rise by about £43m. a year. M. Eyskens said that, if the Congolese wished, Belgium was still prepared to give further assistance and to co-operate with the U.N. Insofar as the Congolese Government could guarantee their security, Belgium desired civil servants and other employees to return to the Congo. In Ruanda-Urundi Belgium would continue her mission according to the U.N. mandate.

On Wednesday the "High Commission" Government released documents showing that the Lumumba Government had appealed to Russia and China for direct aid and volunteers, and photostats of letters exchanged between President Nkrumah and Mr. Lumumba. In one letter the Ghana leader advised his "brother" Lumumba on how to win the struggle for power with President Kasavubu and how to deal with the U.N.

For the "High Commission" Mr. Mario Cardoso claimed that the documents showed how "certain African nations want to colonize the Congo". The documents were said to have been taken from Mr. Lumumba's brief case when he was recently detained in Camp Leopold.

In one letter he had appealed to Russia for troops, aircraft, lorries, weapons and other equipment. A letter from Mr. Gizenga asked China for personnel, arms, money, and food.

Another, to Lumumba from Nkrumah, said: "I am getting sick of the way the U.N. are treating you. . . I have intimated that I would withdraw my troops and join with yours and at

the same time call on all the independent African states to withdraw their forces and set up an all-African command to assist your troops", if the U.N. failed to heed his request, to recognize Mr. Lumumba as the legal Government.

A letter dated September 22 from President Nkrumah advised Lumumba on how to handle his political adversaries, and said: "You cannot afford, my brother, to be harsh and uncompromising. Do not force Kasavubu out now. It will bring you too much trouble in Leopoldville, when you want calm there now. Do not make an issue of his (Kasavubu's) treachery now, or even of Tshombe's treachery. The time will come to deal with them. Let sleeping dogs lie. You must not push the U.N. out until you have consolidated your position".

Mr. Lumumba was advised to "get hold of the aid and control it. Whenever in doubt, consult me, Brother, we have been in the game for some time now, and we know how to handle the imperialists and the colonialists. The only colonialist or imperialist I trust is a dead one. If you do not want to bring the Congo into ruin, follow the advice I have given. If you fail you will only have yourself to blame. . . Failure will be a great blow to the African liberation movement".

Civil War Danger

Mr. C. Kamitatu, provincial governor for Leopoldville, regarded as pro-Lumumba, told journalists that there was a serious danger of an armed conflict between Kasavubu and Lumumba supporters, and that civil war might break out in Leopoldville within a week. He said that arms had been hidden in the African quarter.

In Leopoldville a small bomb shattered the windows of the offices of the pro-Lumumba newspaper *Congo*. No one was hurt.

The Belgian News Agency reported that U.N. headquarters in Elisabethville had ordered the withdrawal of all Ethiopian troops from the Malemba-Nkulu region of Katanga and the evacuation of all Europeans from the area.

At a ceremony in Leopoldville on Thursday President Kasavubu swore in 20 of Colonel Mobutu's young intellectuals as Government administrators. Members of the diplomatic corps were present, with the exception of those from Ghana, Guinea, the U.A.R., and Morocco.

Mr. Kasavubu demanded that Ghanaian and Guinean troops should leave the Congo by October 5 and that Belgian military staff should quit Katanga. A spokesman for the "Mining State" of southern Kasai protested at the earlier proposal that Tunisian troops in the province should be replaced by Ghanaians.

Mr. Welbeck, Ghana's Minister of State in Leopoldville, admitted that the letters between President Nkrumah and Mr. Lumumba published the previous day were genuine.

On Friday Colonel Mobutu said that Communist China had offered Mr. Lumumba's Government £1m. in response to its request for aid. He produced a letter dated September 12 signed by Mr. Chen En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, and addressed to Mr. Gizenga, Deputy Prime Minister in the Lumumba Government. It rejected the Government's plea for volunteers, but offered money and promised to consider other forms of help. The letter had been found in a briefcase taken from Gizenga on his arrest. In Mr. Lumumba's briefcase, the colonel added, had been found a letter from the U.A.R. Ambassador assuring him that U.A.R. troops were at his disposal, not that of the U.N. Command.

Colonel Mobutu said that during a search on the empty Czech Embassy troops had found a radio transmitter and receiver and 25 cases of rifle and pistol ammunition.

