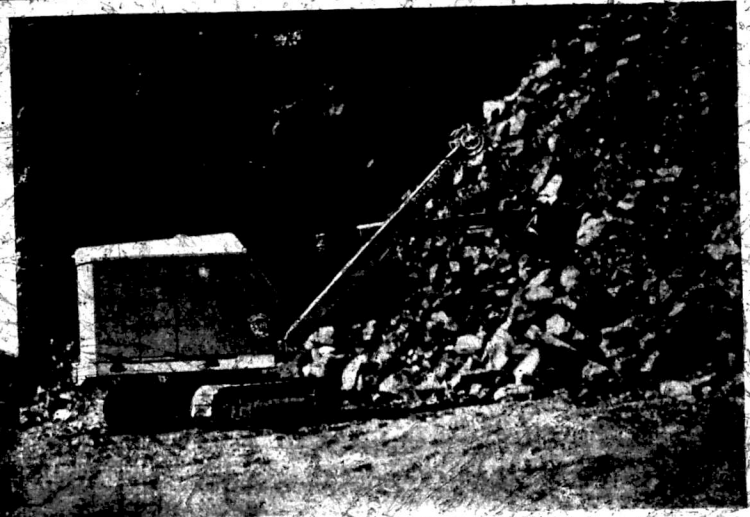


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 22, 1960  
Vol. 37 No. 1389

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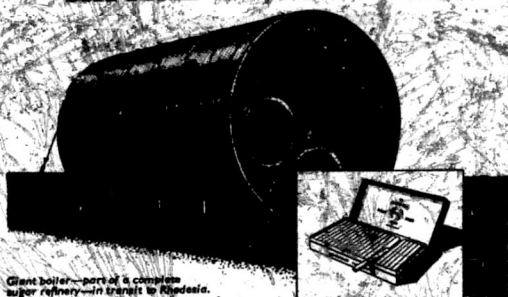
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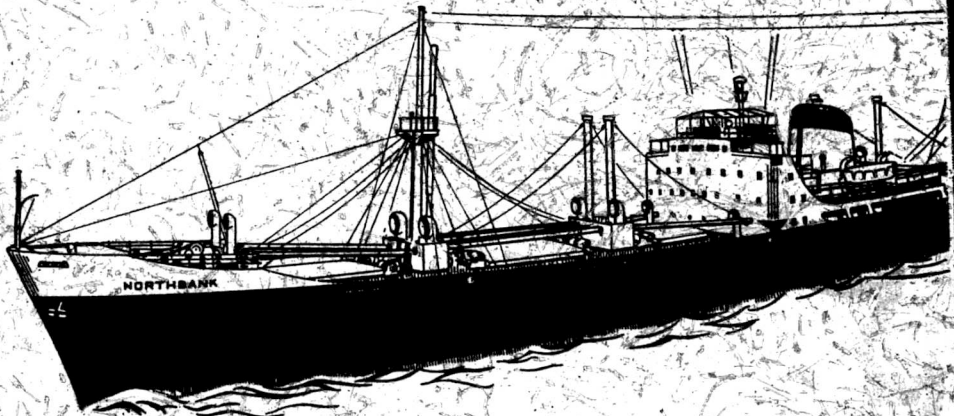
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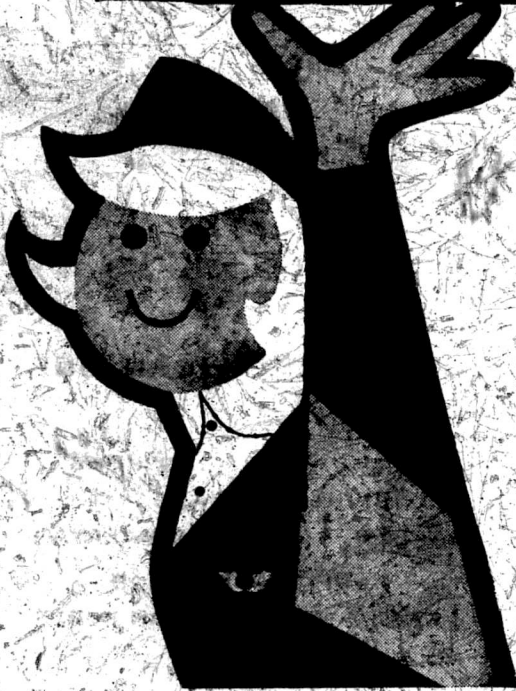
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE** have been so persistently used by all the African nationalist movements in East and Central Africa as deliberate instruments of policy that it is fatuous for the spokesmen of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland and the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia to tell English audiences, as they have been doing, that their records are blameless except for occasional lapses by a few over-hearty followers. The truth is that hundreds of members of those organizations have been jailed for their anti-social actions against other Africans; and the number of offences may have been a hundred times as great as the total of convictions, for the terrorism is so widespread and effective that only a tiny minority of the victims have the courage to complain; and some complainants have later denied their earlier statements because they had been warned meantime that they and their families would suffer severely if their evidence led to the punishment of a party stalwart. It is no exaggeration to say that the African political parties have been developed primarily by intimidation, which has yielded much of their income and most of what passes for allegiance.

Unsophisticated Africans are easy prey for the collectors for political organizations, which often co-operate closely with mischievous trade unions, both bodies being

**Step-by-Step Exactions  
Of the Malawi Congress** frequently represented, especially away from the main towns, by the same individual. In such cases unskilled Africans working on farms or plantations may be told that they will lose their jobs if they do not join the union, which

however, will accept as members only those who support the dominant political party. Thus they can be twice mulcted; and thousands enrol because they wish to avoid trouble or the risk of losing their employment, or because they have been assured that membership of both organizations will soon bring higher wages for less work. Many Nyasaland Africans believe that they may not travel by bus unless they have a Malawi party card, and there have been cases of buses being stopped and passengers who could not prove their membership being given the option of leaving the vehicle or paying half-a-crown. Especially in the Southern Province, resentment against such Malawi impositions is now considerable. When they became members most men thought it involved a once-for-all payment for protection. Soon they were told that their wives must also subscribe. Later they found that annual payments were demanded. Now they are being asked (which means forced) to acquire badges, usually at a price more than double the annual subscription. These continual demands — usually made by brash young men who do little or no work, give themselves airs, and talk of taking over the houses, cars, and jobs of Europeans in a few months — cause growing discontent, which will now be increased by the revelation that Dr. Banda, the Malawi president, is to receive from party funds a house and furniture which have together cost the equivalent of about eighty thousand annual subscriptions. As that knowledge spreads it must damage a party which has destroyed Nyasaland's harmony and substituted fear, suspicion, hatred, arson, assaults, and other violence.

The Monckton Report, which takes a sympathetic view of the political aspirations of African nationalists, is nonetheless explicit

about such malpractices. The commissioners write, for instance: "Intimidation and violence have been organized on a considerable scale by nationalist parties against their political opponents, and even against those who failed to give their active support, with the general aim of stifling the expression of moderate or pro-Federal opinion. Witnesses who had expressed their desire to give evidence to us were deterred from coming forward, and some who had given evidence were subsequently threatened. One witness was threatened in the street as he left the building in which we were sitting and returned to ask for protection. The nationalist parties extended their boycott even to social contacts with commissioners, and a member of a municipal African committee who defied this boycott was threatened with murder at his house and place of work and had to be guarded by the police throughout our visit to his territory. In Nyasaland intimidation had gone far to undermine the authority of the Government, and in some places had seriously threatened the maintenance of law and order. There is danger of its having the same effect in parts of Northern Rhodesia. Whatever changes may be agreed by the Review Conference, nothing will be achieved unless intimidation and violence are effectively stamped out". There could be no more authoritative refutation of the denials by the Malawi and U.N.I.P. apologists.

The Devlin Report was similarly critical last year, recording that the Nyasaland African National Congress, the forerunner of the the Malawi Congress, had employed violence and intimidation so extensively that the Governor had "either to act or abdicate". Mr.

Justice Devlin and his colleagues declined to accept as plausible an explanation by Mr. Chipembere (now Dr. Banda's choice as one of his chief lieutenants) that he had meant only a policy of non-co-operation when he wrote to Mr. Chieme, another extremist, that "for the first time Congress has adopted 'action' as the official policy — and 'action' in the real sense of action". Two years earlier Chipembere had written that "a concrete and practicable plan for the complete extraction of Nyasaland from the Federation must include something akin to Mau Mau, for the extraction of Nyasaland cannot be accepted by the white settlers and their Government except by catastrophic pressure". The Devlin

commissioners commented: "Mau Mau denotes to most people cold-blooded murder. Mr. Chipembere insisted that to him Mau Mau was no more than ostracism. We do not believe this"; and there was much more in the same sense.

As for Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Kaunda, U.N.I.P.'s president, has often been described in British and American publications as devoted to a policy of non-violence. Whatever his philosophical predilections, he has been and is associated with colleagues who preach and practise violence for political ends. Because the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress was not sufficiently extreme, he broke away and formed the more aggressive Zambia Congress, which would, he said, not rest until the Union Jack had been pulled down, adding that there was no limit to what Zambia would do. The Government had soon to proscribe it as dangerous to the country's peace, and an independent commissioner who later conducted an investigation wrote that the Zambia leaders had prepared for widespread violence and terrorism. Seven months ago all U.N.I.P. branches in the Western Province were declared unlawful because "an explosive and dangerous situation" had been caused by disorder, violence and other crimes committed by its officers and members. During one week-end in one area there were seventeen cases of arson, stoning of cars, and assaults on law-abiding people, including Mrs. Burton and her two children, who were attacked in their car and burned with petrol, in consequence of which the mother died. Simultaneously with an assertion by the Governor that such lawlessness had been deliberately created and continued by U.N.I.P., its leader, Mr. Kaunda, assured London journalists that the policy of his party was that of non-violence.

Since Mr. Kaunda's attachment to the Church is much publicized—as is Dr. Banda's status as an elder of the Church of Scotland—it is appropriate to recall that the following blasphemous parody of the Lord's Prayer recently came into the hands of the Northern Rhodesian police. "Oh, Imperialism, which art in Northern Rhodesia, disgrace is thy name; thy kingdom go. Our will be done in Northern Rhodesia, as it is done to you in Great Britain. Give us this day our free self-independence,



and forget about infringement of charges against our leaders, as it was done to you when you advocated for independence from the Romans. Let us not live in fear, but deliver us from evil, for Northern Rhodesia is a glorious land for ever and ever". With it was another disgraceful document, headed "U.N.I.P. Creed". It read: "I believe in U.N.I.P. and in Kenneth Kaunda, its founder-leader, who is endowed with the Northern Rhodesian spirit, born a true Northern Rhodesian for Northern Rhodesia, suffered under victimization, was vilified, threatened with deportation, and has disentangled himself. The same day he rose victorious with the United National Independence Party, ascended the political heights and to the supreme head of U.N.I.P., from whence he shall demand full self-government for Northern Rhodesia. I believe in freedom for all peoples, especially those in Northern Rhodesia, the abolition of slavery, the liquidation of imperialism, the victorious end to our struggle, its glory and its pride, and the flourish of Northern Rhodesia for ever and ever". These parodies are reminiscent of the sacrilegious Mau Mau "hymn-book", in which the name of Kenyatta was freely substituted for that of Christ. It is significant also that Dr. Banda has been repeatedly described as the "Messiah" of Nyasaland Africans. Christianity, it is evident, is being made a convenient tool of politics and paganism.

In the past fortnight the British public has had a crash programme of enlightenment about the Malawi leader from himself; and that is all to the good. If, as is quite likely, his fanatical followers in Nyasaland who have incited contempt for law and order now resort to renewed violence, ostensibly as an expression of public dissatisfaction with what has happened at and about Lancaster House, it is to be hoped that swift and condign retribution will be visited upon all who can be shown to be guilty of subversive activities. The examples of Kenya and the Congo should be ever in the forefront of the minds of those responsible for the maintenance of civilized rule in Nyasaland, where action by the security forces may become essential. If that should be so, the British public will have a clearer understanding of their difficulties as a result of the conduct in London this month of a man who, clamouring for control of the country of his birth (but from which he was absent for forty years) has demonstrated repeatedly that he cannot control himself. There is good reason to think that Dr.

Kaunda, Mr. Nkomo, and other African spokesmen have been far from happy at Dr. Banda's vulgar tomfoolery; and no wonder. His has been a copybook case of how not to conduct negotiations. It is the more necessary for him to insist that there should be a cessation of breaches of the peace by his party.

Intimidation and violence have in recent months reached their apotheosis in the Congo, whose ghastly tragedy could be repeated in what are now British territories in East

### Politicians' Africa and The Christmas Message.

Africa if the duty of governing firmly is not discharged effectively and impartially. There are ugly and threatening aspects of the situation in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, in all of which States senior officers of the Governments have deemed it necessary to give explicit warnings of the dangers involved in the continuance of present political trends. Yet Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, unrestrained by a completely submissive party in Parliament, plunge recklessly ahead with their plans to force upon such countries the manifestly unsuitable system of "democracy" on the Westminster model. In the name of political advancement, they prepare the way for a reversion to dictatorship, cynically disregarding both the "merit" which the Prime Minister has described as the criterion for greater responsibilities and the certainty that their determination to discard Britain's duties will deprive many millions of Africans of the hopes, rights, and prospects which thousands of the best men of our race have in the earlier and more honourable years of this century taught them to strive to justify. At this Christmas season there is a special challenge to compare these harsh facts about politicians' Africa with the injunction to render "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men".

### Statements Worth Noting

"United, Rhodesia could give leadership to all those territories that struggle towards political maturity in Africa"—Professor Basil A. Fletcher, vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"The division between the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office is out of date. A new Commonwealth Office could look at these problems with a fresh mind. But an office to study and service economic aid and technical help of all kinds should be planned on a Commonwealth basis, like the existing Economic Consultative Council, but with a secretary-general"—The Expanding Commonwealth Group.

## Notes By The Way

### Has Britain Enough Courage?

FOR THE SECOND TIME within a couple of weeks Lord Home, now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and until recently Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has put to the British public the question: "Have we the confidence and courage to do what we know to be right and to see it through?"; and when he made the challenge in a broadcast talk last week it was with specific reference to Africa. Probably, indeed, the Federal Review Conference then sitting in Lancaster House was in the Minister's mind when he decided to include some brief but useful references to British responsibilities and duties in Africa. The Cabinet must consider such topics more frequently nowadays than ever in the past, and it is a satisfaction to know that one of its members in whom Europeans in Africa have great trust (as they have, unhappily, in very few other senior Ministers in the United Kingdom) has a keen sense of what is right, of the importance of confidence, and of the need for courage.

### Should Not Yield to Clamour

"WE HAVE BUILT a Commonwealth of Nations on law and order and justice, the essential foundations of individual freedom and international relations", Lord Home said. "Because law and order and justice and stability are anathema to the Communists, our colonial policies are under all-out attack. I am very clear what our answer should be. We must continue, without fuss or fear, to discharge our responsibilities in Africa and elsewhere. We must not yield to clamour or prejudice. We must get on quietly with our old job of building new nations. We shall, I fear, get more kicks than half-pence in the process". Eight of those words were an appropriate motto for the 73 delegates sitting in the long drawing room at Lancaster House: "We must not yield to clamour or prejudice".

### What Socialists are Told

A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION of the most active Socialists are influenced by the left-wing journal *Tribune*, which always takes an unrealistic, unpractical, and often seriously ill-informed attitude to the major problems of East and Central Africa. That is, of course, not recognized by most of the readers, who assume that the facts are fairly stated and that the opinions are generally sound. Their error is shown, for instance, by a column article which ends with the assertion that the challenge to H.M. Government at the present Federal Review Conference is "to recognize the legitimate right of the Africans to democracy; if Britain hesitates or weakens, the whole area will be submerged in a savage colonial war". The first comment must be that, as Conservative, Labour, and Coalition Governments in this country have recognized, nothing could be worse for the territories at this stage of the development of the African population than acceptance of the principle of one man one vote (which is what *Tribune* readers will understand by the term democracy). All the political parties in Britain have by their actions shown their recognition that a qualitative franchise is essential.

### Threat of Civil War

THE SUGGESTION that a "savage colonial war" would be the result of a decision by H.M. Government against the introduction of universal franchise is nonsense. Bloodshed would be the consequence of one thing only: the cold calculation of African political extremists that they stood to gain from such turmoil. None but they would provoke civil war; and the widespread intimidation and violence, of which there have been hundreds of cases in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in the past couple of years, are inevitably regarded by many people, including Africans, as preparatory exercises in a campaign which started with subversive speeches, has been followed by physical outrages of all kinds, and could develop into activities which would call for serious action by the security forces. Can *Tribune* not understand that its foolish words provide an excuse in advance for some nationalist fanatics who, if they thought the risk worth running, would not hesitate to plunge their country into rebellion?—if that is not too harsh a word in an era in which British Governments cannot bring themselves to use a term more realistic than "a state of emergency". When Governments will not even use the national language normally, is it surprising that they lack the courage to employ other forms of power in the public interest?—and language, properly used, is power.

### Achievement in Africa

FOR HALF A CENTURY the Imperial Tobacco Company has been interested in the development of tobacco growing in Nyasaland, and for many years it has had a factory in Southern Rhodesia. Now the company has commissioned a film in colour about the tobacco industry of the Federation, and it has been privately shown in London. The story is straight-forward and the technique excellent; indeed, I heard it described as better technically than a picture now receiving great publicity, one on which an American group has spent several million pounds. "Achievement in Africa" the title given to the picture, does not strain for effect and has studiously avoided politics at a time when the affairs of the Federation are distorted by political prejudice and extremism. I.T.C. employ more than 5,000 Africans in the territories, providing them with excellent housing and recreational and other social facilities, and encouraging them to develop their latent abilities. If more such factual films were widely shown in this and other countries a much fairer understanding of inter-racial relations in the Federation would be created.

### Supreme Hyphen

ON HIS VISITS to East and Central Africa the Archbishop of Canterbury has given repeated proofs of his personal modesty and his sense of humour in private homes, to little groups, and at large gatherings of all kinds. Dr. Fisher's gift for cheerful self-disparagement was instanced again last week when, in an informal comment on his recent visit to the Middle East, he said in the City that a great ecclesiastic in Istanbul had paid him the nicest compliment he had ever received by saying that he was a great hyphen between the Churches. "I have solemn hopes", said the Archbishop not at all solemnly, "that I shall go down to history as 'His Grace the Supreme Hyphen'".



# Federal Review Conference Adjourned Until New Year

## Date Will Depend on Progress in Territorial Review Talks

**A**T A CLOSING SESSION at Lancaster House on Saturday the Federal Review Conference was adjourned until a date in the New Year to be decided by the five Governments—Britain, the Federation, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—in the light of the progress made at the talks on the constitutions of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The conference is not expected to resume until March, after the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Before adjourning the delegates heard a statement by Sir Roy Welensky and a summary of the debate by Mr. Sandys, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. Mr. Macmillan then closed the proceedings.

Asked later about the British Government's policy towards the Federation, Mr. Sandys said:

"Before making any further statements of policy the British Government will naturally wish to study most carefully the views expressed by all delegates at the conference and to discuss these with the four Governments of the Federation. I can, however, indicate three general considerations on which our policy will be based.

"First, we recognize that we have a duty towards both Europeans and Africans in the Federation; but we can discharge that duty only if they for their part will endeavour to co-operative with one another in developing a policy of true partnership.

"Secondly, we are satisfied that the Federal system has effectively helped to promote economic and social progress which has benefited all the peoples of all three territories; and we would not wish anything to be done which would slow down the rate of further economic advance.

"Thirdly, if the Federal system is to win the confidence and general support of the African population, Africans must be allowed to play a bigger part in the running of the country."

### Closely Inter-related

Mr. Sandys added that the constitutional problems of the Federation were so closely inter-related with those of the three territories that it would be impracticable to review the Federal Constitution in isolation. That was why it had been arranged to start the territorial talks for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia during the opening stage of the Federal Conference. In the light of the progress made at those territorial talks, it would be decided when the Federal Conference should be reconvened.

The first session of the Southern Rhodesian territorial conference, which began on Friday, ended after only an hour and a quarter with the announcement that its next meeting would be deferred until January in Southern Rhodesia.

The Northern Rhodesian conference began on Monday and was continuing this week.

Attending the closing session unexpectedly was Dr. Banda, who had broken his boycott of the talks since his walk-out the preceding Monday in courtesy, he said, to Mr. Macmillan, whom he described as "a great Prime Minister."

A surprise move came from Sir Edgar Whitehead on Wednesday of last week in response to the withdrawal of the three African nationalist delegates, Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Kaunda, and Dr. Banda, from the Federal Review Conference two days earlier. Sir Edgar announced that Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. N. Sithole, the other National Democratic Party representative, would be excluded from the Southern Rhodesia delegation at both the Federal and the Southern Rhodesian territorial conferences.

The latter talks, postponed by the British Government on Tuesday because of the African nationalists' walk-out, began on Friday without N.D.P. representation.

In his letter to Mr. Nkomo, Sir Edgar said:—

"I have noticed that for the second day running you and the Rev. N. Sithole have failed to take your places as members of the Southern Rhodesia delegation at the conference table at the Federal review talks. I asked you this morning whether you cared to make your position clear, but, since you have failed to attend today's session of the Federal conference, I am forced to conclude that it is no longer your intention to fulfil your obligations as members of the Southern Rhodesia delegation. I have, therefore, regretfully to inform you that I hereby withdraw from today, December 14, my invitation to you and the Rev. Sithole to be members of the Southern Rhodesia delegation at the Federal review conference and at the Southern Rhodesian constitutional conference."

### "Great Discourtesy"

In a Press statement Sir Edgar said that he had taken the decision to exclude the N.D.P. delegates because of their refusal to co-operate and "their great discourtesy to the other delegations by arrogating to themselves the right to walk out on frivolous pretexts".

In reply, Mr. Nkomo announced that he was "going home to organize our people" and "to crush the white supremacy policies of Sir Edgar Whitehead". He was supported at the Press conference by Mr. Kaunda, who, however, gave no indication that he would not remain in London in the hope of the Northern Rhodesian territorial conference continuing. Mr. Chirwa, secretary of the Malawi Congress Party, was there to represent Dr. Banda, who had announced his intention of returning to Nyasaland on Saturday.

The decision to go ahead with the Southern Rhodesian talks on Friday was made after a long meeting between Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Mr. Macleod, Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead. No indication was given as to whether the British politicians had approved or opposed Sir Edgar's attitude to the N.D.P. representatives, but the Fleet Street view was that Sir Edgar had acted in the face of British opposition.

Efforts were meanwhile made to secure agreement on a new date for the Northern Rhodesian territorial conference, postponed from Tuesday after the African nationalists' withdrawal from the Federal talks.

### Debate Continues

Apparently unaffected by the sideline manoeuvres, the Federal Conference continued throughout the week. Speakers at Monday's session, when the three Africans walked out, were: Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama, M.L.C., Nyasaland; Mr. S. R. Malcomson, Minister for Local Government, Northern Rhodesia; Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, Southern Rhodesia; The Rev. Sithole, N.D.P., Southern Rhodesia; Mr. C. J. Matima, U.F.P., Federation; Mr. O. E. Chirwa, Malawi Congress, Nyasaland; and Or. M. I. Hirsch, U.F.P., Southern Rhodesia.

At the seventh plenary session on Tuesday Mr. Macleod took the chair during the first half and Mr. Duncan Sandys during the second half of the meeting. Statements were made by Mr. J. L. Pretorius, chairman of the African Affairs Board and a Federal M.P.; Mr. H. J. Roberts, Minister of Labour and Mines, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. Palmer, Central African Party, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. G. A. M. Lowanika, a Federal M.P.; Mr. T. D. T. Banda, Congress Liberation Party, Nyasaland.

On Wednesday, with Mr. Macleod in the chair, Mr. T. D. T. Banda concluded his statement. Other speakers were Mr. D. Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance; Dr. G. A. Smith, Dominion Party, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. S. Moyo, African delegate from Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Southern Rhodesia.

On Thursday statements were made by Mr. P. van Heerden, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. C. D. Burney, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. Nyazika, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. G. M. Musumbwa, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. F. G. Collins, Nyasaland; Mr. W. Kamba, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. R. C. Bucquet, Federal Assembly; and by Mr. B. V. Ewing, Southern Rhodesia.

At Thursday's session Mr. Nkumbula and Mr. C. J. A. Banda, the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress representatives, who had boycotted the conference since the preceding Monday, resumed their seats. They had absented themselves because they thought they had been accorded inferior status to the other African nationalist delegates invited to the week-end house party at Chequers. Their return followed an assurance from Mr. Sandys that no vital decisions had been taken at the week-end talks.

At Friday's session the two delegates of the Northern Rhodesian United National Independence Party, Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Sapafo, absent since their withdrawal on Monday, returned to the conference. The three Northern Rhodesian chiefs who had joined in the nationalists' walk-out were also back in their seats.

Their reappearance was believed to be part of an agreement with the Colonial Secretary under which the postponed Northern Rhodesian conference would begin on Monday.

Mr. T. B. T. Banda, leader of the Congress Liberation Party, which supports secession for Nyasaland but is opposed to the violent methods of the extremist Malawi Party, complained at a Press conference on Friday that the Colonial Office had been favouring Dr. Banda's party at the expense of the more moderate C.L.P.

The short sitting of the Southern Rhodesian conference on Friday was believed to be due to opposition from African delegates to Sir Edgar Whitehead's exclusion of the N.D.P. delegates. One observer said there was "a furious scene" with Sir Edgar at the outset which necessitated an adjournment of 15 minutes "for procedural matters to be sorted out". There was later, however, apparently some form of reconciliation between Sir Edgar and Mr. Nkomo, as indicated by the letter and statement reprinted on page 459.

During the week Mr. Macmillan gave luncheon parties at Admiralty House for various delegations, as he had also done in the previous week.

On Wednesday evening Sir Roy Welensky spoke at a meeting of the Labour Party's Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs Group, at the House of Commons.

From Nyasaland it was reported that Mr. Chipembere, treasurer of the Malawi Party, was conducting a series of "Course Federation" meetings.

A telegram to Dr. Banda from the Malawi headquarters congratulated him on walking out of the conference and assured him of "a hero's welcome" on his return.

A U.N.L.P. women's group in Northern Rhodesia wrote to Mr. Macleod threatening a "Lysistrata" campaign if Northern Rhodesia was not granted independence. "As women we are no longer prepared to be mothers to another generation of slaves in mother Africa", they declared.

The six Liberal members of the House of Commons tabled a motion calling on delegations to the conference "to face the grave consequences to inhabitants of all races which would follow a failure to establish political and economic stability". The motion implied that there should be not only concessions from Europeans but also recognition by Africans of economic facts.

Mr. Sandys, in a statement to the House on the African leaders' withdrawal, said that the African delegates who had remained might well achieve more by calm discussion at the conference than those who had walked out might achieve by striking attitudes before the television cameras.

## Sir Roy Welensky on the Federal Conference

### Unreality of Opinions and Ambitions of Some Extremists

**SIR ROY WELENSKY**, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said at a Press conference before he left London on Tuesday for Salisbury:—

"The proceedings of the Federal Review Conference which has just been adjourned were confidential, and the *communiqués* could best be described as uncommunicative. A conference of this nature would make little progress if its proceedings were made public and if consequently it became a public platform. Delegates were free to express their views as strongly and candidly as they wished, and for the past two weeks I have been listening to some fairly plain speaking, some if it well reasoned and some not.

"My general conclusion is that while the course of the debate, if I may call it that, has been little different from what I expected, it has had some value, mainly because it has brought home the sheer unreality of the opinions and ambitions held by some, insofar as the future of the Federation is concerned. Such a debate tends to sort out fact from fiction.

"What emerges from the present situation is the fact that when the complaints and objections of the opponents of the Federation, particularly of certain of the African nationalists, are analysed, they are seen to lie almost without exception within the responsibilities of the territorial Governments, not the Federal; and, of course, two of our territories still have Colonial Office Governments—still controlled from London.

#### Challenge Not Accepted by Nationalists

"I have issued a challenge to the African nationalist leaders to stay and argue the case they say they have against the Federation. Reasonable people would do this and reasonable people would expect this to be done. Certainly this is the way the people of Britain expect their affairs to be conducted. But this challenge has not been met. Instead we have had a good deal of noise and one or two carefully staged walkouts designed to save them the embarrassment of having to argue the facts, though guaranteed to bring them publicity. Cries of 'stupid Federation' are not arguments against federation, though they are part of the campaign to bring about the break-up of our country.

"However, I believe that the man in the street in Britain is now getting a pretty good idea of the real aim

of some of these people, which is power for themselves on a purely racial basis, never mind the facts and never mind the cost. They are using all the tricks of the pressure groups and propagandists, even down to the personality cult; but it is becoming increasingly clear that they haven't a case if pure racialism is set aside.

