

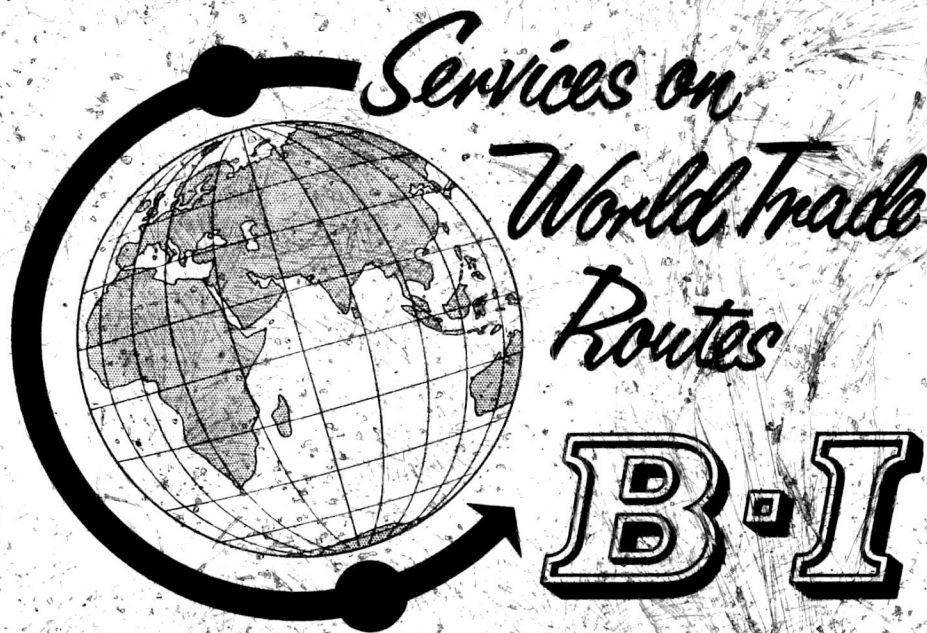
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 20 July 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1919

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ROBIN HOOD	July 18	CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM

Ship	Day	Port
ROBIN WOOD	July 20	CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM
ROBIN HOOD	July 21	CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM

Ship	Day	Port
ROBIN WOOD	July 23	CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM
ROBIN HOOD	July 24	CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM

Ship	Day	Port
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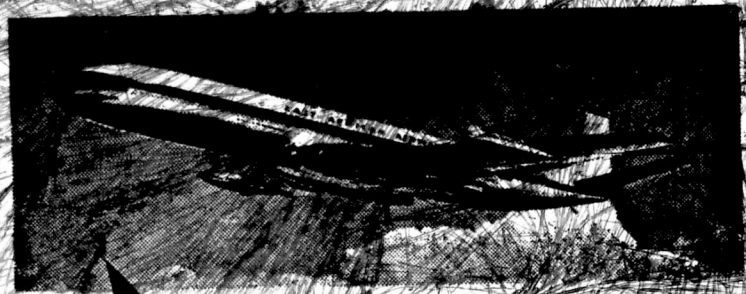
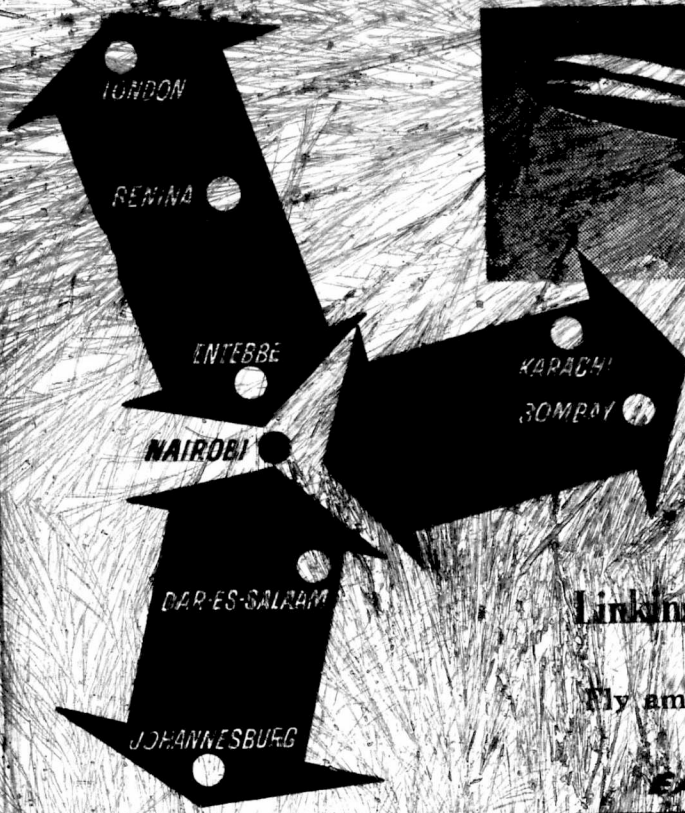
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY JULY 20, 1961

Vol. 37

1919

40 years on free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONVICTED CRIMINALS who have been sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment have hitherto been ineligible for election to the Legislature in Kenya (and similar laws exist elsewhere in East and Central Africa in order to provide at least some safeguard against too obvious debasement of public life.) Because so many of its members are prepared to abandon this elementary protection, the Legislative Council of Kenya has just decided to ask the United Kingdom Government to amend the Kenya Constitution Order in Council by removing the prohibition upon convicted persons, the manifest purpose being to clear the way into the Council for Mau Mau and others similarly sentenced for Mau Mau crimes. The motion was merely a formality, for it is known that the African politicians were told when they were imprisoned recently that the supposedly Conservative Government with which Britain is burdened today will change the law to facilitate Kenya's acceptance of the offer of Christ Ministers (if he should wish to do so). To such depths of object appeal and unprincipled expediency has this country been brought by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and their strangely compliant Cabinet colleagues.

Equally blameworthy are the Europeans in Kenya who have failed to fight intelligently and implacably against the cross-party onslaughts of expediency which they have to be induced to support by their British Government. Owing to divided Christian and non-Christian consciences, and to the fact that they have been easily misled by the ambitious politicians, white and black, in their own Colony and for a further decade by the ruthless and powerful agents in the United Kingdom, Kenya itself a small number of its people have been kept on the

Kenyan band-wagon during the recent general election, and they have since made common cause with the African politicians who take their orders from the Mau Mau organisers. Mr. Bruce McKenzie, lately Minister of Agriculture, said a few days ago that the many pilgrimages being made to Mombasa prove that Kenya is now "turning the country" — as he certainly is, Mr. Blunden, Minister of Agriculture and another political character, has suggested that the decision about Kenya should be left to the people in Kenya; but even he should be able to understand that the United Kingdom Government cannot honourably escape the moral responsibility of approving its own Order in Council. Mr. Peter Marnham, last year's president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and now in the Legislature as an Independent Member, ranted himself with the agitators for Kenya's immediate release, but has expressed his opinion that an amendment on the course laid to be the Premier and manager of the football conspiracy in all East African history will be a source for a more genuine betterment of this country. Such is the propaganda which has long underlain normal standards of Government and Government then applied to the justification of a course of conduct which is indefensible and inexcusable both on that moral ground and for the practical reason that it is inevitably destined to disaster.

A house built on the quicksands of Macleodism must collapse. The will of course, and the convenience of the seized African mass which have made so secret a bid for power in their debate about the Government of Kenya, which was the dominant theme of the Lancaster House Constitution of February last year, and others should

connive at the insensate destruction of Kenya's faith in the present and hope for the future is still incredible, though undeniable. The economy of the country rests upon European farming, which contributes more than four-fifths of the exports. Yet the white settler community is to be deliberately sacrificed to a fantastic political gamble, on the callous assumption that it must stay and continue its activities because in such circumstances there is not and will not be any market for their land — held, remember, on titles granted by the Crown, and in very many cases bought or leased at the direct instigation of spokesmen for the United Kingdom and Kenya Governments. In striking contrast to the cynical breach of the moral and we believe legal obligations to the land-owners whom it has betrayed, H.M. Government has undertaken a compensation scheme for civil servants in Kenya who may bring some of them as much as £50,000. No one will grudge fair recompense to an official whose whole life has been disrupted by the crash and crater conduct of jacks-in-office. One can certainly not be said that the sense of loss is stronger than that of men who have lost property from the State on guarantees which are now unilaterally cancelled. Every civil servant chooses that career in the knowledge that it may be terminated at any time by the Crown; that is the legal position, but in practice hundreds of officials in what was the Colonial Empire were retained for years after their usefulness had ended.

Because the United Kingdom Government fears that scarcely any civil servant would remain in East African territories dominated by immature African politicians unless induced to do so by generous concessions in cash.

Civil Servants But Not Settlers.

Compensation is to be paid — though the best men will not stay if, as is highly likely, they find their work frustrated by inexperienced but self-confident Africans appointed to senior posts merely because they are not white. It should be similarly dear to Europeans on the land who will refuse to waste years of their lives and those of their families unless they feel that they are being fairly treated. Because of the obduracy of the United Kingdom Government during the past eighteen months that sentiment is completely absent. Considerable numbers of farmers have already left and it is reasonable to expect that the trickle will become a stream with the release of Kenyatta, for people hitherto proud of Kenya and their contribution to its progress will feel ashamed of the country's new symbol and denied hope, they

will see no purpose in remaining. H.M. Government, having dithered and dallied so long, is unlikely to act adequately now, and we shall be most surprised if the Delegation now in London on behalf of the European land-owners succeeds in obtaining from Mr Macleod any undertaking which will satisfy European farmers in general.

Statements Worth Noting

"Rhodesian tobacco is internationally recognized as one of the finest Virginia type tobaccos in the world" — Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, Federal High Commissioner in London.

"The supreme duty of the Government is to govern. The Uganda Government suffers intimidation, insecurity, and loss of human life to occur" — Mr. C. J. O'Connell, M.L.C. for Teso.

"There are in London about 10 organizations working against the European in Africa, and in some of them there is Communist infiltration" — Mr. Harold Sorn, speaker at Southern Rhodesia.

"British President Kennedy sends his much-publicized Peace Corps to areas of misunderstanding in Africa; it would seem good sense to invest a contingent to Alabama and Mississippi" — Mr. S. Burns, Shirley, Surrey.

"Newspapers record the number of rhinos killed by Masai herds, the number of Masai killed or seriously injured by rhinos" — Chief Mbaroti, in the Tanganyika National Assembly.

"If you are short of money, just shoot off all the elephants and sell the tusks" — Mr. F. K. Onoma, a specially elected member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, speaking in that House.

"Teamwork between the Government and all sections of the populace can alone surmount the problems which precede independence" — Sir Walter Cross, Chief Secretary in Kenya.

"When the early explorers, Livingstone, Stanley and Thomson, entered the hinterland of East Africa less than a hundred years ago, the world knew less about Central Africa than we today know about the moon" — Sir George Kerby.

"I congratulate our Government, Sir Richard Dumbell, on being so helpful in the aspirations of our people. It was he who transformed a fearful and doubtful atmosphere into one of hope and confidence" — Mr. K. A. Abani, in the Tanganyika National Assembly.

"The copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia provide Africans with houses that are superior to the houses of many English workmen and countrymen, but they do not share the interests of European workers" — Mr. J. G. Thomson, General Manager of Richards Bay.

"One way of judging the maturity of a people is its attitude to the disadvantaged minority in its midst. A civilized people will not delegate to its rulers the duty of compensation. It is an obligation incumbent not only upon Governments but on every man who can see the light of day" — Sir Patrick Gannon, what opening? Nairobi conference of black welfare.

"The African did not himself set the pace along the line of emergency; the politician is at the mercy of the settler. The man who manages the director is told that the best motive is a good enough motive to the old days, is now someone's ancestral, the foreman is punished by the unions, and the headmaster is intimidated by the parent" — Mr. E. L. P. Maslow, speaking at the Institute of Public Administration.

Notes By The Way

Dodging the Point

THE MILITARY OPERATION in Kuwait could not have been undertaken with the requisite speed if there had not been British air and army bases in Kenya, but Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Defence, was not prepared to admit that obvious fact when he was asked in the House of Commons if he agreed that "the operation has proved without question the vital need of our bases in East Africa". His reply ran: "I think that the operation shows that we have to have mobile, well-trained forces quickly available to bring to any trouble spot. At least this operation has demonstrated that we have those." That was, of course, an evasion of the question, not an answer to it—presumably with the idea of appeasing the African politicians in Kenya who so often advertise their determination to get rid of the bases. This kind of evasion by United Kingdom Government spokesmen will, of course, merely encourage their agitation.

Loyalty to the Crown

NOT ONE NEWSPAPER in Fleet Street has made the point that Rhodesia again provides prompt and valuable aid. Royal Rhodesian Air Force transport and fighter planes were immediately put at the disposal of the United Kingdom Government, and it is at least something that a prepared statement to Parliament referred to their "splendid performance in the face of considerable difficulties". Some hours before the outbreak of war in 1939 Southern Rhodesian military aircraft (for there was then no Federation) took off for Kenya at a time when heavy attack by Indian bombers from Ethiopia was expected. Then every Rhodesian was pro-British. Now, as a result of the folly of British politicians, headed by the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, there is widespread bitterness among them; and what some of their M.P.s. think on the subject is reported in other columns of this issue. Their disenchantment, however, did not make Rhodesians less ready to offer their service to the Crown.

Russian Designs on Africa

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH has performed a most useful service by devoting two pages of the current issue to a statement by a young Nigerian who is married to a sister of Dr. Azikiwe, now Governor-General of Nigeria, about the way in which he and his wife dined as students in Moscow, and of the endeavours of named members of the Soviet Embassy in London to recruit them as revolutionaries. The methods employed by the Communists were those customarily used, with one exception—namely, the use of a skull and radio microphone as a means of simulating witchcraft. A Russian professor who speaks fluent Swahili demonstrated the technique by placing a skull on a table and causing it to issue such commands as "I am your ancestor speaking. I command you to go tonight and kill the British Governor, and bring his head and hands to me. If you fail I will cast evil spells on you and your family".

A Warning for Kenya

"I AM THE SPIRIT OF DEATH," the voice continued, "command you to burn that Englishman's house and rape his wife and daughter. If you don't you and your family will be under his curse within seven days. I am

coming from the deep waters. I will fetch you if you refuse to join the Communist Party and do whatever its leader tells you." The students were also taught to simulate spirit rappings, to make a skeleton walk into a dark room, to haunt the house of enemies, and to pretend to be possessed by spirits. Mr. Okotcha continued at that point: "One girl from Kenya, who said she was a cousin of Kenyatta, really believed in witch-doctors at the beginning. When she saw what could be done with the Russian conjuring apparatus, she swore she would go home to become a scientific witch-doctor instead and beat all the Kikuyu to her will".

Nkrumah and Communism

BECAUSE DR. NKRUMAH, President of Ghana, has done as much as any man alive to foster extreme nationalistic ideas in East and Central Africa, whence he has regularly summoned leading African demagogues to Accra, note must be taken of his present visit to Russia with an entourage of some 50 members. After spending some hours in private conversation with Mr. Krushchev, he declared last week at a luncheon that that Communist leader was "a champion of the African cause and a true friend of the oppressed peoples of the world". Nkrumah, once a Communist, has said that he broke with the party many years ago. Why, if he still regards it as "a champion of the African cause"? He has told reporters that his journey behind the Iron Curtain is "not necessarily to seek aid" but he must presumably consider that there are good prospects of obtaining finance for some of his grandiose ideas. Since a manifest aim of Russian policy is to have control of as many parts of Africa as possible, and by no means least, of those abutting on the South Atlantic, the dictator of Ghana has reason to expect generosity (strictly temporary) from the dictator of the Kremlin, who perhaps thinks Nkrumah as useful a capture today as Nasser was a few years ago. There have, of course, been visits to Moscow and Peking from prominent African politicians in East and Central Africa; and there will, quite certainly, be more supplicants for Soviet aid from countries which a Conservative Government in Britain is casting adrift with strange abandon.

Sudan Unsettled

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY, an idea which mesmerizes so many politicians in the West, and which Mr. Mackinnon has described as eminently suitable for export to Africa, had a very short run in the Sudan before evidence of widespread corruption and the threat of impending chaos caused senior army officers under General (now President) Abboud to seize power and dismiss Parliament. Fifteen leading politicians, including two former Prime Ministers, Ismail Khani and Ismail al-Azhari, have now been deported to Juba. Because, according to the President, they had engaged in "dark conspiracies" and spread dangerous rumours to deceive their fellow countrymen. Anxiety had apparently existed for some time about the infiltration of trade unions by activists of the Wahmma and Ansar parties, the leader of the latter being the Mahdi, who has continued to deal with the military leaders to give place to the politicians again. That the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces has decided to impudently take action against the Mahdi, the most influential of all their critics, will not have passed unnoticed in Khartoum, or by the exiles in the far south.

Buying from Germany

EXPORT TRADE from the United Kingdom is bound to be adversely affected by the hasty abandonment of British Colonial territories. Emphasis on that point is now given by Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland, who has substituted his British car by a German and ordered half-a-dozen other German motor vehicles for his party, which already possessed a dozen of British manufacture. According to reports from Blantyre, the party has recently spent nearly £18,000 on its transport. Since those members of the party who pay their subscriptions (and many do not) contribute only a shilling a month, the bills must have been paid mainly by money received from external sources, Ghana and the U.S.A. being two among the probable. West Germany has given nine months' scholarships for trade union study in Bonn to two members of the Nyasaland T.U.C.

Parliamentary Anvil

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT are stated by the political correspondent of *The Times* to receive a daily average of at least 15 communications from pressure groups, their mail including hand-written, typed, and cyclo-styled letters, pamphlets, circulars, and books. In the course of a long article analyzing the present situation,

the correspondent wrote: "The most intensive of current propaganda campaigns directed against or towards M.P.s. originates in Central Africa. Sir Roy Welensky and his followers are hammering on the anvil of parliamentary opinion as it has rarely been hammered in recent years. It is never easy to tell how a public relations campaign of this kind is prospering, but M.P.s. are certainly in a mood to give time to a study of any balanced and factual statement of Central African affairs—and while there are readers for propaganda there must presumably be hope for the propagandists."

A Good Man

HE MADE GOOD; he did good, he was good. It was under those three headings that the Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, founder of Toc H, paid tribute to Sir William Crawford Currie at a memorial service held on Tuesday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square. There was not a spare seat in the great church, and in the congregation which had gathered to pay a last tribute to a singularly modest and kindly man were many of the leaders of the City. Three of the four hymns recalled the sea which Sir William so loved, two being Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" and "For those in peril on the sea." It was, one felt, just the service which would have been most appreciated by as considerate a leader in world commerce as anyone could have known.

Mr. Macleod Again Denounced in the Federal Parliament

United Kingdom Policy Spells Betrayal and Disaster

SHARP CRITICISMS OF MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, have been voiced in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the debate on the Governor-General's address.

Mr. R. C. BUQUET (Shirer, Nyasaland) said, *inter alia*:

"Our Sovereign commands from us a devotion that no British Prime Minister, or Secretary of State for the Colonies could ever hope to attain.

"Only the Crown and our ancient sense of family unity enable the British Government to retain in East and Central Africa today any shred of the loyalty as to those institutions and liberties for which we once respected it."

Family Ties Wearing Thin

"The family ties are wearing very thin. The chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation has said that the vacillations of the British Government between the desire to yield to the demands of African nationalists and their undertaking to support the Federation as a multi-racial State have been a very serious misfortune. That was an example of our characteristic British habit of underestimation.

"In the last two years many statements of principle by the British Government have been in absolute contradiction to each other, principles in many instances of the utmost importance to us in Central Africa, where our position as a British community has been seriously undermined. To many people in Kenya and the Federation British policy in the last two years spells betrayal and disaster.

"Mrs. Elspeth Huxley wrote recently that we are regarded by the British Government as expendable, that they regard the re-colonisation of Africa—a revolting phrase—as their greatest post-war misadventure; that they are tired of constant abuse as colonial oppressors by people who themselves practise all kinds of discrimination and imperialism; and that they ardently desire to shed the burden of guilt of their failure to discharge their responsibilities in the Colonies. Her view is not shared by the High Commissioner in Salisbury, who said in this town last month that the colonial record of the

British Government was an unparalleled success. Not one of my constituents, black or white, shares that view.

"No one can doubt the loyalty to the Crown, but a clear dividing line should be drawn between the honourable allegiance and our devotion to a British Government over whose policy we have neither control nor influence."

Faith Destroyed by Political Meddlers

Mr. WINSTON FIEM (Mrewa, S. Rhodesia) also emphasized that Rhodesian loyalty was to the Crown, not to the United Kingdom Government, which recoiled in terror on meddling with the affairs of the Federation, for which it proposed extremely involved franchise.

"A direct consequence of U.K. meddling had been loss of faith by British investors whose confidence could not be restored unless Rhodesians invested freely in local development. He would therefore have preferred the £3m. to be spent or to be spent on television in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and on the Campbell to have been used more productively. At least £1m. had been spent on television sets in Salisbury.

"Politicians in the United Kingdom should understand that Rhodesians intended to make their own future.

Mr. H. D. WIGHTWICK (Lansbury, Bulawayo) supposed that the Secretary of State would continue the tedious process of applying his tortuous mind to devising another completely incompatible Constitution for the Federation.

"He feared British entry into Europe because it would involve the eventual loss of her sovereignty as a larger political unit, one in which Germany and France would dominate because of their greater populations.

Mr. G. J. MATINGA, an African M.P. from Nyasaland, wanted more to be done to convince Africans in his country that the Federation had come to stay. One practical step would be for the Ministry of Works, which spent much money in Nyasaland, to undertake its own building instead of relying on agents. If the day-to-day affairs of Africans were made the responsibility of the Federal Government, the people would recognize that they must look to Salisbury, not London.

Mr. C. H. FOX (Lansbury, S. Rhodesia) emphasized that Mr. Macleod's haste had caused tremendous embarrassment to the Federal Government.

It would be disastrous for the Federation if it did not come under the umbrella of the United Kingdom if Britain decided to join the European Common Market. Last year the U.K. brought from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland tobacco worth £25m., paying for flue-cured leaf an average of between 48d. and 50d. per lb. It was essential that the Imperial preference of 184d. on Federal tobacco imported in the U.K. should remain if the U.K. joined the European Economic Community. That preference was worth nearly £8m. a year to the importers in Britain, and if the preference disappeared Central African growers would be lucky to get 30d., which would make tobacco growing uneconomic. Nearly 500,000 people were now engaged in the industry in one way or another.

"In the Common Market there is an *ad valorem* duty of 30% on tobacco. If we went in under the umbrella of the United Kingdom we should be left with a 164d. preference over all countries selling in the Common Market. If this happened we could in five or six years become the world's greatest exporters of flue-cured tobacco."

MR. D. L. YAMBA, an African member from Northern Rhodesia, said that over the new Northern Rhodesian Constitution Sir Roy Welensky had fired all his guns at Mr. Macleod; "he has shot him all right and won a victory absolutely". The February Constitution would have given the Africans a clear majority, but the British people had retreated, "a very shameful thing to do". Later he said:—

"The Congo is on Northern Rhodesia's border. The Prime Minister of the Congo is an African. They are no more intelligent than we are. We are perhaps more intelligent than those who have independence. Do you think we are going to tolerate that? That is complete nonsense. In December Tanganyika will achieve independence, with an African Prime Minister. Are the Tanganyika people more clever, more blessed, more intelligent than we of Northern Rhodesia?"

Made Expert Overnight

MR. V. T. JORCE (Mafalala, N. Rhodesia) condemned the party in power in the U.K. for its lack of interest in Colonial affairs. "It seems strange that a party which gains its majority perhaps on the price of beer becomes expert on constitutional and colonial affairs the moment they take their seats in the House of Commons."

MR. L. M. N. HODSON (Salisbury) criticized the attitude of the U.S.A. to what they called colonialism, and said that the new Northern Rhodesian Constitution, the most complicated in existence, did not deserve to be called a constitution. The Federation's greatest need was to arouse the affection and pride of all its people. Even the worst Constitution could be made to work if the people so wished.

MR. F. B. CHEMBE, an African member from Northern Rhodesia, asserted that there were many African leaders in the Federation of Mr. Nyere's quality.

MR. I. G. S. GINWOTTE, an African member from Nyasaland, describes the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia as "a complete sell-out by the United Kingdom Government." Africans had been "sold in the drain in Northern Rhodesia and the Federation as a whole."

MR. GRAHAM (Hardley/Gatooma) said that the U.K. would destroy the British image by entering the Common Market. Russia and America had worked for the destruction of that image. "For what will the Crown stand to the next generation when Britain has gone into the hotch-potch of the Common Market?"

MRS. M. E. ROSIN (Salisbury West) charged Mr. Macleod with regarding Constitution-making as a problem to be worked out by mathematics, not in human lives and human merits.

"One wonders whether the attitude of shaking off Colonial responsibilities is due to a guilt complex because when Britain had the wealth the Colonial Office did not put it into underdeveloped countries, as should have been done."

MR. JOHN GAUNT (Lusaka West), suggested that the only person who could say with certainty what the new Northern Rhodesian Constitution meant was the local witch-doctor. The Secretary of State, an expert bridge player, had forgotten that he was playing with novices and that his clever finesses were completely above their heads.