In Geneva the W.H.O. announced emergency action to recruit 100 doctors and other medical staff for the Congo in order to avert a possible breakdown of health services in many parts of the country. In one recent week four separate outbreaks of smallpox had been reported. An outbreak of bubonic plague was being investigated.

It was learnt on Saturday that President Kasavubu had agreed to meet Mr. Tshombe to discuss a *rapprochement*. The *Sunday Times* correspondent telegraphed that Mr. Tshombe would be willing to accept Mr. Lumumba in a new Cabinet provided Lumumba received only an insignificant portfolio. Mr. Tshombe had taken the initiative a fortnight earlier by soliciting to Leopoldville Mr. Evariste Kimba, his Minister for Public Works, and Mr. Josef Yav, formerly Economic Minister in Leopoldville.

The prospect of reconciliation between Mr. Kasavubu and Lumumba diminished when the latter said that he regarded the round-table conference of political leaders envisaged by President Kasavubu as totally unrepresentative and therefore inadmissible; it would simply be a meeting of his enemies and "pro-Belgian colonialists".

In Leopoldville on Sunday Lumumba attended a dinner given in his honour by the Guinea mission. He arrived in a Ghana diplomatic car and was met by a Guinea guard of honour. In a speech he described both the United States and the U.N. as "enemies of the legal Congo Government". He said: "Certain officials of the U.N. are against the legal Government, and have denied us the military aid to which we are entitled. Only Russia has been willing to aid us". He alleged that the U.S. had conspired against him because it suspected his Government would sell uranium to Russia. He would be willing to work with the U.N., the U.S., and Belgium provided they recognized the Congo's sovereignty.

On Monday six members of the Congolese National Movement, Lumumba's party, criticized him for his reliance on the Communist bloc and said that they would no longer support him in Parliament. Lumumba sent police to arrest the six members, but found them protected by troops loyal to Colonel Mobutu. Later Mr. Songolo, Mr. Lumumba's former lieutenant, accused him of dictatorial methods.

About 1,100 Indonesian troops arrived in Leopoldville from the port of Matadi on their way to garrison the south of the Equator Province.

The U.N. postponed the departure of 36 Congolese cadets selected for military training in Britain.

U.N. Assembly to Debate the Congo Nigeria Sends Delegation to New York

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the United Nations continued its session last week and the steering committee decided to put the Congo on the agenda for a full debate.

Referring to the Congo, President Nasser said that events there had shown how "imperialism" had learned the lesson of Suez. Having failed to meet the "African wave of liberation", Belgian imperialism had made "an outward show of withdrawing quickly", but retreat had not represented the real design. "As proven later by events, it was a manoeuvre to strike at freedom, and to strike at it from behind". Imperialism was trying to take the U.N. as a mask to conceal its designs, and the legitimate Government of Mr. Lumumba was unable to function.

On the following day correspondents reported a withering of the Soviet campaign against Mr. Hammarskjöld and failure to rally any noticeable support outside the Soviet bloc for Mr. Krushchev's plan to reorganize the secretariat.

The United States formally requested discussion during the session of the five-point programme for independence and development of new African nations which President Eisenhower outlined to the Assembly.

On Friday the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in New York telegraphed: "Mr. Krushchev has totally lost his duel with Mr. Hammarskjöld. He looks like getting nowhere, at least for the present, with his plot against the U.N. To the great comfort of the west, many of the new nations have shown surprising maturity and political common sense in seeing through his deceit upon them here".

Five neutral States put a draft resolution before the Assembly calling on President Eisenhower and Mr. Krushchev to meet at once to ease the international situation. The signatories were India, Ghana, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

President Nkrumah, at a luncheon given for him by the U.N. Correspondents' Association, suggested the appointment of three deputy secretaries-general in order to "lift Mr. Hammarskjöld out of the realms of controversy and criticism"; the deputies should be acceptable to the Western and Eastern blocs and to the neutralist countries, and should have clearly defined authority, so that they would not be required to act merely as assistants to the secretary-general.

Threat to Form Second U.N.

In the Assembly on Saturday Mr. Krushchev repeated his criticisms of Mr. Hammarskjöld, whom he again accused of following in the Congo the policies of "capitalist monopolies". Opposing a steering committee recommendation that the question of admitting Communist China to the U.N. should be barred from the Assembly agenda, he threatened to form another United Nations, saying: "You do not like the Socialist countries, but what would happen to the United Nations if you were not to admit China and if we were to go away and to organize our own United Nations, and we were to appeal to those who wished to become members of our United

Nations?" The only African delegations to applaud him were those of Guinea and Ghana.