"There is another side to the question of bringing to light the facts about the Federation. It is the horrible weapon of intimidation which almost all the African nationalist political parties are using to put down African opposition to them.

"I am aware that in this age we have become accustomed to cruelty and disaster: two world wars, the Korean war, and the Congo alone would be enough to see to that; but it might bring home to the people of this old country how far some of the African nationalists are prepared to go when I remind you that not only was the house of an African delegate to the conference itself set fire to, but a distinguished African journalist, who was over here reporting the conference, lost his home through arson last week. Petrol Bombs were used.

"These are not isolated incidents. These are the methods of persuasion. This is intimidation through violence and threat of violence. A second direct challenge which I have issued to African nationalist leaders is to denounce intimidation once and for all, and to restrain their followers. This also has not been met. This is as much a reflection on the responsibility of these people as their refusal to stay and argue a case is a reflection on their maturity.

"I also warn those who are responsible in any way for the future of the Federation, and in particular those who carry the responsibility for law and order—a territorial responsibility—that if more rigorous steps are not taken to eradicate the use of intimidation we are in grave danger of seeing it becoming a permanent feature of the life of our country, for it is a weapon which once used is hard to put aside, and let no one believe that to appease or placate its users now is going to convert them to the ways and methods of decent society.

"And no Government can remain a Government if it sits still and allows political parties or other organizations to take the law into their own hands or evoke violence and other unlawful means of enforcing their will.

"Governments must use all the force necessary to maintain law and order and to safeguard the Constitution against any attempt to overthrow it by violence or subversion. Where there is dissatisfaction with the existing order of things, where there is a genuine demand for reform, a real effort must be made to seek and find a solution by constitutional means. But let no one be misled into thinking that this means that those who are dissatisfied are free to commit sedition.

"Let no one think that he may with impunity threaten by subversion the institutions of the Federation established



by the Constitution or foster a violent break-up of the Federation. The Federal Government, like any other responsible Government, has the supreme duty to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the State, and this it will do, if necessary by force, against any violent attempt wherever it may come from.

"The position now is that the conference has adjourned to enable progress to be made in respect of the Constitutions of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia; and because it has emerged that our problems are largely the problems of the territorial Governments, I share the view that the next step must be to get down to examining possible changes in the territorial fields. When we know how things are going in that direction, we shall be in a much better position to make progress in the review of the Federal Constitution."

"This does not mean, however, that there should be unnecessary delay in the completion of the Federal Review. The present state of suspense is bad enough in its effect on race relations and on vital investment, and it is time we were given a break and allowed to get on with the day-to-day job of developing our country and advancing its people. The making and shaping of colonial Constitutions may be an academic exercise to many people in Britain, but it is a very disturbing factor at the receiving end."

"Let me make my own position clear. I have put the Federal case; and it is a strong one. I have emphasized the grave distress even the prospect of the break-up of the Federation would bring to the people of our part of the African continent. I am now ready, as ever, to listen to and participate in argument designed to right the wrongs and shortcomings to be found in our country. But I would like to make it clear that I am more convinced than ever before that the decision to create the Federation was the right one, and I have more confidence than ever before in the future of the country."

### Key to Progress

"There are things to be done, and it was for this purpose that we met and will meet again, to do our best to shape a better and a lasting Constitution; but I would like to support the views of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, published yesterday, and remind you that our duty is toward both Europeans and Africans in the Federation, who must co-operate in the development of partnership. I share his view that because the Federal system has effectively helped to promote the progress of all our people, nothing must be done to slow down the rate of further economic advance, because this is the key to African as well as European progress, as this conference has so clearly shown."

"I share the view that Africans must be allowed to play a larger part in the running of the country. That is very much the policy of the Federal Government, as can be seen in the Federal sphere from what has happened in the last few years."

In answer to questions about intimidation, Sir Roy said that as Federal Prime Minister he could not comment on matters which were the responsibility of the territorial Governments, but intimidation was a fact which could not be disregarded, for it had resulted in hundreds of prosecutions and convictions.

He had made his attitude to intimidation very clear to the African political leaders in London during the past fortnight. Words were not enough. The challenge to the African leaders was to instruct their lieutenants and other followers that they were to avoid all involvement in violence.

When a correspondent suggested that he had put Dr. Banda in prison, Sir Roy replied: "Your Government did it, not I." The questioner, who then suggested that the Governor of Nyasaland had acted in March 1960 under Sir Roy's influence, was told: "One London newspaper has paid me fairly heavy damages for a somewhat similar suggestion. I hope you will proceed with this matter" (loud laughter).

"Would you be prepared to put Banda back in prison?" brought the reply: "I have no power to put anyone in prison. The only person I have lifted was Mr. John Stobhouse—and there will come a time when I will allow even him to return to the Federation."

Asked about the employment of a public relations agency, the Prime Minister said that the source of some of the attacks on the Federation had convinced him that it had been the right policy to make arrangements to place the facts before the British people, who were fundamentally just in judgment. The Federation's case had previously gone largely by default. Now Voice and Vision was performing its task well.

In the course of another comment Sir Roy Welensky said: "I do not support the idea of one man one vote. Remember that it took this country from 1892 to 1948 to reach the stage of adult suffrage. We have made reforms much more quickly than Britain, but we must first educate people and provide reasonable living standards."

"The day may arrive when Africans will be in the majority on the basis of a qualitative franchise, but we hope that they will vote on party lines, not racially. Such progress depends on economic development—and on a wiser attitude by the world towards Africa, in most parts of which continued stagnation is getting very serious."

"I am not opposed in principle to a United States of Africa, or to Mr. Nyerere's idea of the British States in East and Central Africa getting together; but you could not get very far with a union of Tanganyika and Nyasaland, one having a national income of about £19 and the other of about £18 per head per annum."

"You ask if I as Federal Prime Minister would put up with Dr. Banda as Chief Minister of Nyasaland. That would be a question for the people of Nyasaland. I have no personal feelings against Dr. Banda, for I do not carry into private life my disagreements on public matters." When a journalist interjected: "Banda has considerable feelings against you", Sir Roy said with a broad smile: "So my journalist friends tell me."

"My aims are to get for the Federal Government independence in the Federal field, which would give us power to nominate the Governor-General, transfer the powers of veto from the Secretary of State to a Council of State in Central Africa, and remove the Federation from the scope of the Colonial Laws Validity Act."

### Chaotic Conditions

To a number of points about the Congo and violence, the Prime Minister said: "We don't want a Congo in our part of the world. For us it is a matter of life and death, not an academic exercise 6,000 miles away. We shall not put up with events comparable with those in the Congo, where, according to London newspapers, some 300,000 Africans are already starving. In the chaotic conditions which exist many thousands are unlikely to have planted the crops needed to feed them throughout next year, and in the areas where conditions are similar to those in Rhodesia there are only a few weeks left. In 1961 this country may find itself feeding hundreds of thousands of Africans in the Congo."

"I do not expect serious trouble in Nyasaland in the immediate future: some gentlemen are concerned with the general election due in a few months. When there is trouble the territorial Governments call for Federal Forces. I have given a clear warning that those who adopt unconstitutional methods for political ends will have to take the consequences."

A number of the questions put were emotional and ignorant and some were offensive, but all were answered pleasantly and adequately, except for one which began "Now that the Federation is on its last legs". That brought the blunt comment "You are talking rubbish".

The Prime Minister said that he expected Government-to-Government talks to take place in London or in the Federation early in the New Year, and since a state of suspended animation did nobody any good, he hoped that the review conference could be resumed before the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers early in March.

### Mr. Nkomo and Sir Edgar Whitehead

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, president of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, sent to Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of that Colony, on Monday a letter stating:—

"Dear Prime Minister,—I understand that my action in leaving the Federal Review Conference with my fellow delegate without warning has been interpreted as an act of discourtesy to you as Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister. I wish to express my regret for this, with my sincere assurance that I did not intend to be discourteous to you."

"I wish to work together with you, and I am anxious that my party should be represented at the Southern Rhodesia Constitutional Conference when it resumes in January."

"At the same time I wish to reserve my right to decline any further invitation to attend the resumed Federal Review Conference."

After the letter had been sent Mr. Nkomo called on Sir Edgar Whitehead. Later they issued the following joint statement:—

(Continued on page 471)

# Buganda's Last Chance, Says Secretary of State for the Colonies

## Full Text of Mr. Macleod's Letter to the Kabaka\*

I HAVE THE HONOUR to refer to your letter of October 8, 1960, addressed to Her Majesty The Queen and to the memorandum from the Buganda Lukiiko of the same date which contained their resolution for the termination of British protection over Buganda by December 31, 1960.

I have to inform Your Highness, that I have laid your letter and the Lukiiko memorandum before Her Majesty The Queen. It was my duty in doing so to advise Her Majesty what reply should be given to these communications. As Your Highness knows, I understand and sympathize with the anxieties which beset yourself and your advisers. I have said, often and sincerely, that I recognize the obligation which, under the terms of the Agreements between H.M. Government and Buganda, rests upon Her Majesty to safeguard Buganda's special position and Your Highness's status and dignity.

As I explained during our discussions, H.M. Government do not propose any immediate change in those agreements. Neither next year's elections nor the constitutional arrangements which are to come into force after them will affect Buganda's position in any way. I have also affirmed that until Uganda as a whole becomes independent, or until the agreements between us come to an end for some other reason, Buganda will keep its present powers under those agreements.

### Helping to Reach the Right Decision

We both recognize, however, that British rule in Uganda cannot and should not continue indefinitely. It cannot be many years therefore before the rulers and peoples of the various parts of the country must decide for themselves how closely and in what way they wish to be linked together. It is H.M. Government's object during the remaining years to help them to reach the right decision, and I explained during the London talks how we hoped to do this.

First, we shall very shortly appoint a commission of experienced and distinguished experts to study and advise on the problem. As you know, the Earl of Munster has consented to be the chairman of the commission. The commission will not, of course, have power to take any decision of any kind, but great care has been taken to ensure that its members are aware of Buganda's special position and problem, and it is to this body that I would now invite Your Highness's Government to submit its representations.

Secondly, the elections themselves will gather together representatives from every part of the country who will meet and discuss their problems in a legislature made up almost entirely of Africans, although they will have no power to change the Constitution or, in particular, to interfere with Buganda's rights. I take this opportunity to make it clear that H.M. Government's object in bringing a representative legislature into existence is not, as the Lukiiko memorandum suggests, to hand over their responsibilities in Uganda to the leaders of political parties. It is rather to provide a forum in which representatives from all over the country can meet, transact business, and gain a realistic understanding of their neighbours' problems and the problems of the territory as a whole.

Thirdly, a conference will be held to which representatives not only of the Protectorate Government but of Your Highness's Government as well as of all other authorities in Uganda will be invited. The task of this conference, which will have the commission's report to help it, will be to work out a form of Government acceptable to all.

If as a result it becomes desirable to make any changes in the agreements between H.M. Government and Buganda, these

changes could not be made without the free agreement of the Buganda Government. You will see that in working out this three-stage programme every care has been taken to safeguard both Buganda's interests and H.M. Government's obligations to Buganda. Indeed, it is my belief that this is the only way in which there can be worked out a relationship between the Buganda and the other peoples of Uganda which will ensure the continuation, after the time when British protection is finally withdrawn from the territory, of their present economic co-operation and prosperity and the preservation of the Kabakaship and the Lukiiko in a living form.

A point which has been much misunderstood is my inability to promise that Buganda's future relationship with the rest of the country would be a federal one. The reason for this is that it would be wrong for me to attempt to lay down in advance either what the Relationships Commission will advise, or what the members of the constitutional conference will agree, as to the form of Government for Uganda after independence. Yet the proposal itself has never been refused and would best be put to the commission.

### Taking the Desperate Course

It is hard for Buganda's friends to understand why she should take the desperate course of seeking to cut herself off from the other parts of the country and from British protection before availing herself of the opportunity which I have been at pains to provide through the Relationships Commission to put forward her views in this regard. The latter course offers in my view far better prospects of Buganda's eventually achieving a satisfactory relationship with the rest of Uganda.

I am glad to see that the Lukiiko's memorandum recognizes that Buganda will have to reach an understanding with its neighbours. I must point out, however, that the memorandum reflects a serious misunderstanding of existing economic relationship. It is not the case that Buganda contributes the bulk of the Protectorate's revenues and receives back only the grants made by the Protectorate Government to the Buganda Treasury. Much larger sums are spent in Buganda by Protectorate Government agencies for the advantage of the people living in Buganda. Whether more or less is spent in the province than Buganda contributes it would be extremely difficult to prove.

What is, however, scarcely open to doubt is that Buganda's wealth has increased enormously as a result of its association with the Protectorate. Britain, in contributing to this very remarkable development, has not sought the advantage of any one section of Uganda's people, nor have the various peoples of the Protectorate restricted their contributions to schemes from which each could expect particular benefit. I readily acknowledge that Buganda's contribution has been outstanding in many ways, but the industries, services, and institutions which have been built up in Buganda during the currency of the agreements are assets which were created for the good of all.

The memorandum suggests that Buganda should now declare its independence and take control of these assets, no doubt as a preliminary to negotiating a new relationship with the remainder of the country. Even if H.M. Government could disregard this breach of Buganda's obligations to them, they could not without serious injustice disregard their obligations to the people of Uganda as a whole. I am sure that the Lukiiko could not seriously expect that the peoples of the other provinces would continue to co-operate with Buganda if Buganda had taken away property to which they had contributed.

### Advice to the Queen

I conclude that the plan put forward in the memorandum so far as it could work at all could work only to the disadvantage of the whole territory, and particularly to Buganda's disadvantage. I was therefore unable to advise Her Majesty that the proposals in the memorandum should be adopted.

I must return to the question of the denunciation of the agreements which is implicit in the Lukiiko memorandum. Lukiiko Resolution No. 12 dated September 24 spoke of Buganda's intention to become a separate autonomous State. The Governor's reply, given on October 4, made it clear that H.M. Government would not accept any question of any part of the Protectorate seceding from Uganda so long as H.M. Government is the protecting Power. It is my duty to reaffirm this.

Both the Governor and I believe that Your Highness's advisers have been led by a natural anxiety and by a failure

\*This letter, dated December 9, was taken to Uganda by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, after his three-day visit to London, and handed to the Kabaka of Buganda.



to understand the true position into a very serious mistake. I pray that both Your Highness and your advisers will carefully reconsider the safeguards which I have explained in this letter which secure the true interests of Buganda — including the retention of Buganda's present special position under the Government — right up to the date of full independence for Uganda as a whole.

Buganda still has the opportunity to use this period of continued security to negotiate with H.M. Government a satisfactory future relationship with the other parts of the country, designed to preserve the Kabakaship and the Lukiiko intact and confirm them in the exercise of their powers. But if this opportunity is deliberately thrown away — as it would be if Buganda were to seek to overthrow the agreements in a mood of impatience at this stage — I do not believe that there would be another. I therefore call upon Your Highness to join with me and with His Excellency the Governor in an urgent effort to restore co-operation and good will between us before it is too late.

#### Lukiiko's Memorandum

THE LUKIIKO'S MEMORANDUM, which was signed by all the members of that council, is too long for quotation in full. The salient passages are the following:—

The Buganda Lukiiko, sitting from September 21 to 24, 1960, has heard the report of the Katikkiro in respect of the talks held in London between His Highness the Kabaka, the Lukiiko Constitutional Committee, and the Secretary of State concerning Buganda constitutional matters.

In that report the Lukiiko was told that the talks ended in deadlock. In view of this deadlock the Lukiiko has resolved that Buganda is determined to be a separate autonomous State. Consequent upon that Buganda will not be represented in the future Legislative Council.

As Buganda has always stated that while dealing with her constitutional matters it is not her desire to stand in the way of the development of the other parts of Uganda and would like in this connexion to be clearly understood that other parts of Uganda are absolutely free to seek the attainment of their autonomy through whatever means they think fit.

The Lukiiko's memorandum which explains in detail the constitutional plan for an independent Buganda is being prepared. We intend to divide this memorandum into three parts: (a) geographical and historical background; (b) Buganda's reasons for going it alone; and (c) the constitutional plan.

Buganda has an area of 25,390 square miles, which is well over a quarter of the size of Uganda, and a population of approximately 2m. out of Uganda's 6½m. Buganda is the wealthiest of the four provinces, with cotton and coffee as the main cash crops. Buganda contributes nearly 60% to the total revenue of the Uganda Protectorate, which total amounted to more than £26m. in 1957-58. Of this contribution from Buganda, which on that figure amounted to nearly £16m., Buganda received back only £1½m. in grants from the Central Government.

Buganda's dynasty exceeds 37 kings in an unbroken line. The history of Buganda continued throughout the centuries with kingship, right up to the present day. There is no period in our history when the Baganda had no king ruling over them.

The Baganda have a system of clans and by means of royal marriages among women of various clans, and since by custom members of the royal family belong to the clan on their mother's side, a situation has arisen in passage of time whereby most clans have had a ruling monarch or an outstanding prince as a member of their clan. This custom has had a profound effect on Kiganda society. Buganda kings are unique in that they play two big rôles during the tenure of their office as monarchs — that they are rulers as well as superheads of all heads of clans. As a result, the King in Buganda bears a personal relationship to every single Kiganda family in the kingdom. In other words, it is inconceivable for a Kiganda society to exist without a king.

As far back as imagination can stretch, the Baganda have had a system of organized government consisting of the king, a parliament and a prime minister. They also had an army and a navy. When the British first came to the country they found this system of government in operation, whose fundamental concepts they have preserved, enriching it as far as possible with their own democratic principles.

In the period of the "Scramble for Africa" the Baganda picked on the British as their protectors, and a treaty of protection was signed between the Queen's representative and the King of Buganda in 1894. In 1897 an incident happened. The British army in Uganda at that time consisted mainly of

Nubians under a British commander. The Nubians mutinied, and the British were proposing to ask for troops from India when the Baganda, under the able leadership of Sir Apollo, then Prime Minister of Uganda, volunteered to fight the Nubians, whom he defeated in the battle of Bukaleba in Busoga, thus redeeming the British prestige in Uganda.

Two significant articles stand out in the 1894 treaty. Article 2 reads: "And whereas Her Britannic Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow on the said Mwanga, King of Uganda, the protection which he requested . . ." This clearly shows that the Kingdom of Buganda was not conquered or ceded and that British protection was requested and graciously bestowed. Article 14 says: "The foreign relations of Uganda and its dependencies are hereby placed unreservedly in the hands of Her Majesty's representative." This indicates that Buganda was a real sovereign State at the time the British bestowed their protection.

The Agreement of 1900 has no connexion with and bears no relationship to the Treaty of 1894. Yet its conclusion was the first move by the British in an attempt to reduce the sovereignty of the Lukiiko, as may be gathered from the official documents between H.M.'s Representative in Uganda and the Foreign Office in London.

In 1902 an Order-in-Council was passed in the United Kingdom which self-justified the British to rule over Uganda as "a Colony, and as if it was one of our possessions". The propriety of this Order-in-Council which changed the status of Buganda without the knowledge or consent of the Baganda will ever be regarded by them as the first classic example of the breach of good intentions on the part of the British. This Order-in-Council was one of the first major causes of Buganda's misfortunes. From then the British have followed a policy designed to whittle down Buganda's powers.

It is upon the Kiganda system of government that all tribal governments in the Protectorate have been based; this system has been imposed to the other tribes by the Baganda themselves, on request. The same is true of education and evangelism.

#### Tendency to Democratize Itself

Since the advent of *Pax Britannica* at the end of the last century Buganda has stood in a special relationship as regards H.M. Government and the rest of Uganda. As an illustration, Article 14 of the 1894 Treaty could be enacted only in relation to a people who had a well organized Government run on systematic principles, as recognized by Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner in 1894. By the Treaty of 1894 British protection was subsequently conferred upon the rest of Uganda.

Buganda's treaty and constitutional agreements have been made between the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Buganda on the one hand and H.M. the Queen on the other, whereas in the other parts of Uganda similar agreements have been concluded as between the Protectorate Government on the one hand and any Native Government on the other.

The 1955 Agreement stressed Buganda's position by the fact that part of this agreement is embodied in an Order-in-Council and forms part of the laws of Uganda. No such provision obtains in any other agreement found in the rest of Uganda.

Since the 1900 agreement the tendency of the Lukiiko has been to democratize itself. Today of the 92 members of the Lukiiko 60 are elected by the people through electoral colleges, a method which has so far proved itself as democratic as any other.

By the 1955 Agreement the Kabaka is a constitutional monarch, who rules the country on the advice of his Ministers. The Lukiiko, the Parliament of Buganda, and the Kabaka's Government, consisting of six Ministers, operate on a provincial basis, whereas in the rest of Uganda all Native Governments operate on a district level and are local government units.

It is that special position which Buganda enjoys now that she wants to maintain even after Uganda's independence. The Baganda believe that they can safeguard their prestige only through the survival in a living and functioning form of the Kabakaship and the Lukiiko. The Kabaka is the spirit and motivating power of political, economic, and social activities and the Lukiiko is the legislative forum of the Baganda. That is why anything, either extrinsic or intrinsic, that tends to weaken our institutions is bound to be resisted in Buganda.

One of the extrinsic forces that has tried to weaken our institutions is the Legislative Council, which was introduced in Uganda in 1921. This body, introduced mainly as a forum for the European planters and traders, has never gained popularity in Buganda because it was regarded as foreign in origin and composition. More significantly, this council has been

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# PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. R. W. J. WALLACE are in England from Nyasaland.

MR. MARK FREDERICK STRUTT has been elected a director of Dalgety & Co., Ltd.

THE REV. COLIN McN. SMITH is now chaplain in Port Sudan for the Missions to Seamen.

VALERIE LADY BOWDEN has left London for Kenya. She expects to be away about a month.

SIR NUTCOMBE and LADY HUME are making the return voyage to the Cape as a holiday.

MISS F. H. GWILLIAM, Assistant Educational Adviser at the Colonial Office, is revisiting East Africa.

THE REV. J. WHEATLEY PRICE is a recruit to the C.M.S. staff in the Diocese of the Upper Nile, Uganda.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister for Health and Education, arrived in London on Monday from Salisbury.

MADAME LEFAUCHEUX, international president of the International Council of Women, is visiting East Africa.

MR. J. LEWIS-BOWEN, municipal engineer of Mombasa, and MRS. LEWIS-BOWEN have arrived in England.

MR. LESLIE TUCKER, manager of Unga Ltd., is the new president of the Rift Valley Irish Association of Kenya.

MR. JUSTICE VINCENT ERNEST QUENET has been appointed to act as a judge of the Federal Supreme Court.

MR. M. J. DESAI, Commonwealth Secretary to the Government of India, is spending a private holiday in Kenya.

LORD BROOKEBOROUGH, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and LADY BROOKEBOROUGH will spend Christmas in Kenya.

MR. JOEL MBITHI NDUMBU has arrived in London from Kenya to assist in the preparation of a Kamba dictionary.

THE REV. R. A. RUSSELL, warden of St. Augustine's College, Maciène, Lebombo, is to become Rector of Sunderland.

MR. CHARLES W. ENGLEHARD has been elected a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited.

MR. H. J. CASTLE, chief mechanical engineer of Rhodesia Railways, with which he had served for nearly 30 years, has retired.

MR. FREDERICK MBITI MATI, who has been appointed second master of Machakos Secondary School, is the second African in Kenya to hold such a post.

THE REV. G. E. MAYO, lately chaplain of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi, has been appointed assistant warden of Lee Abbey, Devonshire.

VICE-ADMIRAL V. C. BEGG, who is shortly to assume the appointment of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff at the Admiralty, has just paid a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. J. W. L. MAKINDA who has been appointed district commissioner in Manyoni, Tanganyika, is the second African to hold this post in the territory.

COMMANDER D. T. COLLUMBELL has been appointed acting chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Council during the absence on leave of MR. W. RALSTON.

SIR CECIL WEIR, chairman of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., who had visited Southern Africa, left £28,535, on which duty of £5,144 has been paid.

MR. M. J. DAVIES, Minister for Information Services, is on leave from Tanganyika until the latter part of January. During his absence MR. NYERERE is in charge of the Ministry.

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN, deputy chairman of Lloyds Bank, and LORD LLOYD, a director of that bank, have been appointed directors of National and Grindlays Bank from January 1, 1961.

MR. J. B. SEEYIN, who had farmed in the Trans Nzoia district of Kenya for 47 years, being one of the first two settlers in that area, has left the Colony to spend the rest of his life in South Africa.

MISS P. DRAKELEY, who has taught in Uganda as a C.M.S. missionary since 1926, for many years as principal of Lady Irene Teacher Training College, has retired, but will remain in Uganda.

THE QUEEN has invited LORD HOME, Foreign Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to accompany her as Minister in Attendance during her State visit to Nepal and Iran early next year.

MR. A. G. THOMSON, who has resigned from the board of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., owing to ill-health, had been associated with the group for half a century.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. ABRAHAMSON, left London yesterday to spend a week in Israel before returning to the Federation.

MR. B. C. NICHOLLS, manager of the Tanga office of Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa), Ltd., and MRS. NICHOLLS, and MRS. M. I. HARRIS, wife of the provincial commissioner of the Tanga Province, have arrived in England.

A Kampala businessman, MR. ALEXANDRE JOSE BRAGANCA, has been awarded the Military Order of Christ by the Portuguese Government. He was for many years president of the Uganda Goan Central Council.

MR. EDWARD V. HULME, clerk to the Aberdare County Council, Kenya, for the past 20 years, and his wife, who has been assistant clerk, have been presented by the council with a silver tea service on their retirement.

MR. C. C. KRELL, a director of the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., and MRS. KRELL were homeward passengers from Dar es Salaam in the KENYA. The Administrator-General in Zanzibar, MR. E. STIVEN, was a fellow-passenger.

SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, is to become Engineer-in-Chief to the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations when SIR REGINALD TAYLOR retires at the end of April.

On behalf of the Chief Scout, SIR RICHARD TURNBULL has presented the Silver Acorn Award to the Chief Commissioner of Scouts in Tanganyika since 1954, DR. J. S. MEREDITH, who has been connected with the movement for nearly 40 years.

CANON H. NEVILLE NASH, who has resigned from the U.M.C.A., first went to Zanzibar in 1936. After serving on a number of mission stations in Tanganyika he became, in 1950, headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Minaki, near Dar es Salaam.

MR. ROBERT ANNAN has resigned as chairman and a director of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and has been appointed president. SIR G. S. HARVIE-WATT has been appointed chairman, and MR. G. G. POTTER deputy chairman.

MR. GORDON R. SCHLUBATIS, agricultural officer in the United States Consulate-General in Nairobi, has left for Ankara on appointment as American Agricultural Attaché in Turkey.

## Engagement

FINCH-KELLY. — The engagement is announced between Francis Gerard, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Finch of Revidge Road, Blackburn, and Brigid Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Kelly of Cardigan Road, Leeds.



MR. PETER MARRIAN, last year's president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, will stand as an independent candidate in the Central Rural Constituency of Kenya in the forthcoming general election.

DR. HILDA STEVENSON-DELHOMME, an elected member of the Seychelles Legislature, is attending a United Nations regional seminar in Addis Ababa on "Participation of Women in Public Life." When it ends later this month she will visit Kenya.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON was received by THE QUEEN last week on relinquishment of his appointment as Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia, and LADY ROBERTSON and he afterwards lunched with HER MAJESTY and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH at Buckingham Palace.

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHYRE, for the past five years president of the Commonwealth and Empire Industries Association, has resigned because he believes that honorary offices of organizations which advocate a particular course should not remain in office for more than a "reasonably limited time".

MR. R. C. W. CAMERON, who has left London for India to take up an appointment as general technical superintendent at the Durgapur Iron and Steel Works, West Bengal, has for the past four years been general works manager of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Redcliff and Bulawayo. He is accompanied by MRS. CAMERON.

MR. E. B. EVANS, president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, MR. R. G. HOSKINS DAVIES, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and MR. P. P. BOENDERS, general secretary of the R.N.F.U., have been in London so that they might be available for consultation if necessary by the delegations to the Federal Review Conference.

A proposal by MR. F. ROONEY, a Blantyre barrister, that the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party should be prosecuted for its recent attack on the Roman Catholic Church and the MOST REV. J. B. THEUNISSEN has been rejected by the Nyasaland Government. MR. ROONEY had argued that the Malawi onslaught was calculated to promote racial hatred.

In our biographical notes about the delegates to the Federal Constitutional Review Conference in London it was stated that MR. MICHAEL BLACKWOOD had spent some time in Southern Rhodesia before going to Nyasaland. The fact is that after serving in the East African Artillery he came to the United Kingdom for three months and then went direct to Nyasaland in 1946.