"When he has dealt the cards and they do not fall the way he likes them, he picks them up, reshuffles, and deals again. It is a delightful way to play bridge. Unfortunately, he is playing with human lives, not cards."

Mr. Gaunt did not believe that any European candidate of any party would get 12½ or 400 of the votes in the next general election in Northern Rhodesia. If that prophecy was right, there would be a series of stalemates, and Mr. Macleod would have an excuse for another Constitution, one which would give power to Africans.

The speaker denounced the hypocrisy of the United National

Independence Party and the African National Congress, both of which threatened Europeans and the Governments of the Federation, each time saying "Of course we mean non-violence", when they meant the very opposite.

In denouncing American interference he named the consulate in Lusaka. "They should be told not to meddle. One man who was detained for seditious activities was immediately employed by one of the American consulates. I think that very wrong."

**Mr. Macleod Under Renewed Criticism
Former Friends Now In Full Cry**

CRITICISM OF MR. MACLEOD by his former supporters continues.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been strongly supported week by week for many months in the *Spectator* by Mr. T. R. M. Creighton, a regular contributor on African subjects. In the current issue, however, that writer refers to "the debacle of British colonial policy since poor Mr. Macleod's bright early days" and to "Mr. Macmillan's ignominious retreat before the Salisbury-Turton-Welensky alliance".

A little later he states that when Mr. Kaunda, the U.N.I.P. leader in Northern Rhodesia, flew to London for assurances about the new constitutional proposals, "Mr. Macleod was unable to convince him, because ultimate truth emerges from even the most skilled *trompe l'oeil*".

Time and Tide which has consistently backed Mr. Macleod, has now written in an article entitled "Macleod Fixes the Odds":—

"Macleod's new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia will find a place in the textbooks among the crankier products of the 19th century debates on proportional and qualitative franchises—and of 20th century French experiments at pre-ordaining the result by first fixing the system. British horse sense has gone completely out of the window."

"Mr. Macleod has continued to employ the vocabulary of gulf-racism but has stood the formula on its head. He has used the formula for contrived results, and so adapted it that the opposite interests can hope for opposite results. This is the recipe for a dog's breakfast."

In the Socialist *New Statesman*, which has been on Mr. Macleod's side ever since he took the portfolio, Mr. Paul Johnson has now written:—

"The Macleod Constitution for Northern Rhodesia is a mockery of democracy. Its terms are almost incomprehensible."

"My guess is that this new Constitution will never come into operation, and that there will be violence before the end of the year, perhaps within weeks. Last Sunday Kaunda managed to deflect his delegates from an open commitment to violence, but his prestige and leadership emerged badly shaken. As it was, he was forced to declare: 'I have struck the word "patience" from my vocabulary.'

"What is required, as in all colonial conflicts, is determined leadership on the part of the Mother Country, and this Mr. Macleod has signally failed to provide. Far from being too clever by half, he has dithered incompetently. If he imagines that his surrender to Welensky has won him any favour with the whites, he is very much mistaken: indeed, the one thing which unites all races there is their dislike, tinged now with contempt, for the Colonial Secretary."

"My first piece of advice to Mr. Macleod would be to catch the next plane to Lusaka and glimpse the portents of death for himself."

During the past three weeks comments strongly adverse to Mr. Macleod have also been published by the *Daily Telegraph*, *Financial Times*, *Guardian*, *Scotsman*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Herald*, *Observer*, *Economist*, *Tribune* and the *Church Times*.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and *Candour* are therefore no longer lone voices crying in the wilderness.

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has published at 10s. a book entitled "The Africa of 1961". It records the papers and subsequent discussion at the two-day course on Africa held in February in Guildhall. The Queen, patron of the society, has consented to accept a specially bound copy of the volume.

Northern Rhodesia Bedevilled by Political Troubles

Finance Minister's Faith That Confidence Will Return

NORTHERN RHODESIA has the human and natural resources for a prosperous future. We have many reasons to be confident. Yet, although the economy is basically sound, unemployment has increased and investment has declined. Most of the conventional economic indicators are set fair, yet confidence a few months ago was so shaken that exchange control had to be imposed by the Federal Government. These contradictions reflect the bewilderment of the average investor, businessman or farmer in face of political uncertainties.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is confident that the good sense of all our people will enable us to overcome our difficulties, so that we can get on with the vital task of developing our resources for the good of everyone. It has therefore approached its budgetary problem with cautious optimism.

Exports of the Federation in 1960 set an all-time record of £222m., as against less than £200m. in 1959. The balance of visible trade payments in 1960 was in credit by £62m., as compared with £45m. in the previous year and a debit balance of £12m. in 1958. Northern Rhodesia's national income in 1960 was also a record; the gross domestic product was £219m., as against £202m. in 1959 and only £145m. in 1958.

Perhaps the most significant figure of all is the amount produced per head of the population. This was £90 in 1960, compared with £63 in 1958. Our main products, our minerals, were worth £128m. in 1960, compared with £68m. in 1958. In 1960 net profits of Northern Rhodesian companies at £71m. were the highest since the record 1956 year and were nearly three times those of 1958.

Lack of Confidence Despite Favourable Factors

The shop sales index indicates a generally increased level of commercial activity. Increases in African wages, particularly over the past six months, are bound to have a beneficial effect on commerce. There have been substantial increases in the wages of African employees on the mines, in industry, in building, in the retail trade, in local authority service in certain areas, in hotels, clubs and restaurants, in work-shops, on the railways, and of African civil servants, police and teachers.

We have had a very good farming season. The first third tobacco crop will total 164m. lb. this year, compared with 124m. lb. last year. Prices are holding up well. The African tobacco crop is double that of 1959-60. Maize production is estimated at 22m. bags against 12m. in 1960. Beef and dairy production are rising. Production of groundnuts has increased.

Copper production has been affected by the cuts imposed by the mining companies. Nevertheless the industry continues prosperous, and the prospects are healthier than they have been for some time. Prices promise to be sound and relatively stable.

By contrast, with all these favourable factors there is the one unfavourable factor of lack of confidence on the part of some of our own people in the Federation and outside investors. This has resulted in a serious effect in some sectors of our economy, particularly on the building and construction industry. It has aggravated the problem of finding employment for the 40,000 young men of all races who leave school every year.

The results of this loss of confidence can be seen in the net outflow of capital from the Federation of nearly £7m. in 1960. This compares with a net inflow of nearly £53m. in 1958. These figures are responsible for the recession and unemployment that exist.

If an annual injection of capital from outside does not materialize, our whole economy is thrown out of gear. It cannot prosper without a substantial net inflow of investment funds. Until the net inflow is restored, a return of real prosperity will be denied us; neither the Federation nor Northern Rhodesia can yet finance its own expansion.

The fact that exchange control had to be imposed advertised

to the world the lack of faith in the Federation of some of its own residents. We must get back the confidence of the overseas investor, and to do so we must first demonstrate that we have faith in our own future.

The impression that there has been a mass exodus of Europeans is false. There has, however, been a considerable reduction in immigration; and just as we need new money from overseas, so we need an inflow of the new men whose skills and energy are required to help develop our resources. During 1960 net immigration into this territory totalled only 400. In the first five months of this year there was actually a net immigration, albeit at not a very high rate, both from the Federation and from Northern Rhodesia.

Once confidence is fully restored, Northern Rhodesia and the Federation will be in a position to make a substantial economic advance. But that advance will not come about until our political troubles are behind us. When they are, and when it has begun to be clear that they are, the confidence of the business and farming communities will start to return.

Our finances are sound. The orthodox financial policies which we are following give investors no cause to fear, when they come to Northern Rhodesia, that, barring quite unforeseen catastrophes, difficulty in meeting its liabilities will force the Government into policies which will place unreasonable burdens on industry and private enterprise. This could be a good starting-point for Northern Rhodesia, with investors in the years ahead.

Must Avoid Higher Taxes

We must firmly set our faces against any avoidable increase in taxation. In particular, we must keep as low as possible those types of taxation which, if allowed to increase substantially, would afford a disincentive to private enterprise.

I have no doubt that large-scale mining will continue to develop on the same sound lines as in the past. We are very fortunate in having these enterprises, since they provide the foundation of our prosperity and a stimulus to our economy which could hardly have been afforded by any other means.

This stimulus must be used for the development of our other natural resources—agriculture, fisheries, and forests, not forgetting the smaller mineral deposits throughout the territory whose exploitation could, in turn, provide a much-needed stimulus to the development of areas remote from the large mining centres.

Money in the pockets of peasant cultivators will mean a large new market for all kinds of consumer goods. With this market our secondary industries can expand on sound lines.

The total effect of our economy drive was a net saving in 1960-61 of £889,000. Despite the wage increases, recurrent expenditure was limited to £18,552,000 against the original estimate without wage increases of £18,438,000. Instead of ending the year with a deficit of £400,000, we had a surplus of £537,000.

We have not dispensed with any pensionable or contract staff. By taking advantage of normal retirement and one filling posts which were vacant the establishment has been reduced 202 posts, representing an annual saving of £436,000.

The estimated revenue for 1961-62 is £19,796,000, an increase of £802,000 over the previous year. This exceeds the estimated expenditure and provides a surplus of £15,000 at present taxation levels.

I shall ask Council to agree to spend £2m. of our accumulated surplus and reserves and to spend £2,665,000 of borrowed money on capital plan expenditure.

Concession to New Industries

Taxation rates, which include the 10% surcharge on companies, will remain unchanged, but I propose one concession to encourage new economic development. It will consist of the permission for five years of territorial surcharge which would otherwise be payable on profits earned by approved new industries. The effect of this concession will be to enable me to say to a new concern: "Come to Northern Rhodesia and you will pay tax at the basic rate (at present 6s. 6d. in the £) and not 7s. for the first five years of your operations." I think that such a permission can provide a very desirable incentive both to new industry and to existing industries planning expansion.

Normally, completely new industries in the territory will be approved as a matter of course, but each application will have to be examined on its merits. It would be wrong, for instance, to give an unfair advantage to a newcomer competing with an established industry already supplying the market adequately. The concession will not be given to mining or agriculture, which already enjoy special treatment.

Besides spending £300m. on a capital plan over the next four years, Government aims to allow the plan to generate a net additional annual recurrent expenditure of no more than £1m.

**The above passages are taken from the budget speech of Mr. T. C. Gardner, the new Finance Minister of Northern Rhodesia.*

by 1965. The lion's share of this must go to African education. An expanded allocation for African education and staff training is essential if our young people are to contribute their full quota to our efforts. It is probable that about 17% of the plan, almost £5m., will be allocated to such expenditure.

Nearly 75% of the £30m., £22m., is likely to go to economic development. More than half should go to rural economic development.

I am negotiating with the Colonial Development Corporation for a loan of £1m. for African housing.

The four-year plan will be divided into five main sections: economic development; Crown land settlement; urban economic development, education and training; and a section covering administrative and general requirements.

I have faith in the future of this country. Its potential is a matter of fact, not of hope or surmise. What is done with that potential depends on all of us. We are not a people whose tradition makes them afraid to take risks, and despite present difficulties I believe that confidence will return and that the years ahead will show great developments.

I believe that many of the fears which now beset us are ill-founded. As the poet had it, "if hopes were dupes, fears may be liars".

Federation and Common Market

Too High A Price to Pay

A FRANK STATEMENT on the attitude of the Federal Government to the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Common Market has been made in the Federal Assembly by Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Minister of Economic Affairs, who said:—"Our attitude is affected by several vital considerations. We must place first the need to ensure the continued political and economic well-being of the Federation itself. Our own interests, however, are closely related to those of the Commonwealth as a whole, and these demand the continuation at the centre of a strong and prosperous United Kingdom. In turn, the extent to which these considerations are satisfied by a form of closer association between the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community must depend entirely on the terms of that association.

"The problem at the moment for the Federation and the Commonwealth is that there is no clear indication as to what those terms might be, and until they are known it will be impossible for the Federal Government to take up a definite attitude.

Sound Proposal No Longer Practicable

"When the U.K. first considered its own actions in the light of the signature of the Rome Treaty it appeared as regards its attitude the following needs: (a) to retain full national sovereignty; (b) to retain the bulk of Commonwealth preferences in the U.K. market (on which ultimately depend preferences for U.K. goods in Commonwealth markets); (c) to retain the traditional general duty-free entry into the U.K. market of Commonwealth goods; and (d) to maintain the existing deficiency payment or subsidy method of protection of U.K. agriculture and the low level of food prices which this permits.

"The U.K. proposal for the formation of a 17-nation European Industrial Free Trade Area would have enabled all these needs to have been met and at the same time would have made possible general free trade within Europe in industrial goods. It was a proposal which would have resulted in some small initial deterioration in the position of the overseas Commonwealth as against which the U.K. was likely to have gained. It was therefore accepted by Commonwealth countries as being a reasonable approach.

It appears, however, that the Free Trade Area proposal is no longer a practical possibility and that the terms on which U.K. association with the European Economic Community would be possible, though as yet unformulated, will certainly not meet all of the U.K.'s four major requirements.

"The best terms which now seem possible would involve substantial economic sacrifices by the Commonwealth as a whole, and would have particularly severe effects on the trade of some Commonwealth countries. It is at present difficult to visualize other commensurate benefits for the Commonwealth. "Bearing in mind the extent to which the cohesion of the

Commonwealth depends on racial ties with the U.K. and the already slender nature of those ties in some cases, it seems clear that if the U.K. accepted terms for association with the Six which did not substantially preserve the overseas Commonwealth's position, the very continuation of the Commonwealth could be in doubt. For the Federal Government this would appear to be certainly too high a price to pay.

"The Federation, in common with all members of the Commonwealth, has been closely consulted by the U.K. We are glad that the U.K. is keeping an open mind on the possibility of a Commonwealth conference to follow the present bilateral consultations.

"The safeguards sought by the Federal Government in relation to possible U.K. membership of the European Economic Community can be summed up as the assurance of the continued political and economic well-being of the Federation and of the Commonwealth as a whole, with a strong United Kingdom at its centre.

"As far as the Federation's trade and that of the Commonwealth is concerned, we shall continue to emphasize the need not only to preserve the market for existing exports but also to continue to afford opportunities no less favourable than those which exist at present for the expansion and future diversification of those exports. In this respect it cannot be too strongly stressed that the U.K. is for the Commonwealth the only major market in which there are no tariff or similar barriers in the face of such exports and potential exports as manufactures, semi-manufactures, and temperate foodstuffs and in which, moreover, Commonwealth goods enjoy preferences over all others.

"The existence of such a market is a major factor in enabling the Federation and the rest of the Commonwealth to continue their economic development at an adequate rate."

Sir R. Welensky on the Common Market

SIR ROY WELENSKY said when opening a show at Chipinga at the week-end that the British proposal to join the European Common Market threatened the economic future of the Federation, including tobacco growing and dairy farming and the developing secondary industries.

"I align myself with those Commonwealth leaders who have publicly acknowledged this threat to the whole Commonwealth structure, for I, like them, see the need for a strong Commonwealth."

A few days earlier the Prime Minister had said in Salisbury: "Any serious diminution in the status of the United Kingdom as a political entity, coupled with any further lessening of the ties which exist between Commonwealth countries and the pivot of that organization represented in Britain, might mark the beginning of the end of the Commonwealth as a group of nations having any substantial meaning."

Lord Malvern on Referendum

LORD MALVERN, former Prime Minister of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia, said in a broadcast from Salisbury on Monday that the authorities must be prepared for trouble at next week's referendum on the new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia for African nationalists might try to raise disturbances to persuade electors to vote against the proposal. The proposals were not "a sell-out like the Kenya Constitution" or a "near miss" like those for Northern Rhodesia, and they would remove the remaining controls by H.M. Government. "We must be free from the meddling of Ministers in Parliament in Westminster, who only make solutions of our problems more difficult," said Lord Malvern.

"Military Action" Threat

MR. GEORGE STUNDIA, secretary-general of the Southern Rhodesian African National Democratic Party, told a meeting of about 15,000 Africans in Harare township, Salisbury, early this week that "to save its international prestige" Britain should abandon the constitutional proposals for Southern Rhodesia. He urged "military action to overthrow white rule and take back this country which belongs to us."

PERSONALIA

MR. T. J. P. WILSON is now deputy chief information officer in Northern Rhodesia.

THE VEN. J. S. KINGSNORTH has arrived from the diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. G. F. GELSTON has retired from the board of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MR. W. D. WILSON has resigned his directorship of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

A biography of Neville Chamberlain by MR. IAIN MACLEOD is to be published in the autumn.

MRS MERVY O'KEEFE, who is now a television announcer for the B.B.C., was born in Kenya.

MR. P. W. REARDON, an administrative officer in Tanganyika, is being transferred to Bechuanaland.

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS, leader of the United Party, will fly back to Kenya from London on July 23.

MR. W. B. ROGIE has been appointed Permanent Secretary for External Relations in Tanganyika.

THE REV. R. H. CLARK, Rector of Umfah, and MRS. CLARK are in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. L. J. NENGI, who has been appointed assistant clerk to the Kenya Legislative Council, is a 24-year-old Kikuyu.

THE EARL OF CRAMER, now governor of the Bank of England, is a trustee of the Gordon Memorial Trust Fund.

MR. ROWELL ELLIOTT, lately Acting Chief Secretary in Uganda, is now Minister for Security and External Relations.

MR. COLMAN MACINTYRE, Federal Finance Minister, was awarded by THE QUEEN at Buckingham Palace last Thursday.

MR. JOHN BATES DEVLIN, M.P., addressed the Society of Agricultural Education last week on "Freedom in Africa".

MR. B. W. ROBINSON has been appointed a press officer at the Government Information Department of Malawi.

MR. RAY E. A. R. DAW, formerly Rector of Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Rector of Bimbrook, Lincolnshire.

MR. J. A. GIBBY, Deputy Chief Commissioner for the Public Relations at the Government, has paid a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. G. W. JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, has been admitted to the Order of St. John as Knight and Lady Jones as commander.

MR. D. G. VOR and MRS. VOR and MR. P. WILSON are passengers for Beirut in the BRITANNIA Castle, now outward bound via the Cape.

MR. HERBERT FORDYCE and MISS BARBARA WELLS, younger daughter of Sir CHARLES and Lady WELLS, have announced their engagement.

MR. COLIN D. EWERS, representing the U.N.E.S.C.O. Special Fund, is in Kenya to examine requests from that Government for assistance.

MISS VERA MINGOWA, the first African woman from the Federation to qualify as a doctor, has gained her medical degree at Bristol University.

CANCER and MRS. J. R. B. McDONALD have retired from the Church Missionary Society after 16 years' service in the Upper Nile Diocese, Uganda.

MR. PETER SCOTT, who has twice visited East Africa, has written his autobiography, entitled "The Eye of the Wind" (Hodder and Stoughton, 42s.).

MR. G. B. HUGHES, managing director of the African Explosives group of companies, and MRS. HUGHES will sail today for the Cape in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. BRUCE WICK SHIFFIELD, a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, and MRS. SHIFFIELD will shortly pay a short visit to East Africa.

MR. O. R. ARNELL will fly back to Kenya from London on July 20.

MR. D. M. MCKINNON will on August 1 succeed DR. H. C. MUNNING as consulting geologist in Rhodesia of the Anglo American Corporation. His headquarters will be in Salisbury.

MR. M. RUSHTON, general manager of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and MRS. RUSHTON will leave London today on their way back to Rhodesia.

MR. MARRIOT M. KALANJE, appointed town clerk of Tabora, is the first African to hold this position. He is a past president of the Tanganyika Union of Public Employees.

MR. P. H. A. BROWNIGG has now joined the boards of the Nchanga, Rhodesian Anglo American, Rhokana, Rhodesia Broken Hill, and Rhodesia Copper Refineries companies.

MR. L. W. CLARKE, who has been assistant director of the East African Statistical Department for the past eight years, has been appointed director in succession to MR. C. J. MARTIN.

On the retirement of LIEUT. COLONEL H. B. EVERARD from the Rhodesia Railways board, the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of MR. A. R. KEMP, of Northern Rhodesia.

THE HON. ROBERT BOSCAWEN, who with Mrs. BOSCAWEN recently spent some weeks in East and Central Africa, has been adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for Falmouth.

MR. W. ARNOLD INNES, chairman of Cerebos, Ltd., who recently visited the Federation, has retired from that office owing to ill-health, but has been appointed first president of the company.

EARL DE LA WARR has been elected chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., on the resignation of BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN. MAJOR C. D. MACKENZIE has joined the board.

DR. FRANK K. RAMSEY, Professor of Veterinary Medicine at Iowa State College, is spending about six weeks in Kenya to evaluate the need for veterinary training services, including a veterinary college.

MRS. L. F. HUNT has been elected chairman of Lilongwe Women's Association, Nyasaland. MRS. RICHARDSON is vice-chairman, MRS. WILMOT honorary treasurer, and MRS. CHAPMAN honorary secretary.

ALDERMAN G. L. BELLHOUSE and ALDERMAN S. L. OUKA ANDOGA have been unanimously elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Nakuru for the ensuing year, in spite of Nairobi, as reported last week through a typographical error.

MR. R. H. P. CARCASSON, since 1956 entomologist at the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi has been appointed acting curator on the resignation of Dr. L. S. B. LEA.

MR. Carcasson farmed in Southern Rhodesia before going to Kenya.

MUHAMMAD AL RANA is now Mayor of Mombasa, after four years during the war, he has served continuously on the Municipal Board since 1932, and he sat in the Legislative Council as an elected member from 1945 to 1952.

MR. A. LAZENBY, lecturer in agricultural botany at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge University, is visiting Kenya to study grassland research at the Kitale, Malindi, and Karumai stations and to visit the Negro plant-breeding station.

LORD HOWARD, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, who was to have left London last Friday for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, had to cancel his departure at the last moment in consequence of a severe attack of influenza.

MR. J. G. GIBSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, has recently returned to Kampala after an 18 weeks' leave in Natal. He will pass through London on his way to an Imperial Industrial Conference in San Francisco.

PROFESSOR A. B. WESTON, of Toronto University, has been appointed Professor of Law in the new University College of Tanganyika. During the interim, of which the first principal is to be PROFESSOR ROBERT CROMBIE PLATT, also of Toronto University.

Among arrivals from the Colonations are MR. JUSTICE J. PICKETT, BRIGADIER & MRS. G. H. W. GOODE, MAJOR & MRS. C. H. CHADWICK, MR. J. FIELDING, MR. B. LAND, LIEUT. COLONEL & MRS. J. R. ROSS, MR. D. H. THOMSON and MR. T. R. S. TURTON.

Another book by MRS. JOY ADAMSON, entitled "Elephant: The Story of a Lioness" (Collins, 12s. 6d.), contains many photographs which were not used in "Elephant Free", in which the extraordinary story of the relationship of this lioness with Mr. and Mrs. ADAMSON were described.

MR. J. MERRISON WILLIAMS, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who visited East Africa some months ago, is to leave Washington this week to visit several West African countries, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mozambique, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, and Madagascar.

MR. A. F. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, addressed Bristol Rotary Club on Monday, and Mrs. ROBINSON attended an evening reception given by the Bristol branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society. On Tuesday he called upon MR. VOSPER, Secretary of the new Department of Technical Co-operation.

MR. A. I. FERRAZ, editor of the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, and MR. J. N. McCLURG, director-general of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, are in this country for a month as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They were the guests of MR. BERNARD BRAINE, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, at a reception on Friday evening.

MR. K. A. ADCOCK, a director and general manager of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., has just become deputy managing director of Cotts Holding (East Africa), Ltd., with the intention that he should become managing director when MR. A. J. SCRUBY comes to the London office at the end of the year. MR. ADCOCK joined the Mitchell Cotts group in Mombasa in 1930.

Obituary

MRS. MARY MOSTERT, wife of COLONEL M. C. P. MOSTERT of Nairobi, has died in Lowestoft.

MR. ALAN RAE SMITH, K.B.E., who has died at the age of 70, was a leading chartered accountant who was a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee from 1933 to 1940.

MR. H. D. MCGOWAN, K.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D., honorary president of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and its chairman from 1930 to 1950, has died in London, aged 70. He has worked East and Central Africa. He began as an office boy in Glasgow in one of four companies which were to be merged as I.C.I. He was a pioneer in the creation both of that great corporation and African Explosives and Chemical Industries.

MRS. MARGARET LINDSAY, MRS. GOLLINS, who resided in Cambridge, aged 72, was the widow of MAJOR H. B. GULLIBARD, with whom she went to Rhodesia Mission of the C.M.S. in 1926. A capable linguist, she helped in his translations of the New Testament into Prayer Book, and many hymns. A married woman, two daughters are serving in Africa with C.M.S. missionaries.

East and Central Africa Lodge

THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA LODGE (East Africa) has been installed in the chair of the East and Central Africa Lodge of Freemasons, No. 7446, by the predecessor, MR. K. W. BRUCE YONGE.