Mr. Wadsworth (U.S.) remarked that the Assembly was not without evidence of what the Chinese Communists had done in the Congo.

Callers on Mr. Krushchev on Sunday included Presidents Nasser and Nkrumah.

In the Assembly on Monday Mr. Hammarskjöld defied a challenge from Mr. Krushchev to resign, and won a great ovation when he said: "I shall remain at my post; it is very easy to bow to the wish of a big Power, but it is another matter to resist it". If he tendered his resignation at this "difficult and dangerous juncture" it would mean throwing the U.N. to the winds and exposing other countries, and that he was not prepared to do. "I shall remain in my post during the term of my office as a servant of the organization in the interests of all those other nations, as long as they wish me to do so".

Earlier Mr. Krushchev, declaring that Russia could not trust the secretary-general and that his refusal to resign would cause the collapse of the U.N., repeated his demand for a triumvirate secretariat. He also proposed that the Security Council should be changed to make it representative of the three great world groups—East, West, and neutralist.

King Hussein of Jordan said that Russia had sought to destroy the U.N. almost from birth.

Mr. Nehru approved the activities and spoke of the effectiveness of the organization, but thought there should be "structural reorganization" later.

At the independence celebrations in Lagos at the week-end Nigerian leaders referred to the Congo. Chief Awolowo, leader of the Federal Opposition, endorsed the U.N. presence in the Congo, but said its representatives should not have interfered in internal affairs there or allowed interference by outsiders, Russians or Belgians. "They should have left the Congolese to fight it out among themselves, and should have chucked out the Russians and seized their planes".

The Nigerian Federal Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, having paid warm tribute to Britain's colonial record in Nigeria, said in reference to the Congo: "Nigeria must at once play an active part in maintaining the peace of the world and in preserving civilization. We shall not fail for want of determination, and we come to this task better equipped than many". Sir Abubakar was to leave for New York on Tuesday at the head of a strong Nigerian delegation to the General Assembly.

Viscount Head, Britain's High Commissioner in Nigeria, warned of the risks to the West if new nations looked to the East for leadership, telling reporters that the example set by Nigeria would be of supreme importance, not only in Africa, but throughout the world.

Refused Rhodesian Citizenship

DR. TERENCE RANGER since 1957 a lecturer in history at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, announced a few days ago that he and his wife had been refused Rhodesian citizenship. That does not involve exclusion from the country, and he told journalists that they intended to remain. No reason for the rejection of applications for citizenship are ever given. Dr. Ranger recently resigned from the multi-racial Central Africa Party to join the Southern Rhodesian National Democratic Party, an African-led organization which Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, described not long ago as the proscribed African National Congress under another name.

E. African Notes Haul

THE MILAN POLICE seized £24,900 in East Africa £1 notes when they raided a flat in Milan last week. The notes are believed to be part of the proceeds of a bank hold-up in London or a raid on De La Rue, the London printing firm, in 1956, when £100,000 in East African notes were stolen from the stock-room.

The first Commonwealth scholars reaching Britain under the Commonwealth Fellowship and Scholarship Plan were the guests at a reception in Lancaster House one evening last week of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices.

About 500 Africans employed by a Rhodesian tobacco company threw stones and caused a large-scale disturbance last Thursday evening when on returning to their hostel on the outskirts of Salisbury they found some of their property missing.

Additions to Legislative Council

Nominations in Tanganyika

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA has appointed one woman and seven men to be nominated members of the Legislative Council. Sir Ernest Vasey, Finance Minister, was nominated last month.

The total membership of the Legislature is now 79, of whom 71 are elected, all but one of whom are Tanganyika African National Union candidates. Eleven of the T.A.N.U. seats are held by Asians, 10 by Europeans and 49 by Africans.

Including the nominated members, the House has now 52 African members, 14 Europeans, 11 Asians, one Arab, and one Goan.

The seven new nominated members are Miss Lucy Lameck, organizing secretary of the women's section of the Tanganyika African National Union; Mr. Charles John Watney Hodgson, a banker and former M.L.C.; Mr. John Michael Hunter, a coffee grower and former M.L.C.; Mr. A. Lonsdale le Maitre, a former M.L.C., who was until recently general secretary of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association; Chief Edward Ole Nbaroti, spokesman for the Masai tribe; Sheikh Thabit Ali bin Said, a prominent Arab; and Mr. Christie de Souza, a Goan businessman who is one of the pioneers of wireless in the Territory.