MR. R. P. CLEASBY, a partner in the Mombasa legal firm of Atkinson, Cleasby & Company, will be an independent candidate for the Mombasa European Reserved Seat in February's general election in Kenya. He has sat as a temporary member of the Legislature during MR. G. G. USHER'S absence. MR. CLEASBY is this year's president of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

MR. PATRICK WALL, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice, who for the past four years has been chairman of the East and Central Africa Committee of the Tory Party, has been elected a joint vice-chairman of the Commonwealth Affairs Committee, not chairman, as recently reported. That office continues to be occupied by SIR ROLAND ROBINSON. The joint vice-chairmen are MR. TED LEATHER and MR. PATRICK WALL.

LADY FLETCHER, widow of Sir Walter Fletcher, Conservative M.P. for Bury, and at one time engaged in the sisal industry in Tanganyika, has left her chauffeur £20,000 and a car, and £10,000 to his wife. After Sir Walter's death in 1956 they had looked after her. Sir Walter left £145,595, on which the death duty was £64,983. Lady Fletcher, who died in October, left net estate of £57,184 after payment of £16,332 duty.

## In Remembrance of J. H. Wallace Lord Milverton's Fine Tribute

A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING for the life of John H. Wallace, lately Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, was held last Friday in the Royal Parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London.

Sir Alexander Williams, an old Northern Rhodesian colleague, read the lesson, and Lord Milverton gave the following address:—

"The passing of John Henry Wallace has been a tragic loss in every aspect of his busy life, both private and public. The allotted span—the time allowed to complete one's work on earth—always seems so pitifully brief. The essential feature of John Wallace's character was quality, that indefinable quality compact of sincerity, human kindness, and sympathetic efficiency.

"A member of whom the Colonial Service was proud, he was one of that band of happy warriors which built the British reputation for just and humane administration in Africa, as it did throughout the Colonial world. It is now passing into history. He was one of those who believed that a life devoted to service was the final justification for life itself. Unselfish and yet self-confident, with a quiet sense of humour that had no bitter springs, for there was never any bitterness in John Wallace.

"He fought for the truth in Africa as in England, and he tried to pass on to others the lessons his life had taught him. He knew that merit had to be earned, and that power was a sacred trust safe only in trained hands. So he gave himself unstintingly and unobtrusively to what he believed to be right. He did the right as he saw the right, illumined by that inward light which made his path so clear and gave peculiar grace to his achievements. His modesty made him always self-effacing, since he was one of those who believed that so long as the Ark be borne to Zion it matters not who bore it.

### Unquenchable Faith

"Those of us who had the privilege of working with him knew that he was always willing to help, and never too busy or preoccupied to give cheerful encouragement to those who needed it. People were apt to make many demands on his energy, his tact, and his good will, and they were never denied or disappointed.

"His patient courtesy and his unquenchable faith were the hall-marks of his work. His friends of all races, African, European or Asiatic, all recognized the virtue that was in his words and deeds, inspired as they were by the faith that can move mountains of distrust and disbelief.

"John Wallace never looked for recognition or reward. What mattered to him deeply was the ideal he had set himself. His life was dedicated to the service of others, and he knew that racial peace, like any other kind of peace, could be bought by mutual tolerance and understanding. Tolerant, kindly, and yet determined, the famous words could be applied with justice to him—

Clean, simple, valiant, well-beloved,  
Flawless in faith and fame,  
Whom neither ease nor honours moved  
An hair's breadth from his aim!

"There is no armour against fate, John Wallace met the end of his last illness with the quiet courage that was so characteristic of him, and with the same clear, unflinching gaze.

"For men of many races he has left an un fading and abiding memory of true faith. He held in life, and he carried away with him, the honour, respect, and deep affection of us all. It would be true to say that honour is the least of things that followed this man home.

Those present included Mrs. Wallace (widow), Mr. David Wallace (son), Miss Susan Wallace (daughter), Dr. & Mrs. C. P. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. James Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. Octavius Wallace, and Mr. & Mrs. R. Pierce Wallace (brothers and sisters-in-law), Mr. & Mrs. Kingsmill Pennefather (brother-in-law and sister), Mr. R. G. Langdale (brother-in-law), Mrs. Margaret Wallace (sister-in-law), Mr. Theodora Wallace, Mr. Sean Wallace, Miss Sally Wallace & Miss G. Wynne

(nephews and nieces), Dr. & Mrs. E. Chapman Wallace, Captain & Mrs. Michael Price, Mr. & Mrs. Peter Nicholson and Mr. Andrew Hughes-Onslow.

The High Commissioner for the Federation & Lady Rennie, Mr. D. MacIntyre (representing Sir Roy Welensky), Mr. R. P. Bush (Acting Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia) & Mrs. Bush, Sir Arthur Kirby (Commissioner for East Africa) & Lady Kirby.

Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Adams, Mr. R. C. Andrew, Mr. L. F. Anthony, Mr. P. F. Barrett, Mr. G. H. Baxter, Mr. G. B. Beckett, Mr. D. S. Booth, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Brown, Sir George Beresford-Stooke, Mr. Rex Boys, Mr. C. D. Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Bradley, Mr. G. Bartholomew, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Sir Miles & Lady Clifford, Lady Clay, Mr. W. V. Cornelius, Colonel E. G. H. Clarke, Mr. S. R. Chaloner, Mr. B. K. Castor, Mr. N. Crawford, Mr. J. W. Caudwell, Mrs. R. Charnaud.

Major-General & Mrs. Dimoline, Col. A. M. C. Denny, Mr. John Dunn, Mr. J. Dimond, Mr. B. A. Doyle, Mr. J. H. Evetts, Sir W. Fitzgerald, Col. & Mrs. Miles Fletcher, Mr. H. Fuerst, Prince Yurka Galitzine, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. A. D. Garson, Mr. Pirie Gordon, Mr. T. C. Gardner, Sir Evelyn Hone, Mr. R. Hinks, Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. J. W. Helliwell, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. H. S. Hodges, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Col. J. M. Hugo, Miss K. P. Johnston, Mr. P. H. Jennings, Sir Glyn Jones, Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Colonel J. Kiggell, Sir Gilbert Laithe, Sir Arthur Lewey, Mr. J. H. Lascelles, Mr. C. Lemon, Mr. C. W. R. Lynch, Mr. C. W. Lynn, Lord Milverton, Sir John Macpherson, Sir John Moffat, Mr. H. T. B. Matthews, Mr. W. B. L. Monson, Mr. J. C. Morgan, Mr. B. F. Macdonia, Mr. R. J. E. Madocks, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. D. Morley-Fletcher, Miss P. Michael, Mr. G. M. Musumbulwa, Mr. E. M. L. Mwamba, Mr. T. J. Millan, Mr. H. G. McDowell, Mr. C. A. McLagan, Mr. G. Naylor, Mr. H. G. Nicholson, Prof. G. F. Nicholson, Mr. R. Norman, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Mr. W. F. Nicholas, Sir Theodore Pike, Mr. Andrew Pike, Mr. F. H. N. Parry, Mr. H. Parry.

Lord Robin, Mr. G. H. Rusbridge, Mr. J. B. Reavell, Sir Alfred Savage, Mr. G. E. Simmonds, Mr. V. R. B. Smallwood, Mr. M. A. F. Sutton, Mr. A. H. Southon, Mr. H. Sparrow, Mrs. D. Speedy, Mr. Fans Smith, Mr. G. F. Sayers, Mr. G. Sanger, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Dr. W. L. W. Smith, Mr. D. A. Sparrow, Mr. P. H. Truscott, Mr. E. F. Taylor, Mr. B. G. Tucker, Mr. P. S. Tregear, Chief Undi, Mr. R. Varvill, Mr. R. V. Vanderfelt, Miss J. Whittingham, Miss C. B. Wilson, Mr. D. Walton, Mr. H. Wulfsohn, and Mr. R. G. A. Williams, Sir Harry & Lady Walker, and Sir Alexander & Lady Williams.

The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. Austen Williams.

## Obituary

### Mr. Negley Farson

MR. NEGLEY FARSON, the author and journalist, who died suddenly last week at his home near Georgeham, North Devon, at the age of 70, was born in New Jersey, U.S.A., and educated at Andover and Pennsylvania University, where he graduated as an engineer.

Arriving in London in 1914 on a business mission, he was sent within a few weeks to Tsarist Russia, and there he remained for three of the four years of the First World War, afterwards giving in his best-selling autobiography "The Way of a Transgressor" one of the best records of that period. The general inefficiency and corruption disgusted him, and so did the vacillation of the country of his birth. He therefore left Russia, declared himself a Canadian, joined the Royal Flying Corps, and, while flying in Egypt, crashed so badly that he suffered from his wounds to the end of his life.

In 1920 he married Eve Stoker, whom he had first met when she was a Red Cross nurse in St. Petersburg, and of their two-year honeymoon on the shores of a lake in Vancouver he wrote a most interesting book. They were so hard up that, as he said, they lived by two trout rods, a shot-gun, and a typewriter.

Later, as a correspondent for an American newspaper, he and his wife sailed the rivers and canals of Europe. Then followed spells as London correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, a working holiday in Yugoslavia, and a long visit to Africa which produced "Behind God's Back", a vigorous and generally appreciative report on British endeavour in East Africa.

where, however, he found plenty of cause for criticism.

Ten years later he wrote "Last Chance in Africa" after spending some months in Kenya. He did not feel that the intervening decade had been wisely utilized, and he returned despondent about the European political leadership and the official leadership. In his books, his journalism and his broadcasting, however, he paid many tributes to Britain's colonial achievements, and especially to the quality of so many of the men who had been attracted to the overseas dependencies. With scores of them he formed lasting friendships, and many were guests at his home overlooking Barnstaple Bay.

He was liberal and tolerant by nature, but determined to tell the truth as he found it. What especially aroused his ire were snobbery, jealousy, careerism, racialism, and the other faults which, he believed, threatened, especially in Kenya, a system of great benefit to the African.

### Mr. Claude Hatherley Dobree

MR. CLAUDE HATHERLEY DOBREE, C.B.E., who has died in Worthing at the age of 85, served in Northern Rhodesia from 1911 until 1933, at one time as Chief Secretary and on another occasion as Acting Governor. He was the son of a clergyman.

Mr. John Smith, sometime Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia, writes:—

"The death of C. H. Dobree marks another milestone in the history of Northern Rhodesia; he was the only survivor of the senior members of the Chartered Company's administration who formed the Executive when the territory became a Crown Colony. Indeed, with the exception of the writer, he was the last of all those who sat in the first Legislative Council as nominees of the Crown. Of the others, Goode, Clough, May, Stennett, Baldock and Selby are names known since headquarters were at Fort Jameson. There cannot be many left who knew them all.

"Dobree, as he was affectionally known, was a chartered accountant with a well-known City firm until he went to Northern Rhodesia in 1911 as Auditor. He became Treasurer in 1913 and remained in that office until he retired in 1933. He acted as Chief Secretary in 1929 and as Governor in 1930.

"Quiet and somewhat retiring in disposition, he preferred the wings to the stage, and his quiet talks, rather than his public speeches, inspired the confidence which all felt. His integrity and devotion to his work were widely recognized, and it is doubtful if any official was held in greater respect. He had the unenviable task, during the years when the future of Northern Rhodesia was under discussion, and during the early years of the new Administration, of trying to make inadequate funds meet urgent, even impossible, demands. The strain and disappointments of those years were very real.

"He retired just as there were signs of coming prosperity. He and his wife Aileen found a charming house in Suffolk, where after a few years Aileen developed a rare and incurable disease. He never fully recovered from this tragedy, and, after her death, lived a quiet life near his sisters at Worthing. To the few of his friends who are left, 'Dobree's' death will bring many nostalgic memories of a real friend."

### Nyatsime College

NYATSIME COLLEGE, which is now being built in Sete township, near Salisbury, will be a private commercial and technical school under an African principal, Mr. M. A. Wakatama, and open to Africans from all parts of the Federation. About half the cost of the building, £42,000, will be met by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.



## Ethiopian Revolt Crushed

### Haile Selassie Flies Back from Brazil

FORCES LOYAL to the Emperor Haile Selassie crushed the revolt which began in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, last Wednesday while the Emperor was absent on a State visit to Brazil. The rebels, led by the Chief of the Imperial Guard, Gen. Mangistou Neway, had taken the Crown Prince Asfa Wossen prisoner and claimed to be acting in his name.

Fighting between the rebel forces and loyal troops under the Chief of Staff, Gen. Merid Mengshia, began on Thursday; there were gun battles in the streets and the rebels' main stronghold, the Imperial Guard headquarters, was shelled. By Saturday, when the Emperor flew back to his capital, the loyalists were in full control.

First news of the coup came from radio broadcasts picked up by amateurs, which indicated that the Crown Prince, supported by the Imperial Guard, had deposed the Emperor and had formed a new Government. Another report was that the Crown Prince had been arrested.

Later a statement broadcast from Addis Ababa was thought to have been made by the Crown Prince himself, but there was speculation as to whether he might be under duress. An announcement in English purporting to be a translation of the Crown Prince's earlier statement in Amharic said:

"The laws and regulations of the country have been abused to deprive the common people of their rights and privileges in order to boost the riches of the favoured few.

"The people of Ethiopia have waited for a long time with patience in the hope that they will be free some day of oppression, poverty and ignorance. In doing this they have simply demonstrated their abundant patience. But empty promises can no longer satisfy the people, who now want concrete action, aimed at improving the standard of their living.

"Development plans have not been executed in practice and the long strides being made by the newly independent African states, which are making progress day by day, have made the people of Ethiopia realize, that these new nations are advancing pretty fast, leaving the people of Ethiopia behind, and this has shattered the hopes of the Ethiopian people."

### Forced to Broadcast

Other reports picked up were that the Imperial Guard had been incorporated into the Army. Parliament had been indefinitely suspended, a dusk-to-dawn curfew had been imposed in the capital and that foreign interests in the country would be protected.

On Thursday General Mengshia, Chief of Staff, issued a proclamation, handed round by soldiers in the capital, which claimed that a few disloyal troops had forced the Crown Prince to broadcast and give the impression that all the armed forces supported him. This was "entirely untrue".

The Army, Air Force and Navy were ready to "destroy these criminals". The proclamation praised the Emperor for his "unfailing service to the Ethiopian people" and expressed loyalty to the independence the country had enjoyed for 3,000 years.

Resistance to the new regime was reported to be developing in at least two provinces—Eritrea and Harar.

Addis Ababa Radio, apparently in the hands of the revolutionaries, said that the Crown Prince had been proclaimed King and Ras Imru, cousin of the Emperor and a former Army Commander-in-Chief, appointed Prime Minister.

The broadcast said "a group of bandits under the influence of two traitors—former Generals Kabeda Gabre and Merid Mangshia—had opened fire on civilians demonstrating in favour of the new Government, several being killed in this 'inhuman massacre'."

On Friday Emperor Haile Selassie landed at the Eritrean capital of Asmara, where he was tumultuously welcomed. He announced that he would go to Addis Ababa to lead his people to quell the revolt.

In Leopoldville the Ethiopian diplomatic mission claimed that the 2,500 Ethiopian troops serving with the United Nations force in the Congo had renounced their support for the rebel regime. The mission said the revolt was long awaited and marked the end of centuries of feudal oppression.

Reports from Addis Ababa were that after General Mengshia's forces opened fire on the Imperial Guard headquarters the Crown Prince was set free. Two rebel ringleaders, General Neway and the Chief of Police, General Tziye Dibai, had fled and were being searched for. Another rebel leader, Haile Mitman Kebede, former president of the Lower House, had been captured 250 miles north of the capital. Later General

Dibai was reported to have been shot by General Neway to prevent him surrendering.

When the Emperor flew into Addis Ababa on Saturday the Crown Prince was at the airport to meet him.

About 2,000 people were thought to have been killed in the fighting and many buildings were damaged. Among the dead were 16 senior Government officials, including three Cabinet Ministers, held as hostages by the rebels and killed before they could be rescued.

The 300-odd British subjects in Addis Ababa were unharmed. On Sunday, while troops closed in on remaining rebels in the surrounding hills, the Emperor broadcast a message calling on them to surrender and promising an amnesty to all who did.

### Dr. Banda's House

MALAWI PARTY FUNDS have been used to buy the party's leader, Dr. Banda, a £7,500 house in the residential area of Blantyre. He is expected to move into it soon after his return from London. Mr. K. S. Gondwe, a Malawi official, told a reporter: "Nothing but the best will do for him". Furniture has also been provided from party funds.

### Malawi Intimidation

EIGHTEEN AFRICANS have been convicted in Kota Kota, Nyasaland, for unlawful assembly after incidents in which a car was stoned and an African agricultural instructor intimidated by members of the Malawi Youth League. Each was fined £20, or six months' imprisonment. The Benga branch chairman of the Malawi Youth League was fined £20, or six months, for illegally drilling members.

### Intimidation in S. Rhodesia Also

INTIMIDATION OF AFRICANS by political agitators to prevent them co-operating with Federal health teams has spread to the north-eastern area of Southern Rhodesia, where the work of malaria control teams is being hampered. Africans are told that anti-malarial pills will make them sterile, and even that they will cause them to climb on to a lorry going to Salisbury where they will be transformed into cattle and canned! Witch-doctors have been giving expensive "treatments" to counter the supposed effects of Federal medicines.

### K.A.N.U. Boycott Threat

UNLESS KENYATTA WERE RELEASED members of the Kenya African National Union who are elected to the Legislature in February will boycott the Council, K.A.N.U. leaders have told reporters in Nairobi. They intend to send a delegation to London to plead for his release. A speech by Mr. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., suggested that he is of the opinion that the Government intends to free Kenyatta after the elections and before an African-dominated Council can vote on the issue. Mr. Mboya, K.A.N.U. secretary-general, has said that as an African Chief Minister will be appointed next year, there should also be an African mayor of Nairobi.

### In Case of Famine

A BILL giving the Government power to control and requisition food stocks in the event of drought and famine and to ensure their equitable distribution at fair prices has passed the Nyasaland Legislative Council. Introducing the Bill, Mr. R. W. Kettlewell, Secretary for Natural Resources, said the territory was in for dry years. It was hoped that it would never be necessary to use the powers provided in the Bill, but it was essential in the event of famine for the central authority to have control of food resources in order to minimize suffering and prevent hunger.

## Kenya Minister in London Wants Kenyatta to be Released

CONTINUED UNCERTAINTY about Kenya's progress towards independence and its future African leadership was damaging the country's economy, and prospective investors were being further discouraged by delay in the grant of independence, Dr. J. G. Kiano, Kenya's Minister of Commerce and Industry, said at a Press conference in London last week.

The 34-year-old Kikuyu, who is a member of the Kenya African National Union, was in London on his way back from India, Japan, and the United States. His 13-day stay in Japan had been made at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Asked for his opinion of the future of Europeans in Kenya under an African-dominated Government, Dr. Kiano said: "I am aware, and Mr. Gichuru is aware, that political independence must be accompanied by economic stability. If we do anything to jeopardize that stability we shall create endless difficulties for ourselves.

"A good many Europeans are being realistic — not that they are hailing our advent, but they are prepared to work with us. The worst mistake the Europeans could make at this stage would be to glorify some leader who is opposed to us. They will help race relations and the prospects of success if they do not put forward leaders who are not ready to face the reality that Africa will be ruled by Africans and who would continue to try to frustrate us.

"I will not be a party to racial discrimination, and we do not intend to use discrimination against those who have used it against us. If anybody leaves the country it will not be because we have made them do so, but because they cannot swallow us".

Dr. Kiano deprecated "alarmist" stories in the London Press, for they discouraged investors who were just beginning to regain confidence.

The rate at which personal savings were being taken out

of the country, initially about £1m a month, had dwindled considerably in recent weeks.

Expressing his views on the demand for the release of Kenyatta, Dr. Kiano said that a political reality which had to be faced was that the Africans had come to regard him as the right person to be their leader. Keeping him in detention merely prolonged the state of uncertainty. It would be better to resolve the question by freeing him, so that his actions and intentions could be judged. "I do not think that Kenyatta, who has struggled for Kenya, would do anything to destroy what we have been fighting for."

### "Suspension" Bad

"Suspension is bad for the economy. People keep saying: 'Let's wait and see what will happen'. I would rather we got self-government now, so that instead of asking 'How will the Africans govern?', they would see how we do govern and can then make up their minds. I think we should have independence promptly and Kenyatta's release promptly, so that we can settle the uncertainty."

Of his visit to Japan, Dr. Kiano said that considerable sympathy had been shown for his plans for joint ventures between Japanese interests and Kenya enterprises, especially in textile and wood pulp manufacture. Nothing decisive had been settled, however, negotiations being only in the preliminary stages. One of the objects of his visits to India and Japan had been to study how those countries had helped small businesses to grow, for it was his aim to give Africans a greater part in Kenya's economic development.

The Minister returned to Kenya on Sunday.

## Kenya Africans Not Yet Ready

### Mr. Isaac Okwirry's Opinion

"IT IS VERY EASY for Kenya's African leaders to shout 'Uhuru! We want Uhuru now; we are ready for it'; but I say we are not ready. Many of the population are still very undeveloped. It would be a mistake to rush things. If independence does not come by gradual stages, we could have another Congo in Kenya."

That opinion was expressed in London last week by Mr. Isaac Okwirry when he took up his duties as the first Kenya African to become an information officer in the Kenya Government's Public Relations Office in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Okwirry, who is 51, has achieved several other "firsts". Five years ago he became the first African district officer in Kenya. Before the war he was the first African to reach the rank of regimental quartermaster-sergeant in the King's African Rifles in Kenya. He was one of the first two Africans to become nominated members of the Legislative Council in 1952, a position which he held until 1955. He speaks 13 African languages.

### Danger of Tribal Rivalries

He told reporters that he knew most of the Kenya African political leaders and felt that when they were given responsibility they would find that things were not so simple as they thought.

Tribal rivalries would constitute a great danger in an African-governed Kenya. His own experience as a district officer and magistrate was that Africans would not readily accept the authority of other Africans.

There was among the Kikuyu a resive undercurrent which was reminiscent of Mau Mau, and one which it was difficult for moderate Africans to counter.

Mr. Okwirry, who is an Anglican lay preacher—he became, he said, "a real Christian, not merely a nominal one" seven years ago — plans to go into the Church when he retires. He has brought from the Archbishop of East Africa the Most Rev. Leonard Beecher, who was once his tutor at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, a letter of introduction to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Part of his duty will be to help Kenya students in Britain. A Lab from Central Nyanza, Mr. Okwirry is married to a daughter of the late Chief Ogola, who was one of the best-known chiefs in Central Nyanza. They have seven children.

### Industrial Court

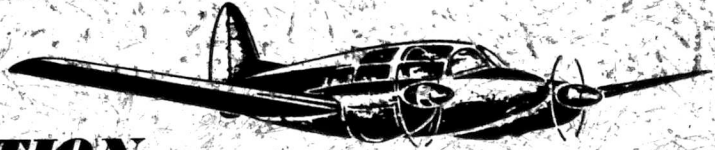
Mr. H. A. Whitson, who has investigated the industrial relations machinery of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, expresses regret in his report at the non-adoption of Professor D. J. Jack's suggestion that there should be one industrial court for the Government and High Commission services in the three East African territories.

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## Round-Table Talks Wanted Brazzaville Meeting on Congo

HEADS OF STATE of French-speaking African countries meeting in Brazzaville have called for a round-table conference of leaders of all factions in the Congo to settle its problems. President Kasavubu, President Tshombe and other Congolese leaders had attended the Brazzaville meeting.

A statement issued by the heads of state said rival blocs were trying to recolonize the Congo "either directly or through the intermediary of some Asian and African states". It denounced "this new form of colonialism".

During the past week events in the Congo continued on their indecisive course, with the United Nations force wavering on the sidelines.

There were further fruitless debates in the Security Council and General Assembly in New York. A Security Council debate on the Congo lasting eight days ended in an East-West deadlock. Two resolutions sponsored by Russia and Poland requiring the U.N. to secure the liberation of Mr. Lumumba were defeated by majority votes, while Russia vetoed a Western resolution which would give Mr. Hammarström more power to act. On Friday the General Assembly began another full-scale debate on the Congo.

The U.N. troops are to be further depleted by the withdrawal of the Moroccan contingent of 3,240 men and Guinea's unit of 749.

In Orientale Province where Lumumba supporters remained in control, two British employees of Unilever arrested earlier were released. Ten Belgian employees arrested at the same time were believed to be still in detention.

The Foreign Office announced that the British Consul in Leopoldville, Mr. Jasper Leadbitter, had advised, after visiting Stanleyville, that British women and children should leave the province. They are among 78 Britons scattered through Orientale. Two R.A.F. planes were held ready at Entebbe, Uganda, to take part in any evacuation.

Costs of the U.N. operations in the Congo from July to December have totalled £21,370,000.

In Accra Premier Nkrumah announced that if the U.N. did not accept a Ghanaian plan to resolve the Congo situation he would take steps to form an African High Command which could ensure that the "legal Government headed" by ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba could operate. He demanded the disarmament of the "Mobutu gang".

### Confusion Worse Confounded

Mr. Douglas Brown, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, wrote:—

"The United Nations Operation in the Congo (O.N.U.C.) is fast disintegrating militarily, politically, and morally. Having watched this process on the spot during the past three weeks, I believe that O.N.U.C. will go down in history as a classic example of how international intervention, when misconceived and misapplied, can leave confusion worse confounded.

"It would be tedious to describe O.N.U.C.'s devious essays into Congolese politics, its partial, inconsistent, but always mischievous interventions. The one recognizable thread that runs through the story is its bitter opposition to the only regimes that have had any success at all in restoring order out of chaos—those of Colonel Mobutu in Leopoldville and President Tshombe in Elisabethville. Whether Mobutu is a military usurper or Tshombe a separatist rebel should to the United Nations beside the point. What matters is that they both exercise the only real authority in their respective areas.

"O.N.U.C. has lost the confidence of everybody, including itself. One wonders how the collective wisdom of the world can be represented by such an aberration.

"Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, the personal representative of Mr. Hammarström, has quite lost the traditional reserve he must have acquired in the British days of the Indian Civil Service. His published reports are emotional and unbalanced, improperly documented, misleading, and full of impotent rage against the success of the 3,000 Belgian civil servants now usefully at their jobs.

"Perhaps the time has come for the West, who foot most of the £34m. monthly bill, to break away from this rudderless neutralism, this artificially-preserved anarchy, and take responsibility for their own policy in the Congo."

A Nigerian soldier was killed and a British officer seriously wounded in a battle by U.N. forces to free 50 members of an Austrian medical unit seized by Congolese troops at Bakuba in Kivu Province. The Briton was Second Lieut. Matthews of Windsor. At least 10 Congolese were killed.

From South Kasai it was reported that 300,000 Baluba refugees who had fled from tribal massacres in the north and west were starving to death, with a mortality rate of 200 a day.

In Stanleyville at least three planes have landed from the United Arab Republic carrying arms for Lumumba supporters.

## Almost Lynched Outside Malawi Offices African Policeman's Courage

FOR PROTECTING A PORTUGUESE ENGINEER from a mob outside the Malawi Congress Party's headquarters in Limbe, Sergeant Thomas Mangonga of the Nyasaland Police has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

A police spokesman said in Nyasaland a few days ago that the crowd was in an extremely hostile mood because they believed that the Portuguese was a European who had been impounded to be injecting African women in order to kill or sterilize them, that fantastic and entirely unfounded rumour having received wide circulation in the Southern Province. In consequence the Portuguese, an innocent visitor from Mozambique, was suspected and marched by a small gang to the Malawi headquarters. When the police arrived about 1,000 Africans had surrounded the party offices and some of them fell upon the Portuguese when he emerged with a Malawi official.

Sgt. Mangonga left the police car, forced his way through the crowd to the Portuguese, who was on the ground and being kicked and struck, and threw himself over him to protect him from further blows. Two European officers then managed to reach and rescue them. Sgt. Mangonga's courageous action is officially considered to have saved the Portuguese from fatal injury.

## Africans Oppose Anti-Malarial Work Special Threat to Health of Children

THE LIVES OF CHILDREN under the age of four in the Lake Chirwa area of Nyasaland are likely to be endangered by the refusal of African villagers to co-operate with Federal Ministry of Health anti-malarial spraying teams, says a statement issued by Dr. P. R. Stephens, Director of Medical Services.

The spraying of the area, which has taken place every year since 1956, has for the first time met with opposition from the villagers, who have refused to have their houses sprayed. Hitherto the annual visits had been welcomed, for the treatment eliminated not only mosquitoes but many other pests found in mud dwellings.

Dr. Stephens continues: "Because the area had been sprayed every year for five years, children under the age of four have not been subjected to the annual attacks of malaria which they would normally have had. These attacks, when not fatal, gave children a degree of immunity from malaria which lasted into adult life. Children in the Lake Chirwa area will not have had that natural immunity, and, if the spraying is not carried out this year, many of the children are liable to suffer severe if not fatal attacks of malaria".