The officers for the ensuing year are: senior warden, E. C. Larcombe; junior warden, G. S. COO, P.D.G. 3rd (East Africa); chaplain, the Rev. James Gillett, P.A.C. Chap. P.D.D.G.M. (East Africa); treasurer, A. Hornby, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G. 1st (East Africa); secretary, F. S. Palmer, P.A.C. director of ceremonies, F. S. Jockson, P.A.G.D.C., C.O.R.; senior deacon, J. C. Ezell; junior deacon, W. Dick, P.M.; assistant director of ceremonies, J. W. Deegan, P.G. 5th D.E.; almoner, R. A. Wade; organist, H. Catlin, P.P.G. Reg.; assistant secretary, W. G. M. Lugton, P.M.; inner guard, P. F. Barrett; stewards, L. Clough, R. F. Yard, R. J. Clwyd, G. W. Williams, and C. H. B. Rose; tyler, D. Thompson, L.G.R.

The lodge, which was consecrated in 1956, meets on the first Tuesday in March, May, July, and September. Freemasons from East and Central Africa coming to the United Kingdom are invited to communicate in advance with the secretary at 73 Moorgate, London, EC2, so that they may receive notices of any meetings during their visit.

Mr. Nyerere in the U.S.A.

MR. NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who flew to the United States last week on a short visit, mainly to attend the session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council which was to consider Tanganyika's impending independence, told journalists in New York that he considered an East African Federation practicable and desirable, with Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika as the "natural components", but with the possibility that "if the wind of change blows strongly enough", it might also embrace Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Ruanda-Urundi. When asked what an independent Tanganyika might do to help the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and South Africa, he replied: "Nothing succeeds like success".

Pope on Underdeveloped Countries

THE POPE, in an encyclical published last Friday, has called upon the rich communities of the world to help those facing hunger and poverty. He emphasizes that financial, technical, professional, and educational aid should be given disinterestedly, and that the powers should avoid establishing "a new colonialism" by any attempt to dominate the underdeveloped communities. Underdeveloped lands on their part should not neglect spiritual values and should ensure that social progress is associated with economic progress.

Tanganyika Expels Journalist

MR. ERIC APPOLUS, correspondent of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party's news agency, Zanews, has been declared a prohibited immigrant in Tanganyika and ordered to leave on the ground, he has said, that he has been "meddling in politics and siding with the Arabs against Africans". He is being allowed to stay, however, until he can give evidence to the United Nations committee on South West Africa where he was editor of *South West News*.

Three-Cornered Contest

MR. E. M. MTAVALI, an African member of Nyasaland's Executive Council, will stand as an independent candidate for the Saire North higher roll seat in next month's general election. His nomination will mean a three-cornered contest, with the United Federal Party candidate, Mr. R. H. Dreyer, and the Matriki-supported candidate, Major G. G. Dreyer.

Future of East Africa High Commission Services

Agreed at White Paper on Legal Conference*

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION, established on March 1, 1963, consists of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. A number of principal executive officers are charged with the exercise of the powers, duties and functions of the Commission.

A Central Legislative Assembly consists of the principal executive officers and a number of nominated or non-official members drawn in the main from the Legislatures of the three territories. The High Commission legislates with the advice and consent of the Assembly for the matters within its sphere of responsibility. This legislation has effect throughout Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

The primary responsibility of the High Commission is the administration of non-contained African services. A number of common services include railways and harbours, courts, posts and telecommunications, civil aviation, air transport, meteorology, central research, statistics and income tax and customs and excise collection (but not the determination of income tax and excise and other duties, which are a territorial responsibility).

The East African Airways and Harbours Administration and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration are self-financing (i.e. their cost is met by charges levied for the use of the services) and are described as the self-contained services.

Other Revenue-Tax Services.—The Government of Kenya has contracted services to be provided in the ports and harbours, by the territorial legislatures and the common services from H.M. Government, but with effect from July 1961, the territorial legislatures will cease to vote annual financial provision for the majority of these services. In Kenya, they will be financed from a distribution of a tax on profits administered by the High Commission and derived from a proportion of the income tax on the profits of certain types of companies and from a proportion of customs and excise receipts.

The Government of Tanganyika is represented on the High Commission by a number of its members of the common services and is responsible for some of the self-contained services. It pays an appropriate share of the cost of the services which it uses.

A Constitutional Commission was set up in Salamis between March 27 and 29, 1963, to advise the Government of Tanganyika and the United Kingdom Government on the date for independence and on the final constitutional arrangements.

The Government of Tanganyika has agreed in principle to the common services provided by the East Africa High Commission and is set to give effect to this agreement in a manner compatible with the wishes of the Government of Kenya. The Government of Kenya has agreed the further development of those services which would be taken in Tanganyika, the details of which are being discussed.

Discussions about the future of the High Commission have taken place in London between Ministers of the three territories and representatives from the United Kingdom Government, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and between representatives from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The delegates discussed the future of the common services for the territories in the light of the transfer of responsibility for the territories to the territories in East Africa and the need to meet the needs of the future. The High Commission will continue to be responsible for the common services until the transfer of responsibility to the territories. The High Commission will be responsible for the common services until the transfer of responsibility to the territories. The High Commission will be responsible for the common services until the transfer of responsibility to the territories.

The delegates discussed the future of the common services for the territories in the light of the transfer of responsibility for the territories to the territories in East Africa and the need to meet the needs of the future.

*The subjects discussed were from Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. Office, Nairobi, Kenya.

East African people, and that so far as was compatible with their differing constitutional positions, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda should participate as equal partners in the basis of the new organization.

Constitution of the Authority

Responsibility for its policy will rest with a group consisting of the principal elected Ministers responsible to the Legislature in each of the three territories and having full authority in the appropriate field. This group will be called the East African Common Services Authority. Its decisions will be unanimous. It will determine systems and procedures, including arrangements for meetings and for selecting its chairman.

The Authority will be supported by four groups (each consisting of one Minister from each territory). Each group will be responsible for formulating policy in a specific field. For convenience these groups are described as "triumvirates".

A legislative body competent to pass measures relating to the matters for which the organization will be responsible will be entitled the Central Legislative Assembly.

A principal executive officer of the organization responsible for the arrangements for giving effect to the decisions of the Authority will attend no meetings. He is a member of the Assembly and will be entitled to the secretary-general.

The fields of responsibility of the triumvirates will be as follows:

(1) *Communications* including railways and harbours, posts and telecommunications, civil aviation and meteorological services. The triumvirate will consist of the Minister responsible for communications in each territory. The chairman of the East African Airways Corporation, the general manager of the Railway and Harbours Administration and the postmaster-general will be invited to attend meetings of the triumvirate as appropriate and will have the right to vote at meetings of the Authority for final decisions.

(2) *Finance*—including responsibility for income tax and customs and excise administration and for the finances of the non-self-contained services of the organization. The triumvirate will consist of the Minister responsible for finance in each territory.

(3) *Commercial and Industrial Co-ordination*.—The triumvirate will consist of the Ministers responsible for commerce and industry in each territory.

(4) *Social and Research Services*.—Each territory will designate which of its Ministers should be appointed to this triumvirate.

Unless otherwise decided by the Authority, each triumvirate will determine its own place and time of meeting, and the chairmanship will rotate among all the members approximately three times a year—an arrangement intended to correspond with the ordinary meetings of the triumvirates.

On matters of heavy decisions of the triumvirates must be unanimous. In the event of disagreement a Minister will have the right to have the matter referred to the Authority for a decision. On questions of procedure the majority decision will prevail.

To secure adequate co-ordination of the activities of the organization, there should be regular meetings of the triumvirates sitting together.

If a Minister cannot attend a meeting of a triumvirate, his Government will have the right to nominate an alternate.

The delegates agreed that a body consisting of one representative from each of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda and one United Kingdom representative should be appointed to examine the most suitable structure for the management, research and financing of research on air and sea services.

Central Legislative Assembly

The plan is to set up the Central Legislative Assembly of the organization to replace the Central Legislative Assemblies of the territories. The members of the Central Legislative Assembly will be the principal elected Ministers of the territories. The members of the Central Legislative Assembly will be the principal elected Ministers of the territories. The members of the Central Legislative Assembly will be the principal elected Ministers of the territories.

The members of the Central Legislative Assembly will be the principal elected Ministers of the territories. The members of the Central Legislative Assembly will be the principal elected Ministers of the territories. The members of the Central Legislative Assembly will be the principal elected Ministers of the territories.

In each territory, the members of the Central Legislative Assembly will be the principal elected Ministers of the territories.

lengths of the parties in the territorial...
 in the territorial representation in the...
 members should be persons qualified...
 effective territorial Legislatures...
 of them. They will be elected by the territorial...
 of the Assembly will have power to pass measures...
 appropriate to the territories of the organization...
 Assembly; civil aviation, customs and excise (but not in...
 tariff rates); income tax (but not the rates of tax and...
 inter-territorial research; the University College of...
 Africa, Makerere, the University College, East Africa...
 Royal College, Nairobi; and other university institutions...
 zoological services; pensions, wages and orphan...
 provident fund and other matters affecting the staff...
 services administered by any organization...
 and telegraphs, telephones and radio communications...
 harbours and inland water transport, marine...
 merchant shipping, legal proceedings by and against the...
 national allocations from the distributable pool, and...
 various commissions.

Peace and Internal Security

Peace and internal security of the organization...
 in respect of the sovereign Powers will be made...
 of the organization; and similar considerations...
 the newly independent Tanganyika. In addition to the...
 organization, an accession should be made by the organization...
 to take executive and legislative measures im...
 pinging on them, subject to the provision for...
 consultation between the Authority and the United Kingdom...
 Government and a view to resolving the difficulties...
 which involved measures to be determined...
 had taken place; and if after six months no agreement...
 had been reached, the matters in question would...
 take effect.

In deciding whether to assent to any measure...
 General and Government will act in accordance with the...
 of the Authority, subject to the reservation that the...
 Governor of Kenya or the Governor of Uganda...
 retains discretionary powers, which shall be...
 withhold his assent on the grounds that the...
 would be inconsistent with the...
 Government under any treaty, agreement...
 taking. In this event, the withholding of assent...
 to immediate discussion between the Authority and...
 Government of the United Kingdom.

All officers of the High Commission will be transferred...
 to the service of the new organization on the same conditions...
 of service as apply immediately before the...
 of employer...
 immediately on the institution of the new...
 executive public service commissions...
 to the commissions will be made by the...
 appointments of officers in the public service...
 will be made on the following...
 the advice of these commissions, subject to...
 the directions of the Secretary-General...
 Authority from the names agreed between the...
 Government of Tanganyika and the U.K. Government...
 the names of the Secretary-General, the...
 and financial secretaries will be approved...
 Authority on the advice of the appropriate...
 commission acting in consultation with the...
 Secretary-General.

Commissions for Civil Services

Overseas officers selected by the Secretary of State...
 this authority with a view to the...
 of the organization...
 loss of career...
 Government in the U.K. and...
 with the organization...
 Government will be a matter for...
 Tanganyika, Kenya, and...
 will be treated into...
 Full agreement will be...
 Tanganyika, Kenya, and...
 and pensions to these...
 Consideration will also be...
 to meet the position of other...
 in the service of the...
 delegates agreed that...
 to Zanzibar...
 Government of Zanzibar...
 of Zanzibar wished...
 organization their...
 in consultation with...
 in Africa such...
 The Secretary of State...
 statement to the...
 The agreement we have...
 in the course of these...

...the High Commission has...
 the High Commission...
 after Tanganyika...
 organization...
 will be...
 matters...
 selected for...
 with...
 the U.K. Government...
 with...
 their...
 should be...
 Again...
 my...
 Government...
 for...
 the...
 up...
 officers...
 I will...
 while...
 prefer...
 many...
 terms of service of these officers

Clearing the way for Kenyatta

Law to be changed in the new order
 PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTION was introduced by the...
 Kenya Legislative Council last week to make persons...
 "who have served terms of imprisonment for Kenya's...
 independence" ineligible for...
 following—eligibility for...
 Kenya...
 been sentenced to...
 or more...
 Government...
 Business...
 the...
 the...
 Kenya...
 but disagreed...
 that individuals...
 Government...
 should be...
 Government...
 has been...
 whether...
 Chief...
 sectors...
 to be...
 Government...
 Ministers...
 a...
 to...
 Kenya...
 new...
 Mr. Ken...
 an independent...

Commanders and Officers

...has been received from...
 the Kenya...
 the Kenya...
 to all...
 Mr. Swann...
 if...
 the...
 to the...
 would be...

Letters to the Editor**Appeals in Kenyatta Case****Note to East African Court of Appeal**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR.—In the interest of accuracy I would like to correct a comment made in Notes By The Way in your issue of July 13.

No appeal by Kenyatta against his conviction and sentence for managing Mau Mau ever came before the Court for Eastern Africa, as his counsel, Mr. D. N. Pritt, elected to go straight to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Kenya sitting in its appellate jurisdiction.

Your mistake probably arises from the fact that prior to the judgment of the Supreme Court which upheld the conviction and sentence of the magistrate, the Crown had appealed with success to the East African Court of Appeal against a judgment of the Kenya Supreme Court which had held that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to hear the charge in Kapsenguria. By its order the Court of Appeal remitted the case to the Supreme Court, which then heard Kenyatta's appeal on its merits.

Yours faithfully,

BARCLAY SHILL,

(Sir Barclay Shill is a former president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.—E.A.)

Sending Mature Africans to the U.K. Education for Responsible Posts

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—We in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are so fully occupied with our constitutional problems that other pressing problems do not get the attention which they deserve.

One of these pressing problems is the further education of African men and women who find themselves in positions of responsibility for which they did not get the necessary education when they were young. It was not their fault that they did not get this education. In those days the facilities for the required education just did not exist. This was especially the case in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under Colonial Office administration.

One way in which people of this kind could be helped to find their feet is by making it possible for a number of mature Africans to go to the United Kingdom on study-tours or short courses in order to meet their opposite numbers in that country and see how the same job is tackled there.

A further need in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is a free and natural flow of communication between members of the various tribal groups. There is a need for break-throughs at many points along the barriers built up by history, prejudice and national ambitions. In this respect too some time spent in the United Kingdom is of great help to the Africans in crossing the barrier at their particular point. If the association between the three Central African territories is to continue a flow of this kind between the United Kingdom and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be of great assistance in promoting the practice of partnership. But it will be even more urgently needed if the association is to be dismantled and each territory goes it own way.

There is also a further consideration. Whether the association is maintained or whether the territories each goes its own way, the next three years will be a crucial period, and the more channels of communication we have between the United Kingdom and territories the better for all of us.

This year 14 mature Africans will go to the United Kingdom from Rhodesia and Nyasaland. All the money needed for the exercise was raised privately and at the personal level. Much assistance was also obtained in the United Kingdom for the scheme. Those participating in this year's exercise consist of four organizations and nine individuals.

This channel will soon start to flow: 12 African farmers from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will land at Gatwick Airport in July 16. They will stay for seven weeks and see much of farm life and agricultural activities in the United Kingdom. Later this year six more Africans will go to the United Kingdom; some to stay for a year and others for one term. This is not the only scheme which aims at promoting African advancement and inter-racial communication. There are also others, one with very ambitious ideals, and so far as I know this is the only one which has as its object the advancement of mature African men and women.

Both in the United Kingdom and Central Africa there are bodies and individuals who are interested and give money, time and facilities for the purpose; and this is as it should be. Happier race relations and effective African participation in public affairs are the concern of all of us.

Yours faithfully,

I. L. PRETORIUS.

Federal Assembly,
 Salisbury.

Points from Letters**Fascinating Discrepancies**

"I READ EVERY WORD of your paper each week and appreciate your complete news coverage of East and Central African affairs. I check your news items against some of the most reputable publications here in the United States—and get some fascinating discrepancies! I find it utterly incredible that people who are otherwise reasonable can expect Africans to occupy overnight the positions and status of Western civilization, but so many people delude themselves with beautiful dreams of a world without dirt and disorder, and are almost pathological in their refusal to face the facts of life."

Dr. Banda Under Pressure

IT IS WIDELY BELIEVED here in Nyasaland that Dr. Kamuzu Banda, the Malawi leader, is under pressure from Government sources to be more reasonable and from extreme nationalists to be even more unreasonable than he showed himself during the London conference. His television and other performances then created so bad an impression upon millions of people in the United Kingdom that official circles here, doubtless on hints from the Secretary of State, recognize the urgent importance of persuading him to present himself in a more favourable light before a general election which will give him a substantial instalment of the political power which he covets. As a step in that direction, he has retracted the charge he made in London that police and judiciary in Nyasaland had used nerve tactics. Now he has said publicly that he has been assured by the highest authority in Nyasaland that jobs are granted with the spirit of impartiality and justice. There will be nothing like as much publicity for this retraction as for the original absurd charge, of course, but as opposition to Dr. Banda which is growing within his own party will find cause for further suspicion of him even in this partial correction of his own recklessness.

Turning Facts Upside Down

Mr. Oates Replies To Mr. Nyagah

MR. J. NYAGAH, Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya, recently wrote to the *Daily Telegraph* suggesting that reports of lack of security in that country were grossly exaggerated.

Mr. C. G. Oates, chairman of the Convention of Associations, has replied:

It is a pity that Mr. Nyagah should suggest that the security situation in Kenya is, in effect, nothing more than a matter of alarmism. As Deputy Speaker he must be well aware of the many recent official statements which have fully confirmed the apprehensions expressed by Mr. Philip Bodley Scott and Mr. David Brockett.

Not long before the Europeans expressed publicly the fears they had long felt privately, Mr. Gichuru, president of K.L.A.N.U., said in Nairobi:

"The tension in the country is growing and we are powerless to stop it. Already we are seeing crime increase alarmingly. The majority of the 80,000 men who have been released from detention have no work, and I must admit that many of these men were security risks in the past. None of us wants to see a repetition of what happened before, but we can give no guarantee."

Africans First To Suffer

It has since been officially admitted that it is Mau Mau men who are responsible for the security situation recently described by Mr. Macleod in Parliament as grave.

Mr. Nyagah's letter now has the effect of suggesting that this is a racial issue exaggerated for political purposes. It is nothing of the sort. The ordinary African was the first to suffer when Mau Mau was establishing its reign of terror among the African, and the same is true today.

Not only the European and the Asian but the ordinary African, particularly those who loyally supported Britain's plea to help put down Mau Mau, would be the victims of a new Mau Mau.

It is not by pretending that all is well that a new Kenya can be built, but by frankly facing incipient dangers and eradicating them before it is too late.

The picture drawn by Mr. Nyagah is entirely at variance with Government statements, and can only excite further alarm rather than allay it if we are to assume that his method of cowardly turning facts upside down is to be the attitude of responsible Africans.

Compensation for Kenya Officials

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT announced last week a limited compensation scheme for civil servants who are invited to or wish to retire prematurely because of localisation or whose posts are abolished by constitutional changes. It is proposed to accept applications from about 300 officers to retire under the scheme during 1961-62. The cost of compensation in the current year is estimated at £130,000 to be shared equally by the Kenya and U.K. Governments.

The scheme will be replaced by a later stage of constitutional development by a general compensation scheme, details of which will be announced on the eve of the grant of internal self-government.

Officers aged 55 or over, judges aged 62 or over, and persons temporarily transferred to Kenya will not be eligible. Compensation is to be calculated on a lump sum according to age, pensionable emoluments, and length of service up to 10 years. The maximum amount payable to any officer will be £12,000. If over £1,000, payment will be distributed over two years. In the case of those required to retire as a result of constitutional changes, however, the compensation due will be paid in a lump sum. Other retirements under the scheme may not be for abolition of office.

Sisal Output for June

Bils & Company (Africa) Ltd. produced 1,721 tons of fine fibre and tow, compared with 1,775 in June 1960, bringing the total for the period from July, 1960, to June 1961, to 18,106 tons, against 21,713 tons in the previous year. East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 205 tons in June, making 1,900 for the year ending June 30 compared with 1,775 in the year to June 30, 1960, and Dow Plantations, Ltd., had an output in June of 128 tons, making 924 tons for the year. In six months of the company's year, compared with 1,775 in the comparable 1960 period.

Kenyatta: Visit by Foreign Consuls

Unprecedented Meeting in Kenya's Affairs

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENNING has protested strongly against "meddling in Kenya's internal affairs" by members of the Consular Corps who recently visited Kenyatta, reminding the public that not many months ago Kenyatta was described by the present Governor of that Colony as "the African leader to darkness and death" and pointed out that in Great Britain today political expediency is allowed to override moral considerations.

In a letter published on Monday, *The Times* he wrote:

"Many of your readers must have been startled by the news that six members of the Consular Corps visited Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, still a restricted person, living in restricted residence at Maralal, in Kenya. They may well have asked themselves since when accredited representatives of foreign nations have been permitted — and in this case I suggest encouraged to meddle in our internal affairs and play a part in local politics.

"Still more will they have been astonished by reading that it was agreed in the Legislative Council yesterday to recommend an amendment to the Kenya Constitution Order in Council yesterday to recommend an amendment to the Kenya Constitution Order in Council (only promulgated within the last few months) so as to provide that persons who have been convicted and imprisoned for more than two years could in future become members of the Legislative Council.

Evasion of the Issue

Is not some clear statement of policy on this issue from the Secretary of State for the Colonies now overdue? His replies to questions asked yesterday in the House of Commons by Messrs. Noel Baker and Rankin were merely evasions of the issue.

"Let us at least be clear where we are drifting. At midnight on May 31, 1961, an important statement was officially released for publication by the Governor of Kenya, assuaging the full knowledge and approval of the Secretary of State. In this statement Mr. Kenyatta was described as a guilty man, and the African leader to darkness and death. Reference was also made to promises given, now apparently forgotten, by the present Governor's predecessor to those brave men who helped their country rid itself of the Mau Mau horror.

Reference was further made to the fact that at that time, only 14 months ago, Kenyatta's return to public life would tend to glorify Mau Mau and identify it with African national advance, when the emphasis should be on how much Mau Mau and Kenyatta's leadership retarded that advance.

"I understand that under the circumstances of today it has come to be accepted that political expediency must on occasion override what would normally be regarded as moral considerations and even legal niceties. This trend of thought is to be deplored even when restricted to our own politicians seeking easy solutions to their own domestic responsibilities, but how very much more deplorable it is when they seek the camouflage of a 'policy of respectability' and international acceptance by allowing not unassuming parliamentary representatives of foreign nations to be misled and to state the astounding occurrence, say have no previous knowledge of the representatives of foreign nations seek information by assurances they should address themselves to the Government to which they are accredited, and not by the local Government and seek interviews with a person still under restrictions. This procedure in no way conforms to the Governor of Kenya's statement of March 1 referred to by the Secretary of State last night."

A £250,000 dam and waterworks, estimated to meet the needs of the district for the next 30 years, has been opened near Machakos, Kenya.

A West German organization, the Society for Vocational Training in Africa, has offered to train 10 Tanganyikans in Germany as civil engineers.

Five Asian and Ghanaians have completed a course in mechanized agriculture at the Sarches Bank Staff Training Centre in Nairobi. African girls will soon take a similar course.

The first air service of this year East African Airways operates services carried 50,288 passengers and 1,265 tons of cargo, increases of 2% and 1% respectively on the figures for the same period last year.

£5m. for Federation and S. Rhodesia Twenty-Year loan to "Buy British"

A COMMONWEALTH ASSISTANCE LOAN of £5m., repayable over 20 years and specifically stated to be "for the purchase of United Kingdom goods and services" is to be made available by the U.K. Government to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

After Mr. Donald MacIntyre, Federal Minister of Finance, had talks last week with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the following official statement was issued:

Talks have been held this week between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, and Sir Donald MacIntyre, Minister of Finance in the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in connection with the provision of £5m. under the Government of the Federation and its three constituent territories. The United Kingdom Government have agreed to make available to the Federal Government a Commonwealth Assistance Loan of £5m., repayable over 20 years, for the purchase of United Kingdom goods and services. The purpose of this loan is to provide funds for the development programmes of the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments over the next two years.

Sir Donald MacIntyre also raised the question of the requirements of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Nyasaland's deficit on capital account for 1960-61 will be met by an Exchequer loan under the C.D. & W. Act. The U.K. Government are considering further assistance under this Act towards Nyasaland's deficit on capital account for 1961-62, and will consider the needs of Northern Rhodesia for similar assistance towards their development programme.

Sir Donald told these representatives that his application had been for £10m. for all four territories, but that H.M. Government had arranged to deal separately with Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. It would be for the Federal Government to decide what share of the funds should go to Southern Rhodesia. The first major purchases in the U.K. would be of motor vehicles and electrical equipment. Freight on such goods would be paid from the loan.

During his talks with leading financiers in the City he had sensed a strengthening of confidence in the Federation, and when the constitutional issues which had done so much harm financially were out of the way, he believed that investment from the United Kingdom would revive. The Federation balance-of-payments position would be better this year than last, when there was a favourable balance of £5m.

A well-known American motor manufacturing group might establish works at Lusaka.

During the next two years the Federation planned capital expenditure of about £28m. When asked if he intended to apply for a further loan in two years the Minister replied: "That's the 64 dollar question."

Lord Coleraine on the Federation Hope Through Work—Not Lancaster House

THE GREATEST SERVICE that we can render the African in the Federation is to show more confidence in our fellow-countrymen. Lord Coleraine has written in the *Daily Telegraph* after an extensive visit to the Rhodesias. In two articles he called attention to points which seldom emerge in political discussions in the United Kingdom about British Africa.

Lord Coleraine wrote, *inter alia*:—
"The tribal chief is expected and expects, to talk his head off in council and if he were not allowed to do so he would be much aggrieved. But he would be equally surprised, and even shocked, if the chief were to be influenced by anything he said."