Not Registering in Buganda

IN BUGANDA fewer than 15,000 people had applied for the vote when the registration period was due to end on Saturday. It has therefore been extended for another three weeks. In the other three provinces of Uganda registrations have numbered 1,292,700. Severe discouragements of registration in Buganda has caused the virtual boycott.

Kamba-Masai Inquiry

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has appointed Sir William O'Brien Lindsay to hold an inquiry into the recent disturbances between the Kamba and Masai. He will be empowered to make orders for compensation. Sir William, a former Chief Justice in the Sudan, has had considerable experience in the settlement of tribal disputes.

Recruits for Rhodesia

THE FEDERAL DEFENCE MINISTRY has sent a recruiting team to South Africa to enlist a limited number of young men for new white units being formed by the Federal Army. They will serve as other ranks in an infantry battalion, an armoured car squadron, and a special air service squadron.

Pupils of St. Andrew's Preparatory School, Blantyre, having "adopted" the s.s. CLAN MACINDOE, a party of 30 children and two teachers will go from Nyasaland to see the ship when she reaches Beira on October 10. The visit will involve a rail journey of 400 miles in each direction.

The Machakos District and Akamba Liberal Party has been refused permission to hold public meetings until October 15 because inflammatory speeches were made at its last meeting, attended by Mr. Tom Mboya. Similar action has been taken against Kitui African District Liberal Party because the terms of a licence for a meeting addressed by Mr. Mboya and Mr. A. Ochwada were contravened.

The basic minimum wage of Dar es Salaam dockworkers is increased by 9% to 182s. monthly by the award of Sir Barclay Nihill, arbitrator in a dispute. Their paid leave is to be increased from 18 to 21 days a year, paid sick leave is introduced up to 60 days, and employers and employed are to make 5% contributions to a provident fund.

Tinned, sweetened condensed skimmed milk is now being made and marketed throughout East Africa by Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. Last year the three mainland territories imported tinned milk to a value of £560,000, mainly from Denmark and Holland.

At a cost of £3m., the first stage of the hydro-electric scheme at Nkula-Falla, Nyasaland, is to be started within the next year. The full scheme will take about three years.

Rhodesia Century Building Society is to spend about £20,000 on a new building in Que Que. It is allied with the Friends' Provident and Century Life companies.

The Kenya Power Company

THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LTD., had an income last year of £871,502 (£771,398). Debenture stock interest required £391,885 and the sinking fund £125,631, and the generation, purchase in bulk and distribution of electricity cost £296,824. Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at just under £7.4m. and current assets less current liabilities at £205,442. The issued capital is £100 and the loan capital outstanding just over £7m. The directors are Sir Philip Mitchell (chairman, whose statement appears on another page), and Messrs. R. E. M. Anderson, E. T. Jones, V. A. Maddison, A. J. Don Small, and I. S. Smith. The London board consists of Sir Andrew MacTaggart (chairman), Sir John Huggins, Sir Robert Renwick and Mr. Donald C. Brook. The secretaries in Kenya and London respectively are Mr. B. H. Kyle-Bowyer and Mr. H. C. Trenoweth.

British Overseas Stores

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD., which controls the Allen, Wack & Shepherd group on the Federation and Portuguese East Africa, report group net profits after taxation for the year to March 31 at £49,963 (£43,048). The ordinary shareholders again receive 12½%. The issued capital is £770,375, and there is outstanding £126,509 of debenture stock redeemable in January, 1963. Fixed assets are a little less than £1½m. Current liabilities less current assets amount to £267,800.

Stewarts & Lloyds

STEWARTS & LLOYDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., a group with large interests in the Federation, report group net profit after tax to the end of June at £816,912, compared with £735,418 in 1959. The dividend is unchanged at 20%.

Commercial Brevities

A tyre factory is to be built in Arusha, Tanganyika, by the British Michelin Tyre Co., Ltd.

The Tea Board of Kenya transferred its offices from Kericho to Nairobi at the week-end.

Higher ocean freight rates will apply from November 1 to all cargo to and from destinations between Walvis Bay and Beira.

At the request of the British and Uganda Governments a World Bank mission is to study the economy of the Protectorate and help it to draw up an economic development programme.

The Shell Company of the Sudan, Ltd., has abandoned its search for oil in the western Sudan. The Italian State Petroleum Corporation is in the final stages of its prospecting programme.