## Intimidation of Government Doctor "Life Made Intolerable," Says D.M.S.

AN AFRO-ASIAN DOCTOR in Nyasaland, Dr. Samuel Bhima, has been transferred from Nkata Bay to Ncheu in consequence of intimidation.

The Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland, Dr. P. R. Stephens, said in Blantyre:—

"For the past two months the medical officer at Nkata Bay Hospital has been subjected to abuse and insulting behaviour from some residents in that area. Life in that area has been made intolerable for him. The reasons for this behaviour are not clear, but it would seem that there is a political motive."

"It is therefore with considerable regret that I have transferred him to another district. I appreciate that by doing so a large number of innocent people will suffer for the misdeeds of a comparative few. However, the behaviour of these few have made any other course impossible.

"No doctor will be sent to Nkata Bay for a while. I intend keeping available doctors at centres where their services are both necessary and appreciated."



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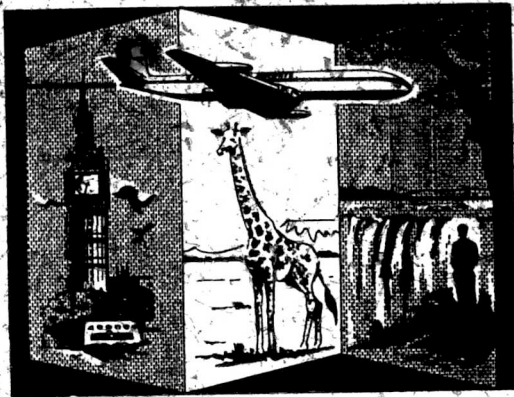
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## Parliament

## M.P.s' Questions on Kenya

## Mr. Macleod Asked for Assurance

MR. WALL asked the Secretary of State for the colonies in the House of Commons last week if when making a statement about the security of land titles in Kenya he would bear in mind that the problem was unique to Kenya, in that some African politicians claimed that as the land belonged to the Africans, compensation would be paid only on buildings and other improvements? Did not he agree that if confidence was to be restored the farmers in Kenya must be given clear assurances on that matter?

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think that this is entirely unique to Kenya, but it is more difficult there than anywhere else. I know."

SIR H. OAKSHOTT: "Does my rt. hon. friend recognize that anxiety about this problem has greatly deepened in Kenya recently because of utterances by certain African leaders, and that it is necessary to re-establish confidence in land titles which were originally granted by the Crown?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, I fully recognize that."

MR. DEMPSEY asked how many persons still remained detained without trial in Kenya, and the longest period over which any of them had been so detained.

MR. MACLEOD: "Fifty-two detainees remained on December 14. Four of these have been detained eight years."

MR. DEMPSEY: "Is it not rather disgraceful that so many persons should still be detained, and that some should have been detained for as long as eight years? In view of the fact that some of these persons may be innocent, will the hon. gentleman see that they get a fair trial very soon or release them forthright?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It does not follow that these detainees are held and have been held without trial, because a year ago when the emergency came to an end a number of people serving sentences for very grave crimes—indeed, including murder, were transferred to the category of detainee. It is therefore not right to say that all these 52 detainees are detained without trial. Whereas early this year the figure was 750, it is now down to 50, and progress, particularly in recent months, has been very swift."

MR. DINGLE FOOT: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman say how many persons are restricted, as distinct from being detained?"

MR. MACLEOD: "One hundred and twelve."

## Order in Council

MR. WALL asked why the Order in Council amending the Kenya Constitution contained no reference to the racial composition of the Council of Ministers set out in Cmd. No. 960, and what bearing that had on the future appointment of a Chief Minister?

MR. MACLEOD: "The language of the Order in Council follows normal practice in providing for the total number of Ministers and the number of these ministers who shall be officials, and has no bearing whatsoever on the question of appointing a Chief Minister. Such an appointment would require amendment of the Order in Council. I reaffirm that the intention remains that, in accordance with the agreement reached at the Lancaster House Kenya Conference, the new Council of Ministers shall, in addition to four officials, comprise four African, three Europeans, and one Asian."

MR. WALL: "Does not my rt. hon. friend agree that it will be possible to make further political advance in Kenya—including the appointment of a Chief Minister—only if the African politicians play their part in restoring the confidence of all races in the future of Kenya, which confidence has recently been undermined by some of their electioneering statements?"

MR. MACLEOD: "That is a different point. I was concerned to make it clear that exactly normal practice has been followed in the case of this Order in Council, which amends the 1958 Order in Council, which did not specify racial discrimination in portfolios. I agree that one essential element in political advance is that there should be confidence."

MR. STONEHOUSE wanted to know by what authority the Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya had said that Africans occupied 32,000 square miles of the less than 37,000 square miles of fertile high-rainfall areas in the Colony and that Europeans farm 4,700 square miles.

MR. MACLEOD replied that he did not disagree with the figures or with the statement, which read—

"Individual title is spreading, but it still has a long way to go. Perhaps I may give a few figures. I emphasize that they

cover only the mixed farming land of this Colony—that is, the more fertile high rainfall areas—and they exclude both the dry ranching areas and the national forests. We calculate that the total area of this good mixed farming land is a little under 37,000 square miles.

"This area of fertile land is very important to Kenya, because on it is based the whole economy of the country. We have not so far found any large mineral deposits here, and our industries are mainly secondary industries—and, except for tourism, they are of no great size—so our economy depends to a very great extent on agriculture, and the surplus of crops and livestock products which we export brings in most of the capital we need for development. You can see therefore how very important to Kenya is this 37,000 square miles of good fertile land.

"Of this area Africans occupy 32,000 square miles—corresponding closely with the areas of settled population which the European explorers found when they arrived here 70 or 80 years ago. The balance of 4,700 square miles is farmed by immigrant farmers, mostly Europeans. But—and this is the important point—this relatively small portion, roughly one-seventh, yields nearly one half of the total agricultural production measured in terms of monetary value, and this includes no less than four-fifths of the exportable surplus."

MR. PATRICK WALL asked the Prime Minister if he would consider the fusion of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I am considering in consultation with the Commonwealth and Colonial Secretaries the recommendations made on this subject by the Select Committee on Estimates."

MR. WALL: "Does my rt. hon. friend agree that the sharp division that now exists between sovereign States and non-sovereign States of the Commonwealth is wrong? Would not amalgamation of these two offices tend to make the sovereign States take more interest in the still dependent States in the Commonwealth?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That is one aspect of the problem. On the other hand, one must not underrated the other aspect—the difficulty of combining in a single office our relations with the wholly independent members and our remaining duties to those which are necessarily still dependent."

## Problem of Co-ordination

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Does not the Prime Minister agree that there is a problem of co-ordination, particularly concerning the future of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland? For instance, which Minister was responsible for cancelling the territorial conferences in relation to both Northern and Southern Rhodesia?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That clearly does not arise out of this question."

SIR G. NICHOLSON: "Will not my rt. hon. friend agree that there is only one Commonwealth, not two? Surely the main problem is one of presentation—of presenting the arguments that appear valid to us to the independent members of the Commonwealth in the hope that they will reach the same conclusion?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "All these are matters of importance to the problem of organization and the wider problem of how to handle this to get the best results. We are studying these problems to see whether we can get some of the advantages of co-operation without the disadvantages to which I have called attention."

MR. PAGET asked the Prime Minister to introduce legislation to control expenditure in this country by foreign or Commonwealth Governments for purposes of political propaganda.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I have nothing to add to my reply of October 27."

MR. PAGET: "That reply was 'No, sir'. Does the Prime Minister really feel that it is enough? We have had the instance of Ghana and now Southern Rhodesia employing a firm to influence our political decisions and to exercise influence on hon. members. Is not this becoming very like the Washington system of professional, paid lobbyists, which I think we all recognize as very objectionable?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "H.M. Government are in favour of the freest possible distribution of information. We have difficulties in some countries and we try to overcome them. On the whole, this is best left to the public decision."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Prime Minister aware that at the opening of Lancaster House Conference Voice and Vision distributed propaganda on behalf of the Central African Federation to the Press? Would he look into that as an example of the activities of this public relations organization?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, sir. I have no doubt that quite a lot of propaganda has been indulged in in connexion with this conference. What we are trying to do is to reach an amicable solution on these immense problems."



MR. RANKIN asked, in view of the early attainment of self-government by Tanganyika, what steps were being taken to increase the output of African students who, on completing their full secondary school course could enter the service.

MR. MACLEOD: "Expansion of the secondary education is being given a high priority by the Tanganyika Government, who aim at increasing the number of African candidates for school certificate from 300 to over 2,000 and candidates for higher school certificate from 90 to at least 300 over the next three years. H.M. Government have approved a grant of over £250,000 for secondary school expansion from C.D. & W. funds."

MR. RANKIN: "Does the hon. gentleman agree that a fully Africanized civil service is essential to the well-being of Tanganyika? Is he aware that of 3,400 officers in the civil service a mere 380 are Africans, and that last year only 324 took the school certificate while 762 vacancies awaited? Does he realize that these disgraceful figures are due to the fact that successive Tory Governments have failed to recognize—[Hon. Members: 'Speech']—the speed of political change in Africa."

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. The hon. member's supplementary question is out of order; it is all argument."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked for a statement on the establishment of the Kamba Lake Development Company.

MR. MACLEOD: "The proposals for the establishment of the company have been abandoned. Gwembe Tonga Native Authority were opposed to it."

## Tribal Friction Could Smash Kenya Governor's Warning to the Kikuyu

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, said when he opened a health centre at Lari, the scene of the worst massacre of Kikuyu by Kikuyu during the Mau Mau rebellion:—

"This country needs the intelligence and skill of the Kikuyu peoples — not in the form of domination or tribal superiority, but in the form of co-operation, partnership, and understanding. We must all work to avoid conflicts within a tribe or between tribes. Tribal jealousies and frictions could smash the future of all of us, as it has smashed the Congo.

"There are still too many hotheads and hooligans, usually in the most junior ranks of political organizations, who think that they can make themselves bigger by throwing their weight about and using threats and toughness to gain their ends. I ask the leaders and elders and those of influence who love their country to discipline these people and tell them the error of their selfish ways. If such behaviour goes unchecked, it can grow into disturbances and even into new emergencies which will hold back all we are trying to do.

"But there are healthy signs, too, of a growing realization that if all races and tribes work together they can make Kenya prosperous and great, while if they do not stay together, it will be neither the one nor the other and there will be little happiness for its disunited people."

## Moderate Africans' Views Ten Delegates Support Federation

TEN 'MODERATE' AFRICAN DELEGATES to the Federal Conference, whose point of view has been almost wholly ignored by the British Press in favour of the demands and histrionics of the nationalist group headed by Dr. Banda, held a Press conference last week to present their case.

Dissociating themselves from the anti-Federation movement, they said that a majority of Africans thought that the breaking up of the Federation would bring the end of parliamentary democracy in Central Africa. But many moderate Africans could not speak out, being gagged by intimidation and violence.

Mr. Matthews Phiri, vice-chairman of the United Federal Party in Nyasaland, described how he had been beaten up by Dr. Banda's Malawi Party "persuaders" because he would not subscribe to the party's views and funds.

Mr. Godwin Lewanika, a Federal M.P., said that U.N.I.P. was really a branch of the Nyasaland Malawi and Mr. Kaunda was "Banda's stooge."

"You British people are funny people to talk about democracy and then give in to the man who shouts the most", Mr. Lewanika complained. "The failure of the Federation would mean the end of parliamentary democracy in Africa, and in its place you British people would be helping to bring Communism, dictatorship, and Congo chaos if you destroyed the Federation."

The delegates said they had opposed federation initially because they had feared it would mean the extension of Southern Rhodesia's policies to the other territories. But now they recognized that the association had brought great benefits.

They were not, however, content with the Federation as at present constituted. They wished to see progress to self-government in all three territories, but gradually and within the federal framework.

Asked whether the delegates who had called the conference intended to convey that the majority of Africans in all three territories were now in favour of the Federation, Mr. Jasper Savanhu, Federal Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, said that while intimidation continued conditions for ascertaining their views did not exist.

## Sir Edgar and Mr. Nkomo

(Continued from page 459)

"We have heard with distress of the attacks made on the homes and property of people in Southern Rhodesia during the constitutional talks in London. Acts of violence are detrimental to the peace and progress of Southern Rhodesia, and we condemn them. We call on any person who has information as to who is responsible to inform the authorities immediately."

## Petrol Bombs Thrown

In the Salisbury African township of Harare a petrol bomb destroyed a store owned by Mr. E. Nyazika, U.F.P. member of the Southern Rhodesian delegation. A similar attack was made on a house next to that of Mr. Charles Mzingeli, another member of the delegation, the wrong home apparently having been chosen.

The home of Mr. Mbofana of the *African Daily News* in Salisbury, who was in London reporting the conference, was also singled out for attack. A petrol bomb burst in his house in Highfield while his wife and four children were asleep. Police offered a £500 reward for information about the bomb throwers.

Nyasaland police have arrested John Chikwakwa, secretary of the Malawi Youth League, and two other members, charging them with riot and proposing violence before the home of Mr. Chester Katsonga, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, was set on fire.

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(Continued from page 461.)

viewed with suspicion as a possible agent to sap the strength of the Lukiko and lower the Baganda's prestige. Part of the 1953 crisis, whereby the Kabaka was exiled by the British Government for two years, revolved round the controversy of Buganda's representation on the Legislative Council. This council has failed to win Baganda confidence. That is the crucial point.

H.M. Government have declared that Buganda shall be represented on the Legislative Council as the only means of Uganda's unity. The Lukiko and the Kabaka's Government have said that before Buganda reconsiders her attitude to the Legislative Council, her treaty and constitutional agreements must be terminated first and H.M. Government should declare now that at least Buganda will be in a federal relationship *vis-à-vis* the future Central Government of Uganda.

The Lukiko's memorandum of 1958 expressing their wish to terminate the agreements resulted in constitutional talks held between the Lukiko Constitutional Committee and H.M. Representative from September, 1959, until they ended in deadlock in London this September. The sole purpose of these talks had been for Buganda to receive back the powers exercised by H.M. Representative under the agreements before Uganda attained independence. The treaty relationship between Buganda and Britain demanded that H.M. Government could not surrender its powers under the agreements to a new Government with which Buganda had not concluded an agreement. Satisfactory conclusion of the constitutional talks would further determine Buganda's federal relationship with the future Central Government. While these talks were going on, Her Majesty's Government formulated a constitutional plan for the whole of Uganda.

#### Relationships Commission

This was: (a) registration of voters throughout Uganda; (b) before the general elections there would be appointed a Relationships Commission by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make recommendations as to the form of Government most suitable to Uganda; (c) general elections early next year for the Legislative Council, 1961; and (d) after the general elections there would be a constitutional conference, to be held in London in the summer of 1961, representatives of all parts of Uganda, including Buganda, to consider the recommendations of the commission. This conference would be attended by the elected members of the new Legislative Council.

Although this plan affects Buganda's constitutional position fundamentally, Buganda's proposals as to how it should apply to the kingdom have been brushed aside. For example, during the recent London talks the Kabaka's delegation suggested that the Relationships Commission should submit its report before these fundamental changes took place. The Secretary of State rejected this suggestion out of hand, but yet declined to answer the relevant question as to what H.M. Government would do should the Relationships Commission recommend a form of government that was contrary to Buganda's desires. The Secretary of State has declared that he cannot deviate from that plan, whatever Buganda's representations for some modifications. Hence the deadlock in the London talks.

Buganda has found it extremely difficult to co-operate in these unnegotiated orders emanating from Whitehall, which orders completely disregard the Kabaka's, his Government's, and the Lukiko's representations. There cannot be any other body of opinion more representative of public opinion in Buganda than the Kabaka's Government and the Lukiko. This disregard, on the part of H.M. Government, comes as a great shock to the Lukiko and the people of Buganda.

The Secretary of State has indicated that public opinion in Buganda and Uganda is that expressed by political leaders in this country. Nothing could be more erroneous and misleading. In Buganda there has been a move to form political parties since the early twenties. But H.M. Government's policy has been to suppress them by either proscribing them or deporting and putting political leaders into prison. The result of this repressive policy has been that political parties have failed to establish themselves firmly and win the confidence of the Baganda whose loyalty has been always towards their Kabaka and the Lukiko.

During the 1953-55 crisis, when political party leaders tried to see the Secretary of State concerning the return of the Kabaka from exile, the Secretary of State said that he could negotiate only with members of the Lukiko. He did not recognize political party leaders as the right persons to treat with in constitutional matters affecting Buganda.

In those circumstances it would be asking too much of the Baganda to trust the destiny of their country into the hands of political party leaders whose experience has not been proved by time. This could be extremely risky in the light of recent history, which has shown clearly that politicians in

emergent countries use parliamentary democracy as a spring-board to virtual dictatorship. Buganda has asked H.M. Government to hand back its powers to the Kabaka, who under the treaty and constitutional agreements entrusted them to that Government. H.M. Government's refusal to do this and instead propping political party leaders is not only discourteous in the extreme but also a complete oversight of the facts.

When the Secretary of State recently said at the opening of the new Legislative Council building that he had firm intention to act vigorously under the law in order to carry out his plan he sounded a warning note that he would use all means to impose the British type of parliamentary democracy which he said the people of Buganda demanded. It is difficult to know what is meant by the "people of Buganda" in this context.

#### Unlimited Powers

The Special Powers Ordinance, hurried through the Legislative Council immediately after the Secretary of State's visit, which ordinance gives the police unlimited powers to arrest and detain anyone on suspicion that he may intimidate people who want to register or vote, shows that H.M. Government is determined to introduce the British type of parliamentary democracy even by degree.

If Buganda's legitimate constitutional demands have caused all these most unlikely reactions while the treaty relations are even still existing between Buganda and H.M. Government, the Lukiko's apprehensions as to what the future Uganda Government's attitude towards Buganda will be, are greatly intensified. We cannot expect that Government to do much better than H.M. Government as they are going to inherit this form of disguised dictatorship. Public pronouncements made on various occasions by people likely to be leaders of a future Uganda are not conducive to the idea of unity as H.M. Government envisages it.

In order to avoid another "Katanga" in this country immediately after Uganda's independence, Buganda has decided and is determined to go it alone.

As a result of this decision, Buganda proposes to establish cordial relationship between H.M. Government and herself for a number of reasons; mainly because the British are monarchists like the Baganda and the special relationship that has existed between the two countries has been a paternalistic one, which has been found to be unsatisfactory in the present circumstances. Since neither Britain nor Buganda desire that this superior-inferior relationship should continue beyond what is absolutely necessary, there ought to be a new Anglo-Buganda Cordial Relationship.

That proposed relationship should be finalized and put into effect by December 31, 1960, after which date Buganda will be independent. In the meantime negotiations will be held between representatives of the Lukiko and H.M. Government with a view to formulating a scheme within which that Anglo-Buganda Cordial Relationship will operate.

#### Plan for an Independent Buganda

##### (1) Relationship with Great Britain.

There shall be established a friendly relationship between an Independent Buganda and H.M. Government on the following lines:—

(i) DEFENCE: In this connexion Buganda will have her own army, but she will form a military alliance with Britain for a specified period of time, which may be revised from time to time.

(ii) FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Buganda will establish foreign relations by herself where possible, otherwise in conjunction with Great Britain for a specified period of time.

(iii) ECONOMIC AID: Buganda will seek economic aid from Britain in her economic and technical development.

A five-year development plan will be drawn up by Buganda following the attainment of her independence, so as to give the Kingdom an orderly economic development.

In her economic development, Buganda will encourage free enterprise and make conditions favourable for foreign investment. The Kabaka's Government's policy as to State ownership is that such ownership should be restricted to those essential services which cannot beneficially run by Private Enterprise.

##### (2) Relationship with Neighbouring Countries in East Africa.

(a) CUSTOMS: Buganda will join the Common Customs of East Africa.

(b) COMMUNICATIONS (This includes Road, Rail, Water and Air Services): There shall be joint negotiations as to the membership of Buganda on the bodies controlling those services.

##### (c) HIGHER EDUCATION:

(1) All existing institutions of learning will automatically fall under the jurisdiction of Buganda.

(2) This position will however not alter the present status of Makerere University College, nor will it change its legal and administrative position as an inter-State institution.



(3) Buganda will have her full share in the management of Makerere, and shall be fully represented on those bodies which control and administer its activities.

(4) JUDICIAL: Buganda shall have her own High Court and district courts. Appeals from the High Court shall lie to the Eastern Africa Court of Appeal and finally to the Privy Council.

(5) INTER-STATE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA:

(i) Any manufacturing and/or secondary industries operating in Buganda will have to be licensed in Buganda, and all excise duty will go to the Buganda Kingdom Treasury.

(ii) There will be free movement of trade between Buganda and the States of East Africa.

(A) MONETARY SYSTEM: Buganda will remain in the Sterling Area.

(2) IMMIGRATION: Immigration will be controlled by the Kabaka's Government. This will apply to non-Africans as defined by the existing Uganda Protectorate Ordinance. Movement of persons, however, between Buganda and other neighbouring countries in East Africa will be free and unrestricted.

### Association With Commonwealth

(3) *International Relationship:*

(i) The fundamental rights of man, and the rule of law as understood in the free world, will be strictly observed. Thus, there will be freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly in Buganda regardless of race, colour or creed.

(ii) On her attainment of Independence, Buganda will be associated with that great family of nations — the Commonwealth; and like any other independent nations in the Commonwealth, Buganda will seek admission to the United Nations General Assembly.

(iii) Post and telecommunications being services conducted on international level, such services will continue to be run as at present in Buganda. The control of those services in Buganda, will however fall under the Kabaka's Government, and as such Buganda will make her own postal stamps.

(4) *International Re-arrangement of Services:*

(a) The Lukiiko will continue to be the Legislative and deliberative body for Buganda.

(b) All powers now exercised by H.M. Representative under the treaty and constitutional agreements of Buganda shall vest in the Kabaka and his Government, e.g. all laws and Buganda's budget shall be effective after the approval of the Kabaka, who is the Supreme Head of Buganda.

(c) Buganda will have an army of which the Kabaka will be the commander-in-chief.

(d) Buganda will have her own police force for the purpose of maintaining law and order. In this connexion the present Uganda Police Force responsible for the Buganda Province should immediately come under the Kabaka's Government's jurisdiction.

(e) There will be a High Court and district courts for Buganda, with a Bench of trained, qualified and experienced lawyers. Parties will be legally represented therein.

(f) Kampala, Entebbe, Masaka, Mutende and all townships and trading centres, as well as Entebbe Airport, without prejudice to its international status, will immediately be brought under the jurisdiction of the Kabaka's Government.

(g) All lands vested in Her Majesty under the provisions of all Buganda agreements shall revert to the Kabaka of Buganda for the use and benefit of all.

### Technicians Needed

The Lukiiko is fully conscious of the important fact that in order to realize the scheme as outlined above, Buganda will need technicians, doctors, lawyers and many people trained in various professions and trades. She will need a strong civil service. Buganda therefore intends to award as many scholarships as possible for long and short courses here and abroad to candidates who are most likely to make the maximum use of the facilities for the benefit of their country in the long run. Meantime Buganda will meet the shortage in personnel by employing expatriates on contract. As to the financing of the whole scheme as outlined above, Buganda intends to use (a) The existing resources which will be greatly increased by the change-over from British control, and (b) by raising local as well as overseas loans, and (c) by inviting outside capital.

This Lukiiko's decision has been made imperative by H.M. Government's failure to recognize the fact that any possible parliamentary democracy ought to be built on the existing institutions in Buganda, that is to say, the Kabakaship and the Lukiiko. H.M. Government's oversight of the Kabaka's, his Government's and the Lukiiko's representations to that effect can only result in hard feelings unnecessarily. The only possible way out of these difficulties is for Buganda to go it

alone and establish Anglo-Buganda Cordial Relationship, as outlined above.

The Lukiiko is not opposed to parliamentary democracy as such, but it views with apprehension any imposed democracy which is only strengthened by the desire for independence. To the Lukiiko, parliamentary democracy ought to suit local conditions, because there cannot be such a thing as international parliamentary democracy. Independence should be a means to an end and not an end in itself. Buganda cannot sell all her heritage for the purchase of Uganda's Independence. That heritage is much more precious in the long run. Nor is Buganda willing to sacrifice everything at the altar of Uganda's unity.

The foregoing does not mean, in the least, that we are not appreciative and actively conscious of the benefits Buganda has derived from Her Majesty's protection for the past 70 years. There cannot be a better way of expressing that gratitude than by the proposed Anglo-Buganda Cordial Relationship.

### Buganda Changes its Mind

IN RESPONSE to Mr. Macleod's letter, Buganda's Lukiiko voted last week to shelve its decision to declare its independence from December 31 in favour of new negotiations with Britain. The Kabaka, addressing a meeting called to discuss the letter, suggested that Buganda was not yet ready to stand alone and proposed that negotiations be renewed.

A conference of African politicians from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar is expected to be held in Nairobi early in the New Year to consider Mr. Nyerere's proposals for an East African Federation.

The Socialist International will shortly send two young men to spend three months in British African territories making contact with local nationalist movements and studying the conditions and problems of the territories.

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Letter to the Editor

## Federation A Blessing In Disguise Nyasaland M.P. Who Has Changed His Mind

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Since the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being by imposition seven years ago, thinking people of every race directly affected have passed through the most testing and brain-twisting time, which has left many thinkers wondering whether it was wise at all to have brought about a federation without the free consent of the majority of the people. On the other hand, it is also impossible to imagine that it would have been wise not then to have brought it about because the Africans who happened to be in the majority were against the scheme.

Seven years have now passed since federation was brought about, and in that period many things have happened. Some of the good things for which people of all races in the Federation ought to be thankful include the Kariba project and the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Expansion of social services in other directions have been too numerous to need mention.

In this direction the political advancement of the African people, the rapid progress that has been made in the two northern territories by way of African representation cannot be overstated. Before 1949, indeed, direct African representation on the Legislative Council was unknown. Now Nyasaland has been promised an overall African majority in the Legislative Council and several seats carrying ministerial responsibilities in the Executive Council. Northern Rhodesia is expected to attain a similar, or indeed a higher, position both as regards the Legislature and the Executive, commensurate to that country's expanded responsibilities and prestige.

### Rapid Changes

Southern Rhodesia has not remained static. Changes which a few years ago could not have been possible are taking place rapidly to meet the political aspirations of the African people there. Apart from the fact that certain laws considered to be discriminatory or segregative have been and are being repealed one by one, the new Constitution is being worked out on what may be termed the most liberal lines (as that country's African policy is concerned) providing for machinery to enable African direct representation on the territorial Parliamentary level. Is this not an indication of the pressure of the Federal policy of partnership on some belated and outmoded discriminatory and segregative practices of some of the territorial Governments?

Seven years is a very short period in which to achieve what has been achieved by the Central African Federation. Much more would be achieved if only the present leaders of the people of all races would sink their personal ambitions and co-operate in an effort to serve the best interests of Central Africa for the ultimate progress politically, economically and socially of all people living in it.

Before federation I used to fear that white people in Central Africa had political motives which they felt could not be achieved except by means of bringing about a federation to be used as an instrument to dominate the Africans. My experience of the seven years of federation has taught me that I was wrong to fear federation as I did. Federation is the bridge which destiny has provided for the Africans in Central Africa to cross over to the land of unity, understanding and co-operation between people of different racial origins. To the Africans in particular it is a blessing in disguise.

It is the day for Central Africa if its present-day statesmen and those steering the British ship of eman-

ipation to Central Africa will counsel each other and agree to weaken the federal structure or completely cause it to become a wreck.

Zomba,

Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland  
[The writer was a Nyasaland African member of the first Federal Parliament.—Ed.]

## Great Need of Expatriate Officials

### Mr. Nyerere's Candid Admission

TANGANYIKA'S NEED of British civil servants was emphasized in the Legislative Council last week by the Chief Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere, when he introduced a Government motion expressing appreciation of the White Paper recently published in London detailing the help to be given by United Kingdom taxpayers to Colonial and emergent territories employing British officials.

Mr. Nyerere said: "After the day, now so rapidly approaching, of full internal self-government, numbers of expatriate officers will leave us on payment of compensation, but numbers of them, it is our most earnest hope, will wish to stay. They will not be in quite the same position as in the past; they will naturally be more in the background than they were in former days when we had a Civil Service Government; but as advisers, executives, and experts we shall need to keep every man we can if we are to ensure that the machinery of the Government does not come to a halt."

"If we lose too many of our expatriate officers in a short space of time, my colleagues and I can assure the House that the children of this country will go without the education they need, because we shall lack the teachers to run our schools. We may have to go without water supplies in the towns and rural areas, because we shall not have engineers to supervise the construction of pipes and gas. Our people may have to do without jobs because capital investment gets scared away when there is no steady administration."