"Although the African is potentially capable of self-government, it may be a profound mistake to force it on him too quickly. He does not take readily to responsibility, for he has never known it in his tribe. When he is given it he tends either to slide from underneath it or to break down under it. Nevertheless, many stand up manfully under the burden; they are to be found in industry, trade unionism, and politics."

"Because the idea of private property is utterly foreign to his experience, the African is not generally very trustworthy

when handling other people's money. Nor is he particularly competent in handling his own. Again there are exceptions on both counts."

"The African is a great talker, and he enjoys listening as much as talking. But the idea that talk should lead to action is utterly foreign, and the conception of parliamentary government is something quite outside his experience."

"Once removed from the discipline of his tribe he is volatile and easily excited. But the storm will subside as easily as it arose. It is very easy for the Englishman to believe that protests or demonstrations which are violently expressed mean, as they would among Englishmen, a real and burning sense of injustice. They may not. Possibly some of the errors in British policy towards the Federation arise from the misconception that they do."

"Discrimination, where it exists, is not against a lower kind of being, but in essence the discrimination of the adult against the child. It is dangerous because it injures the African where he is most vulnerable—in his pride. It stems primarily from the reluctance of the white trade unionist to watch his standards being undermined by African competition. He sees the African not so much as a black man as a blackie."

Vicious Circle Must Be Broken

Because of the political climate there has been a complete brake on new investment. As a result there is heavy unemployment in the towns, which makes for political instability. The vicious circle of economic decline and political uncertainty must be broken if the Federation is to survive, if, indeed, there is to be any hope of advance for the African.

Probably the quickest way of breaking it would be for the British Government to make a loan which would enable the Federal Government to extend the social services, especially education and housing. Apart from its direct effect, such a gesture would do much to restore the confidence of the private investor.

"Triangle Sugar Estates, operated by a private company, are a good example of the kind of thing that is happening all over the Federation, advancing the African economically and socially. Five years ago there was virtually nothing at Triangle except bush. By the end of the year there will be 16,000 acres of irrigated land under sugar cane. Today 4,000 Africans work at Triangle. In a year there will be 7,000, and with their families there will be perhaps 30,000 Africans living on the estate, and living as they have never lived before."

"An African shop takes £230 a day; during Christmas week it took more than £1,000 a day—this in a community which did not know what money was five years ago. There is a European shop there, too, as well-equipped as any in Salisbury."

"The same sort of thing is being done by the Southern Rhodesian Government at Nyanyadzzi, where 300 African farmers are growing on their holdings maize, cotton, or vegetables for canning in the summer, and wheat and beans in the winter. Plans are in preparation for the settlement of a further 10,000 families, and it is expected that the average cash income of the family holding will be between £700 and £800 a year. The cost is high, and in existing circumstances it cannot be contemplated."

"It has been calculated that while it costs £10,000 to put a man to work on the Copperbelt and perhaps half as much to put him to work in a factory in Bulawayo or Umtali, it will cost £1,500 to settle him at a good standard of living on his own land."

It is at Triangle and Nyanyadzzi, on the Copperbelt or at the Wankie Colliery in the afforestation scheme or the British South African Company at Melsert, or the irrigation experiments of the Rhodesian Selection Trust on the Kafue Flats (where 50 bushels of wheat are grown to the acre) that the Africans' best hope lies. It is not at Lancaster House."

Russia Ahead in Africa

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, is quoted in *United States News and World Report*, published in New York, as having said in an interview that the Russians are seriously ahead of the West in Africa, mainly because they spend money on making trouble while Britain and America try to do something constructive. The Russians wanted backward, dissatisfied communities which would turn to them, and they were achieving their objective, while Britain was leaving Africa too soon, before her task was completed. He repeated that from the investment point of view "Africa stinks", its development in the recent past had crawled at a snail's pace compared with the speed in Western countries.

Masai Entrusted with Amboseli

AMBOSALI NATIONAL RESERVE has now become Masai Amboseli Game Reserve, the trustees of the Royal National Parks of Kenya having last week transferred their responsibilities for the area to Kajiado African District Council.

Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, told the assembled chiefs, councillors, elders, and other tribesmen:—

"Amboseli's world renown is based on two main assets—its game and the splendour of this mountain, Kilimanjaro. Of its game the rhino are perhaps the most important because of their tameness and willingness to be photographed. But there is a danger that the rhino may disappear. This year very many have been illegally killed for their horns. If these rhino disappeared entirely Amboseli would lose much of its attraction for tourists. Each animal therefore is worth many thousands of shillings to you and your council if it remains alive; but dead it is worth only a few shillings to the selfish and miserable poachers who killed it. I hope therefore that you will take the sternest measures to stamp out this illegal theft of your assets.

Major Taberer, warden of the reserve, is to continue in that office. The chairman of the trustees of the National Parks is Sir Alfred Vincent.

Kenya's First Art Gallery

EAST AFRICA'S FIRST ART GALLERY, the Sorsbie Gallery in Nairobi, was opened last Saturday by Sir Philip Hendy, director of the National Gallery, London.

The building, constructed as a private residence in 1953 on the lines of the Grand Triangon of the Palace of Versailles, is the property of the Municipal Foundation, a private non-profit-making Trust devoted to fostering the arts and sciences in East Africa. The gallery is named after Captain Malin Sorsbie, chairman of the foundation, and Mrs. Sorsbie, who provided the funds for its purchase.

The policy is to be to encourage the work of local artists and to make available to East Africa examples of the art forms of other countries, emphasis being on contemporary art. The inaugural exhibition, which will continue until the end of September, includes a number of old masters and some 40 paintings by contemporary British and East African artists. Altogether some 80 paintings, etchings, and pieces of sculpture are exhibited.

The Earl of Portsmouth and the Duke of Manchester have lent family and other portraits of the Flemish, Florentine, Spanish, Italian, German, British and American schools from the 16th century onwards. There is a Van Dyck of Charles I, seven paintings attributed to Hans Holbein the Younger, a Romney, and 16 Whistler etchings. The British Council has lent 40 examples of the work of British artists done within the last nine years. Captain Sorsbie has contributed Spanish sculpture from his collection.

The directors of the Municipal Foundation are Captain Sorsbie (chairman), Mr. Edward H. Green (vice-chairman), the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Twining, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Tail, and Mr. Henry Ness.

C.D.C. Loses £2m. on Macalder Mine

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, which holds more than 94% of the £700,000 share capital of Macalder-Nyanza Mines Ltd., Kenya, to which company it has lent more than £14m., has decided to abandon the project, which was undertaken in 1950 at the request of the Kenya Government.

The main ore body has been found to cut out below the seventh level, thus reducing the inferred ore reserves by more than 250,000 tons. The ore being complex, there has been trouble in treating it. A year ago, moreover, it became apparent that thorough reorganization of the management and extensive rehabilitation of the plant were required. That decision coincided with the discovery that the life of the mine would be two and a half years less than had been previously expected, and it was therefore felt that further investment was not justified.

When the C.D.C. agreed early in 1954, to invest in Kilembe Mines, Ltd., Uganda, 200,000 Macalder shares were issued to that company as part consideration. At the end of last year the book value of the C.D.C. investment in Macalder was £2.2m.

Zuberi's Party Meetings Banned

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Home Affairs in Tanganyika, informed the Tanganyika African National Congress last week that it may hold no more public meetings. The reasons given were that it had collaborated with the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, which had oppressed Africans from Tanganyika, and that Congress spokesmen had failed to show proper respect to the Prime Minister, Mr. Nyerere, whom the leader, Mr. Zuberi, had called "a stooge" while recently behind the Iron Curtain. At the last general election all Congress candidates forfeited their deposits.

The Lost Counties

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, met the Onukama of Bunyoro, Sir Tito Winyi, in Entebbe at the week-end for discussions on Bunyoro's demand for the return of the six "lost counties", which have long been under the administration of Buganda. Bunyoro had told the Governor that she would not recognize any statement of Buganda's constitutional future which did not involve the return of the disputed areas to Bunyoro, and the dispute has recently led to several incidents between the two tribes. The Munster Commission has recommended a referendum in parts of the area to decide its future.

Sudanese Politicians Arrested

THE MILITARY REGIME in the Sudan last week arrested 15 leading politicians, including two former Prime Ministers, Ismail al Azhari and Abdullah Khalil, and six former Ministers. All were flown to Juba. General Abboud accused them of "destructive conduct" and "dark conspiracies" and said that they had put themselves above their country by opposing the regime. Six months ago a former Minister and three former members of Parliament sought political asylum in Uganda.

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Federation On The Right Road Founders' Day Dinner

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner for the Federation, said at the Founders' Day dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London last week that the people of the Federation were determined to make a success of "this great experiment in race relations".

"We are on the right road", he said, "and we are determined to show the world that black and white people can live together in harmony. If the mainly European voters of Southern Rhodesia approve the new Constitution at the referendum they will be setting a seal on this great experiment".

July 26, referendum day, would be another great milestone in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia and the whole Federation. In time it might be regarded as the most important date in the national calendar.

"It will represent either a great step towards the establishment of an independent Central African Federation, based on the foundation of inter-racial co-operation, or, if the referendum is lost, the failure of a great experiment in race relations; and that will mean that white and black are not able to live alongside each other in harmony".

The Commonwealth had always meant a great deal to Rhodesians. Originally it was based on loyalty to the Crown, but the first great change in its character had come in 1959 when India became a republic, and a new conception of the Commonwealth with the Queen as its head was adopted.

"At that time I had the privilege to be in the presence of the great Commonwealth leader, General Smuts. He said: 'This day there has occurred a fundamental change in the Commonwealth. Had I been there I would have urged a greater relationship'".

Further changes had seen the growth in the number of republics and changes in the forms of Government until they ranged from the one extreme of dictatorship to the other extreme of parliamentary democracy in Britain.

"Commonwealth links at present are in some respects slender, and I pray that we shall be able to continue our relationship as a powerful force for good in this difficult world. In the Federation we have reached the 1914 stage of Canada, with 8m. people; but we have got off to a rather better start than Canada. The had had their revolution; we have had only a few skirmishes, which we do not regard as serious".

The Federation had the task of bringing together different peoples with different cultures and different standards of living. Europeans had superimposed higher standards on a primitive people. Measures which had been originally protective gradually came to be regarded as discriminatory, but they were being progressively abolished and the Federation was now on the right road.

Proposing the toast of the Federation, the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. G. A. Drew, said that the history of Canada's growth was an encouragement for the Federation. It was only 150 years ago that the real settlement of Canada had begun.

"Our experience in a comparatively short term suggests that you should not be discouraged by temporary difficulties. Problems of judgment have a habit of resolving themselves over the years with patience and tolerance".

Mr. Drew concluded: "We are partners in the greatest fellowship of men and women that has been evolved. By every effort and means in our power let us do our best to advance the principles and ideal of this great Commonwealth".

Lord Robins, the chairman, proposed the toast of the guests and Mr. John Foster, Q.C., M.P., replied.

N. Rhodesia: Church Move

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, the Rt. Rev. F. Q. Green-Wilkinson, led a delegation from the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia to the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, on Monday to appeal for new constitutional talks. The delegation expressed fears that the new Constitution would not bring political or economic stability and suggested that a meeting of representatives of all shades of opinion might bring sufficient agreement to persuade H.M. Government to modify its proposals.

£18m. for New Department

THE FIRST ESTIMATE for the Department of Technical Co-operation had been laid before Parliament. Almost the whole of the £18m. to be provided in the current year has been transferred from the estimates of the Foreign, Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices, but a supplementary estimate provides an additional £166,485. The director-general, Sir Andrew Cohen, will receive a salary of £3,450, and the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, Mr. Denis Vosper, M.P.; £2,850. The department will have an overseas services resettlement bureau with a director at a salary of £1,400.

Zimbabwe Party Programme

THE ZIMBABWE NATIONAL PARTY, formed recently in Southern Rhodesia by a group which broke away from the National Democratic Party, has announced a campaign to gain independence on the "one man-one vote" basis by 1963. A statement signed by Mr. M. Mawema, secretary-general, denounces the N.D.P. for "boycotting the African people to participate in a money referendum". The reference is to the N.D.P.'s plan to hold its own referendum of the Southern Rhodesian constitutional proposals, one in which Africans excluded from voting in the official referendum will express their opinion.

The annual report on Tanganyika for 1960 has been published in two parts by H.M. Stationery Office. The first, King's girl to study as a Klara, has been taken to a teaching post at the girls' school in Dar es Salaam.

Russia has been formally asked by the Socialist Republic for economic and technical assistance including long-term loans.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in Lusaka is expected to be taken over by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Bernard Muziki College at Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, will be the first senior public school for Africans in the Federation.

The appeal by the four Africans sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Lilian Buzarwa in May last year has been dismissed by the Federal Supreme Court.

Some 800 books from the collection of Mr. Stephen Wright, Amharic scholar and authority on Ethiopia, have been presented to the Ethiopian National Library in Addis Ababa.

Following demonstrations against drinking "Federation beer in African beer-halls in Ndola and Kawe on Sunday, police used batons to restore order. Twenty Africans were arrested.

The Northern Rhodesian United Trade Union Congress, representing 41 unions, continued at a weekend meeting its threat to stage a general strike in protest against the new Constitution.

Southern Rhodesia's referendum on the new Constitution for the Colony will be held next Wednesday. About 78,000 Europeans, 4,000 Africans, 1,000 Asians, and 1,000 Colonial people are entitled to vote.

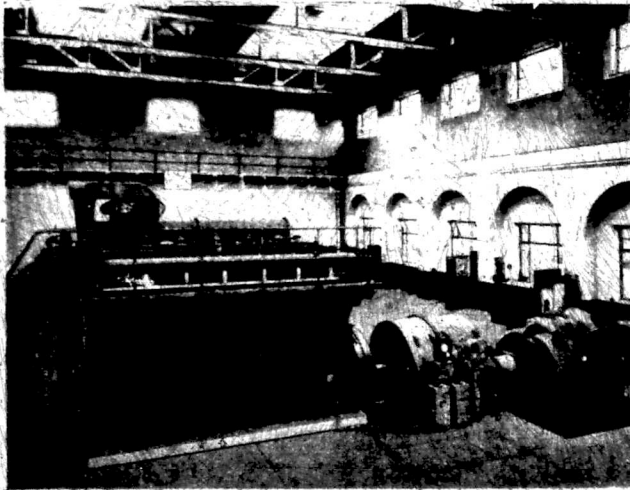
A strip of six Bechuanaland stamps of the current series of 10 cent denomination surcharge on the 1s. stamp, in which the last had missed the surcharge, was sold by auction in London last week for £169.

President Nkrumah has telegraphed to U.N.I.P. offering support in its fight against "the bogus Constitution which imperialists plan to impose on Northern Rhodesia". The message added: "Ours stand by you in your struggle for Africa".

King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam, has acquired from Sicik (husband) of Kiwa Kisiwa, a bed which belonged to his grandfather and which was probably made in Zanzibar about 1800 in the style of 18th Century Portuguese furniture.

A pair of orangs from the Congo are now in Anthony Zoo and are to come to the Bristol Zoo in about three months. London lost the last of its four specimens of this rare antelope more than 20 years ago. Bristol will have the first pair to reach the United Kingdom.

There were about 30 "political refugees" in Tanganyika from South Africa, South West Africa, and Southern Rhodesia, the Tanganyika Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. C. G. Kabane, told the National Assembly recently. Most are students waiting for arrangements to be made for their further education by the South African United Front or other political organizations.



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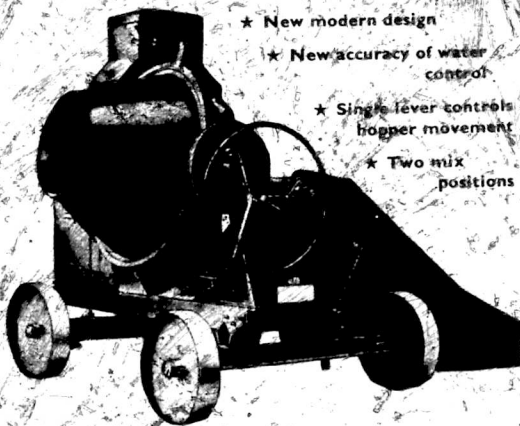
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- Bulawayo: Messrs. Miller Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt) Ltd. P.O. Box 939.
- Beit Bridge: Messrs. Miller Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt) Ltd. P.O. Box Beit Bridge.

Mozambique:

- Beira: Messrs. East African Shipping Agency P.O. Box 72/82.

Warnings to Trades Union Congress S. Rhodesian Minister's Blunt Statement

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S Minister of Labour, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, replied last Saturday in very blunt terms to a memorandum submitted a few days earlier by the Southern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress, which has demanded a minimum wage for Africans of £25 a month and threatened a general strike. The Minister's reply includes the following passages:

"It is the policy of the Government to apply the rate for the job, and this has been done in respect of all agreements and industrial board awards. I quote as examples the agreements arrived at on Rhodesia Railways and in the transport industry and the progress made in this direction in the building industry. Within Government the policy is that similar qualifications and responsibilities should earn the same rates of pay.

"When you refer to Africans in responsible and paying jobs in industry and in Government as *assimilados* you indicate your jealousy of them. They have reached these positions because by hard work and ability they have qualified for them and for the wages which they earn. They have had no short cuts to the jobs. Your organization would do well to take note of the example which they have set.

"I reject your contention that the wage structure is deliberately designed to maintain a cheap source of labour. You make a comparison between brick-layers and street-sweepers in Rhodesia and London. Comparisons are always odious, but even if you compare minimum wages and living conditions in Southern Rhodesia with those applying in countries like Ghana, Kenya, Tanganyika, Egypt, Nigeria, etc., wages and living conditions here are far higher and better than those in any other part of Africa to the north of us.

Background of Stability Essential

"It does not follow we should be stingy and apathetic. We must strive always to better living conditions, but this can be done only through legal and constitutional means and in relation to what the economy can bear. It is essential that we should work against a background of stability and economic development— which can be achieved only through good industrial relations. This can never be achieved against a background of threat and industrial unrest.

"As the Southern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress— which does not represent a single union registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act— you have seen fit to make direct demands to me, and I can interpret this only as being a stated attempt to defeat the objects of the Industrial Conciliation Act and to usurp the functions of individual registered trade unions.

"It is unfortunate that you do not pay more attention to your own affairs and put your own house in order by encouraging the registration of trade unions under the Conciliation Act before you aspire to get involved in trade union affairs outside the country. If you encouraged trade unions to register it would be possible for industrial councils to be formed in various industries which do no possess them; and I have always stated that an industrial council is a far better medium for consultation and negotiation between employer and employee than an industrial board.

"I refute your contentions about the industrial boards and the manner in which they are working. When introducing the Industrial Conciliation Act I stated that the industrial board was a stepping-stone to the industrial council. You accuse me of appointing *assimilados* to represent African workers. It is these people you criticize who have been instrumental in obtaining far more for the African workers by working within the law than you propose to do by working outside it.

"I cannot accept your criticism of the gentleman who was appointed as an independent member to the Milling and Baking Board. This board produced the greatest advance for the African worker yet achieved in Southern Rhodesia. Nor are you well informed when you speak of the chairman of the boards being usually well-known European managers of big firms. They have been selected for the very reason that they are independent of management and labour.

"I refuse to accept your proposals about South Africans working in this country being expelled and applications for citizenship by them not being considered. This is purely political claptrap, with which we are not concerned in the field of industrial relations.

"I regret your attack on the mining and farming industries. These industries are responsible for a very large part of the country's exports, through which we earn capital for development from which all people in Southern Rhodesia benefit. No sensible man would dream of destroying these exports; however, through the impossible wage increases which you demand you threaten to ruin the livelihoods of those employed throughout Southern Rhodesia and our prospects for further development.

"In any event, the mining industry has an industrial agreement, and many Africans have joined the recognized and registered trade union of mineworkers. On most of the larger mines there are model housing and living conditions.

"I do not know where you discovered the myth that indigenous Africans do not like farm work. There are 130,000 indigenous Africans employed on the farms. In saying that they are not self-respecting persons you have insulted a large number of your own people.

Increases Must be Earned

"You state that it is absolutely necessary to close the economic gap existing between the African and the non-African and to eliminate the present subsidies for housing and transport. It is the policy of the Government to do this over a period of years through greater economic development and increased productivity. Wage increases must be earned. They cannot be attained along lines that you suggest. They will not be attained by threat and unlawful and unconstitutional means. On the contrary, any such actions would prejudice the orderly development of the economy and slow down the process rather than hasten it.

"While your memorandum does not refer to it, your president is alleged in Press reports to have said that if the memorandum's demands are not acceded to a general strike will be called by your organization. I must therefore warn you that any such action would be dealt with most firmly by the Government."

Troops Clash in Katanga

KATANGA HAS PROTESTED to the United Nations over a clash between Indian and Katangan troops at Niembu, north of Elisabethville, in which two Katangans were killed and many wounded. The cause of the clash was not stated, but each side accused the other of firing first.

In Leopoldville Mr. Khiaire, the Tunisian U.N. representative, said the U.N. could not intervene in any military action taken by a lawful Congolese Government to deal with the secession of Katanga.

Last week it was announced that Katanga would not send any members to the reopening of Parliament due to take place in Leopoldville on Saturday. President Tshombe was still insisting that there should first be a conference of leaders from Leopoldville, Stanleyville, Elisabethville, and Bakwanga (South Kasai). At the week-end, however, the scheduled opening of Parliament was once again postponed, and it was then reported that President Tshombe was discussing with his Cabinet whether or not to send representatives.

In Leopoldville meanwhile 175 members, including 64 from Stanleyville, had arrived for the meeting, the new date of which was to be named later by the Prime Minister, Benoit M. Gizenga, head of the Stanleyville Government, was not among the Stanleyville party, though he had been expected.

Mr. Adouffa, Minister of the Interior in the Central Government, said that before Parliament met all parties would negotiate to secure agreement on a new Government of "national union".

On Monday the United Nations announced the arrival in Stanleyville of an eight-member diplomatic mission from Russia earlier this month.

The Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia produced its first car last week from the new £1m. plant in Salisbury. The company has a target of 400 cars, trucks, and tractors monthly.

In the first half-year, ended December 28, Rhodesian Cigarettes had a net profit after tax of £28,581, compared with £69,454 in the corresponding period of the previous year. No interim dividend is being paid. Unappropriated profits are just over £350,000.

An average price of 40.2d. per lb. was paid at the Salisbury tobacco sales in the week ending July 13, when 4,812,295 lb. was sold for £805,850. The season's average price so far has been 47.1d., a total of 139,915,466 lb. having been sold for £21,633,500.

Parliament

No Compensation for Kenya Farmers

"Helping the Land Market"

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. F. NOEL-BAKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he would take to compensate British farmers and other settlers who originally went to Kenya in response to inducements from H.M. Government who now wish to emigrate from Kenya and settle elsewhere because of current political and economic developments.

Mrs. MACLEOD: "H.M. Government are not contemplating the payment of compensation to British farmers and other settlers who now wish to emigrate from Kenya. They recognize, however, the importance of ensuring so far as is practicable that those who wish to sell their property can do so in a market which offers a reasonable price. To this end H.M. Government are supporting settlement schemes involving a substantial injection of money into the land market."

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "No doubt at some appropriate moment the Colonial Secretary would like to give further details of these settlement schemes, where they are, and what they involve, but is not he aware that there are many other Europeans, apart from the farmers, who were induced to go to Kenya who are now in a very difficult position indeed? Is it not reasonable to do something of a financial nature for people who, to put it crudely, were in one way or another bribed to go to Kenya — some of them not so long ago — by substantial inducements and who are now in a very difficult position?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No. I believe that such an approach would have very unfortunate effects for the European Community in Kenya."

"There seem to be two problems. Those who wish to stay — they are, I believe, the overwhelmingly majority — wish to see that their title is secure. This applies to Africans as well as Europeans. As the House knows, I hope to start talks on those matters. Second those who wish to go would naturally like to be able to sell. I believe that H.M. Government are pursuing a right policy in putting forward very considerable sums of money which will have the effect of helping the land market."

£2,800 House for Kenyatta

MR. NOEL-BAKER asked the cost to public funds of the house now being built in Kenya for Kenyatta.

MR. MACLEOD: "The estimated cost is £2,800." MR. NOEL-BAKER: "Is it not ridiculous that the man, who everybody knows, will be the dominating African politician in the area very shortly, should be confined to his house, although he is allowed to receive consuls and other visitors, and that the house should be built at public expense? What kind of Government is this? Secondly, are there not hundreds of other detainees who have lost their homes and all they have left as much as Mr. Kenyatta? What is being done for them?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The man who is under a restriction there is an enemy of the Kenya Government to provide accommodation for him. The house remains the property of the Kenya Government."

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "Does the house remain the property of the Kenya Government or does it remain the property of the Colonies?" MR. MACLEOD: "The house remains the property of the Kenya Government."

MR. RANJIN: "The house is not a house for Mr. Kenyatta; it is a house for the Government. It is a house for the Government to use as a place of residence for Mr. Kenyatta. It is a house for the Government to use as a place of residence for Mr. Kenyatta. It is a house for the Government to use as a place of residence for Mr. Kenyatta."

MR. MACLEOD: "Of course, it is true that Mr. Kenyatta has been seen by people. One of the last people to see him was my noble friend the Member for Bury and Twickenham."