Ruo Estates, Ltd., tea growers in Nyasaland, report that trading profits increased in the year to June 30 last to £76,329, compared with £59,233 in the previous year. The dividend is raised from 24% to 28½%.

Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers with large East African interests, are paying an interim dividend of 3%. A total of 8% for the year was forecast when the shares were introduced to the London market a few weeks ago.

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants with large business in the Federation, report net profits after tax for the year to March 31 of £39,182 (£44,228). The dividend is reduced from 14% to 10%. Revaluation of the company's profits disclosed a surplus of £180,697, which has been credited to capital reserve.

Acrow (Engineers), Ltd., who have a subsidiary in the Federation, report a net profit after tax of £303,461 for the year March 31, compared with £309,005 in the previous year. Shareholders receive 4½%. A one-for-seven scrip issue was made last year; another one-for-10 basis is proposed. Current assets exceed current liabilities by £900,800.

The Cementation Company, Ltd., contractors with large interests in the Federation, report that the net trading profit for the year March 31 was £425,800, compared with £1,144,649 in the previous year. After deduction of tax the net profit is down to £7,333 from £490,138. No dividend is to be paid. Ordinary shareholders received 12½% last year.

Caltex (Africa), Ltd., has just registered a subsidiary company in Uganda, under the management of Mr. C. D. Schneider.

February 6 and 7, 1961, have been fixed for the next annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. The meeting will be in Kampala.

10% Cut in N. Rhodesian Copper

THE TWO COPPER MINING GROUPS in Northern Rhodesia, the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, announced on Monday that their output of copper would be reduced by 10%.

Anglo American stated that its reduction would be about 3,000 long tons a month, and that the companies in its group would from time to time determine whether the 10% reduction should be achieved by cutting production or by holding metal in stock. Rhodesian Selection Trust's reduction will be at a rate of 22,000 tons annually.

The announcements were made after the close of the London Metal Exchange, on which the price of cash copper had declined £5 12s. 6d. during the day to just over £225 a ton. The top price, reached on July 11, was £264.

Prices would have declined still more in recent weeks but for the expectation of a long strike at the large Anaconda mine in Chile, where on Monday the union leaders accepted a general wage increase of 25%, only to have that basis rejected by the workers, who voted to continue the strike.

In the United States, however, copper prices were reduced by two cents per lb. the American Smelting and Refining Company announcing that "supplies of copper appear to be in prospect to satisfy demands even in the face of current labour difficulties in Chile".

In London recently the Finance Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland said that every drop of £10 in the price of copper cost the Federal Treasury about £1m. in income tax.

Ultimatum from the Katanga

Union Miniere Statement

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA has issued the following statement:

"A number of news items have recently appeared in the Press concerning negotiations or agreements covering the disposal of the uranium ore production of Katanga. This information is unfounded since the object of such negotiations has disappeared.

"The sole uranium mine of Katanga, that of Shinkolobwe, which was the main source of uranium supply for the United States during the second world-war, was definitely closed down last April, workable mineral reserves being exhausted. There remains at the pithead a stock of ore the treatment of which plant which Union Miniere operates at Shinkolobwe.

will be continued for a number of months in the concentration "A position of oversupply prevails at present on the uranium ore market as a result of the intensive prospecting accomplished in the years following the last war and the postponement of the construction of nuclear power-plants.

"Production of uranium was always a secondary activity for Union Miniere, the main products of which are copper and cobalt. The share of the company in the free world supply of these two metals is respectively 8% and 60%."

U.S. Trade Mission

AN OFFICIAL UNITED STATES TRADE MISSION to East Africa will arrive in Kenya on October 22 and stay two weeks before leaving for the other East African territories.

Company Report

The Kenya Power Co., Ltd.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 29 in Nairobi.

The following is the statement by SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., the chairman of the company, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1959, indicate the continued increase in the bulk supply of electricity to the authorised distributor, The East African Power & Lighting Company, Limited.

During the year under review 224.5 million units were delivered to the authorized distributor, as compared with 190.1 million units in the previous year.

Increased Demand

The maximum demand from our supply to Nairobi rose from 30.82 megawatts to 36.4 megawatts during the year, whilst, on the other hand, the demand we made on the Uganda supply rose from 15.85 megawatts to 20.26 megawatts, the balance being supplied from our own hydro-electric stations at Tana and Wanji.