"In short, the services that we now get from the Government may well break down. It is clear therefore that we need expatriates."

## Kenyatta in Good Health

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has issued the following statement about the health of Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader: "In view of rumours circulating about Kenyatta's health, the Kenya Government points out that regular monthly checks on his health are carried out by the medical officer at Lodwar. These routine reports are submitted to the Director of Medical Services. The latest report states that Kenyatta continues to be in good health and has put on 5 lb. in weight during the month, and that his blood pressure is within normal limits. The Acting Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. P. Rigby, who personally studies each monthly report on Kenyatta, stated on December 10 that Kenyatta's general health remains good and that his blood pressure is at a level normally found in a much younger man."

## President of the Chagga

MR. SOLOMON NKYA ELIUFOO, M.L.C., lately Minister for Health in the Government of Tanganyika, was on Saturday installed as the first president of the Chagga tribe. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Nyerere, the Chief Minister, on a dais outside the Chagga Council headquarters in Moshi. Mr. Eliufoo, who wore a blue robe of three vertical coloured stripes, green for the countryside, white for the snows of Kilimanjaro, and brown for the soil, was invested with a chain of office and a colobus monkeyskin headdress. At an election in August he polled 23,552 votes, against 3,448 cast for the other candidate. After studying at Makerere College, Uganda, Mr. Eliufoo graduated B.A. at Bethany College, Kansas, U.S.A., and then studied at Bristol University. He returned to East Africa in 1956 after an absence from Tanganyika of five years.



## Tanganyika Concessions' £4.4m. Profit

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., reports a consolidated profit for the year ended July 31 of £4,451,766, compared with £3,293,993 for 1959. Stockholders received dividends totalling 3s. 9d. (the same) and £24m. have been transferred to general reserve.

The company helped to form and provided half the initial finance for the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga and it met the whole of the cost of building the Benguela Railway, having invested in those two ventures the equivalent of 8,000 million Belgian francs, on which the net annual return over the years has averaged only 14%. The chairman's review bears warm tribute to the care and foresight of "a fine body of Belgian technicians".

The company has also a half-interest in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary in Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd., which has assets of about £1m. including 38% of the equity of Border Forests (Rhodesia), Ltd., and "Tanks" has interests in Boxes & Shooks, Ltd. and Commonwealth Timber Industries, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia.

The consolidated balance-sheet shows issued capital of £7,662,824 in ordinary stock units of 10s., £492,552 in shares of £1, and £1,844,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 16s. each. Revenue reserves are slightly over £34m. capital reserve amounts to £1m., and there is a £14m. loan stock issue outstanding.

Interests in the Benguela Railway Company appear at a little over £5m. in Commonwealth Timber Industries, Ltd. at £1m., and in wholly-owned subsidiaries at £11m. Fixed assets are valued at £18m., and current assets less current liabilities total rather more than £1m.

The directors are Captain Charles Waterhouse (chairman), Mr. T. P. M. Cochran (deputy chairman), Lord Robins, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Ulrick Alexander, Mr. F. J. A. Guillaume, Sir Robert Hudson, Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, Mr. H. J. Robiliart, Mr. A. de Spirlet, Sir Andrew Strachan, Mr. E. P. van der Straeten, and Sir Mark Turner.

## Tanganyika's Diamond Monopoly Ended

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY the monopoly for diamond prospecting in Tanganyika Territory held by Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., an equal partnership between the Government and De Beers, will end.

The country is to be divided into 24 "blocks" averaging about 15,000 square miles each, and on July 1 Williamson's will be allowed to select four. Other mining concerns may then apply for prospecting facilities in one or more blocks, a condition being that at least £30,000 a year shall be spent on prospecting in each block.

In the first instance the rights will be for three and a half years, but at the end of two and a half years two-thirds of the area must be surrendered unless an exclusive prospecting licence or mineral leases have meantime been applied for and granted. At the outset the Government will deal only with established companies.

In announcing the plan in the Legislative Council the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Nsilo Swai, said that companies risking their capital would be welcome and should know that the Government would not begrudge them a reasonable return for the risk they undertook.

## Commercial Brevities

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., is repeating its 5% interim distribution for the year to March 31 next. Last year's final was 9%.

The East African Customs and Excise Department's Annual Trade Report for 1959 has just been published (price, 32s.).

Domestic exports from Kenya during the first six months of 1960 totalled £17,550,308 against imports of £37,092,935. The corresponding figures for 1959 were £17,046,817 and £31,274,112.

A fertilizer factory producing 25,000 tons of super-phosphates a year, and providing work for 200 people is to be built at Tororo, Uganda, by a company sponsored by the Uganda Development Corporation.

Two Nairobi tourist enterprises, the Overland Co. Ltd. and the Overseas Touring Co. Ltd., have merged into the United Touring Company of Africa, Ltd. They control about 300 vehicles throughout East Africa.

London and African Mining Trust, Ltd., made a profit for the year to September 30 of £38,855 (£20,392). The 12½% dividend is repeated. Quoted investments standing in the books at £286,404 had a market value of £342,137.

A publicity campaign costing £3,000 and directed particularly to African consumers is being conducted by the Kenya Dairy Board, which considers that the best prospects of increasing sales of milk products will be among Africans.

Bardahl International Oil Corporation, an American enterprise, is now selling oil products and grease, but not petrol, in the Federation. The managing director of the local branch, Mr. P. J. Clarke, has said that Bardahl is represented in every country outside the Iron Curtain.

Capital invested in the Union and the Rhodesia is "comparatively safe from the major risk of expropriation and from undue control of the movement of funds", Mr. H. I. Joel, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., said at last week's annual meeting in South Africa.

The Tanganyika Planting Company's sugar estate at Arusha Chini, 17 miles from Moshi, has now a 63-bed hospital, built at a cost of £30,000, primarily for their African labour force of 2,700, though neighbouring Africans not on the pay-roll will also be treated. The company is Danish-owned.

De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests has declared a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share for the year to December 31, making a total of 2s. 3d., against 2s. in 1959. The estimate of net profits is £14m. after meeting taxation and preference dividends. Last year's profit was £1,134,917.

The Metal Box Co. Ltd., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, reports group profit before tax for the half-year to September 30 at £4.4m., or £822,000 above the corresponding figure for 1959. A one-for-six rights issue is to be made, and a final dividend of 7% is intended on the increased capital, making 12%, compared with the previous equivalent of 10.9%.

Lusupula Transport Co-operative Society, Ltd., a company with headquarters in Fort Rosebery, has gone bankrupt. It operated African-run buses throughout the Northern and Lusupula Provinces of Northern Rhodesia and to the Copperbelt, and had been encouraged by the Government of the Protectorate as an example of what African private enterprise could achieve. More than £160,000 is involved.

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Company Report**East African Sisal Plantations****Mr. G. R. S. Doyle's Statement**

THE THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 16 in London.

MR. G. R. S. DOYLE, the chairman of the company, presided.

In the course of his speech the chairman said:—

"In my statement circulated with the accounts I have indicated that the lower output and profit for the year to June 30, 1960, were due fundamentally to disturbed labour conditions and to the effect of drought which delayed leaf development.

"I am glad to say that there has been a definite improvement in labour relations and a better and more regular labour outturn. As a result, output is beginning to improve, although it is still below that of the same period last year.

**Premium for Company's Fibre**

"The price of sisal is keeping firm at £103 per ton c.i.f. for No. 1 sun-dried sisal, and we receive an additional premium for our sisal, which is now all machine-dried.

"The branch rail line southwards through the estate was completed during the year, and a rail siding therefrom has been laid to the company's new factory. This will be of great benefit, as it will avoid transporting materials and produce several miles by road to the railhead."

The report was adopted.

**News Items in Brief**

Another 150 Batutsi refugees from Ruanda have recently arrived in south-west Uganda.

Bulawayo's two-day riots in July are now known to have cost about £132,000 in damage to buildings and compensation for loss of property.

Elections for Zanzibar's Legislative Council, to be reconstituted under the Bill providing for responsible government, will be held in mid-January.

Since Salisbury Airport came into operation as an international terminal in the middle of 1956 it has handled an average of 640 passengers daily.

Kenya's game authorities are concerned at the number of deaths among rhinoceroses in the Tsavo Royal National Park, where about 100 have died in a month, largely as a result of poaching.

Prospective candidates for the Uganda Legislative Council elections next year who are not exempted by their educational standard will undergo a test to ensure that they can read and talk English sufficiently well.

Denying a report from Accra that he had agreed to Ghana's proposals for a United States of Africa or for an African High Command, Emperor Haile Selassie said in Liberia last week that he had agreed merely to study the suggestions.

Four junior secondary schools in Nyasaland are to be raised to senior status at a cost of £34,619. They are the U.M.C.A. school at Malosa, St. Patrick's school at Mzedi, the Robert Blake school at Kongwe, and the White Fathers' school at Nkata Bay.

In the first two months of a "claim your vote" drive organized by the Southern Rhodesian Government 3,455 people of all races applied to be put on the register, and more than 1,500 asked for their votes to be transferred to new constituencies. Of the applicants for new votes 618 were Africans, 31 Asians, and 15 Coloureds.

Mr. James Sholto Douglas, a 40-year-old British scientist who has been refused a residence permit by the Federation Government, said in Salisbury that he thought the reason was his association with an African woman or because he had published a plan which might help Nyasaland to be economically independent through the establishment of an aromatic oil industry.

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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
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1958	20	90,404	355,881,000
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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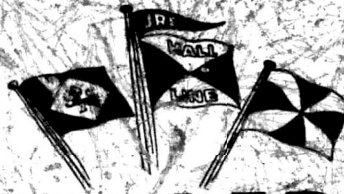
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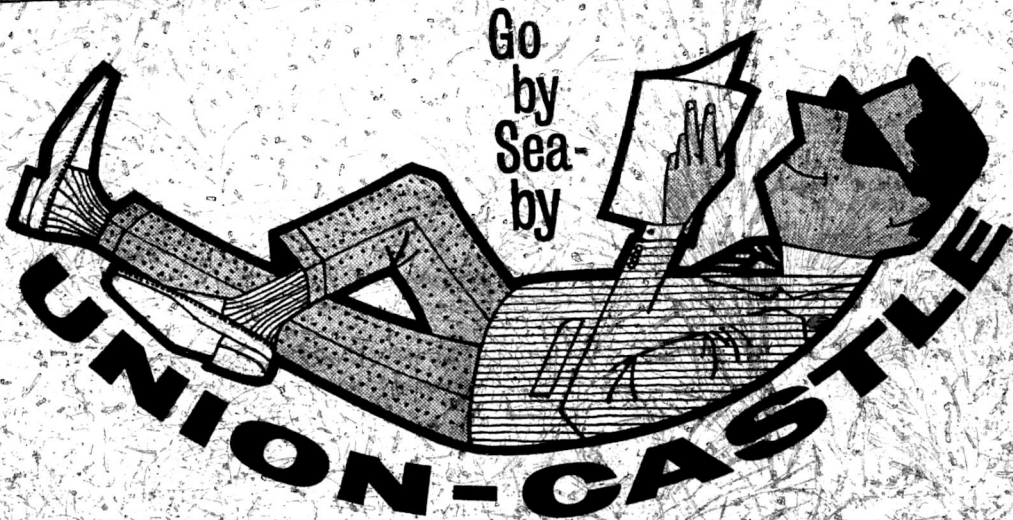
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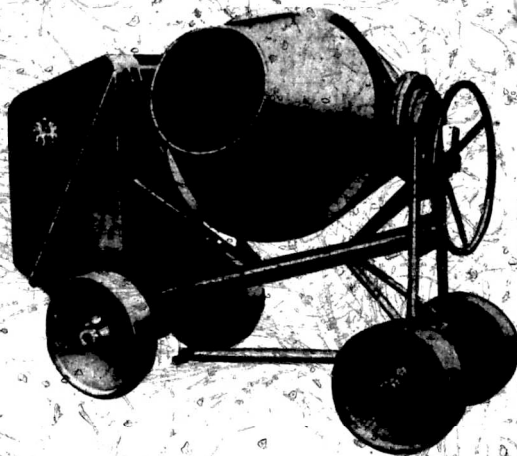
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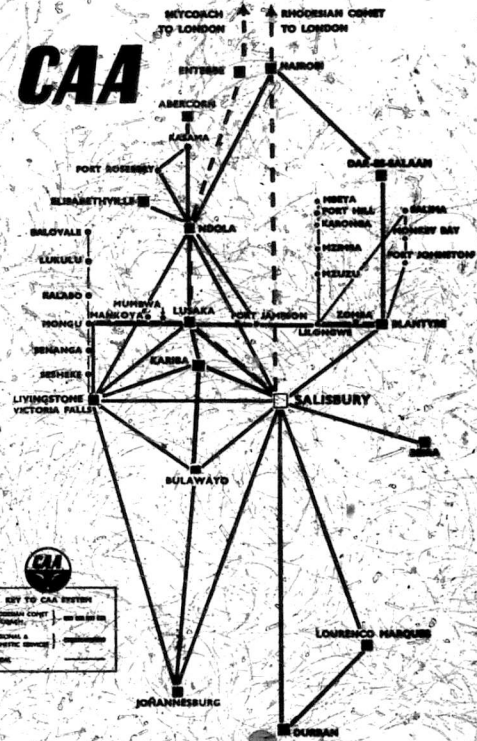
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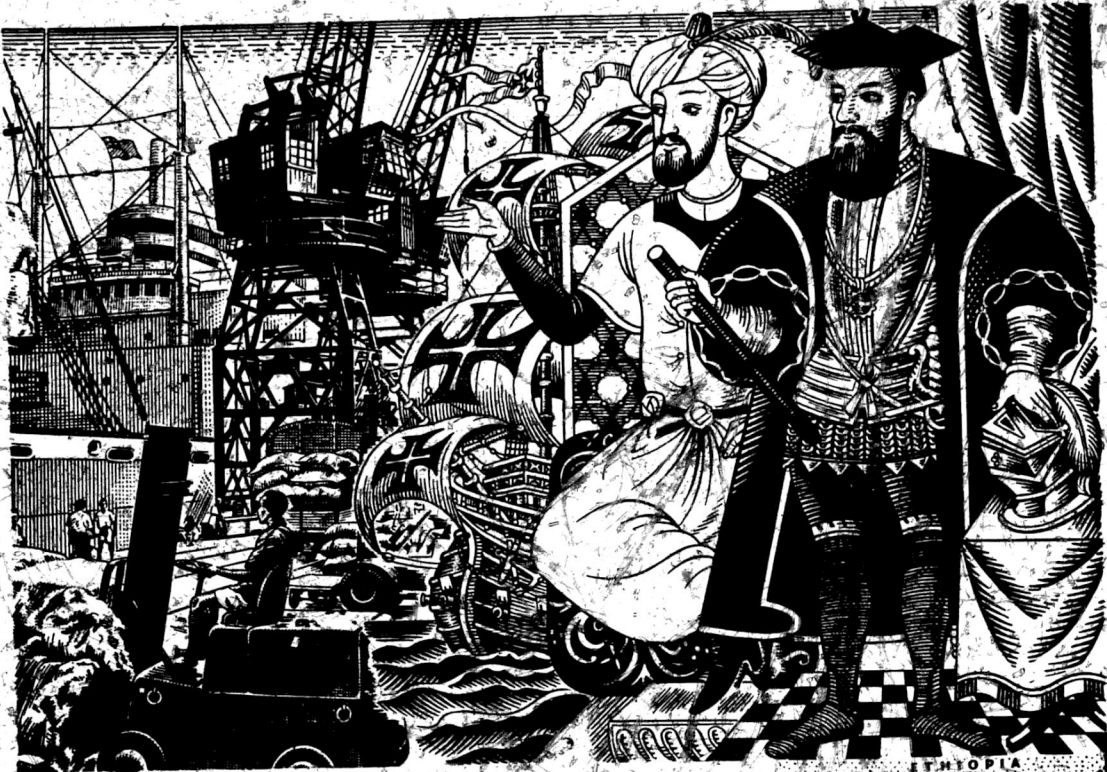
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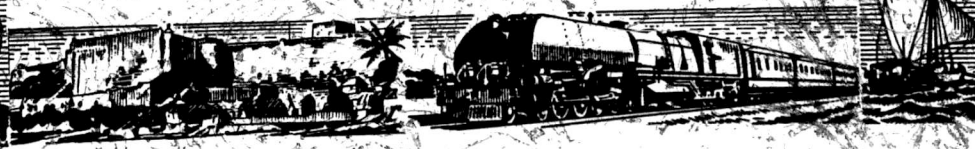


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1960

Vol. 37

No. 1890

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## Notes By The Way

### Dodging the Issue

NO CONSERVATIVE M.P. expressed the slightest anxiety after Mr. Macleod's unsatisfactory statement in Parliament last week on his attitude to land titles in Kenya. Yet there are to be no real safeguards—merely paper provisions which an African-dominated Government may treat with the contumely towards constitutional provisions which Nkrumah has shown in Ghana. While Conservatives and Socialists in the House of Commons continue to pretend that Kenya will be a parliamentary democracy on the Westminster model, African politicians in the Colony make no secret of their determination to have a dictatorship. There is to be no nonsense about the "ins" and the "outs." Once in, the careerists of the dominant party intend to keep themselves in office, if necessary by flagrant disregard of the stipulations of orders-in-council or other legal instruments.

### Legalism No Guarantee

IT IS FANTASTIC for politicians in Great Britain to assume that confidence can be recreated in Kenya by a declaration, however solemn, against arbitrary action by a future Government in that country, especially as the present Government in the U.K. is rushing to place power in the hands of headstrong and ruthless African extremists. It is a safe bet that Mr. Macleod has no intention of investing in agricultural land in the Highlands of Kenya, and he can surely not imagine that the deep anxieties of European landowners in that unprecedentedly despondent Colony will be assuaged by the piece of legalism he now promises, or that it will dispose potential investors in this country to commit their funds to the mercy of African rabble-rousers whose irresponsibility is best demonstrated by their insistence that Kenyatta must be their leader. That kind of recklessness, not Mr. Macleod's bits of paper, are the criterion

### Docile Tories

DO THE PRIME MINISTER and his Secretary now consider that Kenyatta's release will be justified by the "criterion of merit" which Mr. Macmillan professes as the test for progress in the British territories in Africa? The idea is outrageous; but so is the way in which they have allowed Africans (and others) to feel that that malfactor will soon be free of restrictions on his movements and activities. That the two Conservative Ministers primarily responsible should refuse to say categorically that the Mau Mau leader will not be

released is inevitably interpreted as meaning that he will soon be back as a focus for activities which none but fools will believe to be for the public weal. Yet the docile, disciplined Tories in the House were content to adjourn for a month without demanding an opportunity for a debate on this issue vital to Kenya. But to their discredit they have tolerated for a whole year a refusal of a debate on the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya and the "Macblundellism" with which it has fettered and doomed a previously free, vigorous, confident, and promising country.

### No Parallel in 47 Years

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE was alone in seizing the chance to say something scathing about the mischief which Mr. Macleod is working in East and Central Africa. *Hansard* does not indicate that even one other member encouraged him with a "Hear, hear" or other interjection; and not one word did the Secretary of State say in reply. He merely reverted to his Scarborough formula of evading the essential issues by declaring his pride in Britain's colonial record. Does he still not recognize that no Colonial Secretary of modern times has failed so disastrously as he to deal realistically with the problems demanding his attention, and that none of his predecessors has been so generally distrusted by the Colonial Service? Many of its members express their disapproval ("contempt" would not be too strong a word) in terms for which I have known no parallel in 47 years of close personal contact; and many others have fallen into the habit of saying to friends in and out of the Service: "Don't mention that man's name; I cannot trust myself to speak of him." To such a pass have the affairs of great areas of Colonial Africa been brought within one year by Mr. Iain Macleod.

### Gusto

I STILL DON'T KNOW the American connotation of "gusto", my use of which word in a review of one of his books caused my only disagreement with Negley Farson, a large-minded and generous-hearted journalist with a wide public in Europe and America who was a staunch supporter of British administration in Africa when it discharged its duties of trusteeship without fear of the disfavour of politicians, white or black, local or distant. Farson, an old friend, wrote a characteristic letter expressing pleasure with all my comments except the suggestion that he had written with gusto. What

he asked, had he done to deserve that stigma? I replied that, though American by birth, he had become English by adoption, long residence, and infection, and should therefore have understood that the reference was complimentary. Still not satisfied, he retorted that my offence would be purged only by a promise to lunch with him on his next visit to London. Then, at each attempt to get him to explain what Americans understood by "gusto", he said: "Have another glass of Pouilly Fuisse", or "What's the latest news of A?", or "How in a sane world can B get away with his nonsense?", or "Who but a lunatic would have appointed C to such-and-such a post?". As I told him as we parted, his talk had had the stamp of gusto.

### Shrewd and Chivalrous

FOR MANY YEARS he had been a subscriber to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and if an item appeared to him to lack clarity or adequate treatment, a comment or inquiry would arrive within a day or two. He did the paper the honour to quote it repeatedly in his books and in articles which were published in many countries, and again and again he told some of the most influential journalists in Fleet Street, New York, Washington, and on the Continent that "E.A. & R." was the best source of information about the African territories on which he wrote. We did not always see eye to eye, of course, but he was a shrewd and chivalrous opponent; and twice after we had differed on an East African subject he sent me an inscribed copy of a book of his which had nothing to do with Africa, one delightfully describing his life beside a Canadian lake and the other a visit to the Caucasus. He had suffered cruelly from wounds received in the 1914-18 war, but he bore all trouble with courage.

### "N. S." and Africa

FOR THIRTY YEARS Mr. Kingsley Martin has edited the *New Statesman*; and for the whole of that period the Socialist weekly has taken a very jaundiced view of British endeavour and achievements in East and Central Africa (except for some little improvement for a very short time after Mr. Martin had briefly visited East Africa a few years ago). At the end of this year he is to be succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. John Freeman, his right-hand man since 1957. Since he is a person of strong character and decided opinions, his views on African affairs are presumably very much those of his present chief, and it is consequently unlikely that a journal which has much influence in Labour circles, especially those of the left, will become more accurate and balanced in its attitude to East and Central Africa. It is permissible, however, to hope that some realism may creep in.

### Mr. John Freeman

MR. FREEMAN enlisted in the Coldstream Guards in 1940 after leaving Brasenose College, Oxford, and in the following year was commissioned in the Rifle Brigade, with which he served in the Middle East, North Africa, Italy and North West Europe. Then he entered politics. That he has a sense of occasion and was rightly proud of his military service was made evident when, moving the address in reply to the King's Speech in 1945—that being also his maiden speech as M.P. for Watford—he wore his major's uniform, with the shoulder-flashes of a Desert Rat. While the Socialists were in office he was Financial Secretary and later Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the War Office. He has become a well-known television interviewer, with his own programme "Face to Face."

### Crazy Corner

MR. T. R. M. CREIGHTON, who has often made strange comments on the Federation, is on the top of his form in a contribution to the *Spectator* in which he pleads for the acceptance of Lumumba as Prime Minister of the Congo, not because he has the qualities for such an office or because he is constitutionally the rightful occupant of it. Indeed, Mr. Creighton, having admitted that his "legitimacy" is challengeable, proceeds to concede that there is no reason to suppose that he would make a good Prime Minister, and then quotes a "distinguished authority who was lately in touch with him" as having described him as "almost wholly evil and probably mad." For good measure Mr. Creighton himself adds that "he is certainly emotional, unstable, and paranoid." Such a catalogue of defects should surely disqualify anyone for consideration for high office. Yet the writer wants Lumumba as Prime Minister simply because he "enjoys the fanatical support of the vast majority of African political leaders and has become the symbol of the black leader, duly elected by black voters, being pushed around by powerful forces inspired if not dominated by Europeans." What an argument! It means, in plain English, that a neo-Communist fanatic who, if Mr. Creighton is right, is paranoid (as Hitler was), would be given scope to bring still more evil upon the stricken Congo, though his record provides not the slightest hope that he could make any real contribution to an immense task, which demands, not demagogic declarations and strong-arm methods, but the character capable of producing true leadership and inducing hard work.

### No Faith in the Government

PETULANCE marked the reply in the Nyasaland Legislature of Mr. P. W. Youens, Acting Chief Secretary, to a speech by the senior non-official member, who had condemned the Government for its continuing failure to check intimidation and violence by the Malawi Congress Party. The facts which Mr. Dixon had recited were not disputed, but his summary was labelled a diatribe, and he was unfairly charged with demanding jackboot methods and with failing to recognize that the police "are quite powerless" unless members of the public complain of intimidation and are prepared to give evidence in court. That, of course, is but part of the truth. Mr. Youens gave no indication that he acknowledges the other part—that Africans who suffer from the thuggery which is rampant in Nyasaland will not risk contact with the police until a general sense of confidence in the Government's will and ability to protect them has been restored. Successive official assurances of relentless pursuit of the guilty have been followed only by the arrest and prosecution of the small fry, while those from whom they had taken their cue, if not direct orders, have not been restrained. How can Africans avoid drawing the deduction that the real instigators of subversion and sedition are immune from Government action?—which means that it is they, not the Government, who call the tune. That, basically, is why Mr. Youens was wrong and the African and European non-official critics right.

### Doing a Macmillan

IN RECENT LETTERS from friends in the Federation the expression "do a Macmillan on us" has appeared several times. Now I see that it has been used in the Federal Assembly by Mr. C. W. Dupont, M.P. for Fort Victoria. In explanation he said that he meant: "We never meant what we said; and if we did we did not say it; and if we did, we were misreported."



# Waving the Union Jack at Half-Mast in Africa

## Viscount Hinchinbrooke's Outright Attack on the Colonial Secretary

**AN OUTRIGHT ATTACK** on the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the "appalling speed with which he is forcing 'the pace' in East and Central Africa was made in the House of Commons last week by VISCOUNT HINCHINBROOKE, who recently spent two months in the Federation and East Africa.

He accused Mr. Macleod of "waving the Union Jack at half-mast in the middle of Africa, with no friends beside him in the economic or financial sense".

SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON (Cons., Farnham) had moved that the House should consider a report of the Estimates Committee suggesting amalgamation of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices and the establishment of a Commonwealth Advisory and Technical Service. He said, *inter alia* :—

"We believe that the dichotomy which is constituted by the division of our relations with the Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office is harmful. The actual words of the committee were: 'They believe that the continued existence of two separate Departments of State to deal with the affairs of a rapidly developing and changing Commonwealth leads to a dichotomy of thought and approach that militates against the unity of the Commonwealth.'"

"The Colonial Empire is contracting as is the work of the Colonial Office. We hold that a marriage one day between the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office is inevitable. It is a marriage to which the Colonial Office will bring a considerable dowry — the *mana*, experience, expertise, know-how, and traditions of what is now called Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service. Every day that that marriage is put off, the value of the dowry dwindles."

### Proud of Colonialism

Quoting a statement in its report that "there are disadvantages in the use of the term 'Colonial Office'", Lord Hinchinbrooke said: "I am surprised that a Select Committee of Parliament with a Conservative majority should echo the words that come from the other side of the House about colonialism being a dirty word. There is nothing wrong with the use of the terms 'Colonies' or 'Colonial Office', except with people of the United Nations or Radically-minded types.

"I have just returned from a two-months' visit to Africa, and in 1,700 miles, from the Limpopo River to the sources of the Nile, I found that current British colonial policy was causing widespread dismay and apprehension, not only among moderate Africans who had already entered Government service, but right up the grades through district commissioners, provincial commissioners, and chief secretaries themselves.

"Without the slightest hesitation and without fear of the consequences, they told me that *never, in all their careers had they been so appalled by the speed at which the Colonial Office and my *ri. hon.* friend were forcing the pace upon them.*

"Money is leaving Africa today at the most appalling rate. In the old days the flag followed trade. The City of London and the resources of the nation went first. The flag came in to buttress them up when they got into difficulties.

"The Colonial Secretary has taken the flag far in advance of the battlefield. *He is waving the Union Jack at half-mast in the middle of Africa and he has no friends beside him in the economic and in the financial sense.* They are deserting the field. Money is fleeing away from East Africa to India, and to the City of London, from East Africa and Central Africa.

"I came across direct evidence to show that both the Russians and the Americans were calling increasing attention to the disastrous dissociation between British political policy in

the Colonial Empire and the willingness of the private investor and the resources of the City of London to follow hard upon that policy.

"They said: 'Wait for the day when you get your independence. We cannot act now because the British are still in charge, but wait for the day when you are independent and we will come in with very large loans and very large grants to assist you on your road'. In each separate language, that is what they said.

### What Colonial Secretary Should Do

"The Colonial Secretary ought to turn his attention immediately to what is happening in the City of London and organize as swiftly as he can the deflation of the economy, establish a central bank in East Africa, send out economic doctors, Keynesian expansionists, to try to recover the ground.