...statement that it was made in the Government's policy... could be increased... proposition, I have no objection to making...

Mrs. CASTLE asked how much of the additional funds promised to the Kenya ministerial delegation... to London had now been made available to the Kenya Government in the form of loan and grants.

MR. MACLEOD: "A grant of £750,000 has already been issued to support the 1960-61 Budget... for this year's Budget and grants and loans for development will be issued when required."

Mrs. CASTLE: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the impression has been given that H.M. Government have been very generous towards the Kenya Government and that the facts do not support this? Is he aware that a serious crisis is threatened in Kenya arising from a bumper harvest which will be worsened by the prospect of a bad harvest and that a crisis programme is urgently needed to deal with it as it might prove to be worse than the Mau Mau emergency?"

MR. MACLEOD: "If the hon. lady studies the figures — and, if she likes, I will send her complete breakdown — because this is a very complicated story — she will find that some amounting to £10m. as a result of the ministerial delegation to London have been put forward for Kenya's advance. They are now in the new financial year, and will call on this money required."

MR. WALL asked the Minister what decision he had made with regard to the Protectorate over the coastal strip in Kenya.

MR. MACLEOD: "I have nothing to add to my reply of March 16."

MR. WALL: "Would my right hon. friend agree that any transfer of sovereignty from the Protectorate to an independent Government in Kenya could be done only with the consent and approval of the Sultan of Zanzibar and that this is likely to be obtained only in the context of an East African Federation?"

MR. MACLEOD: "In the context of an East African Federation this and many other problems would be easier to solve. My hon. friend is quite right. This is a matter for negotiation between the parties to the 1895 agreement."

MR. CALLAGHAN asked if the Secretary of State would invite a British High Court judge to conduct the inquiry into the recent riots that caused over 50 killed and 300 injured in Zanzibar.

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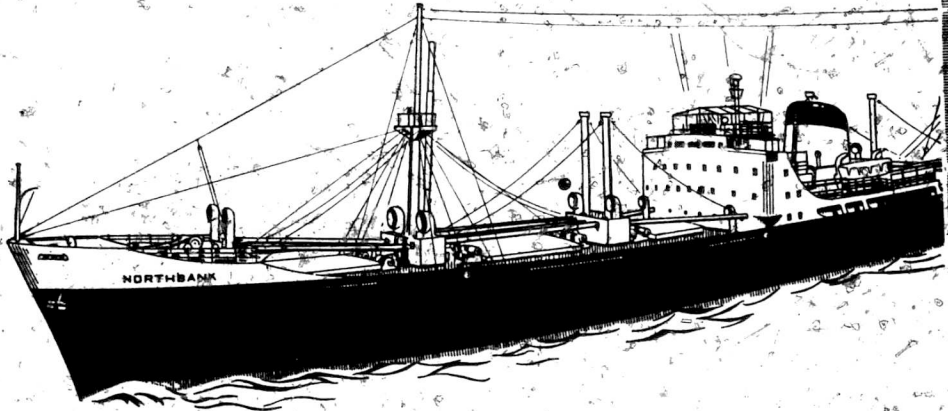


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ONLY TERRITORY under Colonial Office control in East and Central Africa which until last week had escaped serious damage since Mr. Macleod became Secretary of State for the Colonies was Tanganyika. Now it is no longer possible to make even that one exception. When Lord Boyd (then Mr. Lennox-Boyd) left the Government in the autumn of 1959—assuredly, as can now be seen, because he would have no part in the disastrous policy which Mr. Macmillan intended to pursue in Africa—nobody could have imagined that so much political, economic and social harm would be done so quickly over so wide a field. In eighteen months the inconceivable has become reality. Kenya has been brought to the brink of ruin. Uganda has been the constant prey of politics. Zanzibar has suffered more than sixty murders and hundreds of other casualties in consequence of a non-sensical attempt to thrust Westminster politics prematurely on the Protectorate. In Nyasaland subversion and near-subversion have gone almost unchecked. In Northern Rhodesia Mr. Macleod's folly has caused even the African nationalist leader whom he wanted to appease to say publicly and repeatedly that he has been tricked by the Minister. In short, the political outlook has never been so bad over so great an area of East and Central Africa.

In Tanganyika alone was there concord and confidence—not as a result of Mr. Macleod's attitude, but of the policy of his predecessor and the work of Sir Richard Turnbull, Mr. Nyerere, Sir

Hopes Dashed In London.

Ernest Vasey, and their close colleagues. A few weeks ago Mr. Nyerere, easily the best of the African leaders anywhere in the territories, spoke emphatically of his country's great debt to the United

Kingdom and of his hope that it would be admitted to membership of the Commonwealth on attaining its independence early in December. Accompanied by several of his Ministers, he came to London last month in the full expectation that Tanganyika's financial requirements, about which there was no secrecy, would be generously met by the United Kingdom. To their astonishment they found themselves faced with excuses and postponements, and they were gradually brought to the fear that what they had regarded as something of a formality was to mean frustration of their expectations. It was in that despondent frame of mind that Mr. Nyerere was allowed to fly to the United States, though it should have been obvious to the negotiators on behalf of Britain that the Americans—who have worked so hard for so long to disrupt the British Colonial Empire—would eagerly seize their opportunity to talk money to a visiting Prime Minister who could not hide the fact that he had been disappointed in London. Spokesmen for the Kennedy Administration were thus offered a splendid opportunity of dwelling on their plans for greatly increased aid for under-developed countries—which might not recall, as Britons should, that the United States bled this country white in the early years of Hitler's war and has since done everything in its power to disrupt the Colonial Empire, the Commonwealth, and inter-Commonwealth trade. Unhappily, such endeavours have been assisted since the war by the faults and follies of Britain's political, business and trade union leaders, the worst dereliction being their failure to recognize that this country can regain her financial, economic, and social health only by her own discipline and efforts and as the honoured head of a strong Commonwealth.

That Mr. Nyerere should have left London for New York and Washington in an angry

mood is entirely understandable. His country has been "jet-propelled" to independence by the United Kingdom Government, from which there were certainly intimations, though not formal guarantees, that generous grants and loans might be expected for the essential developments with which Tanganyika must continue but could not herself finance. Sir Ernest Vasey made the point in his budget speech, and the Prime Minister, the Governor, and he can have had no serious anxieties on that score. Indeed, they were confident—so much so that the three-year development plan costing eighteen million pounds which was recommended by a strong survey team of the World Bank was expanded, largely on the educational side, to cost an extra two millions annually. No hint appears to have been given from the Colonial Secretary that finance would impose restraint. Several people with whom he talked during his visit to Dar es Salaam a few weeks ago affirm, on the contrary, that they received the impression that he welcomed broad and bold planning and, by inference, that it would have strong British backing.

Kenya has been promised nearly twenty millions of British money this year, and if such lavish assistance was to be rendered to a State still torn by dissension, anathema to investors, and provided only with a rickety Government which impresses nobody, it was reasonable for Tanganyika's leaders to reckon on the success of their application for about one-third of that amount—which was not to be applied to the highly speculative purpose of shoring up a collapsing economy (and the equally quickly collapsing prestige of the Secretary of State guilty of forcing Kenya into dire peril), but to the ordered progress of a State moving to nationhood with general good will and confidence. Is it surprising that Mr. Nyerere should now point to the contrast between the outpouring of British money to colonial territories rent or recently rent by rebellion and illiberality to those with a far better record? The old British error of being kinder to enemies than friends is constantly repeated to the detriment of Commonwealth loyalists. Only a few days ago there was hair-splitting with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which had been led last year to expect a loan twice as large as that now granted after long delays. Mr. Nyerere is at least in good company in his sense of disappointment.

Whereas rebellion has been met with generosity in Kenya, the proponent of stability in Tanganyika is driven to contemplate the acceptance of funds from Communist sources.

Driving Tanganyika To the Communists.

The visit of Tanganyika's Ministers did, it is true, almost coincide with the weeks of advertising of the United Kingdom's new financial crisis, and there was therefore a superficial justification for a tight-fisted attitude by the Government's spokesmen. But since the Cabinet must have known many weeks ago of the threatening trend of events, Mr. Macleod could and should have explained to Mr. Nyerere during his visit to Dar es Salaam that their mutual hopes could not be fulfilled. That was not done; and real anger is the inevitable result. As recently as a month ago Tanganyika's leaders were confident in the success of their mission. Suddenly they discovered that their faith had been misplaced; and because the elementary course of taking them into confidence at the right time had been neglected, they felt betrayed and belittled. If it had been suggested betimes that, because of its own embarrassments, the United Kingdom Government would join with Tanganyika in seeking funds for the Territory from international sources, a difficult situation might have been met to their mutual satisfaction. Lack of candour and prudence—which are characteristic of Macleodism—have again produced disillusionment, bitterness, and a sense of betrayal. Those sentiments are, we know, as strongly held by some European supporters of Mr. Nyerere as they can be by the Prime Minister himself. One of the best-known Europeans in Tanganyika asked a few days ago: "Can not Macleod see that this trickiness could take Tanganyika out of the Commonwealth?"

Statements Worth Noting

"The tragedy we now see in Angola might be repeated in the next five, 10 or 15 years in South Africa, or even in Rhodesia."—Mr. Dennis Healy, Socialist M.P. for Leeds East.

"Kenya geranium oil is of the highest standard. The crop should be a worth-while proposition for African and European growers. It is one of the most paying crops for those unable to grow coffee."—Dr. E. B. Pickering, head of the essential oils section of the Tropical Products Institute, London.

"I have an estate which lies between two slopes of Native trust land, and although these people would fight tooth and nail not to give me another inch of land, they have presented me with several tons of their top soil this year through heavy wash-off because they had not made any ridges for their crops."—Colonel L. F. Hunt, M.L.C., Nyasaland.

Referendum More Important Than Any General Election

Almost Complete Failure of Strike Call in Southern Rhodesia

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN REFERENDUM was being held as this issue went to press. It gives the electorate the opportunity of accepting or rejecting the draft Constitution recently agreed between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Colony.

The result was not generally considered to be a foregone conclusion. Whereas spokesmen for the United Federal Party suggested that there might be a 60% poll in favour of acceptance, Mr. William Harper, territorial leader of the Dominion Party, told journalists that he counted on a 58% majority against the proposals.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, has described the referendum as more important than any general election ever held in this country, and probably more important than the referendum which resulted in the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

His United Federal Party arranged more than 100 meetings in different parts of the Colony, and he addressed about one-fifth of that number.

If "Yes" is the answer of a satisfactory majority of the electorate, new electoral rolls will be established and a general election will take place in the second half of next year for a Parliament of 15 Africans and 50 Europeans. If the referendum result is not favourable to the Government there will be an almost immediate general election.

Prime Minister Warns N.D.P.

On Tuesday last week Sir Edgar Whitehead issued the following statement in Salisbury:—

"The public will be aware that recently certain elements of the National Democratic Party have been uttering threats that after the mock referendum they propose to hold on Sunday they are going to endeavour to bring about strike action starting on Monday next with a view to disrupting the official referendum. They have been running a campaign with loud-speaker vans telling people to lay in stocks of food and indicating that a strike will take place on Monday.

"I am completely confident that the great mass of African workers have no desire whatsoever to participate in any political strike, which would be entirely illegal and endanger their jobs.

In the case of non-Southern Rhodesian Africans, participation in an illegal strike would render them liable to be returned to their country of origin immediately.

"Such a strike could only be successful if workers were intimidated, and the Government will see to it that full and adequate protection is afforded to every worker throughout the country, so that he need have no fear of intimidation.

"I issue a solemn warning to the leaders concerned that their plans are fully known to the Government, and that on this occasion they will have no opportunity of sheltering behind their followers but will be made fully responsible for any action they may take.

"The Government will not tolerate for a moment any attempt by a political party to upset by illegal action the legal constitutional processes of Southern Rhodesia. The Government is determined to give full protection against intimidation to the great mass of loyal Africans, and will use such force as may be necessary to crush any attempt to defy the law of the land.

"I appeal to all employers of police reservists, whether European or African, to give every assistance in making their staff available for police duties in the event of a call-up being necessary."

In Bulawayo that day a European constable was knocked unconscious by a group of Africans among a crowd of about 2,000 who gathered outside a hall in the city in which Mr. Nkomo had addressed a predominantly white audience at a lunch-time meeting of the National Affairs Association. The policeman was attacked when making an arrest.

Mr. Nkomo had told the meeting that the N.D.P.'s "referendum" planned for Sunday, was only the first phase in the party's plan to put Africans in power.

The party executive later issued a reply to Sir Edgar's warning in which it said that "should any misguided action be taken against our leaders, this will immediately spark off a violent mass reaction beyond anybody's control".

On Wednesday troops and police were moved into African townships and other areas. A Southern Rhodesian Government statement said that had been done "in view of veiled threats made by certain sections of the community and because of other information available to the Government".

It described the N.D.P. statement expressing fears of trouble as "ridiculing the majority of the African people, who wish to lead normal lives free from intimidation, threats of assault and compulsion", and referred to the satisfaction felt last year when "fear and terror were banished by the presence of the Army and police in Salisbury and Bulawayo African townships".

Precautionary Troop Movements

The Federal Defence Ministry announced that "certain precautionary troop dispositions" had been made at the request of the Southern Rhodesian Government. A battalion of regular African troops with white officers was reported to have been moved from Lusaka to Southern Rhodesia.

On Thursday Mr. Nkomo told a Press conference that the N.D.P. planned country-wide political demonstrations to coincide with the Colony's referendum, and that they would be followed by further demonstrations as part of a campaign "to force the British Government to suspend the Government of this country and impose a form of direct government while the people work out a solution acceptable to them".

The demonstrations would be "of a type legally and politically acceptable in any democratic country. They are designed as legitimate but firm protests against the white referendum which is designed to decide the destinies of millions of Africans without their participation.

"These demonstrations will not be riotous, and are not intended to be riotous. But they can be riotous only because of the provocations by the Government in application of their stupid laws, for which we are not responsible. If these provocations are carried out, then I must warn that the isolated disturbances which occurred last year will be minutely insignificant compared with, I dread to say, the catastrophe which might follow."

He described the sending of troops into African townships as "military terrorism to enable a wicked constitutional device" to be passed, and said that Sir Edgar Whitehead had confirmed the "evil intention" behind the proposals by assuring the electorate that the 15 lower roll seats could be removed as soon as the proposals were passed. In this he had conspired with Mr. Duncan Sandys.

"We are aware that the British Government is daily supplying machine-guns and other arms to the Southern Rhodesian Government for the sole purpose of suppressing the African, and thereby ensuring the compulsion of a federation on them."

The Federal Government announced on Thursday that two territorial battalions would be called up on Sunday for a 24-hour training period.

Political Meetings Banned on Referendum Day

A statement issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government on Friday gave a reminder of the regulations governing political meetings and announced that no meetings would be permitted on Wednesday. It said that meetings of more than 12 people in Native reserves and tribal areas were prohibited, and that outside those areas, organizers of political meetings must notify the regulating authority four days in advance. Meetings already authorized for Saturday and Sunday would not be banned.

Under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act police officers had wide power to deal with any meetings that were illegal or were likely to cause a breach of the peace. Gatherings at the N.D.P.'s mock referendum polling-booths would not be illegal provided they were peaceful.

"On Wednesday, July 26, which is a working day and the day on which the official referendum will take place, there is no need for anyone to hold meetings", said the statement. "It is therefore the intention of the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs to ban all meetings throughout the country on that day."

The *Guardian* correspondent reported on Saturday that there had been a "substantial swing towards rejection of the White Paper", and that Mr. Garfield Todd, the former Prime Minister, and Dr. Athn Palley, an Independent M.P., were among those who would vote for rejection of the proposals. Mr. Todd's supporters had formed "The NO (New Opportunity) Group", which rejected the proposals because they "are totally inadequate to meet the needs of the time, and do not enjoy majority support".

The Government reply to attacks from the left was that defeat of the proposals would automatically mean a Dominion Party Government.

"No" Vote Would Shock the World

Sir Roy Welensky said that a "No" vote would shock world opinion and that it would be said that partnership was "no more than a hoax". The economic situation would deteriorate, and there would be "a good chance of seeing the beginning of the end of the Federation".

The Central Africa Party executive, which had earlier advocated a "Yes" vote, met on Friday to reconsider its attitude in the light of a report that the U.F.P. had encouraged its supporters to accept the idea that once the proposals were accepted African representatives could be removed from Parliament if they proved "unco-operative". The C.A.P. decided, however, to continue support for the proposals, "because the alternative may be so disastrous". It accused the U.F.P. of "utterly misleading the public" and endangering the chances of the new Constitution working successfully.

Reports in U.K. newspapers that Sir Edgar Whitehead had indicated that the 15 "B" roll seats in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament could be eliminated were described by a spokesman in Salisbury for the Prime Minister as "absolutely false, and one of the wickedest statements I have heard".

In terms of the White Paper, the 15 "B" roll seats, which are expected to be filled by Africans, fall under one of the "basic" clauses of the new Constitution, which can be amended only by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly, plus the agreement of each of the four principal racial communities, European, African, Asian, and Coloured, voting separately in a referendum. Alternatively, the Legislative Assembly could decide by a two-thirds majority to seek the approval of the United Kingdom Government instead of referring the issue to a referendum.

These carefully designed safeguards are fully supported by Sir Edgar Whitehead, who was a party to their inclusion in the proposed Constitution.

Sunday, when N.D.P. supporters went to improvised polling-stations to record their votes in a party referendum, passed without major incident. Some 200 hundred Africans booted Sir Edgar Whitehead when he visited Highfield township to watch the unofficial polling, and six N.D.P. officials were arrested for trespassing in the Bindura location, but police reported the situation generally calm throughout the country.

Faked N.D.P. Voting

The *Times* correspondent reported that the polling stations were run with cheerful improvisation. Voters (anybody over 21) lined up to receive two slips of paper — pink for 'No' and white for 'Yes' — which looked like cinema tickets. They had their thumbs marked with ink to prevent them from voting twice, and then went into a small canvas enclosure to drop one slip into one of two tins. The canvas was only shoulder high, and often there were interested spectators looking over the top.

"One voter proudly demonstrated how one could rub the ink off in order to vote twice. Indeed, as was shown by a girl seen stuffing a handful of pink slips into her dress when she thought nobody was looking, one could vote many times. Some polling stations ran out of paper, and tins were lost."

Mr. Nkomo said that about 800,000 Africans would vote in the N.D.P. referendum, compared with only 4,000 of the territory's 2.5m. Africans in the official referendum on Wednesday.

Leaflets calling for a seven-day strike were distributed in Bulawayo African townships on Sunday, when the Government was reported to be printing its own material to counter the strike threat and warn the people that participation in an illegal strike carried maximum penalties of 11 years' imprisonment and a £500 fine. N.D.P. officials disclaimed any knowledge of the strike leaflets.

One African was killed and five wounded on Monday when police opened fire in Highfields township, Salisbury, after their vehicle had been stoned while they were protecting returning workers from attacks by unemployed or striking Africans.

These were sporadic incidents during the day. Police had to make at least one baton charge to disperse a crowd of Africans; lorries and buses were stoned; a garbage collection lorry was set on fire; and a petrol bomb was thrown at a van. Nineteen Africans were arrested.

But the strike call was answered by only about a tenth of African workers in Salisbury and by scarcely any in Bulawayo. N.D.P. leaders then denied calling for a strike, but a Federal Government statement announced that "the country-wide strike by Africans planned for today by the N.D.P. has been an almost total failure". Only three factories in Salisbury reported many workers absent, and they were mostly

women who had probably moved into the country to avoid trouble.

Mr. Nkomo claimed: "It was a Government strike, not ours. When we do something it will be like a thunderstorm".

N.D.P. officials, who began counting their referendum votes on Monday evening after the ballot-boxes had been brought to Salisbury from country centres, said that they expected to announce the result the next day.

Sir Edgar Whitehead broadcast a last appeal to the electorate on Monday night for a "Yes" vote, saying: "If you reject these proposals I believe your chance of independence in the foreseeable future is gone".

After recording that many Dominion Party voters were expected to vote with the Government rather than be associated with the African nationalists in a "No" vote, the *Guardian* correspondent cabled that the D.P. had "capped a campaign of unprecedented alarmism by both parties with two remarkable posters calculated to strike the richest terror into every white parent's heart".

On the few street lamps and trees not already cluttered with placards they hung poster portraits of a wistful little boy in a cardigan and an appealing little girl with blonde pigtails. The slogan beside the boy warned: "Vote No or he will get no vote". Beside the Aryan daughter it pleaded: "Her safety is at stake. Vote No". Racialism can hardly go further.

Open Strike Call

On Tuesday the N.D.P. brought its strike call into the open when the party executive urged all Africans to take part in a general strike and observe a day of prayer on Wednesday. Making this announcement, Mr. Nkomo said: "In this country, with the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and a number of other laws, there is nothing legitimate you can do without violating these vicious laws. Taking into account the grave situation of our people, we are left with no alternative but to face whatever Sir Edgar Whitehead does, because we believe it is the only way we can save our country from disaster".

Party officials said that of those "referendum" votes so far counted, mostly from Salisbury townships, 52,277 were against the proposals and 235 in favour.

Sir Edgar Whitehead said at a Press conference that the N.D.P.'s new attempt to start a strike was simply a repetition of previous attempts in the preceding days. Africans had been shown that these attempts were a failure and they would therefore not respond to this one.

In a broadcast on Tuesday morning he warned that "the Government intends to take the very firmest action to see that this kind of thing is put down with a rod of iron". Africans coming to the N.D.P.'s polling booths on Sunday had been instructed to strike and there had been intimidation, he said. The police had taken vigorous action and "unfortunately had to open fire". Because of the N.D.P.'s irresponsible action at this time there had been a great swing away from the party among Africans.

Up to Tuesday night 165 arrests had been made in connexion with the attempted and threatened strike.

A statement issued by Rhodesia House in London said it was categorically denied by the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister's office that any African child had been killed in Salisbury as was reported in some London newspapers.

How Africans Spent Their Money

AFRICANS IN the eight main towns of Northern Rhodesia — Lusaka, Livingstone, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufutira, Chingola, and Broken Hill — had gross earnings in cash and kind last year of £19,423,000, just over £17m. after deducting rent. Those estimates were made by a special survey party of the Central Statistical Office.

Just under £16m. of the total was spent in urban areas, about £7m. on foodstuffs, £2.8m. on clothing and footwear, £2.6m. on drink and tobacco, £1.4m. on household stores, and £500,000 on fuel and light.

The best African housing was found in Chingola, where 88% of the population live in permanent buildings with 40 or more square feet of space per person. Nearly 90% of Africans in the eight towns live in permanent or pre-fabricated buildings, and under 3% in temporary structures.

Of the children between six and 16 years of age 57% were at school.

Lord Malvern's Distrust of "Meddlesome Matties" at Westminster

Rhodesians White and Black Must Play the Game With One Another*

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that the Southern Rhodesia Franchise Act passed after Federation did not give African Natives a greater influence in the elections and did not provide for a new African Native Members of Parliament at the ensuing election.

The Act, however, was a step forward. This somewhat timid gesture caused a considerable political upheaval, notwithstanding the fact that the electors of Southern Rhodesia at the recent referendum had accepted Africans in the Federal Parliament. I say "unfortunate" because if provision had been made for the immediate participation of some Africans in Parliament, and at the same time provision for participation in the future as more people advanced and became enlightened the reason for the reservations in the original Constitution would have fallen away, and all that would be necessary now would be to clean up the Constitution. That would not entail a referendum.

Has the time arrived to get rid of reservations in the Constitution? If the answer is "Yes", how at the present stage of development can we provide for the Native African to take a greater share in Government now and in the future? The proposals before us provide a reasonable answer if you consider that the reservations in the Constitution should go. The only way would be by revolution.

U.K. Government's Attitude Intolerable

When the question of the removal of the reservations came to the fore recently I, having worked under the reservations in Parliament for 30 years, for 20 of which I was Prime Minister, could not understand what all the fuss was about. A little research, however, has convinced me that no self-respecting man or woman would consent to be Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia under the changed attitude of the powers that be in London. They act in a way I could never have tolerated except for so long a time as it would take to remove the reservations.

We must be free from "meddlesome matties" in Parliament in Westminster who only make the solution of our problems more difficult, no matter what their motives may be.

If you vote "Yes" on July 26 Southern Rhodesia will, in spite of the franchise changes, still be the most difficult country in the Commonwealth in which to become registered as a voter. That is as it should be in the present stage of development of the bulk of inhabitants.

The proposals are regarded by responsible, advanced, and moderate Africans as a step forward in the right direction — and they are Africans prepared to work with the European in the political sphere to build up our country so that there may be a representative Parliament preserving the standard we have created and leading to that progress which will create the necessary wealth to enable more and more people to advance from their present state of ignorance, indolence, and their attitude of "I could not care less".

These characteristics of the bulk of the people are not the best ingredients on which to build democracy. In fact, indolence and the could-not-care-less attitude are more suitable for destroying the democratic system.

The urgent problem before us is to retain the confidence of the African who thinks in terms of what is best for all people, not in terms of how can I advance myself regardless of the misery I must inflict on my brothers by exploiting their ignorance. We have already lost the support of a few of the moderates, but we should be able to win them back if the proposals are accepted on July 26.