The main 132 kV. transmission line operated satisfactorily, with remarkably few outages, these mainly due to lightning.

Two additional points of supply in Western Kenya at Nakuru and Lessos were made available during the year, the latter enabling the authorized distributor to extend the supply, taken in bulk, to Kisumu, which includes the Kericho and Nandi tea-growing districts.

The accounts call for little comment other than to say that in terms of the debenture stock trust deed £412,173 of the debenture stock was purchased for redemption, leaving £7,087,827 of the stock outstanding, whilst the reserve and equalization fund account was increased from £65,347 to £91,157, invested, apart from a small cash balance, in British Government securities.

New Oil Companies

ON OCTOBER 1 the Royal Dutch/Shell and British Petroleum groups of companies registered two new jointly-owned companies, to which the Shell and B.P. marketing interests in Mauritius, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Pemba were transferred. The new companies are the Shell Company of the Islands, Ltd., and B.P. Ocean Islands, Ltd.

Mineral Separation

MINERAL SEPARATION, LTD., has bought the whole of the outstanding £500,000 of 4½% debenture stock, 1969/79, at a price of £90 per £100 nominal.



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Company Report**Kentan Gold Areas, Limited****MR. MICHAEL EASBY'S REVIEW**

THE ANNUAL-GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held on September 29, 1960, at the Chartered Insurance Institute, E.C.2.

MR. MICHAEL EASBY, F.C.A., managing director of the company presided.

Mr. Easby referred to the grievous loss which the company had suffered through the deaths of the chairman, Mr. Christopher Holland-Martin, and of Mr. G. E. Webster, and announced that Mr. E. F. O. Gascoigne had accepted the board's invitation to assume the chairmanship from September 30, 1960.

Interests in Tanganyika Concessions

In his printed review Mr. Easby had reiterated that the group's principal asset was now its holding in Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, which was vitally interested in the well-being of the mineral industry of Katanga, and he now emphasized that the prosperity of the group continued to depend on a satisfactory solution of the problems of the Congo, as to the outcome of which it was at present impossible to hazard any forecast. In the meantime the uncertainties of the situation had been substantially discounted in the current market price of the company's shares.

The consolidated accounts at March 3, 1960, reflected the first full year's working since acquisition of the entire share capital of The Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited. The unappropriated profits of the subsidiaries had been transferred to the parent company by way of dividend, and the capital reserve arising from these unappropriated profits amounting to £548,564, had been re-classified as a revenue reserve. The equity invest-

ment in Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, had been written down to a value of 4d. per share.

The profit for the year was £166,816, and after bringing forward the previous year's balance, and allowing for the re-classification of reserves and the adjustment of taxation of past years, a balance of £761,807 remained available for distribution. An interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share (7½%) had been paid on March 11, 1960, and it was proposed to recommend a final dividend of 2s. per share (10%), making a total dividend for the year of 3s. 6d. (17½%), which was the same as for the previous year.

Diamond Drilling at Geita

Detailed information was given in the printed review regarding the company's principal interests, including Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, Tanganyika Holdings Limited, in which a participation of 50% was held, and the subsidiary company, Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited.

With regard to the last named, Mr. Easby reported that the last of four boreholes comprising the surface diamond drilling programme had been completed at a depth of 1,868 feet, having intersected two ore zones at depths of 1,586 feet and 1,726 feet, giving average values of 4.6 dwt. and 4.5 dwt. per ton over true widths of 22 feet and 8 feet respectively. While satisfactory in indicating the continuance of mineable orebodies in the mine's north-east extension, these results confirmed the board's view that the mine's future must be planned as essentially that of a low-grade proposition.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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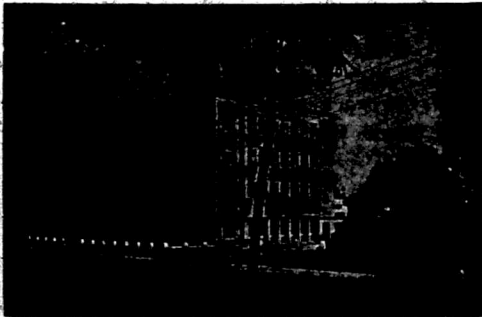
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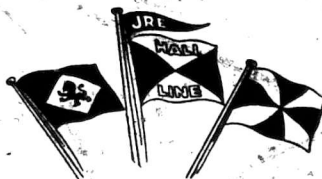
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