"Parliament ought to be voting vast sums of money today to increasing salaries of the colonial administrators, calling money into the Colonial Empire, to try to overcome the inhibitions from which we are suffering. At the very moment when we should be spending to recover by very large expenditure a position lost through mischance and misaction of past political policy, this report attacks the Colonial Office, instead of going for other Departments of State where great economies can be made for the public good."

MR. R. H. TURTON (Unionist, Thrusi and Malton), believed that economy and efficiency would be improved by the creation of a Commonwealth Office, perhaps under a Chancellor of the Commonwealth, with three departmental Ministers under him, one dealing with dependent territories, one with Commonwealth Relations, and the third with technical and advisory services for the whole Commonwealth.

MR. R. H. THOMSON (Lab., Dundee, East), wanted such a service to be not simply a British-based scheme but a piece of Commonwealth mutual aid.

He was not convinced by the C.R.O. attitude to a merger. That office seemed to believe that colonialism could be in full swing up to one minute to midnight on the date of independence arrive a minute after midnight. The two Offices should not engage in a tug-of-war or lobbying, and the C.R.O. should drop an attitude to the "Colonial Office people" which resembled that of an anthropologist discussing a backward tribe with somewhat embarrassing rituals. The great need was to adapt governmental machinery to the ending of Empire and the birth of a real multi-racial Commonwealth.

"In the Congo we have seen how a Western nation can go about the problem in the wrong way. There we see only too clearly that the price of failure in Africa may be the creation of a second Korea."

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was reminded by Mr. Dugdale that there had been an Economic Advisory Committee in the Colonial Office under a Socialist Government, said that he had no idea that such a body had existed and would consider whether it ought to be resuscitated.

The Colonial Office staff had been asked whether they were willing to serve abroad if transferred to the Commonwealth Office. Except in the 30-40 age group, a small majority was ready to accept that liability.

In the course of his speech Mr. Macleod said: "Our present policy of leading the dependent territories to full independence as early as is compatible with their educational, political and economic development, is bound before long to lead to a stage when there is no longer justification for a separate office headed by a Secretary of State to conduct our relations with the few small remaining Dependencies. It is a matter to which the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference will wish to return if it will not surprise me if it figures regularly on the agenda for some time."

Cross-posting and cross-promotion in a merged service sounded very attractive, but was precisely what could be done. "The Government cannot cross-post because they do not control the establishments. They cannot promote, because they cannot control the career system in independent countries. That is what independence is about. All the independent countries have set up their own methods of recruitment."

"The burden of work which at present falls on my *ri. hon.* friend and myself in our respective spheres is too great to enable it to be put on the shoulders of one Secretary of State. It has been said that the appointment of more Ministers of State or junior Ministers might help lighten the load. In practice, the politicians in the dependent territories rightly expect that the important decisions and the conferences which

lead towards independence should be taken by and attended by the senior Minister of the Crown responsible for their affairs.

“Ultimately, the solution of these problems may lie in bringing together the two Offices but in our view that cannot be done now. In certain fields of activity the two Offices are already engaged in similar tasks, but there are very compelling practical arguments against an immediate merger.

“The Government have come to the conclusion that we should look most closely at the field of technical aid because it is here through the White paper that we have recently made a very great contribution indeed. We have therefore initiated a study of the possibility of creating a joint Department under a Minister who would be responsible to myself, to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that this Department could bring together under a single direction many of the forms of technical and advisory assistance which this country can provide to overseas countries, whatever their status. It could serve not only dependent territories but the independent countries of the Commonwealth and foreign countries as well.

“I disagree flatly with some of the things that were said about the Colonial Service and colonialism. However misguided other people may be about the achievements of British Colonialism, I do not think that we should lend countenance to that in this House, because the officers of the Overseas Service are doing a grand job, often under very trying conditions.

“It has always been a policy of all Secretaries of State of all parties to lead our territories forward. It is no cause of regret that we are seeing the fruition of this policy over the years. But it does mean hardship for many people. It means that there is a great duty on us to make certain that we do everything we can to minimize this hardship.

#### “Tainted with Colonialism”

“I have heard it suggested that the employment of these Overseas officers in other parts of the world may be difficult because it is said that they are ‘tainted’ with colonialism. This is nonsense. These men and women and their predecessors have a magnificent record of service. It would be a tragic waste if the experience of the present generation could not be used elsewhere under similar conditions whenever the opportunity offers.

The function of the modern Colonial Service is not one of imperial domination. It is the constructive and practical task of helping countries forward in their development towards nationhood. We have the finest organization in the world for providing professional and technical assistance to under-developed territories. In fact, we already have the kind of service for which the United Nations is now groping in handling the problem that has been thrown up in the Congo.”

He rejected the C.R.O. argument that a merger would be repugnant to the independent members of the Commonwealth. Meantime a department common to both Offices should link them pending their coalescence.

MR. HENRY CLARK (Ulster Unionist, Antrim, North), who was in the Colonial Service in East Africa until recently, favoured the creation of a full-scale Commonwealth Service divided into diplomatic, advisory, and administrative branches. He spurned the C.R.O. contention that they were the only people to tend the fragile plant of independence.

Of H.M. Overseas Civil Service he said:—

“It is a service with no regulations, no staff list, and certainly no salary. All we have had is a lot of woolly promises, and to add insult to injury, quite a number of members of the Colonial Service have been told that they are not entitled to be members of the club. Particularly is this so in Kenya, where some officers are allowed to be members and some not.

“If the Government cannot form a Commonwealth Service, at least I ask them to create something a little less wishy-washy than Her Majesty’s Overseas Civil Service. Let us have some body which is really concrete and of which one can know whether or not one is a member. Let us make certain that it includes all people who deserve to have implemented for them the promises which have been made—woolly as those promises are so far. If that can be done, some of the lost confidence will be restored.

Mr. Clark, who hoped that the East African Salaries Commission would recommend increases of about 30%, said that more than half the officers of the Colonial Service in East Africa had left to take up jobs in Britain.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Labour, West-Bromwich), said that his experience as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs led him to think that amalgamation of the C.O. and C.R.O. would not put too heavy a load on one Minister, who would have no more work than the Foreign Secretary.

SIR ANTHONY HURD (Cons., Newbury), did not believe that merging the two Offices would be resisted by the independent members of the Commonwealth, who were too adult to adopt such an attitude.

MR. ARTHUR CREECH-JONES (Lab., Wakefield), a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, accepted the principle of amalgamation but thought it dangerous to merge the Offices precipitantly. He had found the C.R.O. outlook fundamentally different from that of the C.O., and feared that a merger would mean that consideration would always be given first to the independent members of the Commonwealth and that the Dependencies would be at the end of the queue. It was also important that there should be a “tip-top Minister” accessible to the representatives of colonial peoples when they came to London.

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE (Cons., Dorset South), opposing the merger, pointed out that three former Governors, Lord Howick, of Kenya, Lord Twining, of Tanganyika, and Sir Arthur Benson, of Northern Rhodesia, had been very lukewarm when examined by the committee, which, he thought, had embarked upon its inquiry with preconceived ideas.

## Wild Talk Endangers Peace in Kenya Intimidation and Violence Increasing

THAT THE SITUATION IN KENYA is becoming increasingly dangerous has been emphasized by the special correspondent in the Colony of the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Eric Downton, who telegraphed it a dispatch to which the paper gave prominence:—

“Having seen the disastrous effects of Mr. Lumumba’s inflammatory demagoguery in the Congo, my impression after touring the key areas of Kenya is that the most dangerous single element here is the irresponsibility of many public utterances by leading Africans. This is, particularly true of Mr. Tom Mboya and Mr. James Gichuru, of the Kenya African National Union, between whom there is a bitter behind-the-scenes struggle for supremacy.

### Extravagant Promises

“Apparently this is compelling them and their respective supporting cliques to try to outdo each other in extravagant electioneering promises. These include early independence, complete African domination in the Government, and the redistribution of European farm lands among Africans.

“K.A.N.U. is also spawning a growing campaign of violence and intimidation against its political opponents. Its Youth League is mainly responsible for this. Mr. Gichuru and Mr. Mboya both profess to be alarmed and are attempting to exercise restraint.

“Many Africans are being led to expect quick independence and a take-over of white people’s property. A widespread belief that an African-ruled independent Kenya is only a few months away stimulates indifference to the present administration’s laws.

An unsettling factor is the general belief that Kenyatta, the convicted Mau Mau leader, will soon be permitted to return to public life. Acts of violence against Africans who remained loyal to the administration and helped to fight Mau Mau are on the increase.

“Nairobi, with its large population of detribalized, rootless, and jobless Africans, who are susceptible material for agitators, may present an explosive security problem.

“In the background is the threatening cloud of tribalism, the most serious of all long-range security problems. The recent clash at Ngong between Masai and Kikuyu demonstrates how the elections are exacerbating ancient animosities.”

Protesting against the Kenya Government’s ban on the import of Kenyatta badges from an Eastern European country the Kenya African National Union has accused the authorities of trying to “frustrate its normal activities and intimidate its members.”

As a result of complaints by Asian listeners, the Kenya Broadcasting Service is to appoint a committee to produce a glossary of Hindustani and Gujarati words which will be generally acceptable.



# Forthright Attack on Nyasaland Government

Malawi Thugs Are Now in Control, Says Mr. A. C. W. Dixon

**THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS** has been sharply criticized in the Legislative Council by both African and European members.

MR. D. W. CHHOZI attributed to Western civilization the regrettable decline in individual African behaviour, and spoke of the "nasty democracy" brought into the country by the British. He said (in part):—

"Insulting language has become very common. Children use insulting language to a big man; children shout at a big man; children sing derisive songs at a big man. Such insulting language is intended to provoke other people. You will hear that this is democracy and freedom of speech.

"Who has brought such a nasty democracy to the country? It is Western civilization. Western civilization is a very bad thing. It has demoralized our children: they have no manners now, they have no respect to their fathers, no respect to any older man. Before politics were introduced in this country a parent had the right to teach his child to obey older men, to respect strangers, and to behave well. Now a parent can hardly instruct his child to listen to his instructions because of politics, because of Western civilization which has poisoned his children.

"Everyone lives in fear. Nobody knows what will happen tomorrow. In the villages many houses are burned down by hooligans. You hear cases of arson, attacks, assaults every day. The Government has blamed the people for not coming forward with evidence. Now many people are coming to the police with evidence. When people come with evidence they should be helped. Now if they report to the police or to a D.C. there is no help. It is hopeless.

"Is it the aim of Government that Africans should come to a stage when they would commit suicide or murder one another, so that they should be blamed of evil, as the Belgians did in the Congo? If such is the case, I ask this Government to abdicate right away, so that the country should form a strong Government which would protect its people."

## Violence Rife in Nyasaland

MR. E. C. PETERKINS considered it pointless to pass more legislation unless the Government intended to act against those who broke the laws. A civilized Government should not allow the law to be disregarded for reasons of political expediency, as it was being disregarded in Nyasaland, where violence was rife.

"In the past few months the Government have closed both eyes and both ears. What guarantees can the Government give that these new laws will be properly carried out?"

MR. A. J. MPONDA asserted that many Africans wondered why the Government did not deal with the increase in crime. It was high time for the people to know "that the Government is awake".

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who denied that he was under political pressure in regard to prosecutions, said that there would be more if witnesses came forward.

Because there had been a greater response from the public recently more frequent action had been taken. From April 1 to October 31 there had been 121 cases of prosecution for intimidation, and 148 persons had been convicted. Another 156 had been convicted of offences in connexion with unlawful assemblies and processions, and 22 of rioting. In 43% of the cases of arson and malicious damage reported the persons responsible had been detected. The figures were not good enough, but they showed that efforts were being made to enforce the law.

MR. A. C. W. DIXON, senior non-official member, said, *inter alia*:—

"Has Government any intention of re-establishing respect for law and order? If so, when? Government has been advised during the past 12 months or more on dozens of occasions that they have adopted a policy of folly, and that sooner or later someone will have to clear up the mess that they are creating.

"It may be that the Government, being in the hands of civil servants who have very few roots in the country and therefore have very little direct personal interest in what happens in the future, have adopted a policy of 'peace in my time'. It may also be that they are acting under a direct instruction from England. It has always been rumoured that the Colonial Office section of H.M. Government looks after loyal servants, and that the service's interpretation of loyalty is that in no circumstances may anybody take a decision contrary to the known policy of the Colonial Secretary.

"During the July debate there was universal condemnation from this side of the House of the failure of Government to stamp out lawlessness. All non-official members condemned Government for having abdicated completely when faced with a possibility of having to use strong-arm tactics in the face of strong-arm threats. During that debate I said that Malawi claims to be the Government, and proves that it can enforce its rule. Now the thugs emphasize even more forcibly that they are in control.

"A Government spokesman said earlier in this session: 'My hope is that all people in this delightful country will behave during the coming months with restraint, understanding and good humour, so that we may move along the road of constitutional progress. My warning is to the wrong-doers. Crimes of every description, particularly crimes of violence, will not be tolerated, and every effort will be made by the police to bring offenders to book'. That was a statement of pious intent that was incapable of being fulfilled unless a change of Government policy was brought about.

## Lawlessness Given a Political Label

"There never was then, nor is there today, any apparent intention to stamp out lawlessness provided the act can be given a political label. At least two honourable members of this House have been physically assaulted since that statement was uttered. Since that heroic statement there have been further plans for ruthless intimidation, physical violence, and the continuation of the burning policy has been stepped up.

"When Government is questioned as to what they propose to do about it, the answer always comes off completely flat: 'You report these incidents to the police and investigations will be carried out'. When Government has demonstrated that it can't stop the burning of houses, the owner of the burned house is expected to complain to the police, knowing full well that the police are incapable of protecting him from physical violence. In effect it is inviting the man whose house has been burned to go and commit suicide. [Hear! Hear!] I cannot think of anything more cynical.

"Constitutional progress, as understood in the civilized world, requires that there should be freedom of speech and certainly that the population should be entitled to form an opinion for themselves as to which particular political party they wish to follow. In Nyasaland those few liberties don't exist. Since early August, when the delegates who attended the July Conference returned, there have been dozens of instances where political opponents of the party in control have been very brutally treated.

"The most recent incident is the burning of the house of Mr. Chester Katsonga. He was a political opponent of the governing party, and they didn't take very long to demonstrate the degree which political opposition is permitted by them in this country. One can well ask what is going to happen in Nyasaland when hundreds of thousands of the indigenous population have been bred white by political levies, when persons holding beliefs contrary to the beliefs of the thuggery party are beaten up and their houses destroyed.

"It will be a complete betrayal of hundreds of thousands of Africans, not taking into consideration the non-Africans, for there to be any further contemplation of constitutional advance which envisages elections until such time as the basic prerequisites are firmly entrenched in the country. They, amongst many others, require freedom from fear, freedom of speech, and freedom to individually form political opinions.

"With regret I state quite categorically that reports and recommendations to the Government of Nyasaland, the Colonial Secretary in London, fall on deaf ears. It is to be sincerely trusted that the telegram sent to Mr. Macleod by the six M.P.s. now touring the country will be given due weight in London. Mr. Macmillan, in his initial speech at the present Lancaster House Conference said: 'Let us not leave our successors to pay the price for our follies today'. I comment that 'thought' to members of the Government bench."

The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Votens, said in the course

of his reply: "Has Government any intention of re-establishing respect for law and order?" asks the hon. member. He follows it with a diatribe devoid of constructive suggestion as to what steps the Government should take other than what he refers to as strong-arm tactics. Bayonets, guns and jackboots seem to be his answer. Is he so infantile as to think that that is any long-term answer to the evils which he rightly brings to our attention? The Government to govern better on the willingness of the people to co-operate with the forces of law and order. It is not helped by those who spend their time criticizing without producing the vestige of a constructive suggestion as to what should be done other than adept strong-arm tactics.

"The hon. member castigates the civil servants of this territory, and with a shoddy and unworthy suggestion that we sit down and do nothing because we have no true interest in the job we are called upon to do. It is the first duty of the officers of any Government to provide for the peace, order, and good government of all the persons for whom they are responsible. To do that it must depend on the rule of law and its due processes, not the rule of the thug and the jackboot. The hon. member apparently asks us to lower ourselves to the same standards of those whom he has condemned. That is an invitation which we are not going to accept.

### Angry About Arson

"The hon. member referred to the burning of Mr. Katsonga's house. He should not think that anger over that incident is confined to his side of the House. Such incidents must fill right-thinking persons with horror, indignation, and disgust. Everyone, irrespective of the colour of his skin or the nature of his politics, has a right to go his way in peace, free from fear. People are entitled to say what they like, provided they do not infringe the rights of others or disrupt the peace. But, once they translate dark thoughts and evil feelings into savage acts, the Government must be relentless in the pursuit of the guilty. Those are the instructions that Government gives to its servants.

"The forces of law and order cannot effectively carry out their functions unless they have the active support and co-operation of all the law-abiding members of the public. It is up to all the members of the public to make it clear that they hate criminal activities. It is their business to report such activities to the police and to come forward and give evidence. Without that evidence the police are quite powerless.

"I appeal to all responsible members of the public to give their active assistance to the police, not just sit on the sidelines and criticize, not just to say we should abhor strong-arm tactics. With such help from the public we shall overcome these evils. Without it they can't be overcome. Responsi-

bility lies with the people as much as with the forces of law and order. [Mr. Little: They want leadership and confidence.] They have got leadership. [Mr. Little: And confidence. They have no leadership or confidence.] What do the people want? Proclamation of a state of emergency, deaths, destruction? I don't believe that is what they want. This Government has been and will continue to be relentless in its endeavour to bring acts of lawlessness to the courts. We believe in a rule of law and its due processes, and we intend to do our utmost to see that it is imposed."

Mr. Kwenje: "The victims of thuggery are Africans. I think Mr. Dixon is not seeking something that must be done to oppress African political aspirations. His aims could bring peace in this country, as it used to exist before.

"Does the Government know the percentage of their police who are members of the party that is causing all the troubles? The trouble is proved sometimes when one makes a report to the police. For instance, Katsonga asked me about four complaints at the police station; four complaints had been made in the evenings. Every day the police promised to come there in the evening. No one came. Who told them? The Government should have the sense to know how to stop things of that kind. If the Government had no weakness such things should not occur. Government should see that something is done—not by oppressing, but by bringing people to their senses so they may do the right thing.

Mr. Chijozi: "In Nyasaland now there is no democracy but only dictatorship. This country is dictated to by a political party. Even the Government is being dictated to. If these things are going to be continued the election next year will be only a bad election. [Mr. Little: 'Complete farce'.] No members of other political parties can address a meeting because of fear of intimidation. Everywhere they go they are intimidated."

### Totally Inadequate Reply

SIR MALCOLM BARROW said in Salisbury while acting as Federal Prime Minister in Sir Roy Welensky's absence that the reply made by Mr. Peter Youens, Nyasaland's Acting Chief Secretary, to Mr. Alan Dixon's attack on the Nyasaland Government in the Legislative was "totally inadequate". Terrorism had obtained such a grip in Nyasaland that only a large-scale strengthening of the police force could hope to eradicate it and create conditions in which democratic liberties could survive. It would be farcical to hold elections in present conditions, and the British Government should recognize its heavy responsibility in the matter.

## Federation's Aims Remain "Sound and Valuable"

### Prime Minister's Parliamentary Statement

WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER was asked in the House of Commons last week if it was still his intention to do everything possible to work for the maintenance of a federal structure in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he replied:—

"Yes. We believe that the aims of the Federation, as founded, were sound and valuable and that they remain so. The purpose of the conference is to examine how far those aims have been realized and what changes, if any, should be made in the future; but I hope that I may be allowed to say that the conference, with all its difficulties, has done a most valuable work. I feel that, at the end, the interchange of personal relations and discussions, not only in the full meetings but in private, have contributed something towards the ultimate solution of this very complicated question."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the Prime Minister aware that there will be general support for the procedure under which the resumption of the Federal Conference depends to some extent on the progress made in the two territorial conferences? May I ask him whether any progress has been made, or any proposals put forward in relation to an extended franchise or representation for the Africans in the Federal Assembly? Until that is done, is it not extremely unwise to make speeches about holding the Federation together by force? Will the

rt. hon. gentleman give an assurance that no British troops will be committed to such a foolish enterprise?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think that it would be much wiser to proceed, as we generally agreed at the end of the conference, with the two territorial negotiations and discussions. If those make great progress—and I have hopes of it—we are then in a very much better position, if and when the conference re-convenes to take up such questions as the general franchise and the powers as between the Federation and other parts. I think that the course we have followed in all the difficulties is, on the whole, the right one."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the Prime Minister aware that I subscribe to what he says, but in that case, is it not doubly stupid to make speeches about using force in the Federation?"

### All Kinds of Speeches Made

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Of course, all kinds of speeches and all kinds of statements are made by people at different times. What we have tried to do is to bring together the greatest amount of agreement, and I think that we have had some success in that respect."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Is it not clear from what the Prime Minister himself has said that any prospect of progress in the Federal Conference is really dependent on prior agreement on constitutional advance in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia? Does he anticipate that there will be such discussions on constitutional advance in the Federation itself



before the conference resumes? Secondly, in view of its immense importance, are H.M. Government to be represented at the discussions on constitutional advance in Southern Rhodesia?

**THE PRIME MINISTER:** "As to the second part of the question, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is to answer a question on Southern Rhodesia tomorrow, and I prefer to leave it to him. With regard to the first part, we feel that the federal conference and the territorial conferences are very closely related. The next step is to make what progress we can on the two territorial conferences, and then, in the light of that to discuss the reconvening of the other conference, or other negotiations that might take place in regard to the federal question."

Twenty-three Conservative M.P.s. signed a motion regretting intimidation in Central Africa and urging the Government to take steps to maintain law and order.

### N. Rhodesia Talks Adjourned

After a two-day sitting at Lancaster House, London, the Northern Rhodesia Constitutional Conference was adjourned on Tuesday of last week until the latter part of January, the date to be fixed by the Colonial Secretary.

The proceedings had opened on Monday with an address by Mr. Macleod, to which the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, replied. Statements were then made by Mr. H. J. Roberts (Minister of Labour and Mines), Chief Mpanza, Mr. K. D. Kaunda (United National Independence Party), Sir John Moffat (Liberal Party), Mr. H. M. Nkumbula (African National Congress), and Dr. G. A. Smith (Dominion Party). A general discussion followed.

Delegates reported that the discussions were conducted in a much happier atmosphere than at either the Federal Review Conference or the Southern Rhodesian talks.

Mr. Kaunda said afterwards: "Things are moving fairly well. We are almost certain of getting what we want, which is an African majority both in the Legislative Council and the Executive Council". The claim was doubted, but it was considered that the outcome of the talks might be a majority of elected African members over elected European members.

In Salisbury, Sir Edgar Whitehead asked on his return from London, on Tuesday to comment on the Southern Rhodesia Conference, said that as far as he knew the British Government had no plans for the territory's Constitution. A Dominion Party delegate had demanded that the British plans should be published.

Asked if the British Government were "fanatically pro-African", Sir Edgar said that British politicians had given a great deal of attention to the African nationalist delegates; his impression was that they were seeking to act as mediators between the two sides.

On Friday a statement issued from Sir Edgar's office in Salisbury announced that from January 1 positions in the Southern Rhodesian civil service would be open to all races. "There will be no racial bar on any person in Southern Rhodesia reaching the highest posts in public service, in which the top salary is £3,675 a year", the statement said. "The whole purpose of the scheme is to give effect to the Government's decision that irrespective of race and colour, there shall be equal pay for equal work." Selection methods and the training required would ensure, however, that there would be no lowering of standards.

Before leaving London on Thursday, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the National Democratic Party in Southern Rhodesia, said that he expected that Southern Rhodesia would soon have universal adult suffrage. "African are prepared to accept the white people as long as they do not make themselves demi-gods", he said. "The thing that has caused us to object to the Federation is that it has not come from the people, but has been imposed from the top."

### Chipembere Charged with Seditious

From Blantyre it was reported that since Dr. Banda's return to Nyasaland a split between him and his extremist deputy, Mr. Chipembere, had become evident.

Charges of seditious and proposing violence at a public assembly have been laid against Mr. Chipembere. At a meeting of about 30,000 Africans in Zomba during Dr. Banda's absence from the country Chipembere is alleged to have said that if Dr. Banda failed to break the Federation by negotiation his (Chipembere's) supporters would break it by their own methods.

Nyasaland's toll of smallpox cases has continued to rise, with five deaths in a week, bringing the year's mortality total to 55 of 689 reported cases. Medical authorities say, however, that there has been a lessening of intimidation and greater progress in vaccination with three teams in the field.

## Sir Roy Back in Salisbury No Congo in the Federation

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE in Salisbury on his return from London last week, the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, told reporters that a situation like the Congo would never be allowed to develop in the Federation. Sir Roy said he wanted investment and stability. Stability was of vital importance at this stage. But as far as the outside investor was concerned "Africa stinks—let's face it".

There were so many opportunities for investment in the older countries of the Western world that there was great difficulty in encouraging it in the Federation. Since the war no country had shown a desire to produce risk capital.

Asked if he considered the principle of having informal talks on the lines of Chequers in the Federation in order that leaders of all groups here might find common ground, he replied: "certainly not on the lines of Chequers". Referring to the resumption of the Federal review talks Sir Roy said they would probably end at the latest by April or May next year. From the investment point of view he was anxious for them to take place as quickly as possible.

The Congo situation, the appearance of the Federation's moderate Africans on television, and events generally in Africa had brought about a marked change of opinion in Britain. "It has all helped to get the other side of the story across". Although the future might bring modifications in detail of the Federation, the concept was the right and proper one. "It will survive—of that I am sure".

Asked to comment on the suggestion that Dr. Hastings Banda had switched his allegiance from Mr. Macleod to Mr. Macmillan Sir Roy replied "As far as Banda's attention to various politicians is concerned I certainly hope he doesn't start praising me. That would be the kiss of death".

The Prime Minister read this full statement: "It is very clear now that the decision we have to take — and when I say we I do not mean only the people of this country but the Government of the United Kingdom as well — is whether we continue to support the policy of partnership and its implementation in a reasonable way or we surrender it and turn to racial nationalism. I believe that is the main issue at stake."

### Duty to All Races

"I need hardly say where my Government and party I lead stand. We stand for partnership and I believe that it would be to do justice to the United Kingdom to say that the indications are now quite clear that they see the necessity for the continuation of partnership but I would like to remind you of what Mr. Duncan Sandys said in a Press interview after the first leg of the Federal review conference had ended. He was outlining what he considered were the general principles or considerations that the British Government would follow in dealing with our difficulties.

"The British Government have a duty towards all peoples of all races in the Federation. A duty which we can discharge only if they on their side will co-operate with one another in developing a policy of true partnership. Secondly, the experience during the last seven years has shown that the federal system has undoubtedly helped to promote economic and social progress which has benefited the peoples of all three territories and all races and it would be a very serious matter indeed to do anything which might slow down the rate of further economic advance. Thirdly, if the federal system is to win confidence and support of the African population we believe that Africans must be allowed to play a bigger part in the running of the country."

"I am satisfied that the views expressed by the Secretary of State had the backing of the British Prime Minister and I think it is just as well for all those who are enemies of the Federation to take note of the considerations outlined by Mr. Sandys because I see no other form of association than partnership providing an opportunity to do these things for the people of the Federation."

"At this recent conference the British Government has for

(Continued on page 494)

# PERSONALIA

MISS T. THOMSON is now matron-in-chief in Uganda. MR. W. F. COULTS is now Acting Governor of Kenya. MR. GODFREY WYNN is in the Federation for the *Daily Express*.

MR. APTE WOLD, of Ethiopia, has been elected president of U.N.E.S.C.O.

MR. M. T. MALONEY, a Crown counsel in Uganda, has been transferred to Aden.

MR. J. M. KESSON is the new chief engineer of East African Railways and Harbours.

MR. EDWARD MARKS has arrived in Nairobi to join the staff of the United States mission.

MR. A. NASH has left Kenya for Uganda on appointment as Chief Inspector of Factories.

MR. F. E. O. DAVIES has joined the board of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

MR. W. D. GREGG has been promoted Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education in Kenya.

MR. BILLY BUTLIN, the British holiday camp organizer, is spending three weeks in Kenya.

MAJOR HENRY and the HON. MRS. SHEREK have left London for Portuguese East Africa and Kenya.

DR. L. M. WERTHEIM, of the Colonial Medical Services in Tanganyika, is transferring to Hong Kong.

MR. J. P. AUSTIN, president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation of New York, has visited East Africa.

MR. J. M. LE MESURIER and MR. D. B. MOORE have been promoted Assistant Commissioners of Police in Nyasaland.