It has been said that if we agree to the present proposals the Africans will immediately ask for more. That attitude

**Being a slightly abbreviated report of a broadcast talk last week from Salisbury by the former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and First Prime Minister of the Federation.*

not peculiar to Africans, can be resisted provided the Government is elected by both qualified Africans and qualified Europeans.

Every country has its agitators — except where they are locked up or liquidated. The agitator should be regarded as part of the system — a nuisance sent to try us, but up to a point a stimulus; although when they are extremists they become a menace to everyone. I think the analogy of the dog and his fleas applies, because up to a point they keep him scratching and lively; but if they irritate too much he uses his teeth and bites them.

Assuming, as I do, that future Governments here — subject to your voting "Yes" at the referendum — will obtain the support of moderate African opinion, then the agitator from any race can be tolerated up to a point, but if necessary can be controlled.

Opposition "Rubbish"

It is not true to say that the proposals in the White Paper advance the day of a black majority in Parliament. It can be argued that the converse applies, and it is certainly rubbish to say, as some of the Opposition are saying, that it will take only 10 years before the African dominates; as it is rubbish to say that acceptance of the proposals will lead to compulsory social integration.

It is, however, true that as the African advances, one day, judging from the great strides he has made in the last 20 years, and if larger numbers participate in this advance, he will be in a majority on the A roll. No-one can say when that is likely to be, but it raises the question of: Does it matter, so long as he makes the grade, having escaped from the environment of his past?

When that time comes, having worked with the European in the political sphere, both races will respect one another, treat each other as Rhodesians, and divide on policy, not race. When one considers that the African is naturally courteous, good tempered, and, above all, has a keen sense of humour, it should be easy to work with him in the political sphere. If this should prove to be too optimistic, remember that whereas the present Constitution protects only Africans, in the proposals before you protection is extended to all races.

It can be argued that the majority of Africans are unreliable and untruthful. Advanced, responsible Africans have emerged from that, and they are the ones that will take part in Government. The majority of Europeans are reliable and truthful. There are plenty who are not. Proof of this can be seen in some of the propaganda put out by some of those who intend to vote "No" on July 26. So, anyhow, there is nothing much in that argument.

Mr. Macleod's Sell-Out and Near-Miss

There is nothing mysterious or sinister in the proposals. They are certainly not a sell-out like the Kenya Constitution or the near-miss proposed for Northern Rhodesia. If you do not accept the proposals, you lose the essential support of the moderate African and face the prospect of periodic riots, etc., with the result that the European man in the street will have to go, as there will be no employment for him. Only some big businesses can survive, and they will be obliged to employ chiefly Africans.

The electorate should not allow itself to be browned off by the behaviour of the African nationalists, Africans as a whole and the nationalists themselves are deeply divided. The nationalists want the answer to be "No". To this end they may stage disturbances, hoping that the European response to that may be to vote "No". They have, as you know, a referendum in hand. Voting is not to be secret, so they expect to win that, and then they may establish their own Government in exile in London, Cairo or Ghana with their foreign funds.

They are expected to do everything to annoy, hoping thus to get the electorate to vote "No" at the referendum and so prevent the election of a Government supported by moderate, responsible Africans and Europeans, which would put an end to their dream of black domination.

I emphasise that I believe the National Democratic Party has come to the conclusion that the electorate of this country is going to accept the proposals and that the only method now left open to them is to create civil disturbances in African townships and rural areas, with the sole object of getting Europeans to vote "No" in disgust at their tactics. The Government must be prepared for trouble and must act.

With my 50 years' experience of Rhodesian politics, I warn you that you will be playing into the hands of African extremists by voting "No", and that they and their overseas backers will spend years ahead laughing at your simplicity if

you meekly toe the line. I do not believe you will.

Vote "Yes" and have the right to govern yourselves free from any interference from the United Kingdom. It is a pity that the leader of the "Noes" does not understand the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, seeing that the Act operates in exactly the opposite way to that suggested by him.

Vote "Yes" and you will be as free as any State in Canada or Australia. Apart from all the arguments being used on both sides, there is but one reason above all others why you should vote "Yes" because it is right and the duty of all to recognize the advanced African and his great achievement in having raised himself up in so short a time.

Rhodesians must play the game with one another, move with the times, and, having voted "Yes", look to the future with confidence.

More Criticisms in Northern Rhodesia Further Criticisms of U.K. Plan

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was criticized by African and European members when the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia discussed the new Constitution for that country.

MR. MUNUNGA disliked the decision because it was muddled and complicated. The Governor's warning that the security forces could deal with any trouble was, he suggested, a kind of intimidation; and also an indication that the Governor recognized the new Constitution to be bad. The speaker's view was that there would be a "struggle in bloodshed".

MR. NKANZA, far from believing that the Constitution would end uncertainty, felt that it would provide rich soil for the continual growth of the undesirable seedlings of uncertainty, unhappiness, and hatred.

MR. L. H. NG'ANDU hoped that reasonable Europeans and reasonable Africans could meet and seek to "shape something out of this middle".

MR. K. MULONDA described the new Constitution as complicated, tricky, unfair, impracticable, and doomed to failure. Africans, he said, regarded it as a complete betrayal.

Diabolical, Says African

He could not understand how "in the name of justice and fairness, of religion and godliness, the British Government could agree to such a diabolical arrangement" as the provision that in order to be successful a candidate for election must get at least 12½% or 400 votes from the other race.

"This Constitution leaves us feeling that we are neglected by man and God. Our Christianity, our priests, our evangelists, our churches, preach the equality and brotherhood of man, but that sermon does not seem to make the slightest appeal to the Government."

MR. H. J. E. STANLEY described the White Paper proposals as thoroughly bad, hatched in the brains of people in the United Kingdom who had little knowledge and less care for Northern Rhodesia.

"I am appalled that any Secretary of State, who is supposed to look after the interests of all of us who live here, could have thought up a Constitution such as this. We had a new Constitution two and a half years ago. It hardly had a chance to work, yet now we are to have another. I see no necessity for the alteration. If we are to have this new one, let it endure for a certain number of years, so that we may get some political stability."

"Even the African politician who wants power does not want to take over a bankrupt country. It is in his interest to see that we have a viable State — which we shall not have if we constantly have new Constitutions. No one will invest in a country when he has no idea from one year to the next what form of Constitution it will have."

"Does the Secretary of State consider that our Africans are more advanced politically, socially, economically, and in every other way than their counterparts in Southern Rhodesia? I do not. Yet we are to have a Constitution which must

give them far greater political power. It does not make sense."

Mr. Stanley also criticized the proposed functions of the House of Chiefs, which should, he believed, be given real power, so that it might come to be looked upon as the House of Lords was regarded in Britain. He was confident that any measures passed by the Legislative Council which were for the benefit of the whole country would go through the House of Chiefs without alteration, and that what that House did not pass would be bad legislation.

MR. S. R. MALCOMSON emphasized the need to assure the country that the new Constitution would be "workable, durable, and not subject to the whims, weavings, and diabolical bargainings of the people who have thrown Africa into very devil's arena of gambling our safety against their own."

How, he asked, could Northern Rhodesians forget that little more than two years ago the then Secretary of State, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, had said that the Constitution would last for at least 19 years. That promise should be entrenched in the new Constitution, which should commit the conduct of affairs to responsible hands for a lengthy and stipulated number of years.

The Governor's great fortitude and forbearance deserved tribute. "If in London he said things under his breath about his lords and masters, I am confident that he will be forgiven. Many another man would have been pulling his hair out by the roots. We are proud to have a man as the Queen's representative who can retain his characteristic courtesy and kindly approach through all this cruel stress."

Department of Technical Co-operation Wide Scope of New Organization

THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION came into being on Monday under Mr. Dennis Vosper, M.P., as Minister in charge, with the title of Secretary for Technical Co-operation, and Sir Andrew Cohen as Director-General. The offices are at Carlton House Terrace.

The Department taking over the work on technical assistance hitherto done by the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Colonial Office, and the Ministry of Labour, together with their present staffs engaged on such duties. The object is to enable the United Kingdom to meet more effectively requests for technical assistance received from the Governments of developing countries inside and outside the Commonwealth.

Among the main activities of the Department of Technical Co-operation will be the following: —

Recruitment and training of staff for service with overseas Governments and international organizations; administration of the Overseas Service Aid Scheme described in the White Paper "Services with Overseas Governments" (Cmd. 1193, published last October); responsibility for the work of the Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys and the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys.

It will deal with aspects of Commonwealth educational co-operation affecting the United Kingdom; with special technical assistance projects overseas undertaken at the request of the Governments concerned; with requests from United Kingdom dependent territories for technical assistance (including the financing of such assistance) under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, and from Commonwealth and foreign countries and international agencies; and with arrangements for assistance in research, principally on subjects of importance to U.K. dependent territories, or where the U.K. has a special contribution to make overseas.

It will supplement the work of other organizations in helping overseas governments to place students in the United Kingdom; it will provide assistance in certain instances to overseas governments on technical matters relating to air and surface transport, telecommunications and postal services; and will offer overseas governments specialist advice at their request on a wide variety of subjects, including agriculture, education, fisheries, and medicine.

Apart from certain educational projects the new Department will not be responsible for the provision of capital aid, which will remain the responsibility of the overseas Departments.

An outline of the Department's work was given by Sir Edward Boyle, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, during the second reading of the Department of Technical Co-operation Bill in the House of Commons on April 25. The Bill received the Royal assent on June 22.

Actions Against Mr. Kenneth de Courcy Receiver Appointed in New Cerney Case

IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION Mr. Justice Pennycuik has ordered the appointment pending trial of an administration action, of a receiver to administer the trusts on which property in Southern Rhodesia was held for the development of a European township at New Cerney, near Salisbury.

The application was made by Lieut.-General Sir Philip Neame, V.C., Mr. John Campbell Keay, and Patricia Countess of Dundee, suing on behalf of themselves and other subscribers, against Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, Overseas Land Purchasing Trust, the Earl of Mansfield, Sir Victor Raikes, and Mr. John de Courcy.

Plaintiffs made no complaint against the last three defendants, but asked for administration of the trusts affecting about £500,000 subscribed by some 450 people in Britain in response to circulars issued by Mr. Kenneth de Courcy and his company, Overseas Land Purchasing Trust, which in 1957 issued circulars inviting subscriptions to a venture to develop 2,750 acres as the New Cerney township.

To provide income during the construction of the township five blocks of flats in Salisbury were to be brought into the venture. Of £500,000 subscribed approximately £140,000 represented transferred subscriptions from a previous venture of Mr. de Courcy's.

Expectations Not Upheld

Mr. J. G. Frankman, Q.C., who argued that the property was in "the greatest jeopardy", said that the plaintiffs did not hold Lord Mansfield or Sir Victor Raikes responsible for the present state of affairs, and that Mr. John de Courcy was merely a formal defendant because he was named as a party to a deed or purported deed relevant to the case.

The property, he claimed, had not been developed in accordance with statements in the circulars which had persuaded the subscribers to part with their money. Whereas the main circular forecast the completion of 500 houses by February 1960, only 14 houses were then built and two more partially built. None was habitable, however, because the water supply and drainage works were not ready. Work had been substantially at a standstill since the end of 1959, and the property was deteriorating.

Plaintiffs therefore asked for the appointment of a receiver and manager as an essential first step in what would doubtless be a long and difficult salvage process.

Application Contested

For Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, who contested the application, Mr. R. A. K. Wright argued that the trust was subject to Southern Rhodesian law, and that there were difficulties as to whether or not there was a trust. The judge remarked that any relief granted by the court could operate only in so far as the courts in Southern Rhodesia might give effect to it.

After a long hearing the judge made an order appointing Mr. Harry Taitley, of Stoy Hayward & Co., 97 Park Street, London, W., as receiver.

An order was made by consent for the appointment of a receiver in another interim application, in which Sir Philip Neame and Mr. Keay sought similar relief against the same defendants and O.L.P.T. Trustee Company (Private), Ltd., a Rhodesian company, in respect of a block of flats in Salisbury called 1st House.

Talks on Buganda

TALKS BETWEEN SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, and the Buganda Constitutional Committee ended last week with provisional agreement on several matters. The results are to be considered by the Colonial Secretary and the Lukiko. A conference held in Jinja of heads of other regional governments has agreed with the Munster Commission's proposal of federal status for Buganda, but has stipulated that Buganda must not be enabled to defy the central Government.

Mr. Nyerere Bitterly Disappointed U.K. Failure to Fulfil Expectations

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, said at a Press conference last Friday as he passed through London on his way back from the U.S.A. to East Africa, that he was disappointed at the failure of H.M. Government to provide adequate grants and loans for Tanganyika after it becomes independent on December 9.

Referring to the talks which had taken place in recent weeks between the British and Tanganyika Governments, Mr. Nyerere said: "We were absolutely shocked when throughout all the discussions H.M. Government were pleading poverty".

He had therefore found it so necessary to visit the United States to seek help there. "I found more understanding there of our problems". He had not arranged a loan in America because, as Tanganyika was not yet independent, he had no authority to do so. The United States Government, however, has said that they would be willing to co-operate with Britain in financing Tanganyika's development plan.

£24m. Needed

Since returning to London, Mr. Nyerere had had further talks with the Colonial Secretary and the Prime Minister. "Theoretically matters have improved, but in practice they have not improved, and I am going back very disappointed", he said.

Tanganyika needed £8m. a year for three years to finance a development plan based on a World Bank survey but in some respects more ambitious than its recommendations.

On independence Tanganyika would also have to find money for the compensation of expatriate civil servants. The sole justification for keeping an expensive expatriate civil service was that they could help in the development of the country. If the British Government was not now prepared to produce the funds that Tanganyika had been led to expect, it would be embarrassing both for the Tanganyika Government and individual civil servants, who genuinely wanted to help in the country's development.

His Government had been compelled to accept a compensation scheme for all expatriate civil servants, although it had felt that it ought to bear compensation only for those which Tanganyika itself decided to replace. It had been feared that more than 60% of the British officials would leave on independence, but it now seemed that not more than about 15% would go, the rest being willing to stay and help. "We want their help", said Mr. Nyerere.

The British Government's latest offer of aid had reached him on the previous day. He preferred not to say how far it fell short of the requisite £24m.

Search Will Continue

Explaining what he meant by a theoretical improvement in the situation since his return from America, Mr. Nyerere said that Britain had offered more money for 1965, 1966, and 1967. "But my problem is an immediate one". He must get the money somewhere, and would approach other countries in aid outside the Commonwealth.

Asked whether he would seek help from Russia, he replied: "I have got to get the money. I don't mind where I get it from. We shall continue our search, and for the next few months, I may be living in aeroplanes".

The Prime Minister remarked that Tanganyika's friendship with Britain did not depend on money. If Britain were really too poor to help he would ask his people to make sacrifices and not to ask for money.

It seemed, however, that "being moderate means that you do less well than less moderate people. If a revolution took place in Tanganyika they would spend millions. Somehow the balance-of-payments problem would disappear".

There was a reluctance on Britain's part to put money into a less exciting type of battle against mosquitoes. "Somehow it would ruin the economy of the British Government if money were found for this purpose". Tanganyika's stability had even been used as an argument why it should not get financial help.

[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment.]

Ministers Blamed by Kenya Inquiry

Mr. Blundell and Mr. McKenzie at Fault

MR. J. A. R. KING, the chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, receives numerous compliments but also some criticism from the commission of inquiry appointed by the Government of the Colony to report on the administration and staff relations of the K.M.C. Strictures are passed on Mr. Blundell and Mr. McKenzie in connexion with their periods as Minister of Agriculture, and on senior members of the K.M.C. staff, whose complaints to the Minister brought matters to a head.

The commission of inquiry was composed of Mr. T. A. Deanison (chairman), Mr. R. E. Luyt, and Mr. E. T. Jones.

Of Mr. King, who was made chairman in May 1957 for a four-year term, the commissioners say *inter alia*—

"When appointed he was seemingly given no information in writing as to his exact duties and functions. There is no dispute that he was intended to be a 'working chairman'. The statements in the Legislative Council of the Minister [then Mr. Blundell] we found more confusing than helpful.

"On April 24, 1957, he said: 'the functions of the chairman are different from those of the chief executive, and the best results will be obtained by separating the two'. Yet on April 25 he said: 'he will in fact be an executive over the technical management'. Mr. King understood his function to be 'in complete control'.

"Mr. King is of a powerful and almost dominant personality, which Mr. W. C. Duff, the general manager, would not appear to be.

Enthusiastic Chairman

"It seems to us in all these circumstances almost inevitable that the strong, enthusiastic chairman, in his ill-defined position with eight months' experience of doing most of the general manager's work (during an interregnum) and with knowledge that the board did not wish him to 'fade away', would inevitably intrude into the province of the much less firm personality, Mr. Duff.

"The obscurity which prevailed from the very day of his appointment as to Mr. King's precise position *vis-à-vis* the general manager and chief executive contributed substantially to the frustration and dissatisfaction which seemingly developed until, in the words of counsel, 'the cup of resentment flowed over'.

"We are of the clear opinion that none of the incidents [about which the chief executives complained to the Minister] was of a nature which precluded the general manager and his colleagues from approaching the board or the chairman or both with the request that their position in relation to the chairman be clarified once and for all.

"It is remarkable that at no time did the general manager or the other chief executives take any effective steps to bring to the notice of the chairman or the board that they were dissatisfied with Mr. King's interference in activities which they believed to be outside his proper function. Had the general manager and his colleagues shown any reasonable resolution in this matter, the consequences of the chairman's ill-defined position need never have led to the present unhappy situation."

Having listed, examined, and dismissed several specific complaints made by the general manager, the commissioners criticize the chairman for his decision in September last year, when he believed that Kenya's currency would be devalued, to withdraw deposits on short call from the Land and Agricultural Bank in order to build up funds in the United Kingdom. The decision was not recorded in the board's minutes or reported to the Minister.

"Mr. King's approach to all problems was: how would a given solution affect the producer? In November, 1960, he wrote to the Minister: 'We of the commission, of course fully realizing that our first and primary function is to obtain the best possible results for producers of whatever race...'

Counsel for Mr. King submitted that Mr. Bruce McKenzie, by that time Minister of Agriculture, had been gravely at fault in discussing with the general manager representations which were attacks upon his chairman; in conveying to the general manager his intention not to re-appoint the chairman

without having told either Mr. King or the board of that plan; and of unfairness to Mr. King when he later called upon him to resign and bound him to secrecy.

Mr. Bruce McKenzie's Action "Quite Improper"

The commission of inquiry records the opinion that "it was less than prudent, and indeed quite improper, for the Minister to inform Mr. Duff of the extreme unlikelihood of Mr. King's re-appointment as chairman."

"At the time of the first meeting between the Minister and Mr. Duff, and of the meeting between the Minister and Mr. King on February 4, 1961, all were under the impression that the re-appointment of the chairman was solely in the hands of the Minister and not of the board, despite the contrary being evident in the ordinance and in the *Gazette* of May 10, 1957, which set out Mr. King's appointment."

Having expressed the opinion that "Mr. King has made a very great contribution to the commercial success of the K.M.C.", the report continues—

"We have come to the conclusion that the evidence of alleged interference by the chairman is mostly of such a trivial nature as to make us ponder why these responsible executives, all enjoying very satisfactory terms of service, should have found it necessary to hold their protest meeting at a house of Mr. Duff on Sunday, January 22, 1961, and as a result of this meeting take the very serious course of action they embarked upon when they approved the draft of the letter to the general manager asking him to approach the Minister. Admittedly Mr. Roberts and Mr. Sanger later withdrew their support, but initially it seemed that these seven were agreed upon their course of action.

Disgruntled Executives

On February 4, 1961, the Minister informed the chairman of the complaint of Mr. Duff and the other executives. Mr. King then told the Minister that this was the greatest shock he had ever had in his life and that he had no inkling that the executives were dissatisfied with him; had he known that the executives were dissatisfied in one way or another he would have settled the matter in one way or another with the disgruntled executives. Having seen and heard Mr. King as a witness, we are in no doubt that he most certainly would have done so.

"We are of the unanimous opinion that the decision of the board to terminate Mr. Duff's contract by reason of his insubordination—i.e., in not placing his complaint before his employers, the board, and not going direct to the Minister—was correct and proper in the circumstances.

"From the evidence we are in no doubt at all that the relations between the chairman and members of the board were both cordial and productive.

"The chairman has been described as insensitive to the feelings of others. We feel there must be some truth in this assertion; otherwise this capable and commanding character, who had his finger on the pulse of the business, should have known that all was not well between himself and the executives. A contributing factor to this state of affairs was, however, the failure of the executives to voice their complaints to the chairman or the members of the board.

"The evidence proves quite conclusively that the relations between the executives and the 'working chairman' of this large organization were as good as could be hoped for until some time in 1960. All the executives had been given very satisfactory increases in salary since the appointment of Mr. King. A report by the financial controller dated October 9, 1958, shows a very happy state of affairs.

Petty Grievances

"Until early 1960 there is evidence of a continuing good relationship. The first evidence given to us of deterioration in this good relationship in the minds of some of the executives came over the handling of the Athi River strike in June, 1960. Thereafter largely petty and undeclared grievances were seemingly allowed by the executives to accumulate until they rebelled."

"The commissioners recommend that the K.M.C. should no longer have a "working" chairman and a general manager, but that instead there should be a chairman (preferably a producer, who should not be a "working" chairman) and a managing commissioner, who should be a full-time employee and a member of the board.

They recommend that a managing committee under the chairmanship of the managing commissioner and consisted of all the chief executives should meet regularly to consider all aspects of management.

They reject the idea of re-instating Mr. Duff as general manager and express the opinion that the other four executives behaved improperly in requesting the general manager to complain to the Minister about the chairman."

Letter to the Editor

Wouldn't Anyone be Angry?

Shattered Dreams of a Politician

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—“Mr. Kaanda wore a blue toga in Ghanian style,” says the report. Here surely rests the secret of this angry young man’s fury and chagrin: the toga may cover his figure but leaves his left hand exposed!

This young African without any real ability other than that of being able to scream *ad nauseam* “Independence”, “Freedom”, and “My people are impatient” had been able to lead the British Cabinet so far up the garden path that the world seemed within his grasp—until at the last moment a “political idiot” in Salisbury (to use courteous words) was able to convince Whitehall that social and economic disaster could be the only result if the country were to be left in the hands of inexperienced adolescents.

Our young “leader” now sees the possibility of a dream-like existence going down the drain: week-ends at Chequers, presidential receptions, holidays on the shores of the Black Sea, more week-ends in the U.S.A. (where if accommodation was difficult in Washington, an entire floor in the Waldorf Towers was available), a private yacht and personal aeroplane to enable him to keep up with the Joneses in Belgrade and Cairo, a large German motor-car, a £10,000 house entirely enclosed, an Opposition safely behind the bars—and a copper industry worth £120m. a year which he could “nationalize” with a stroke of the pen: Wouldn't anyone be angry if they saw all this slipping away at the last moment?

Yours faithfully,

R. MURRAY HUGHES

Geneva

Points from Letters

Debre to Kenyatta

“YOU HAVE SUGGESTED that Kenyatta, when released, may decline to embroil himself in day-to-day political wrangles, keep himself above the conflict until independence comes to Kenya, and then accept the office of executive President, thus copying the example of Nkrumah in Ghana. On the day on which I read those words in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA I also read in a leading newspaper this little note: ‘Mr. Debre, the French Premier, is being widely criticized for Government policy; General De Gaulle, who is really responsible for it, remains as popular with the public as ever’. It would be sensible on the part of Kenyatta to allow an expendable African politician to be his Debre”

That 15%

“MR. BLUNDELL’S reported estimate that only 15% of the Europeans in Kenya want to leave the country is considered absurdly low by everyone to whom I have spoken since you called attention to it. Here in the Trans Nzoia we must have lost about 150 Europeans, nearly all of them settlers, since he accepted from Mr. Macleod what you rightly call Macblundellism, and there are said to be about two dozen farmers and business men in this district who are actively preparing to leave the country. If there were any market in land I have no doubt that hundreds would go as soon as they could. If that is the situation far away from the Kikuyu country, what must be the general attitude in its vicinity? As Minister of Agriculture Mr. Blundell must put the best face on things, but he might have avoided a figure which is so low as to be ridiculous”

Immoderate “Moderates”

“THESE AFRICAN ‘MODERATES’ are so often so immoderate. Mr. Kaanda, whom British newspapers and politicians almost always describe as ‘the moderate leader of U.N.I.P.’, made public the text of a telegram which he had sent to the Colonial Secretary and which contained such expressions as ‘ruling us at gun-point’, and threatened ‘untold racial strife, chaos and bitterness’ and that ‘our reasonable attitude will turn to fanaticism’. Would any European politician anywhere who used such terms be called a moderate? Cannot the speakers and writers who denounce any kind of discrimination based on race alone (and very rightly) avoid conflicting uses of the same word according to the colour of the man to whom it is applied?”

Politicians Pilloried

“EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has often written trenchantly about politicians in Europe, Africa and America, whose unwisdom about Africa has brought upon them far less general condemnation than they have really deserved. I have just come across two opposite quotations. The one was written by Bernard Shaw, who said about an opinionated character in one of his plays: ‘He knows nothing but thinks that he knows everything. Clearly that points to a political career’. Nobody would dispute that there are in politics today a plethora of men who, if they have knowledge, lack judgment, but nevertheless think they are fit to set the world right. The other quotation, from Edmund Burke, reads: ‘Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom; great empires and little minds go ill together’. Magnanimity is really rare in political life. Is that why lack of wisdom is so strong a characteristic of politicians?”