LORD LLOYD has been re-elected president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce.

MR. VIC OLIVER spent two days in Kenya just before Christmas and then went on to Rhodesia and the Union to make cabaret appearances.

MR. K. C. PEARSON, secretary to the Public Service Commission in Tanganyika, is leaving to become Establishment Secretary in Mauritius.

MR. CHARLES HURD, public relations and publicity consultant in the United States for the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, is visiting the Colony.

MR. C. P. S. ALLEN, lately Permanent Secretary for Security and External Relations in Uganda, is now Administrative Secretary to the Government.

MR. PATRICK SERGEANT, city editor of the *Daily Mail*, has visited Northern and Southern Rhodesia and is now in the Union. He is due back January 17.

LORD TREFGARNE, first chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, left estate in Great Britain of £10,067, on which duty of £1,200 has been paid.

On February 2 MR. HUGH TRACEY will address a lunch-time meeting of the Royal African Society on "The Importance of African Music in the Present Day".

SIR WILLIAM LUCE, lately Governor of Aden, and previously of the Sudan Political Service, has been appointed Political Resident in the Persian Gulf from May next.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and LADY RENISON are on their way to England in the RHODESIA CASTLE, which they joined at Aden after flying from Nairobi.

MR. H. T. H. HALL, lately an education officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed headmaster of the King George VI Secondary School in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor designate of Nyasaland, was received by THE QUEEN last week when Her Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. LADY JONES had the honour of being received.

SIR ROY WELENSKY and MR. M. R. METCALF, United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport on Tuesday of last week to return to Salisbury.

DR. BROOKS RYDER, of the Office of Public Health of the United States Government's International Co-operation Administration, has been studying medical training facilities and methods in the Federation.

DR. J. HARVEY, who was a fighter pilot in the last war, is to inaugurate a flying doctor service in Nyasaland for the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Malamillo. He will use a single-engine, four-seater aircraft.

MR. R. M. M. KING, Attorney-General in Nyasaland since 1957, will retire in February and practise as a solicitor in England. He was in Somaliland for six years before going to Nyasaland as Solicitor-General in 1953.

MR. G. L. HUNTING, who on New Year's Day will succeed his brother, SIR PERCY HUNTING, as chairman of the family group of companies, and MRS. HUNTING are on their way to Southern Africa on the PRETORIA CASTLE.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London on Boxing Day to visit Pakistan, India and Malaya. He will return about the middle of January and go to Southern Rhodesia a little later.

MR. ROBIN BROOK, at one time a director of the Bank of England, and later deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, has become chairman of Truscon, Ltd., on the retirement of SIR HALFORD REDDISH.

MR. JUSTICE J. V. R. LEWIS has been appointed a commissioner to investigate allegations by DR. A. PALLEY, M.P., that police and others had interfered with the exercise of the discretion of magistrates' courts in Southern Rhodesia.

In part settlement of estate duty, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have accepted Tatton Park, Cheshire, the property of the late LORD EGBERTON OF TATTON, who lived in Kenya for many years. The property is to be transferred to the National Trust.

PROFESSOR JOHN FIGUEROA, of the University of the West Indies, is spending some months visiting the Sudan, East Africa, the Federation, and Portuguese East Africa. He will attend a conference at Makerere College, Uganda, in January, and return to Jamaica in March.

MR. V. BLACKWELL, sales director of Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., and MRS. BLACKWELL sailed on Thursday in the PRETORIA CASTLE for the Cape. After about a fortnight in the Union they will visit the Federation and East Africa. For several years MR. BLACKWELL has paid annual visits to South Central, and East Africa.

Though MR. LEOPOLD TAKAWIR, recently appointed director of external and internal relations for the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, had said in Dar es Salaam that he had fled from the Federation because he was to be charged with incitement, it has been officially stated in Salisbury that no warrant for his arrest had been issued.

Because he had accepted an invitation to join the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the Federal Review Conference in London, MR. S. J. MOYO, president of the Rhodesian Railway African Workers' Union, was suspended until his return from the United Kingdom. He was said not to have received union approval before accepting the Prime Minister's invitation.

MR. LESLIE A. MALCOLM, a director of Wm. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., and a former chairman of the London Sisal Association, has retired from business, but hopes to keep in touch with East African affairs, in which he has been actively interested for many years. MR. MALCOLM, now 70, has served the company for 53 years, for 25 years as a member of the board.



THE VEN. KINGSLEY WALKER has been installed as Archdeacon of Seychelles.

SIR ROGER CHANCE will leave London Airport on January 2 to spend about two months in Kenya with his daughter and son-in-law.

MR. K. R. BAGHELLEH, elected member for Kilwa in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, has returned from a visit to the United States.

SIR GEORGE DUMITZ, provincial commissioner of the Western Province of Uganda since 1952, is to retire in January. The new P.C. will be MR. J. C. D. LAWRENCE, now Permanent Secretary to two Ministries, those of Local Government and Land and Mineral Development.

MR. J. SLOMOZYNSKI, Acting Director of Surveys in Nyasaland, who has just retired, received a silver tray from the European and African staff of the department. He first went to Nyasaland in 1948 after serving throughout the last war in Poland, France, and Italy with the Polish Artillery and then spending two years in England.

MR. R. N. HARLE has been appointed consulting mining engineer as from March 1 of Mufulira Copper Mines, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Chibuluma Mines, R.S.T. Mine Services, and Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploitation, all companies in the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group. He succeeds MR. J. P. NORRIE, who is retiring from the positions on February 28.

Passengers for Mombasa in the M.V. WARWICK CASTLE include COLONEL W. H. DAKEYNE, PROFESSOR AND MRS. L. P. GARROD, MR. AND MRS. J. R. O. HUMPHRIES, THE REV. A. CHAPPELL, MR. AND MRS. W. CLEMENTS, THE REV. AND MRS. J. DOBSON, THE REV. AND MRS. P. M. JAMES, CAPTAIN AND MRS. W. R. LOW, and MAJOR AND MRS. J. E. S. MALPASS.

DR. MICHAEL R. MIGUE, a Kikuyu from the Kiambu district of Kenya, who is now in charge of Kajiado Hospital, is to go to Otago University, Dunedin, New Zealand, early next year to take up a post-graduate scholarship. He will be the first Kenya African to take a course leading to a fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. After eight years at Makerere he qualified as a doctor in 1955.

One of the three members of a committee appointed to hear appeals by people committed to rehabilitation centres in Southern Rhodesia under the Vagrancy Act is an African, MR. M. P. MAKWABARA, chairman of Highfield African Township Residents' Association. The other two members are Mr. A. L. REYNOLDS, formerly Secretary for Justice and Internal Affairs, and MAJOR E. RICE, warden of St. Joseph's House for Boys, Salisbury.

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, gave a luncheon party at Lancaster House, London, last week for members of a German mission which is about to visit Kenya. The guests were PROFESSOR HANS WILBRANDT, DR. F. RITCHER, HERR H. FROMM, HERR HELMUT MULLER, DR. H. J. MANGOLD, MR. A. N. GALSORTHY, MR. F. D. WEBBER, MR. H. A. HARDY, SIR GEOFFREY NYE, MR. P. S. MILNER-BARRY, MR. R. W. JACKLING, MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS, MR. I. OKWIRRY, LORD HOWICK OF GLENDALE, and MR. J. H. BUTLER.

COLONEL J. P. FEENEY, Secretary for Lands and Mines in Nyasaland, has just retired after 12 years in that Protectorate. After three years in the Regular Army he qualified as a lawyer, joined the Colonial Service in Ghana in 1928, retired 10 years later, and re-entered the Army shortly before the outbreak of the last war, serving with the Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, at H.O. of the 21st Army Group, and in the War Office. On demobilization in 1948 he returned to the Colonial Service. Colonel Feeny, who has been chairman of the Nyasaland Turf Club, will settle in Southern Rhodesia after a holiday in Europe.

## Conservative Parliamentary Committees

### Officers for the 1960-61 Session

A NUMBER OF CONSERVATIVE M.P.S. who have visited East or Central Africa are among the officers elected by various committees for the 1960-61 session.

Sir Roland Robinson remains chairman of the Commonwealth Affairs Committee, of which the two vice-chairmen are Mr. Patrick Wall and Mr. E. H. C. Leather, and the two honorary secretaries Mr. Godman Irvine and Mr. Brian Harrison.

There are seven sub-committees, that for East and Central Africa now being under the chairmanship of Mr. F. M. Bennett that for Commonwealth Development and Economic Affairs under Mr. John Tilney; and that for Commonwealth Relations under Sir John Vaughan-Morgan.

One of the three vice-chairmen of the Defence Committee is Sir Otto Prior-Palmer, and the honorary secretary is Mr. John Biggs-Davison. Sir Otto is also chairman of the Army Sub-Committee, and Mr. Wall is honorary secretary of the Navy Sub-Committee.

Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid is honorary secretary of the Finance Committee; Sir John Vaughan-Morgan vice-chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee; Mr. William Deedes chairman of the Home Office Affairs Committee; and Mr. Airey Neave vice-chairman of the Science and Technology Committee.

Colonel Tufton Beamish is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, both of whose vice-chairmen, Mr. C. Fletcher-Cooke and Mr. Peter Smithers, are much interested in African matters.

Sir Anthony Hurd is chairman of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Committee, of whose Horticulture Sub-Committee Mr. Godman-Irvine is chairman.

Lord Balniel presides over the Health and Social Security Committee, of which Mr. Peter Tapsell is honorary secretary.

Mr. C. F. H. Gough is chairman of the New Towns Sub-Committee of the Housing, Local Government and Works Committee; and Colonel Crosthwaite-Eyre is vice-chairman of the Power Committee.

## Sir Percy Hunting

SIR PERCY HUNTING, chairman of the Hunting group of companies, which have large African interests, will retire at the end of the year, not because he wants to relinquish his business interests at the age of 75, but in order to be able to travel, to examine new overseas opportunities for the group, and to interest himself in some "special projects". The foundations of the business were laid by his grandfather in 1874, when he bought a sailing ship for the North Atlantic trade. Now the group has nearly a score of ships, large interests in aviation, and the greatest air survey organization in the world. Both Sir Percy and his younger brother, Mr. Lindsay Hunting, served in the Royal Flying Corps in the 1914-18 war. The new chairman of the group will be Mr. G. L. Hunting, at present vice-chairman, and Sir Percy's son, Mr. Pat Hunting, will become vice-Chairman.

## M.L.C. at 23

MR. JACOB DREKSON NAMFUA, the 23-year-old secretary-treasurer of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, and secretary of the National Union of Post Office and Telecommunications Employees, has been appointed by the Governor to be a nominated member of the Legislative Council. He became a trade union official two years ago, and later took a course of study at the Labour College in Kampala of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The Tanganyika Legislature has now a total membership of 82, of whom 71 are elected members, nine nominated members, and two officials.

A competition open to all architecture students in Britain has been won by a 22-year-old Nigerian, Asian, Mr. Dawson Singh Flora, a student at King's College, Newcastle, where he has been for the past year with the help of a Kenya Government bursary. His prize was £200.

# Confidence Wholly Lacking Among European Farmers in Kenya

## Government's Proposals and Plans Entirely Inadequate, Says Convention

**KENYA'S CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS** has written in the course of a memorandum addressed to the Governor of the Colony:—

"At a conference of the Convention of Associations the following resolution was passed *nem. con.*:—

This Convention views with grave disquiet the failure of Her Majesty's Government to provide an adequate land price stabilization scheme to cover the period before and after independence, and urges the Coalition Land and Agriculture Committee to renew its efforts to secure such a scheme and to seek an interview with the Governor on this motion at the earliest opportunity.

"We emphasize that nothing in this memorandum should be read as wishing to put obstacles in the way of Africans and other races purchasing land in what were formerly known as the White Highlands.

**"Threat to Individual Title:** An African-controlled Government of an independent Kenya could refuse to recognize the validity of titles granted under the Crown Lands Ordinance and grant titles to the land concerned *de novo* under any system it saw fit to employ. The fact that titles in the African land units have been granted on a different basis under separate legislation would facilitate such a move. This might, in effect, constitute direct expropriation without compensation of farmers who had taken up land and invested money in improvement with the direct encouragement of H.M. Government and in reliance on titles granted by the Crown.

### Loopholes

**"Threat to Economic Holdings:** A future Government might recognize titles but insist on direct expropriation of all land over a certain acreage for peasant settlement. Compensation fixed by law could be inadequate or adequate but payable in such a way (e.g., long-term bonds) as to deprive it of real value. It would appear unlikely that any future Government would have the financial resources to institute a large-scale programme of expropriation backed by adequate cash compensation.

"Government indifference to the preservation of law and order in the scheduled areas (the European farming areas), indirect encouragement of African encroachment, penal taxation, and dwindling social services could render the position of the European farmer untenable and force him to sell out at a ridiculous price or even to abandon his farm. Any of these courses would constitute a threat to the individual farmer and the general economy.

**"Present effect on the economy.**—Present uncertainty has caused (a) a slump in land prices; most farms, as opposed to plantations, are virtually un-saleable, and even the latter command very low prices; (b) hardship to the widows and children of deceased farmers who cannot dispose of land; (c) financial difficulties, as title deeds are almost unacceptable as security for further bank advances except from the Land Bank, and then only for reasons approved by that bank; and (d) an almost complete cessation of development and hardship in many towns, the business interests of which are tied up with the agricultural industry.

**"The Remedy.**—It is useless to attempt to attract investors to a country whose primary industry is threatened with destruction. If the existing investment of over £120m. in agriculture is insecure, what security can exist for further investment?

"It is too often taken for granted that the European farmer is prepared to stay here whatever the circumstances. This is certainly not true. Many are already leaving, and large-scale migration schemes are being considered.

The future of European agriculture in Kenya is in the balance. Unless there is prompt imaginative action by H.M. Government, the Kenya Government and the African leaders, the industry is in danger of breaking up at a time when it is showing considerable promise and expansion.

The following steps are urgently required: (a) a guarantee

of land titles by H.M. Government, and (b) an adequate price stabilization fund.

"In the scheduled areas 78.4% of the total holdings are under 2,000 acres. These 2,813 holdings comprise approximately two million acres. If, as stated on November 9 last, 120,000 acres are to be purchased during the period 1961-63, this is only approximately 6% of the smaller holdings. Such a small area purchased can have no effect whatsoever in causing land prices to return to their pre-Lancaster House levels.

"Once the idea of an authority purchasing land within the limit of an annual financial quota is accepted, the question arises as to the disposal of such land. The inescapable conclusion is that the land would have to be turned over to smallholder settlement or peasant farmer schemes. Such a course, if carried to extremes, would have disastrous effects on the economy.

"A stabilization fund creates a substitute for the non-existent 'willing buyer'. It cannot provide a permanent remedy, but it can bridge the dangerous gap before the willing buyer re-appears. The re-introduction of the willing buyer has not received sufficient attention. There has been a general impression that land acquired from such funds would in some manner be re-sold to Africans. This may be possible in the case of land suitable for smallholder settlement schemes, but it by no means provides an answer in the case of all farms. Further, it means that the buying must be selective with a view to the type of farm most suitable for African settlement. This will merely lead to a conviction among some farmers that their farms are un-saleable.

"We suggest the creation of a willing buyer in the form of companies formed under special concessions with the Government finance. These companies could acquire the land purchased with stabilization funds for which no other purchaser could be found or which was not required in connection with any settlement scheme, such purchase being on a long-term basis.

"This, together with Government backing of short-term leases of well developed land to suitable tenants at an economic rent and subject to adequate controls, would provide an adequate means of disposing of such land while maintaining and stimulating the general agricultural economy.

### Vulnerability of Farmers

"The small mixed farmer indebted to the Land Bank and elsewhere, who is probably farming on a substantial basis, finds himself in the most vulnerable position in the present uncertainties. Even if he were paid a fair price he might have little or nothing to spare wherewith to set himself up in another country.

The rôle of the Government might be the encouragement of such companies through revenue concessions (stamp duty and income tax), making land available for purchase on reasonable terms and possibly direct investment in some cases.

"Confidence in their future is wholly lacking amongst European farmers in Kenya. No propaganda or statements by the Kenya Government or local politicians can restore their faith; the only way this can be done is by the concrete proposals we have outlined.

"If this be not accepted, the gradual change-over to an increasingly African economy in Kenya cannot be accomplished without great economic disaster for all three races.

"About five million Africans are today dependent upon agriculture in the non-scheduled areas.

"If the entire mixed farming potential of the scheduled areas were to be divided into subsistence holdings, room could be found for a further 250,000 African families, whose income above subsistence per family could not be expected to exceed £60 per annum. The immediate results of such a policy would be:

(a) A drastic decrease in the present agricultural wage bill of £10m. per annum;

(b) An immediate lowering of receipts for income tax and customs revenue from (1) agriculture, and (2) industries and importing firms connected with agriculture;

(c) Further unemployment and hardship in country towns;

(d) Cessation of exports from the area concerned and the curbing down of plantation exports if large-scale plantations are treated on a similar basis; and

(e) Necessity to import grain, etc., for the support of the urban population and others to the extent of approximately £4m. per annum.





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## Security of Land Titles in Kenya

### United Kingdom Government Statement

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons last week—in what Mr. Callaghan, for the Opposition, described as “this puzzling statement”—what he proposed to do in regard to land titles in Kenya, the security of which was, he admitted, essential to the re-establishment of confidence.

The Minister said that at the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya at the beginning of the year there had been proposals from all the delegates for the enactment of a code to protect the fundamental rights of the individual, including his rights in property. The U.K. Government then undertook to provide for the judicial protection of human rights in the new constitution.

Security of title to land was an essential prerequisite to confidence, to renewed investment, and to full use and settlement of the land. That was not a problem confined to one race or to agricultural titles.

Through land consolidation under the Swynnerton Plan there were already more than 145,000 African farmers with registered titles. Outside the coast there were over 11,000 agricultural titles held mostly by non-Africans and over 17,000 residential, commercial, and industrial titles spread among all races. At the coast registered titles exceeded 16,000. If confidence was to be won and maintained, all must be fully secure.

The Government have now completed their examination of methods of ensuring this security up to and after independence. Detailed provisions designed for the protection of all rights in property have been included in the new Constitution. The results of this study will be taken into account in any further discussions on further constitutional advance, since the continued protection of fundamental rights, including rights in property, will inevitably be an essential part of those discussions.

MR. CALLAGHAN: “Every member will want the maximum stability and confidence in Kenya during the transitional months that lie ahead, and it is certainly our hope that there will be the maximum investment in that territory and that the maximum confidence will be preserved.”

“Would the Colonial Secretary explain this puzzling statement more clearly? Is it designed to put Africans under notice that if there is to be any change in the Constitution the Government are coming forward with some new proposals, or is it no more than a statement designed to allay whatever uneasiness may exist in Kenya?”

MR. MACLEOD: “If it were only designed to do the latter it would be of importance, because it is of enormous importance to do what we can about the anxiety that exists among all races in Kenya and East Africa as well.

“We are entrenching now in orders-in-council provisions against compulsory acquisition except for the ordinary public purposes, and making it a requirement that there shall be payment of full compensation which can be assessed by the courts.

“Secondly, we are saying that when the time comes to consider further constitutional advance we would also wish to consider in conjunction with all the delegates of the conference these problems of property and title, which affect confidence throughout Kenya among men of all races.

“Thirdly, we would think it right at the appropriate time to make provision in legislation of that time for the sort of approach I have indicated in my statement.”

SIR H. OAKSHOTT: “Is my rt. hon. friend aware that, by stating publicly his recognition of the importance of the security of title in restoring confidence and encouraging investment, he will have a great deal of support not only here but among people in Kenya who have been very worried recently? Has he yet any details of the sort of measures he has in mind to cover the points raised in his statement at the stage after independence in Kenya?”

MR. MACLEOD: “No, I entirely agree with the first part of what my hon. friend said. I do not think it would be appropriate to discuss the second part, because it is hypothetical on the assumption that something may well go wrong afterwards. We have discussed this matter closely in the Government, as my statement makes clear, and we have completed our examination of methods of ensuring security. There are various ways in which one can entrench by agreement, as for example, the Cyprus Constitution showed, and of securing legal force for the sort of provisions I have indicated.”

### Borne by British Taxpayer

MR. CALLAGHAN: “Does the rt. hon. gentleman propose to publish the methods he has in mind? Do they involve questions of legal rights? Is there some question of a financial obligation being borne by the British taxpayer?”

MR. MACLEOD: “No. The question of a financial obligation in a way raises a rather different point. There are considerable schemes of development and resettlement which are being entered into and the total cost of which is about £9m. We have made a contribution through the C.D. & W. Fund and a direct contribution of £3.15m. We have, I think, interested the International Bank in this and also missions from friendly Western European countries, Germans, Dutch, and Swiss are going or have been to Kenya.

“Concerning the position after independence, I would hope that we could achieve by agreement before independence something very like the provisions in the orders-in-council which are in the library and which the hon. gentleman will be able to study.”

MR. MCADDEN: “Is my rt. hon. friend aware how much satisfaction the statement he has made will give to those in Kenya who have contributed much, both in life and in treasure, to trying to build up the resources of Kenya and its export rate to the extent it has reached? Does he also realise that it will give great satisfaction, not only in this House, but in Kenya, that my rt. hon. friend, in spite of all that has been said about him in recent weeks, has recognized how important is the contribution which they have made?”

MR. MACLEOD: “I have always recognized the importance of this problem. The difficulty is in putting on paper something practical which one can do about it. I recognize that there is substance in what Mr. Callaghan said about the vagueness, in part, of what I have said. What I hope to achieve for the future and for all time—that is, up to and after independence—is the sort of provisions which Section 10 of the order in council provides.”

MR. WADE: “The Minister referred to the protection of human rights. Do I understand that includes such fundamental rights as freedom of expression of opinion and freedom of association? Is it intended that a new Convention of Human Rights will be incorporated in the proposed new Constitution?”

MR. MACLEOD: “A Bill of Rights is being enacted covering the general problem of human rights, but I am dealing this afternoon only with property rights.”

(Concluded on page 498)

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## The Chartered Company—4

ON the 29th October, 1960, The British South Africa Company celebrated the 71st anniversary of its incorporation by Royal Charter. For the first 35 years of its existence the Company administered Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Since 1924 the Company has played a material part in the economic expansion of the three territories, which now make up the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Company owns the very valuable mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia (except where it has alienated them to other parties) which entitle it to draw royalties from the important copper and other mines located in that country, but under an agreement made with the Northern Rhodesia Government in 1950, twenty per cent of these royalties are now paid over to that Government, to which the mineral rights will be transferred in 1986 without compensation.

The Company owns agricultural, citrus and forestry estates in Southern Rhodesia totalling over 135,000 acres. At the Mazoe Citrus Estate near Salisbury, there is a modern factory for processing citrus fruits and the products of the factory are sold throughout the world. At the Company's forestry estates near Umtali and

Melsetter large areas of virgin land are being planted with valuable timber.

In terms of its Overseas Trade Corporation status the Company's activities are confined to the management of its mineral rights and of its estates, but its wholly owned Subsidiaries have provided substantial sums towards the establishment of companies formed to exploit copper and other minerals, and £4 million has been contributed towards the finance of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Subsidiaries are also materially interested in many industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the Federation including the Rhodesian Milling Company, Rhodesian Alloys, Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Border Forests (Rhodesia), Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Rhodesian Acceptances and the Ridgeway Hotel.

In these and many other ways the Company, together with its Subsidiaries and Associates, contributes substantially to the economy of the Federation, thus carrying on a tradition of over 70 years of service in the development of Central Africa.

# Ethiopian Emperor Absolves His Son Congolesse Premier Kidnapped

## Country Back to Normal After Revolt

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia has absolved his son, Crown Prince Asfa Wassen, of complicity in the unsuccessful coup of December 14. In a broadcast to his people he said that "traitors" had tried to implicate the Crown Prince and other leading figures in order to bolster their revolt.

A Government spokesman has given the casualty figures in the fighting as:—Armed forces: 29 dead, 43 wounded; civilians: 121 dead, 442 wounded; Imperial guard: 174 dead, 300 wounded.

Fourteen leading figures of the Imperial regime were killed in the Royal Palace when rebels turned machine-guns on their hostages. Among the dead were the Emperor's chaplain, the Ministers of Defence, Commerce, Mines, and Community Development and the Governor of Tigre. General Makonnen Deneki, Vice-Minister of State, survived with wounds in both legs; he had feigned death after the initial shots.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Richards, present as an intermediary when the rebels opened fire on their hostages, escaped through a window.

Only one European, a Frenchman, is known to have been killed in the street fighting, though several were injured by stray bullets. About 400 British subjects were given shelter in the British Embassy compound for four days.

## Bullet through Dress

Dame Leslie Whateley, director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides, who was attending a conference on women's rights, narrowly escaped injury when a bullet went through her dress while she was shepherding delegates to safety inside a theatre.

Of the estimated 4,000 rebel soldiers, about 2,000 were soon captured or had surrendered. All are to be court-martialed.

By Monday of last week Addis Ababa was back to normal. The streets were crowded, shops open, electric power restored (after being cut off during the fighting), and the airport was back in operation.

At a Press conference the Emperor said that there was no definite evidence of foreign support for the revolt, but the possibility of Communist influence would be investigated. He did not intend changing his system of government. Development plans would proceed normally.

Of the Imperial Guard, mainstay of the revolt under its commander, General Mengistou Newaye, the Emperor said: "I am sure all the men were deceived by their officers". It would continue as a force.

In the Congo the commander of the Ethiopian contingent of the United Nations force denied an earlier report that his troops had expressed support for the rebels.

In Stockholm the Ethiopian envoy, Mr. Teferi Chareou, who had hastily declared himself in favour of the revolt, was relieved of his office. The Emperor's nephew, Prince Samson Beyene, took over as Chargé d'Affaires.

By the week-end no rebel leaders remained at large with the capture of Gen. Mengistou Newaye and the death of his brother, Guenname, who was killed by troops who discovered his hide-out in the hills. Parliament reconvened on Monday in the presence of the Emperor and resolutions were passed unanimously by both Houses supporting the Emperor's Government.

## Russian Cable to Mr. Gisenga

SIXTY PRO-LUMUMBA TROOPS sent from Stanleyville kidnapped the provincial Premier of Kivu, three of his Ministers and the local Army commander on Christmas Day. The troops were acting on the instructions of Mr. Gisenga, former deputy to Mr. Lumumba, who is in control of Orientale province.

In Leopoldville, Colonel Mobutu's forces intercepted a cable from Mr. Krushchey to Mr. Gisenga promising Russian support for "the elected Government", which Mr. Gisenga claims to represent.

In New York it was announced that the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, and four advisers would fly to the Congo next Monday.

The United Nations General Assembly adjourned on Wednesday of last week until March 7 after its second long debate on the Congo had ended in deadlock. Two resolutions were lost, neither receiving the required two-thirds majority.

An Anglo-American resolution which would have strengthened the position of the Secretary-General in his conduct of the Congo operation received 43 votes and 22 against, with 12 countries abstaining and two absent. The supporters were most of the European and Latin-American members, while the Communist group, Cuba, and 11 African and Asian countries opposed.

An alternative resolution by Yugoslavia and six African and Asian countries calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners and the convening of the Congolese Parliament was defeated by 42 votes to 28, with 27 abstentions and two absent.

The Assembly, however, approved an Asian African compromise on the \$21,400,000 cost of the military operations in the Congo, making the expense an account separate from the regular budget but requiring all members to contribute to it. Hitherto the Soviet bloc has refused to contribute to the cost.

With no new directive from the Assembly, Mr. Hammarskjöld said that the operation would continue in accordance with previous decisions "with all energy and within the limits of the law".

Major-General Sean McKewen, 50-year-old Chief of Staff of the Eire Defence Forces, has been appointed C-in-C. of the U.N. military force to replace the Swedish General Van Horn, who withdrew because of ill-health.

In Stanleyville, capital of Orientale Province, where Lumumba supporters were in control, the risk of full-scale civil war grew when Colonel Mobutu banned all transport of supplies to the province by air or river craft. That decision was regarded as a prelude to an attack on Stanleyville by Mobutu troops.

Some 1,000 Europeans in Stanleyville, who had been forbidden by the pro-Lumumba authorities to leave, were offered United Nations evacuation facilities if their consular missions should so request.

## Statement by Sir Roy Welensky

(Concluded from page 487)

the first time had an opportunity to see them in action (moderate Africans) I think it is also the first time the British public through the medium of the Press and television have had an opportunity to see Africans who honestly believe that the races should work together and are against the rabid nationalism of certain African political leaders.

"Up to now it has been far too easy to dismiss them with the term 'stooges' with all the contempt that expression contains but the public in Britain today is beginning to appreciate that moderate Africans are not stooges. I have not wanted to convey the impression that things are going to be easy for us in the days that lie ahead. They won't."