Immigrants from East Africa

“IT WAS A SURPRISE to read that the Home Secretary had told Parliament that the estimated net inward movement of immigrants into the United Kingdom from East Africa in the first five months of this year totalled 650, or almost double the figure for the corresponding period of any previous year. Indeed, from a peak of 350 for the five months in 1956 there had been falls to 250, 200, and 15 in the next three years, and last year there were about 60 more departures for East Africa than arrivals from the territories. What, I wonder, is the explanation; and what is the official definition of ‘immigrant’ for the purpose of the statistics? Presumably the tables do not include short-term visitors? But what is ‘short-term’? Are students arriving for a course of study ‘immigrants’? The table presented to the House of Commons omitted the Federation. Why?—especially as it even gave a nil return for Malaya this year and included so small a territory as Aden”

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PERSONALIA

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA was 69 on Sunday. THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT has returned to London from a visit to the Congo.

MR. E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS was on Friday sworn in as Minister of Tourism, Forests and Wild Life in Kenya.

MR. E. A. HUGHES is now president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. He has succeeded MR. V. V. RADIA.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR NICHOLAS COPEMAN, C-in-C, South Atlantic and South America, has just paid a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, addressed Southampton Rotary Club at lunch on Tuesday.

MR. R. G. HITCHCOCK is now clerk to the Legislative Council of Nyasaland and secretary to the Public Service Commission.

MR. PHILLIP RICHARDSON has been appointed to the new post of Secretary to the Governor of Nyasaland and secretary to the Executive Council.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, Minister of Defence, and Minister for the Public Service, is due in London tomorrow.

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. ANTHONY and their family are on holiday on the Continent.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. GARLAKE, a former G.O.C.-in-C, Central Africa Command, has been appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament.

LORD LLOYD has joined the board of the National Commercial Bank of Scotland. He is former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. MICHAEL ST. G. GRAY, lately Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanga, who will retire at the end of his present leave, has served in Tanganyika since 1936.

MR. F. J. BENTLEY, personnel officer of Messrs. Brooke Bond (East Africa), Ltd., and MRS. BENTLEY and their three children are on their way to Kenya in the UGANDA.

MR. A. L. ADU, Chief Secretary to the Ghana Cabinet, who has been chairman of the Tanganyika Local Salaries Commission, paid a brief visit to Uganda on his way back to Accra.

DR. S. K. AVASTHY, an Asian who graduated in medicine in England, has been appointed M.O.H. for Central Nyanza on his return to Kenya after taking a post-graduate course in London.

CAPTAIN A. E. BABER, master of the British India liner UGANDA since March, 1958, has just retired. He joined the B.I. as a cadet in 1919, and was made O.B.E. in the 1961 New Year Honours List.

MR. J. P. MURRAY, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. MURRAY gave a small reception at Northern Rhodesia House, Haymarket, last week for young Northern Rhodesians.

DR. W. L. PEACOCK, lately of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, left £48,632, on which duty of £15,115 has been paid. He was for many years a medical officer in Uganda, where he started the movement not to wear hats.

MR. WILLIAM WENBAN SMITH, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. WENBAN SMITH, of Zomba, Nyasaland, and Miss CHARLOTTE CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, daughter of Sir Edwin and Lady Chapman-Andrews, were married in London on Saturday.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to visit Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland. He will leave London Airport on August 9 and return at the end of the month.

AIR COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, an Independent-elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said last week after visiting Maralal to see Kenyatta: "The sooner this man is released the better, so that Kenyans may judge if he is the man they want".

MR. H. W. JEFFREYS, who recently returned to Rhodesia after spending more than two years in Washington as Minister for the Federation in the United States, has joined the Rhodesian Board of the Standard Bank, of which he was previously general manager in the Federation.

MR. GEORGE FORTUNE, Professor of African Languages at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will spend about five months in the United States on a travel grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to study teaching and research methods in linguistics as applied to African languages.

A local Government advisory committee has been established in Southern Rhodesia under the chairmanship of Mr. H. J. POSSELT, of Salisbury. His colleagues are DR. E. WEST, of Bulawayo, and Messrs. J. R. CANNON (Gwelo), J. W. HUGHES (Bulawayo), G. R. LEACH (Umtali), and AIDEN MWAMUKA (Salisbury).

MR. DONALD CHESWORTH, vice-chairman of the British Overseas Socialist Fellowship, and for the past nine years a member of the London County Council, has been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Minimum Wages Board, which is to make recommendations to the Government on the establishment of basic minimum wages.

MR. WEBUNGO BUKACHI AKATSA, a Muluha of North Nyanza, aged 41, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary in the office of the Chief Secretary of Kenya. He was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Makerere College, Uganda, where he obtained a diploma in education, and Hull University, England, where he graduated in economics. He taught at Maseno School for seven years, and has been an education officer responsible for the inspection and supervision of schools in North Nyanza.

MR. PETER MARRIAN, Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life in Kenya, resigned his portfolio last week because he disagrees with the majority view in the Government of which he was a member that Kenya should proceed to internal self-government without another general election. He entered the Legislative Council for the first time at the recent general election, in which he stood as an Independent. He was president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union last year. He has crossed the floor of the House and now supports K.A.N.U.

DR. PAUL WHITE author of "Doctor in Tanganyika", "Jungle Doctor" and other books, spoke on B.B.C. Television on Sunday evening of missionary work in Tanganyika. The questioner, the REV. WILLIAM PURCELL, elicited the information that all his royalties, exceeding £2,000, had been given to C.M.S. mission work in the Territory. DR. WHITE, an Australian, has made more than a thousand broadcasts in his own country about Tanganyika, which he had to leave many years ago owing to recurrent asthma. He has recently revisited East Africa.

Attivials in London from the Federation include MAJOR & MRS. R. C. AIKENHEAD, MR. & MRS. R. E. S. BREWER, MR. D. F. D. BRIERS, MR. & MRS. A. CROSBIE, MR. D. M. CURTIS, MR. & MRS. W. H. DODDS, DR. C. J. FARROW, MR. D. R. FERGUSON, MR. G. HAMLIN, COLONEL & MRS. H. E. HOPCROFT, MR. E. B. HARBEN, MR. & MRS. G. LENTIN, MR. C. M. MASKELL, the REV. H. J. PRESTON, MR. J. PASSEN, MR. & MRS. E. J. SAVIOR, MR. J. A. D. TYNDALE-BISCOP, MR. & MRS. H. A. THOM, MR. & MRS. J. P. WHEELWRIGHT, MR. & MRS. E. S. WHITE, MR. A. WILLOUGHBY, and MR. & MRS. P. M. D. WIGGENS.

Dr. Banda Returned Unopposed

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, president of the Malawi Congress Party, Mr. M. W. K. Chiume, publicity secretary, and Mr. D. K. Chisiza, secretary-general, have all been returned unopposed to the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

Two other Malawi candidates, Mr. Alec Nyasulu, Mizimba South, and Mr. M. Chibambo, Nzimba North, have also been returned unopposed. The five unopposed candidates were all nominated on the lower roll.

When nominations closed last Thursday for the general election on August 15 there were 56 candidates, 20 for the United Federal Party, seven for the Christian Liberation Party, and seven Independents. Four of the Independents have Malawi backing.

The voting symbols are a leopard for the U.F.P., a black cockerel for Malawi, and a cross and circle for the C.L.P.

S.O.S.B.W. and Africa

OWING TO POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES the work in Africa of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women was greatly affected last year. Sailings under its auspices to Central Africa numbered 184, compared with 355 in the previous year, but departures for Kenya fell only from 60 to 47. According to the annual report, "schools and hostels throughout Central and East Africa were acutely short of staff and anxious to recruit from the United Kingdom, but advertisements inserted on their behalf in the professional journals brought very few replies."

Warm Tribute to Mr. G. N. Fleming

Sixty-one of the women sent to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland were teachers, 57 secretarial and other office workers, and 48 hospital nurses. In the case of Kenya 20 were nurses, nine teachers, and nine office workers.

The report contains a very warm tribute to Mr. George Fleming, who died on April 19, and who since he became chairman in 1913 of the committee of Sacs House, Salisbury, had "guided its affairs more in the manner of a fairy godfather than a chairman". Mr. Fleming, who was 89 when he died, had lived in Rhodesia since 1897. He was one of the founders of Salisbury Club and of Salisbury Tennis Club. "His generosity knew no bounds, and no charity ever appealed to him in vain. Few people have been so loved and respected in Rhodesia, and few will be so greatly missed."

Ghana Commissioner in Tanganyika

THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE to open an office in Tanganyika is Mr. Joe van Neevyant Meyer, Commissioner for Ghana. He was president of the Ghana Trades Union Congress from 1956 to 1959, and then its secretary-general until he went to Nigeria as Labour Attaché to the Ghana High Commission. He has attended many trade union conferences in Africa and Europe.

Obituary

LADY ROBERTS-WRAY, wife of SIR KENNETH ROBERTS-WRAY, died suddenly in hospital in Sussex last week.

MRS. KATHLEEN HOBLEY, who has died in the South district of Kenya, had lived in the Colony for about 45 years. She was the sister of MAJOR B. F. WEBB.

THE REV. BERNARD NATHANIEL NICOLAS WOODARD, whose death in Surrey is reported, was a missionary in Southern Rhodesia from 1920 to 1930, vicar of Hale for the next three years, and then in South Africa for four years. In 1932 he went to Livingstone as U.M.C.A. chaplain, but soon afterwards returned to the United Kingdom to become organizing secretary in the Exeter and Truro dioceses for the Missions to Seamen. Later he was vicar of West Lulworth.

Sir Roy Welensky's Offer

MR. L. P. G. ANTHONY, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, has written to the *New Statesman*: "You say that Mr. Macleod at one stage challenged the Federal Government to agree to publish the whole correspondence between himself and Sir Roy Welensky, that Sir Roy refused the request. There is no truth whatsoever in this statement. I am authorized to say that Sir Roy Welensky is perfectly willing to publish all the correspondence he has had with any member of the British Government on constitutional negotiations if the British Government would agree to his doing so."

Zanzibar Riots Inquiry

SIR STAFFORD FOSTER-SUTTON, president of the Pensions Appeal Tribunals for England and Wales, is to conduct the inquiry into the recent election riots in Zanzibar. He had held posts in Jamaica and Cyprus before becoming Attorney-General of Kenya in 1944. In 1948 he was transferred to Malaya, and two years later became Chief Justice of the Federation of Malaya. He was president of the West African Court of Appeal from 1951 to 1955, when he became Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria.

McMillan Library

COLONEL A. DUNSTAN ADAMS, chairman of the board of trustees of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, makes in its annual report some sharp comments on the failure of the Government of Kenya and Nairobi City Council to give adequate support to "the only organization to which ordinary citizens can turn in order to keep abreast of knowledge and the ever-growing complexity of the world". The Government's grant of £800 has remained static since 1948, and that of the City Council of £1,700 has not been increased since 1956. The library has only seven African registered readers, compared with 2,167 Europeans and 227 Asians. During the year rather more than 100,000 books were issued to adults and 26,592 to children; in the case of adults the average daily circulation was 330, and the highest number borrowed in any month was 473 and the lowest number 306. Of 4,225 additions to the stock, 2,222 were fiction; 981 history, travel or biography, and 392 reference books. One category, languages, had only one addition, a grammar book.

Oxford Conference on Africa

UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, a conference is being held this week under the title "Freedom from Hunger: Africa". Earl De La Warr took the chair at the opening meeting on Monday evening, when Dr. Marcel Autret, director of nutrition of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization spoke. Among the speakers on Tuesday and Wednesday were Mr. Arthur Gaiskell on "The Gezira Scheme"; Dr. H. C. Trowell, formerly of Makerere College, Uganda, on "Protein Malnutrition"; Mr. J. B. Bowers on "Changing Patterns of Education in Africa"; and Mrs. Shirley Williams on "Financing African Development". Mr. G. B. Masfield, lecturer in tropical agriculture at Oxford University, who formerly served in East Africa, is to speak this evening on "Agricultural Factors in Famine Prevention and Relief", and tomorrow there are to be talks by Mr. Alec Dickson on "Voluntary Service Overseas" and by Mr. Michael Faber, former lecturer in economics at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on "Development Problems in Southern Africa".

Wind of Change and the Cold War Timing Wrong in E. Africa, says Lord Colyton

THE JOINT EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN BOARD has published a pamphlet which records the address of its chairman, Lord Colyton, at the annual meeting. He then said, *inter alia*:—

"Have the winds of change not been blowing much too high in East and Central Africa? Sometimes I have felt that we have got our timing wrong. The 'cold war' is there too. Look at the Congo. See what is happening in Angola. Undoubtedly the events which are occurring are fostered from outside, whether from Cairo or from beyond there.

"From a little place like Zanzibar, 10 to 12 young men go *via* Cairo to Moscow or Peking for their education every month—150 a year. Imagine the effect of that number of young men going to those places each year; absorbing the propaganda, and then going home.

"We face something much more than the winds of change. We have seen the collapse of ancient and more recent treaties. Freedom may come in many forms—not just freedom to vote, but freedom to drink, freedom to import arms, and freedom even to subject your own people to some new form of slavery.

"In Kenya we have the terrible shadow of something which looks like a new Mau Mau movement.

"The situation in Tanganyika certainly shows signs of promise. When I was in Arusha, where there are many Afrikaaner settlers, I was told that the Kenya Broadcasting Service had put on the radio in Nairobi an Afrikaaner from Tanganyika who said that because of the new Constitution he was going back to South Africa. The immediate result was that a small deputation of Afrikaaner farmers from the Arusha area got into their cars, drove to Nairobi, and insisted on being given time on the radio to answer. They emphasized their satisfaction with the way things were going. There at least we can say there is a ray of hope, and a most important one in so far as it concerns the possibility of a future East African Federation."

Africans Trained in Sabotage Details of Chinese Communist Courses

MANY AFRICANS have spent some weeks in Communist China in the past couple of years, among them young men from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

The Chinese Communist Party is known to run courses, usually lasting about 10 weeks, with the aim of promoting political disruption, sabotage, and guerilla warfare in African States attaining independence, at which stage they become susceptible to control by small but well-organized, well-trained, and determined left-wing groups.

Details of the training given to Africans in Peking have just been published by the *Sunday Telegraph*, which has reproduced photography of documents taken from six men from the Cameroons who were arrested on their way back from China.

They had been taught how to use various kinds of explosives and how to sabotage roads, railways, bridges, lorries, tractors, aircraft, guns, and tanks. They were trained in the use of British and French weapons of all kinds and drilled in ambush and other tactics. They were instructed how to "isolate" unsympathetic villagers, and had it emphasized that in their terrorist activities it was important to "kill off all puppet agents and traitors."

"Wait in hiding in the towns," ran one instruction. "Party members should infiltrate into various concerns and work there, becoming friends with the workers. Their behaviour must be exemplary. They should plant agitators in various forms. The cells in each undertaking should not be known to one another, so that in the event of treachery one worker only may be arrested. Once we have established a firm foothold among the masses it will be difficult to locate us and put an end to our activities."

Kenya Africans Attack Europeans

THREE SEPARATE ATTACKS were made by Africans on Europeans in Kenya last Saturday. While they were walking in Mitchell Park, Nairobi, Mr. Geoffrey Barnes, aged 24, and his fiancé, Miss Anne Kemp, were attacked by three Africans armed with bush-knives. Both were slashed about the arms and taken to hospital. The tendons in Mr. Barnes's hands were severed. On the same day a corporal in the Coldstream Guards was assaulted near Eldoret by three Africans while he was walking back to camp. Near Naivasha a farmer's wife, Mrs. E. Moore, was grabbed by an African when she left her car to open a farm gate; while she was held a second African snatched her handbag from the car. All the attacks were made in daylight.

U.S. Grant for Kenya Schools

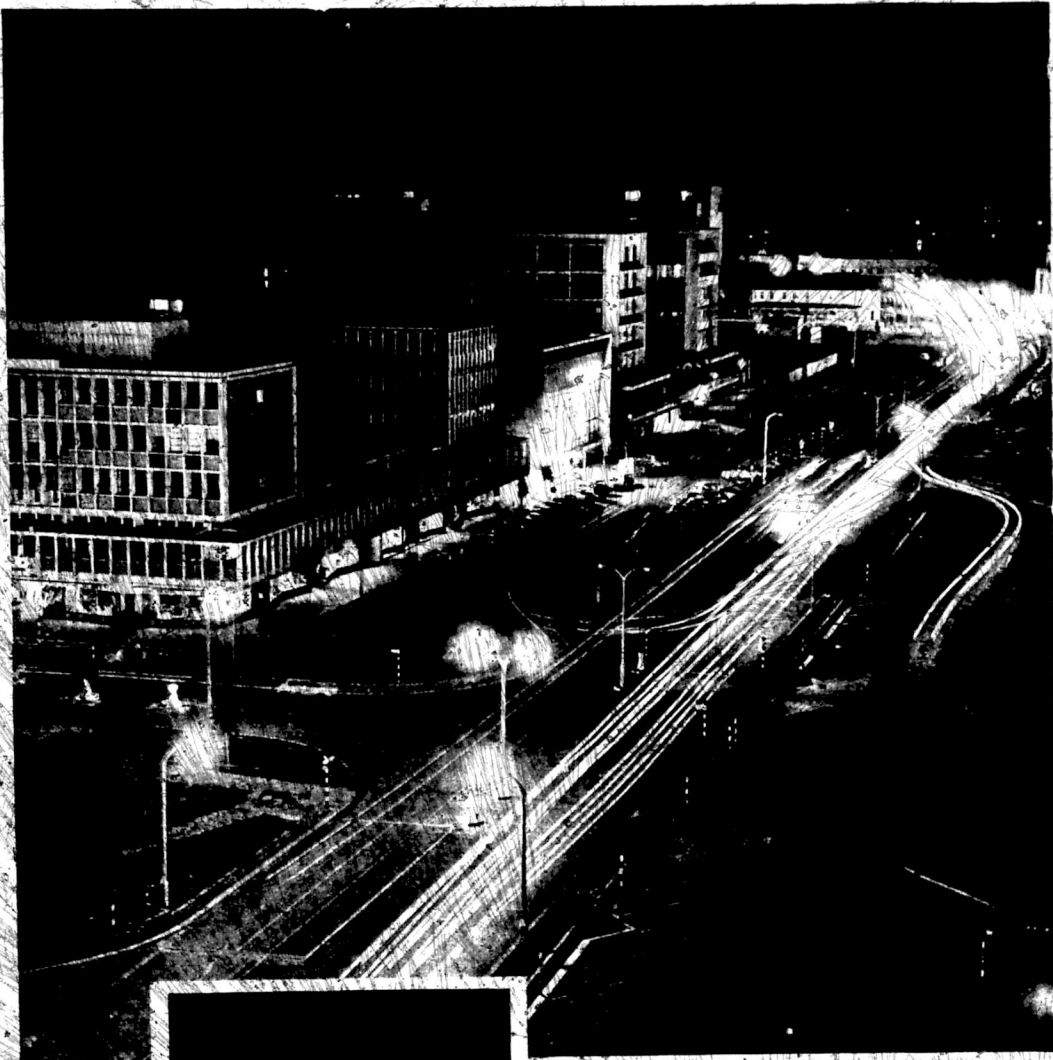
THE KENYA GOVERNMENT and the United States International Co-operation Administration representative, Mr. Victor Skiles, have signed an agreement under which the U.S.A. will provide £49,720 for new secondary schools at Giakania in the Nyeri district, and Amakura, in the Elgon-Nyanza area. Thirty of the 150 secondary schoolteachers whom America has promised to East Africa will go to Kenya. The first are due this month at Makerere College, Uganda, where they will take a course designed to reform them of local conditions.

Regiment Now Multi-Racial

AFRICAN AND ASIAN RECRUITS, THE FIRST to join the Kenya Regiment, which has been for Europeans only since its foundation 24 years ago, are now taking a 22-weeks' course. Among the European recruits is the Earl of Shelburne, 20-year-old son of the Marquess of Lansdowne, who was reported earlier in the year to have tried unsuccessfully to join the Katanga Army.

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More Criticisms of Mr. Macleod

Britain's Word No Longer Accepted

THE WORD OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT is no longer readily accepted either by Africans or Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, Lord Lambton, M.P., telegraphed last week from Rhodesia to the London *Evening Standard*.

Mr. Kaunda, president of U.N.I.P., had, he reported, told him that the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia was "certainly not in the framework of the old plan", as Mr. Macleod claimed. He charged the Colonial Secretary with having misled him with the promise that "we would have the original Constitution or something like it". It would be difficult for his party to avoid boycotting the general election. He (Mr. Kaunda) considered that the recent negotiations in London had been "a triumph for Sir Roy Welensky".

Lord Lambton's own view is that "Mr. Macleod has had to tie himself in knots to satisfy himself, and probably no one else, that he has retained his original intention".

A special correspondent of *The Economist* visiting Northern Rhodesia has written:—

"Since Mr. Macleod last month published the complex proposals for a new Constitution, African and liberal disillusionment with the Colonial Secretary and the British Government has been almost complete.

Mr. Kaunda's Hopes Shattered

For two years Mr. Kaunda has been sustained with hopes of a peaceful transition to majority rule. A majority of the Monckton Commission had recommended an African legislative majority, and Mr. Macleod confided during a week-end at Chiswick that he was thinking of "something similar to Nyasaland". The preliminary White Paper in February was a compromise but still acceptable. The Europeans were busy adjusting their views to the prospect of an African Government. Then on June 26 Mr. Kaunda's hopes were shattered.

Although Mr. Macleod has maintained that the new proposals are "within the framework and spirit of the White Paper", senior officials in Lusaka admit that fundamental changes have been made.

It is widely said among liberals that one move only can avert an early explosion: This is the resignation of the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, who is known to be deeply unhappy about the Constitution to which he found himself finally putting his hand. It would give Africans heart and patience and would assuredly make alarm bells ring in Whitehall. Failing such a sacrifice, they see the country doomed to a state of emergency in which the detention of the U.N.I.P. leaders will be followed by bloodshed and disruption of the economy, which is far from healthy now.

When this is said unemotionally by decent people, who are now busy putting their property in their wives' names as they hard-headedly contemplate detention in the camps they hear are being renovated, there are surely grounds for Mr. Macleod to be dissatisfied with his handiwork.

Complete Reorganization

TO PAVE THE WAY FOR MINISTRIES after next month's general election, the Government of Nyasaland is being completely reorganized into 10 new divisions, headed respectively by the Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr. Peter Youns; the Solicitor General, Mr. B. C. Roberts; the Development Secretary, Mr. H. S. Norman Walker; the Director of Public Works, Mr. N. Richards; Mr. G. C. D. Hodgson; the Secretary for Lands and Mines, Mr. R. Bathurst Brown; Mr. H. R. H. Rowland; the Director of Education, Mr. I. G. H. Freeman; the Deputy Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, Mr. C. Winton-Ingram; and the Chief Establishment Officer, Mr. G. Fricke. The divisional heads will be responsible until after the general election to the official members of Executive Council; namely, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Robert Foster; the Attorney-General, Mr. John Pine; the Financial Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips; the Secretary for Natural Resources, Mr. R. W. Kettlewell; and Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, Mr. John Ingham.

Berhall Boycott

FOURTEEN AFRICAN EMPLOYEES of the Nyeri Urban District Council beer-hall will lose their jobs because a boycott organized by opponents of the Kenya African Democratic Union has reduced sales to a sixth of the normal. The boycott followed a rumour, which has been denied, that officials of the township helped the Nyeri branch of K.A.D.U. to find office accommodation.

Self-Help

"LITERACY CAMPAIGNS are spreading fast in the Central Province. In Singida more than 27,000 people are involved. Each village has its small committee. They find their own teachers, and each learner pays for his own books. The campaign is co-ordinated by a committee of the district council, on which voluntary agencies and T.A.N.U. are represented". — Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Minister of Local Government and Housing in Tanganyika.

Nationalist Office

THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNITED FRONT, consisting of the South African National Congress, the Pan-African Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the South-west African National Union, has opened an office in Dar es Salaam, helped by the Tanganyika African National Union. The aim is to co-ordinate African nationalist movements in South Africa with the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa.

Kobs v. Leopards

UGANDA KOBBS defeated Nyasaland Leopards Cricket Club last week in their annual fixture in the United Kingdom, played this year on the ground of New College, Oxford. Batting first, Kobs scored 127 in just over three hours against accurate bowling and tight fielding. D. Williams was top scorer with 33 not out. For the Leopards H. Foot took five wickets for 32 runs in 29 overs. Leopards were all out for 68, of which D. Roberts made 24. For the Kobs M. J. Bessell took four for six in five overs, and K. Bennett four for 30.