"There will be great difficulties to overcome when the conference resumes and the practical work of improving our constitution starts, but it will also be a test for nationalist leaders to show that they have a case which they can put forward with reasoned argument. It is no good in these circumstances just to say you don't want Federation. Federation is here and as far as I am concerned it is going to stay."

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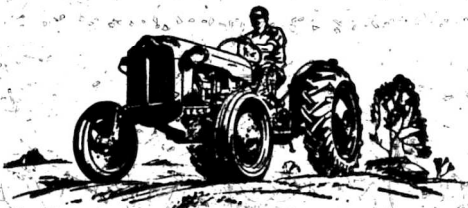
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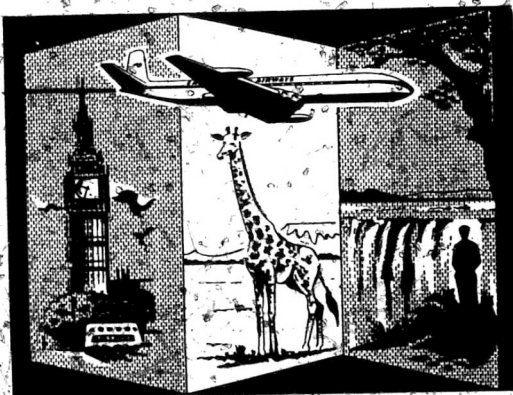


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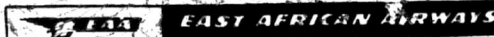
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## Dr. Banda's Bad Press in U.K.

ABOUT THE ONLY POINT in connexion with the Federal Review Conference in London on which there has been no disagreement in the Press has concerned the behaviour of Dr. Hastings K. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland. He has been condemned in forthright terms by newspapers of every shade of opinion.

Because so much is made of the Malawi leader's membership of the Church of Scotland, of which he is an elder, the following editorial comment from the *Church Times* is quoted first:—

"The action of Dr. Banda and his fellow-Africans in walking out of the London conference is deplorable. The African leaders from the three territories could not possibly have damaged their cause by remaining in their places, at least until the conference adjourned for the Christmas recess. By their provocative demonstration they have overplayed their hand, and made the task of the conference, already formidable, far more difficult than ever."

"The Africans, and Dr. Banda in particular, have now forfeited a great deal of public sympathy. Their whole attitude since coming to London has seemed to be unpleasantly irresponsible, cocksure, and defiant."

"The British Government, basing itself on the Monckton Report, is obviously intent on securing as many concessions as possible to legitimate African aspirations. This should have led to a co-operative response from the African delegates. It is simply childish of them to behave as if the problems of the Federation were simple. No British Government could ignore their complexity. It is hoped that Dr. Banda will have second and wiser thoughts."

### Largely Responsible for Fall

The *Times* considers Dr. Banda largely responsible for the heavy fall in price on the London Stock Exchange of Central and East African Government stocks, which, though generally guaranteed by H.M. Government, are so much out of favour with investors that they yield as much as 24% above the return on U.K. stocks. The City editor's comment read:—

"The falls in prices of Central and East African Government stocks during the past fortnight or so has raised gross redemption yields of some of the individual loans by as much as 4%. Thus it is now possible to obtain returns of more than 8½% on Uganda, Kenya, or East African stocks, and over 8% on Rhodesian issues."

"Moreover, the market has become progressively more difficult, and for most of the stocks dealing in anything other than a few thousand pounds is a matter for negotiation. Even when a jobber is prepared to make a price he quotes a margin of three whole points between his buying and selling prices. To all intents and purposes, therefore, a free market no longer exists. This is the more remarkable bearing in mind that the stocks are trustee, Crown Colony issues and that economically there is no question of the territories' ability to pay."

"For this unhappy state of affairs the tense political situation is obviously to blame but the sudden deterioration in the market in the past two weeks seem to have been primarily to Dr. Banda's appearances on television."

"Previously, although political developments caused a good deal of uneasiness, they did not lead to much actual selling. Naturally buyers were also holding off, with the inevitable result that the market lapsed into idleness and became highly sensitive. Dr. Banda's intransigence, made so obvious in his broadcast statements, brought home to viewers just how great are the difficulties that riddle the African problems and prompted extra selling from small private investors."

"Even in the aggregate this selling was probably no more than moderate, but as there was virtually no buying to offset it the market was quickly submerged and prices were marked down severely."

"A corollary of this marking down has been a further material widening of the gap between yields on African stocks and other gilt-edged securities. Before the wind of change began to blow across the continent the yield differential between African loans and British Government securities was about half a point. Six months ago the gap widened to about 1½%. Now it is as much as 2½%. That is a measure of investors' present assessment of the political risk."

In a leaderette entitled "Dr. Banda's Antics", the *Daily Telegraph* recommended the Malawi president and his colleagues to be more cool-headed in their attitude to the Review Conference:

"If the affairs of Central Africa are to go anywhere except backwards into disorder and violence, the Federal Review Conference must continue. Nor can the two territorial conferences on the Constitutions of Northern and Southern Rhodesia be postponed for long. The three conferences are interdependent: a point must soon be reached when it would be idle to go on discussing the future of the Federation without reference to changes in the territories."

"But as an immediate reaction to the African walkout the British Government's decision of the arrangements for the territorial talks may have had a salutary effect. It is a reminder to Mr. Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia and Mr. Nkomo of Southern Rhodesia that Dr. Banda is odd-man-out in the nationalist triumvirate. He had his constitutional review last summer, with results highly satisfying for Nyasaland Africans. With the hope of similar gains in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the two other leaders were glad enough to have his support in bringing their own reviews forward. But now, if they will follow his transient lead now, if it means halting the success of territorial conferences."

"Dr. Banda's dominating personality gives him no right to hog the African leadership. Indeed, his right to speak for Nyasaland is compromised by the intimidation which his followers are using to suppress opposition there. Dr. Banda, whose Western education may well make him ashamed of such methods, has denied, or at least disowned, them. But the evidence of intimidation comes from many sources, including the six M.P.s. from both parties. If this is going on behind Dr. Banda's back, and in spite of his order for 'peace and calm', then his title to leadership becomes all the more questionable."

The *Guardian*, Manchester, thought it nonsensical of Dr. Banda to attempt to maintain at Press conferences the pose that reports of intimidation in Nyasaland were "simply a red herring thrown across the trail", for, as the leader-writer emphasized:

"Intimidation is now one of the firmest political facts about Nyasaland. It has become endemic. A good case against the Federation is spoiled if one is to assume that intimidation is needed to convince other Africans of it."

"A sting in the tail for the Colonial Office reminded the Secretary of State of his responsibility for the welfare of the Nyasa people—all of them, not only members of Malawi."

That Dr. Banda had made himself the *bête noire* of British television viewers was the opinion of the *Economist*:

### "A Born Actor"

Though considering that "Dr. Banda by his antics has appeared to confirm the fears of the towards-another-Congo-school", the *Spectator* made the excuse that he is a born actor who both relishes and despises the plaudits of the mob. It added:

"To suggest, as Beaverbrook Press has done, that he has masqueraded in the past as a saintly man is simply untrue. Kaunda, of Northern Rhodesia, yes, and to a lesser extent Nkomo, of Southern Rhodesia; but Banda, never. Whether Banda will make a notable leader of his people remains to be seen; but for better or worse Nyasaland is now wedded to him, as Ghana was to Nkrumah; and it was the way that the British authorities treated him which made the match."

Under the heading "Dr. Banda Rages", the *Daily Mail* reported:

"In a burst of white-hot anger the Nyasaland African leader exploded in a torrent of venom that left even his sympathizers bewildered. His Malawi Congress was holding a Press conference in a small, shabby, room in Kensington."

"He was challenged to state his position over the Federal scheme to vaccinate the Africans against smallpox. 'I'm in favour of vaccination,' he shouted. 'And I'll use even the devil's vaccine!'"

"The Giant Who Never Was" was the caption to a *Daily Express* leaderette, which said:—

"Dr. Banda has left a bad taste in Britain. His hysterical tantrums have disgusted even his own supporters here. But in his own country he is hailed as a conquering hero. To the mobs he is the medicine-man who delivers the goods."

"Who has blown this third-rate agitator to giant size? Alas the British Government. It ordered his release from prison. It set up the Monckton Commission that boosted Banda's policy of secession from the Rhodesian Federation. It invited him to London to publicize his views and dramatize himself."

"How the Government must wish it had never conjured up this new leader who has turned out to be a second Lumumba in search of a second Congo!"



**Parliament**

**Questions and Answers**

**COLONEL BEAMISH** asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the growing concern of liberal-minded Africans and Europeans in Nyasaland at the widespread intimidation employed by the Malawi Party and since that was inconsistent with ordered government, the preservation of law and order, and the protection of minorities, would he now issue fresh instructions to ensure that the progress of Nyasaland towards independence was no longer prejudiced in those ways.

**MR. H. FRASER:** "My hon. friend is satisfied that the Government of Nyasaland are taking all possible measures to maintain law and order and to discourage intimidation."

**CAPTAIN KERRY** asked what steps were being taken, in view of renewed Malawi intimidation of Africans in Nyasaland, to reinforce the police.

**MR. MACLEOD:** "The reinforcement of police in Nyasaland is proceeding under the approved programme for the expansion of the force by an additional 40 gazetted officers, 62 inspectors, and 1,037 other ranks over the establishment at March 31, 1959, of 54 gazetted officers, 103 inspectors and 1,609 other ranks. H.M. Government are providing financial assistance towards this programme, and 39 officers were seconded from the U.K. in August to fill vacancies temporarily while normal recruitment was being carried out."

**SIR F. MARKHAM** asked the Secretary of State to make provision for recent copies of Malawi and other African nationalist or party newspapers or leaflets to be placed in the library from time to time.

**MR. MACLEOD:** "No, I do not think it falls to me to provide copies of non-Government publications in this way."

**MR. G. M. THOMPSON** was told that registration of about 100,000 voters should be completed in Nyasaland early in March and that the election might be possible about the end of May, fulfilment of that time-table depending upon the co-operation of all concerned.

**MR. G. M. THOMPSON** asked what reply had been given by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to the fifth petition from the Bemba Linga Council, representing a large proportion of the Bemba people, for the restoration of the powers of Paramount Chief Chitimukulu, which were suspended last year and whether 15 out of 17 of the Bemba chiefs had supported the petition.

**MR. MACLEOD:** "It has not been possible to give a definite reply to the Bemba Linga Council, as discussions on the future powers of the chief are taking place in Bembaaland between the Administration and the Bemba chiefs and councillors. Opinion amongst Bemba chiefs and councillors is by no means unanimous. I am not aware that 15 chiefs have supported the petition."

**No Date Fixed**

**MR. DUGDALE** asked the date of the transfer of the Northern Rhodesian Land Bank to the Central African Federal Government.

**MR. MACLEOD:** "No date has been fixed." **MR. DUGDALE:** "Has the decision actually been made? Secondly, does not the hon. gentleman think it ludicrous when the conference is sitting to decide whether there should be Federation at all that it should be decided that something should be handed over to the Federal Government?"

**MR. MACLEOD:** "The answer to the first part of the supplementary question is that negotiations were begun about two months ago but have not been completed. On the second part, it is necessary in order to provide more capital anyway, it would be extremely helpful in order to provide more capital—that this should be done at present. It has been made quite clear that this decision will follow that taken at the Federal Review on European agriculture because the bank deals almost entirely with that financial problem. If by any chance that responsibility, as some of the Monckton commissioners thought it should, goes to Northern Rhodesia, similar decision on the bank will follow."

**Congratulations to Minister**

**MR. G. M. THOMPSON:** May I offer the Minister (Mr. Sandys) congratulations from this side of the House on succeeding for the second time in a few weeks in persuading the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to include Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the representative of the National Democratic Party, in these discussions? May I also ask him whether he is aware that on this side of the House we view with some anxiety the decision to transfer the conference to Southern Rhodesia, because we believe that the political and racial atmosphere there is not such as encourages either the European or the African leaders to arrive at a constructive settlement, on which, in the long run, the future of Central Africa depends?

**MR. SANDYS:** I should like to say, in regard to the hon. Gentleman's congratulations, that these fortunate arrangements that have been arrived at between Sir Edgar Whitehead and Mr. Nkomo and his party were arrived at by direct discussions between them, in which I did not take any part. With regard to the place for the further meetings, all I would say is that the decision to hold the next series of meetings in Rhodesia has been taken for purely practical reasons. It is easier to move me to Southern Rhodesia than it is to move about 25 delegates and advisers over here. It does not mean that all further meetings of the conference will necessarily take place in Southern Rhodesia.

**MR. BROCKWAY:** Despite the right hon. Gentleman's modest disclaimer, may I ask him whether he is aware that back benchers as well as those on the Front Benches will wish to congratulate both him and the Secretary of State for the Colonies on having advanced matters so far as they have gone? May I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he is aware that many hon. Members of this House will hope that the conference in Southern Rhodesia will be able to repeat what happened in Nyasaland, and what is likely to happen in Northern Rhodesia, in attaining an African majority in Southern Rhodesia, where the Africans are, in such a large majority, and whether it is not the case that the whole future of Central Africa will depend on an African democracy in Southern Rhodesia?

**MR. SANDYS:** I have noted the hon. Member's point of view, but he will not expect me to anticipate the outcome of the discussions.

Asked by **CAPTAIN H. B. KERRY** if he would instruct the British representative at the United Nations to press for an inquiry into acts of violence committed by United Nations troops in the Congo, **MR. HEATH, Lord Privy Seal** replied: "Our delegation in New York is, in constant communication with the United Nations authorities there, about all activities in the Congo. The U.N. force in the Congo is faced with an extremely difficult task in attempting to maintain order. Where specific allegations of misconduct are made, we understand that they are investigated by the United Nations authorities themselves."

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MR. BRIGGS-DAVISON asked what were given by the secretary-general of the United Nations in his request to H.M. Government to postpone the arrangements for training Congolese cadets in the United Kingdom.

MR. HEATH, Lord Privy Seal, the secretary-general informed us on September 30 that in his view it would not be appropriate in the circumstances which prevailed at that time to put this scheme into operation. H.M. Government deferred to his view in this matter.

MR. BRIGGS-DAVISON: "Is there any reason why underdeveloped countries, such as the Congo, should not seek training facilities in a country such as Great Britain which is able to provide them?"

MR. HEATH: "H.M. Government deferred to the secretary-general's view because they considered that to be in the interests of both the Congo and the United Nations at the present time."

SIR R. GRIMSTON: "Will my right-hon. friend consider advising the secretary-general that it does not make sense to castigate this young army for indiscipline and at the same time put obstacles in the way of its receiving proper training?"

MR. HEATH: "Yes, sir. We have made it plain that circumstances often change, and as soon as it becomes appropriate we are willing to undertake this task."

### Bad for U.N. Reputation

MR. BRIGGS-DAVISON: "Has my hon. friend studied the information provided by Captain John Roberts and informed observers about atrocities committed on Baluba tribesmen and others by United Nations forces? Is it not very bad for the reputation of the United Nations that no protest should be made about these things and that opinion should appear to exist that, if something is done under the auspices of the United Nations it does not matter if it is done without morality, decency, or military honour?"

MR. HEATH: "I cannot comment on the latter part of my hon. friend's question or give details of confidential discussions between delegations and secretary-general, but all these matters are constantly under discussion."

MR. FELE asked for a statement on the detention by United Nations troops in the Congo of Captain John Roberts, a British subject.

MR. HEATH: "Captain Roberts was taken into custody in late October by United Nations troops in the southern part of the Kasai Province. It was claimed that he had been leading a band of African soldiers on a punitive raid in an area in which the United Nations force had imposed a truce. As a result of representations by H.M. Government the United Nations authorities agreed that Captain Roberts should be released and returned to this country. He arrived on November 28."

MR. MAYHEW: "Have the Government at any time represented to the Belgians that many of their actions in the Congo recently have been extremely embarrassing to their allies?"

MR. HEATH: "Of course, we are in constant consultation with our allies on matters which affect both of us. I do not think that the hon. member, with his past experience, will expect me to reveal the nature of these discussions."

MR. HEALEY: "Can the hon. gentleman tell us whether H.M. Government have taken any steps to discourage the Belgian Government from allowing this constant stream of Belgians returning to the Congo, where their activities, as described by the United Nations representative in the Congo, are extremely embarrassing to United Nations action?"

MR. HEATH: "The Government's position is that Belgian citizens have a part to play in the Congo. The United Nations

accepts that, and we want Belgian citizens and United Nations representatives to work together.

He added that he had made no representations to U.N.D. about the departure for the Congo of the Afro-Asian Conciliation Committee, for that did not seem a fit subject for British intervention.

MR. HEATH told MR. BRIGGS-DAVISON that the only citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies now known to be in custody in the Congo was Kistos Michael Nungovach, a Cypriot who was recently arrested in the Oriental Province. He was alleged to have shot and killed a United Nations Ethiopian Military Police officer. Inquiries were being made as to the conditions of his detention, whether he would be allowed to trial and on what charges, and whether he required legal aid.

## Security of Land Title

(Continued from page 492)

The *Daily Telegraph* took a more realistic view, writing editorially:—

"Mr. Macleod's statement on the security of land titles in Kenya adds nothing to what has already been dismissed by white farmers there as mere verbiage. The settlers' right to own land, a right which the African nationalists do not recognize, is to be guaranteed by a Constitution which the African nationalists intend to scrap. The leaders of the powerful Kenya African National Union have made both of these points perfectly clear. All land in Kenya, they say, belongs to the Africans, title or no title, and they have engaged to see to it that such land as has been 'alienated' is returned to its proper owners the moment they have power to do so."

"If the Constitution stands in their way, so much the worse for the Constitution. It will forbid them to acquire land compulsorily except for ordinary public purposes. They may find ways round that, perhaps by an extraordinary extension of 'ordinary public purposes'. It bids them pay compensation, but those who seek it must go through all the Kenya courts (which the Africans hope soon to control) before they reach the Supreme Court or the Privy Council, and even then they might not get a penny for who is to enforce judgment."

"Nor is compulsory acquisition by an African Government all that the settlers have to fear. Already in many districts the Africans are said to be standing by ready to take over with their own hands the land, houses, and property which their leaders have so irresponsibly promised them. Widespread agrarian disturbances are feared during the coming elections. Once an African Government is in power African mobs may be allowed to achieve unpunished whatever their legislators dare not do for them."

"When they look at the real dangers which confront them the white settlers may be forgiven for thinking Mr. Macleod's safeguards terribly remote, fragile, and irrelevant—a paper-chain thrown to men being carried away by a flood."

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BLUNT, leader of the Kenya Coalition Party, has described the Colonial Secretary's statement as "a platitudinous disappointment." He added that the British Government "appears more concerned with security of title for the new African peasant and yeoman farmers than with its moral obligation."

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way.]



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Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: MITCHELL COTTS GROUP

N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE,  
108 & LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
Phone: AVENUE 2009  
Telegraphic Address: Yusen, London.



## Benguela Railway

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY has just published an excellently illustrated brochure about its system and the Port of Lobito, the point of departure of the 833-mile Benguela Railway, which then connects with the B.C.K. (Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga). Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has invested about £284m. in the Benguela Railway, an anglo-Portuguese enterprise, of which the head office is in Lisbon and the operational headquarters in Lobito. Construction of the line began in 1903 under a 99-year concession. Nearly all the equipment is of British manufacture. Ndola, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, is 6,526 miles from London *via* Lobito and rather more than 9,000 miles through Beira, and Bulawayo shows a saving of 1,000 miles (7,305 *via* Lobito and 8,313 *via* Beira). Copies of the booklet are obtainable from the London Office, 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

## Turner & Newall

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD., announce that the consolidated trading profit for the year to September 30 was £13,636,555, compared with £11,878,707 in 1959. Provision for depreciation, amortization and the development of mining properties requires £44m. (£39m.), income from trade and other investments and profit on sale of securities was rather more than £14m., and after various adjustments the profit after payment of £7.2m. in taxation was £7,624,706 (66,874,925). The general reserve funds of the parent and subsidiary companies are increased by nearly £2m. Ordinary shareholders receive 12½% last year, whereas the forecast was of 11½% when a scrip issue doubled the capital.

## Mabira Company

THE MABIRA CO., LTD., coffee and tea growers in Uganda, made a group trading in the year to March 31 of £3,022, but as export duty on the coffee shipments amounted to £3,022, but as export duty on the coffee shipments amounted to £3,370, there was a loss of £348, as against a profit of 920,835 in the previous year. Depreciation, amortization, interest and other charges bring the loss to £40,814. The directors have waived their fees. The consolidated balance-sheet shows issued capital of £80,073 in 5s. shares, fixed assets at £142,445, and current liabilities less current assets at £51,000. Coffee production was 4,827 cwt., a decrease of 694 cwt., and the board attributes the loss to the heavy fall in the price of robusta. The directors are Messrs. George A. Todd (Chairman), E. J. Jarvis, G. A. Palmer, and E. Collins.

## L.A.G.S.

LONDON, AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., LTD., which has been interested in various East African mining enterprises, reports a group loss for the year to April 30 of £2,560. In 1959 there had been a loss of £35,804. Investments stand in the books at £91,213 (£134,450) and cash at £25,616. Quoted securities with an aggregate book value of £39,008 had a market value last month of only £22,028. The directors consider that no dividends can be expected for another two or three years from the South African enterprise.

## Union Minière

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA has declared an interim dividend of 600 Belgian francs per share. Last year an interim distribution of the same amount was announced at the end of October, a second similar interim followed in February, and a final dividend of 1,000 francs in April, making a total of 2,200 francs.

## Mitchell Cotts

THE MITCHELL COTTS GROUP announce that profits to June 30 amounted to £741,218 (£557,240), less tax of £345,614 (£248,743), and that after adjustments the consolidated net profit was £372,371 (£366,119). A final dividend of 15½% brings the year's distribution to 25½% (the same), beneficiaries of the three-for-five ordinary shares of 5s. do not run for the dividend.

## Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES, LTD., announced that 22,500 tons were milled in November at the Dalny mine, for a production of 4,388 oz. gold and a working profit of £16,510.

## Mr. Gullebaud on Sisal Prices

MR. C. W. GULLEBAUD, the Cambridge economist, who has made special studies of the sisal industry of Tanganyika Territory, has criticized the suggestion in a leading article in *The Times* that sisal is a product suitable for an international marketing agreement on the lines of that which operates in the case of sugar. He wrote in reply:

"As one who has kept in close touch with the marketing of sisal for a considerable period, I should like to express my doubts as to the long-term effects of such a measure. Although the availabilities of land and labour in Africa, where the bulk of this hard fibre is now produced, are such that the supply of sisal is fairly inelastic in relation to price, this is not the case in some other parts of the world, especially Brazil."

"I believe that any system involving a guaranteed price for sisal would lead, as it has done in the past with other commodities, to a large increase in its world production, with the result that the scheme would eventually break down."

"The other possibility to which you refer, long-term contracts by the British Government to buy East African sisal at a fixed price, would be open to the same sort of objections, but in an intensified form. The greatest sufferers ultimately would be the East African producers, who would also have reaped the least benefit from a guaranteed price."

"Tanganyika and Kenya remain the most efficient sisal producing countries in the world, able to compete with sisal produced anywhere in cost and quality, and this has been done without the intervention of the British Government."

Nairobi's first multi-storey automatic car park, the first of its kind in the Commonwealth, will cost about £500,000. Fourteen storeys of parking space will accommodate some 300 vehicles. Construction work is about to begin.

Coco-Cola Export Corporation of New York, which has bottling plants in Nairobi and Mombasa, proposes to build another in Kisumu, and may also process instant coffee in the Colony.

International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., which has a subsidiary company in the Federation, is paying 11½% for the year to September 28, against 10½% in 1959 on smaller capital. Group profits before tax (of about £1m.) rose to £2,952,000 from £2,329,000.

## TASMA

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association Limited

TASMA provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its members in Tanganyika.

AN association which is entirely non-profit making, run for the benefit of its members.

SISAL production is taken over as produced and payment is made as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

MEMBERS' production exceeds 100,000 tons per annum.

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TELEPHONES: 301/2/6 Tanga. GRAMS: Tasma, Tanga

TASMA - A Growers' marketing organization.

## Commercial Brevities

The Rhodesian Bank Co., Ltd., has doubled its capital to £600,000.

Harvesting has begun of Uganda's new coffee crop, which is expected to be good.

Central African Weaving Mills (Pvt.), Ltd., has raised its capital from £50,000 to £80,000.

A second interim dividend of 2s. 6d., less tax, per £1 share, has been declared by Ford Motor Co., Ltd., of Dagenham.

The international telex service introduced in Nairobi some months ago is to be extended to Kampala early next year.

Lowy and Bonar (East Africa), Ltd., has been registered in Kenya as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Scottish parent company.

Damage estimated at about £600,000 was caused when Mosley's department store in Bulawayo was largely destroyed by fire.

For the first time the clothing industry of Southern Rhodesia will this year turn out garments worth more than £10m. There are now about 170 clothing factories in the Colony.

Goode, Durrant & Murray (Consolidated), Ltd., shippers to African and other markets, report a net loss for the year to June 20 of £19,853, against a loss in the previous year of £124,825.

Rhodesia & Nyasaland Tobacco Co., Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests, reports profits after tax for the year to September 30 of £4,426,993 (£3,935,579). The distribution is 16s. (14s.).

Rhodesia & Nyasaland Tobacco Co., Ltd., report that group trading profit for the year to September 30 reached the record of £689,047, an increase on the previous year of £49,288. Tax takes £259,232.

The president of the Federation of British Industries, Sir William McFuzzean, has publicly proposed a realistic re-assessment of Imperial preference in consultation with Commonwealth countries.

O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., which trades in Rhodesia as well as the Union, reports a consolidated profit for the year to June 30 last of £1,718,450 (£1,315,866 in 1959). Shareholders receive 62½ plus a 5% Bonus.

Hawker Siddeley Brush (Central Africa) Pty. Ltd., has been registered in Salisbury with a nominal capital of £100,000.

Turkish Tobacco Co-operative of Rhodesia, Ltd., announces that the output of Turkish tobacco at its Darwendale premises, near Salisbury, during the past season reached 900,000 lbs. In 1959 the total was only 765,000 lbs.

Fine Wool Products of South Africa, Ltd., which proposes an investment of £150,000 in building a factory at Bulawayo, has been granted an option on five acres of land on condition that buildings costing at least £18,750 be started within six months.

Exports from the Federation to the United Kingdom in the first 10 months of this year were valued at £86.9m, compared with £75.7m in January-October, 1959. British exports to the Federation however, were down in the period from £41m. to £37.6m.

East African Estates, Ltd., is to be wound up. The directors hope that the liquidator may make a fairly return of at least 1s. 6d. per £1 share, absorbing £19,500. After providing for liabilities there is a net balance of £34,738, including cash at bank of £19,648.

Lancashire Steel Corporation Ltd., which has a large interest in the Iron and Steel Company of Southern Rhodesia, reports that group profits before tax for the year ended October 1 totalled £4,425,713 (£3,873,440). Tax took £2.7m. The dividend is 11s. against 8s.

The first African wholesale firm in Mombasa, established with their own capital by Mr. F. W. Manasseh, a 47-year-old Nyasa, and Mr. J. C. B. Oigende, a 26-year-old Luhya from North Nyanza, has been appointed an authorized dealer by a well-known British importing house in Kenya.

Sisal outputs for November: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,550 tons, and 7,688 tons for the five months. East African Sisal Plantations, 160 tons, making 737 tons for five months, compared with 865 tons in the same period of 1959. Dwa Plantations, 192,608, making 2,123 for the first 14 months, compared with 1,923 in the same period of 1959.

The Lupembe Tea Company's estates in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika will have some 800 acres in bearing by 1962, by which time a factory will have been built. The company has agreed to accept fresh green leaf from African growers in the neighbourhood, the Department of Agriculture encouraging Africans in the project.

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

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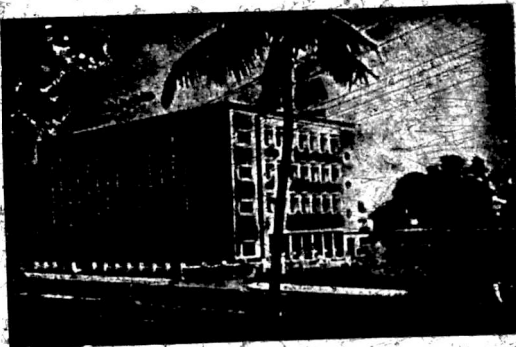
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**EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:**

Textiles (mainly piece goods), iron and steel, manufactures of metal, machinery and appliances, motor vehicles and tractors, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, chemicals and allied products.

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to the Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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FACTOR			Jan. 24

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