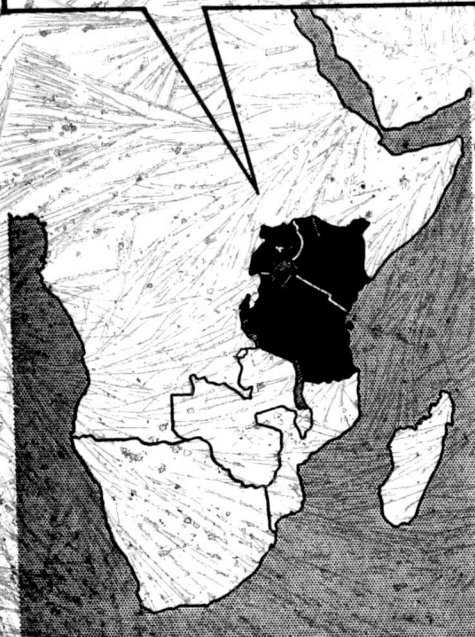
Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE has made the following appointments to a Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board: the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. R. E. Anderson, and Mr. J. B. M. Mwakangale; Colonel J. Millard, Lieut.-Colonel J. Minney, Mr. A. F. Brown and Mr. Sangito Lucas, on the nomination of the Northern Area Pyrethrum Growers' Association; and Colonel C. L. Towne and Messrs. I. C. W. Bayldon, J. Muhaville and E. Rowland, on the nomination of the Southern Area Pyrethrum Growers' Association.

African Housing Record

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Labour and Housing, said when he opened a £540,000 housing scheme at Luveve, near Bulawayo, that the building of African houses in the Colony had reached a record level, about 2,000 houses having been built under Government schemes in the past three years. Under present schemes in Gwelo, Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Umthali nearly £2m. would be spent. The Luveve scheme is for 800 semi-detached houses, a school for 1,000 pupils, and all ancillary services. Economic rentals for the houses will be between £4 10s. and £5 a month.

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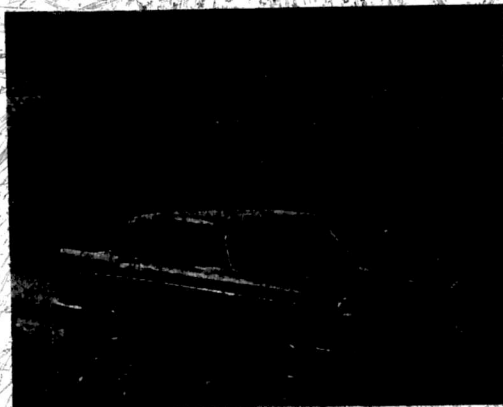
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Parliament

Question of Kenyatta's Release

Mr. Macleod's Statement in the Commons

FURTHER QUESTIONS about Kenyatta and land titles in Kenya were asked and answered in the House of Commons last week.

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is not the refusal to liberate Kenyatta really obstinate resistance to what is an early inevitability? Is it not the case that the Government, Legislature, all the African parties, including the African loyalists during the emergency, and the European, Arab, Asian and religious leaders are all pressing for his release as a condition of the unity and stability of Kenya?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Many people of different races have been calling for this and pressing for it for some time. I have no wish to appear obstinate in this matter. I have a duty to fulfil, and so has the Governor. We will discharge that in the best way we can, and I will inform the House as soon as possible of any decision."

MR. TURTON: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the release of a man whom the Governor quite recently described as the leader to darkness and death at a time when violence and oath-taking is on the increase would cause grave concern to many people in Kenya and in this country?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It is, of course, the security aspect of this matter that is in the minds of the Governor and myself. I am sure that my rt. hon. friend will read the whole of the statement from the Governor to which he refers."

MR. FAREY-JONES: "Will my rt. hon. friend have carefully in mind the fact that millions of people would

regard the release of this gentleman as an affront to the conscience of the free world?"

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Can the Colonial Secretary give us any guidance as to how far the last statement was accurate? Is public opinion in Kenya in favour of or against the release of Kenyatta?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am in no position, nor is anybody in the House, to judge on the first part of that supplementary question. It is unquestionably true that in all races and all communities there has been a considerable change of thought on this matter quite recently."

MR. DINGLE FOOT asked what reply H.M. Government would send to the recommendation by the Kenya Legislative Council for an amendment of the section of the Kenya Constitution Order in Council which prevented persons who had been imprisoned for more than two years from entering the Legislature.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor has forwarded the resolution for the consideration of H.M. Government. I will examine the record of the debate in the Kenya Legislative Council. Thereafter I shall consider, in consultation with the Governor, what action, if any, should be taken."

MR. FOOT: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman bear in mind that it is entirely contrary to our British Parliamentary tradition that those who have served their sentences should afterwards be subjected to any form of civil disability?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Although some features of this Kenya Restrictive Ordinance are unique in the Commonwealth it is by no means unique in the Colonial territories to have some form of disqualification."

MR. PANNELL: "Is the Minister aware that this amendment will permit Kenyatta to assume the leadership of the Government in Kenya? In view of the detestation in which this ex-convict is held in this country, will he do his best to resist it?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The motion passed by Legislative Council does not go quite as far as the form of the question and supplementary questions indicates. All this is a matter of the first importance which the Government would like to consider carefully."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Has the Colonial Secretary calculated how many Prime Ministers in the Commonwealth would be excluded from their Legislatures if this legislation were generally applied?"

SIR H. OAKSHOTT: "While acknowledging what my rt. hon. friend said in reply to an earlier question, that undoubtedly there has been a notable change of opinion in Kenya about the future of Kenyatta, is not the important thing to see that nothing is done which will endanger the growth of stable Government there? Is not that what matters to the people of that country?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I entirely agree, and that must be the first consideration of all decisions which the Governor and I have to take."

Kenya Land Corporation

SIR A. HURD asked when the Governor of Kenya would start talks with the political parties and representative organizations on the problem of land titles for European and African farmers holding land from the Crown; and if H.M. Government support the establishment of an impartial and broad-based Kenya Land Corporation to take over the responsibilities of the Crown, facilitate the transfer of land on fair terms, and administer for the benefit of all Kenya farmers the promised development finance from outside sources.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor hopes that the parties and groups concerned will be ready to start talks under his chairmanship soon. I am sure that, as my hon. friend implies, the machinery required to administer the re-settlement programme should be designed to attract effective support from those concerned. If a proposal of the kind he has in mind should emerge from the forthcoming talks, H.M. Government would consider it."

SIR A. HURD: "Will the Minister confirm that the Government here recognize a responsibility to see that the tenants of the Crown in Kenya, both European and African, can continue sure in the title of the land which they now farm? May I take it from what he said in reply to the second part of the question that if a proposition such as this Kenya Land Corporation is put to him from Nairobi he will be prepared to give it a fair wind and perhaps some financial backing to get it started?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Obviously I should have to look at the terms in which a proposal for a Kenya Land Corporation were put forward. My answer was designed to make it clear that I am not closing the door to that sort of solution, but would be very ready to study it if one emerged. I think that the key to this matter is security of title, and that is why I think it essential that these talks should start. I hope that they will succeed."

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MR. CHATAWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what plans he had for the Jeanes School, Kenya.

MR. H. FRASER: "The Jeanes School, at Kabete, has been closed, and the Kenya Government intend to use the main buildings for the Institute of Administration which will accelerate the localization of the Kenya Civil Service. But the Community of Development Training Centre at the Jeanes School will be retained."

Bitterness in Northern Rhodesia

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Does the Colonial Secretary really think that the bitterness of tension—I use these words advisedly—which is being expressed and which is growing in Northern Rhodesia creates a likely climate in which his proposed Constitution can succeed? Does he not see that it would be far better for him to reconsider these proposals in order to get a larger measure of agreement than to allow the existing situation to deteriorate as it is doing?"

MR. MACLEOD: "With respect, I do not think that that is so. The matter upon which most comment has centred has been the provision of an Asian representative—a matter which I should like to discuss and perhaps later shall have an opportunity of discussing. Many territories have welcomed such a provision, and I think that we ought to look at that idea and other ideas which have been presented on their merits. They may probably command wider support than the hon. Member thinks."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "I certainly hope so. How does the Colonial Secretary propose to remove the widely held view that his proposals have been made in a way which will ensure the victory of one party before the election is held?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I simply do not believe that anyone who really calculates for a moment the effects of the equalizing of the rolls, where the Africans have almost every vote in the lower roll and something like 10% or 11% in the upper roll, can possibly come to that conclusion."

SIR G. NICHOLSON: "Would not my rt. hon. friend agree that the really important thing is to secure home stability in Northern Rhodesia, at any rate for the time being? Is not it a case of the sergeant-major's dictum: 'Right or wrong', at any rate for the time being?"

MR. BROCKWAY: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman read the reports in the Press today about the very disturbing situation in Northern Rhodesia? Has he seen that the Council of Churches has asked the Governor to reconsider the constitutional proposals? Is he aware of our deep concern about conditions there which may lead to an appalling situation unless the proposals are changed?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Of course I am closely informed and, I like to think, well informed about what is happening in Northern Rhodesia. I am well aware of the criticisms which are made. On the other hand, I think that there would have been more criticism of almost any other course of action than the one which I have put forward."

Asian and Coloured Representation

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked what representations had been received from the Indian community in Northern Rhodesia concerning the reservation of a special constituency for Asian and coloured voters.

MR. MACLEOD: "I have received certain representations from representatives of the Asian community in Northern Rhodesia in opposition to the proposals and am awaiting a memorandum. I have also noted criticisms of the Constitution from a variety of quarters in the territory—by no means in agreement among themselves. I consider that the proposals deserve more careful consideration on their merits than they appear so far to have received, and I have noted with interest suggestions made by some political parties that there should be joint consultations in the territory on the present situation."

MR. THOMSON: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that there is a widely held suspicion that the proposal was brought in in order to separate the Asian and Coloured voters and assist the United Federal Party in the coming elections? Will he reconsider whether he ought to abandon the proposal, as a result of which he has so far sacrificed a good deal of goodwill?"

MR. MACLEOD: "On the political effects, I have received diametrically opposed viewpoints from different politicians of different races in Northern Rhodesia. I do not pretend to know how it will work. I think that the proposal deserves very careful consideration. It seems to me convenient, if there is a 15th seat, that it should be used for this purpose. Otherwise the Asian population in particular would not be represented. Naturally we shall consider the views that they have put forward. When I made the announcement I did not have the point of view of the Asian community because I made the statement first to the House."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware of the very deep concern felt, honestly, with a great deal of sympathy for him about the situation in Northern Rhodesia and the tragic situation which may develop among the African

population as well as the Asian population unless these fatal constitutional proposals are changed?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Obviously, I did not regard them as fatal; otherwise I should never have dreamed of putting them forward. No formal representations have been received from the political parties. A number of members of political parties have expressed views, particularly on the proposal regarding Asians, and there is disagreement within the political parties in Northern Rhodesia on the merits or otherwise of the proposals which have been made."

MR. SWINGLER asked the Secretary of State for a statement on his recent talks with Mr. Kaunda concerning constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MACLEOD: "No, sir. Such meetings are private and confidential."

MR. SWINGLER: "Has the Minister seen the long letter in the *Guardian* from a visitor in Northern Rhodesia describing the suspicions spreading among Africans that the constitutional amendments are designed to favour one party against another rather than majority rule? Was the rt. hon. gentleman able to give Mr. Kaunda any assurances to allay these suspicions?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am sure that supplementary questions that I should be breaking the confidential nature of these discussions. I have half a dozen discussions every day with people from different Colonies and I never issue statements on them except by agreement. Obviously I must keep to that in the House of Commons."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is it not the case that Mr. Kaunda, the African National Congress, and the Liberal Party are extremely dissatisfied with the proposals, and that the only body to which they seem to be acceptable is the ruling Federal Party? Does the rt. hon. gentleman think that he has discharged his duty when he can get no nearer to agreement than that?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It is a nice judgment in these matters. Northern Rhodesia has never succeeded in getting anywhere near agreement on any Constitution. I fancy that there was more agreement on this than on any previous one."

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked what reports had been received from the Governor of Northern Rhodesia concerning the proceedings of the recent congress of the United National Independence Party.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor has reported that the U.N.I.P. held a conference from July 9 to 11 which passed a resolution rejecting the new Constitution and gave Mr. Kaunda full authority to conduct a non-violent campaign against it."



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MR. TURTON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had completed investigations into the murder of the mother and sister of Zachariah Mbutia at Molo, Kenya, on March 5.

MR. MACLEOD: "I am obliged to my hon. friend for pointing out that the murdered woman was Zachariah Mbutia's mother, not his wife. I am sorry to have misinformed the House on this. Monica Wambui, Mbutia's sister, who was injured in the attack and who is the main witness in the case, was discharged from hospital three weeks ago. She has now made a fresh statement to the police and investigations are continuing. During their inquiries the police discovered that a letter produced by Mbutia in support of his claim to have been threatened was written by himself. He has since been convicted, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for giving false information to the police and forgery."

Mau Mau Crimes

MR. TURTON: "Does not this case illustrate the difficulties experienced by the security forces in the prevention and detection of crime perpetrated by Mau Mau? Will my hon. friend confirm that not only this man but a man named David Mwai was threatened after the political meeting and before the murder, and that they have both had to have police protection; further, that the charge which relates to him occurred some weeks later, when this man in terror tried by means of a forged instrument to get out of the danger area?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I should not like to wholly agree with all those points. One cannot exclude, because one knows so little about this, the question of political motive, but I should have thought that the evidence for it is considerably reduced by the fact that the threatening letter in the case has now been discovered to have been written by the man himself."

MR. TURTON: "Can the hon. gentleman make it quite clear that the forged letter appeared four weeks after the threats that were alleged and had no connexion either with the murder or with the investigation?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No, I do not wholly agree with that, because, the letter that was produced was produced by this man in evidence to substantiate the allegation of threats, and it was subsequently found to have been written by himself."

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON asked to what extent consideration was given at any stage in the Southern Rhodesian constitutional talks to the possibility that H.M. Government should relinquish its reserve powers without insisting on an enlargement of African representation.

MR. SANDYS: "At the very outset I made it clear to Sir Edgar Whitehead that the British Government would not feel able to give up its reserve powers unless there was a significant widening of the franchise and a substantial increase in African representation in the Legislature. In reply to specific inquiries from Sir Edgar Whitehead, I informed him that the British Government would not regard the adoption of a Declaration of Rights and other constitutional safeguards as adequate substitutes by themselves for the British Government's existing reserve powers."

MR. MUNDL asked the rates of pay for Asian, African, and European teachers holding similar qualifications in schools in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MACLEOD: "In secondary schools, Africans and European teachers who hold similar qualifications receive the same rates of pay, within three salary scales ranging from £845 to £1,720 per annum. In primary schools there are only African teachers, whose salaries range from £180 to £815 according to qualifications. No Asian teachers are employed."

MR. C. M. THOMSON asked how many teachers had been recruited for East Africa from the U.K. and U.S.A. respectively as a result of the decisions taken at the recent Princeton conference.

MR. H. FRASER: "One hundred and fifty graduates from the United States and eight from the United Kingdom. After a period of training at Makerere they will supplement the large numbers of African, Asian, and British teachers already at work in East African secondary schools."

MR. THOMSON: "While welcoming this expression of practical American idealism, and while agreeing on the contribution already made in this area by existing British teachers, is not the British response to this disgracefully inadequate Will the Minister make a serious effort with the authorities and universities in this country to make sure that we match the response from America?"

MR. FRASER: "I do not think that that is entirely fair. We were asked for only 10 teachers in this scheme, as agreed with the Americans. We are already recruiting several hundred teachers for our colonial possessions, and we hope that more Commonwealth teachers will come forward in the near future. Moreover, a campaign by the National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas is already having some effect."

MR. THOMSON: "Does not the Minister agree that we do not want to see a situation in which the overwhelming number of expatriate teachers come from the United States and not from this country?"

MR. FRASER: "I agree; but we are already making a very big contribution."

MR. THOMSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in relation to the proposed constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia, he would give an estimate of the percentages of African and European voters respectively that would be represented by the qualifying condition of 400 votes.

MR. MACLEOD: "It is not possible to give a firm estimate as this will depend on the delimitation of constituencies, registration, and the size of the Poll; but, as an illustration, if it were possible for the African and European electorates to be distributed evenly throughout the constituencies, and if there were a 70% poll, a successful candidate would have to secure 124% of the European vote (about 280) and 400 (about 6%) of the African vote. The Governor's dispatch (Cmd. 1423) explains the reasons for having either a percentage or a fixed number in the qualifying percentage."

MR. BOYDEN asked how many doctors would be required within the next 10 years to meet the medical needs of the people of Tanganyika.

MR. H. FRASER: "Since Tanganyika achieved full internal self-government on May 1, this matter falls within the exclusive responsibility of Tanganyika Ministers."

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, announced that an additional £1.2m. would be spent in the three High Commission Territories in the period ending March 31, 1963, above what has already been authorized under the C.D. & W. Act. Finance from the International Development Association and other international bodies was also possible.

Matheson Loses Appeal

THE KENYA SUPREME COURT on Monday upheld a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment imposed on Ian Matheson, a 19-year-old Nairobi journalist, for forging and uttering telegrams purporting to have been exchanged by the Governor of Kenya and the Colonial Secretary. Dismissing Matheson's appeal against the severity of the sentence, Mr. Justice Madan said: "These forgeries were capable of causing considerable damage, possibly limitless damage in view of the transient political condition of the country." The telegrams referred to nuclear arms at the Kahawa base and the supply of arms from Kenya to the Congo.

Asians Seek Compensation

TWO ASIAN CIVIL SERVANTS' ORGANIZATIONS in Tanganyika are seeking guarantees from the United Nations Trusteeship Council of compensation for their members equal to that offered to British officers who leave or lose their jobs after independence. The council has been petitioned to this effect by Mr. P. K. G. Nayar, of the Tanganyikan Asian Civil Servants' Association, and Mr. M. C. Zachariah, of the Tanganyika Overseas-Recruited Asian Government Servants' Union.

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News Items in Brief

Bulawayo City Council has agreed in principle to accept African councillors.

District offices in Tanganyika have changed their telegraphic address from "Political" to "Admin".

Negotiations have begun in Nairobi for the merging of Kenya's European, Asian and African medical associations.

Ethiopia is to receive two loans totalling £8.3m. from the United States Government for airports and aircraft maintenance.

About 40 delegates have been attending a conference in Addis Ababa on economic development in Africa south of the Sahara.

Copperbelt mining companies plan to set up elected African town councils to run African townships, the first being at Nonanga.

Police opened fire when they were attacked by armed Karamajong tribesmen in north-east Uganda last week, killing one tribesman and wounding two.

Six hundred R.A.F. officers and men stationed in Aden are to undergo 10-day ground combat training courses in Kenya during the next few months.

Six candidates from East Africa for Queen's Commissions in the K.A.R. will attend a selection board in Britain to enter Sandhurst on September 19.

The attractions of Kenya's rivers and coast are shown in a film entitled "Samaki", available free of charge from the Kenya Public Relations Office in London.

President Kennedy said in Washington last week that the United States would join Britain and other countries in helping Tanganyika's three-year development plan.

A Ghanaian spokesman has denied a report that the Ghana African Affairs Bureau had promised the Mozambique Democratic Union arms for a revolt against the Portuguese.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is seeking a professor in preclinical medicine and two in the medical sciences for its medical school and teaching hospital to be built soon in Salisbury.

The 3rd Bn. The King's African Rifles last week celebrated the 44th anniversary of the Battle of Narungombe, Tanganyika, in which a fierce bayonet attack by the battalion drove the enemy from their trenches.

Drastic economies have been forced on the East Africa Virus Research Institute through shortage of funds, and "the future is viewed with despondency", states the annual report for 1960, just published (E.A. High Commission, 5s.).

Two Kenya African athletes, Seraphino Antao and Aere Arentia, have taken part in the A.A.A. championships at the White City. Antao came second in the 100 yards and fourth in the 220 yards, and Arentia was fifth in the six miles.

Colonial Development and Welfare grants approved in June totalled £3,370,646, bringing the total in the first six months of 1961 to more than £16m. Makerere College, Uganda, will receive £51,354, including £250,000 to replace Mitchell Hall, and Nyasaland £108,000 for land resettlement.

Southern Rhodesian employers are now liable under the Employment Tax Act to a monthly tax of £1 for each employee engaged after July 1 who is not a citizen of the Federation or a British protected person born in the Federation and who has lived in Southern Rhodesia under 10 years.

To maintain the real value of minimum wages in relation to fluctuations in the cost of living, and to move further towards the "adult" minimum wage target adopted in 1954, the Government of Kenya has ordered adjustments of basic rates in Kenya's nine main towns. Increases will range from 5s. to 10s. monthly. From August 1 the average minimum in the nine urban areas will be 128 4/6s. per month.

Congolese M.P.s. Still Wait Katanga Turning to the East

THE PROJECTED RECONVENTION of the Congolese Parliament has still not taken place though delegates have been gathered in Leopoldville for more than 10 days. Russia on Tuesday called for it to resume work immediately.

The Katanga Government last Wednesday signed an agreement with General Mobutu, Commander-in-Chief of the Congolese Army, placing Katanga troops under his overall command. This is regarded as a development of the friendship which President Tshombe struck up with Mobutu while the former was in detention in Leopoldville, but perhaps also directed against President Kasavubu's agreement to co-operate with the United Nations. After signing the agreement Mobutu was reported to have said: "Now the U.N. will have to deal with me."

Next day Mr. Muniungo, Katanga Minister of the Interior, told journalists that his Government was prepared to go to Russia for aid "since the U.N. and the free world cannot or will not find a lasting and sensible solution to the Congolese crisis". He also said that Katanga proposed to send a delegation to Stanleyville for talks with Mr. Gizenga, in order to find a policy "capable of conciliating the various Congolese factions".

Mr. Gizenga had at the week-end still not arrived in Leopoldville for the meeting of Parliament at Lovanium. He was said to have bronchitis.

As a result of the fighting at Bizerta, President Bourguiba of Tunisia recalled the Tunisian contingent of 3,100 serving with the U.N. force in the Congo. The first detachment to leave flew home from Leopoldville on Sunday.

Mr. Muniungo said on Monday that Katanga would send two missions "almost immediately" to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia to discuss economic and cultural aid, and a third to Western countries.

Tired of the dilatoriness of the West, Katanga had no alternative but "to offer our hand to the opposite side and examine their proposals". Russia had already offered to help Katanga "in peaceful ways", and the speed of the Soviet reply was in marked contrast to the slowness of the West. Soviet diplomats had approached the Katanga representative "in a certain country" the day after the announcement that Katanga would seek help from the East, Mr. Muniungo said.

As Kenyatta Wishes

AT KENYATTA'S REQUEST five additions are being made to the house being built for him, and nearing completion, at Kiambu. He has asked for the addition of a large front and small back veranda, for enlargement of the sitting-room, for doors to adjoining bedrooms, and for running water. Announcing this, Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of Government Business, said that the additions would not add to the cost.

Twelve officers selected for short service commissions in the K.A.R. have been promoted to lieutenant.

The Uganda Constitutional Conference in London will open on September 18.

Uganda is to have an African electrical company, based on the National Theatre, Kampala, which will also visit the larger towns as well as colleges and schools.

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Attractive Yields on Kenya Shares

MR. MASINDE MUMIRO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said last week when addressing a joint meeting of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture and Mombasa Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

"You should consider whether now is not the time to make new investments in the country, not only in business but also in stocks and shares. The yields are indeed very attractive.

"If we are not prepared to invest in our own country, investors from overseas can hardly be blamed for having doubts about us. The Government will do everything possible in the forthcoming talks on our major problems, among which land and property rights must take first place, to achieve a clear definition of future policy and intentions.

"If this can be achieved, the attraction of the yields on many of the shares in our local companies will become even more striking, and I do not doubt that the support which they so richly deserve will then be forthcoming. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of increased local investment, and I hope that we shall succeed in encouraging investment in local companies by Africans."

Benguela Railway Company

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY (Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela) reports that in the year ended December 31 last receipts in Africa at 592.2m. escudos were 142m, above the 1959 total, but that working expenses at 325m. were only 50m. higher.

During the year, 20,248 of the debentures were redeemed at a cost of 16.3m. escudos, and, after paying 12½% on the share capital and making the necessary appropriation to reserve, another 80,980 of the 4% debentures are to be redeemed. Believing profit-sharing to be sound social and business policy, the directors propose that 5% of the profits should be appropriated for division among the staff.

The issued capital is 660m. escudos. Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at 2,353m., investments in and amounts due from other companies at 15m., and current assets less current liabilities at 79.3m.

Dr. A. P. Basto is president and Dr. R. E. Ulrich vice-president. Among the nine other directors are the Earl of Selborne, Sir Ulick Alexander, Mr. M. T. W. Easby, Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, and a nominee of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

London County Freehold Properties

LONDON COUNTY FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, LTD., a group with Rhodesian subsidiaries and offices in Salisbury, Muhiira, and Ndola, report net revenue for the year ended March 31 after taxation of £738,023 of £664,266, compared with £585,345 in the previous year. Ordinary stockholders receive 1s. 2½d. per 10s. unit, an increase of 1½d. The carry-forward is £249,426. The issued capital of the group is £7.6m. in ordinary stock and £821,000 in 5½% cumulative preference stock. Capital reserves somewhat exceed £2m. and revenue reserves amount to £583,234. Fixed assets stand in the books at £21.7m., loans and advances at £318,800, and investments in Vancouver at £370,059. The parent company's investments in subsidiaries appear at £1,625,702, those in the Federation slightly exceeding £1m. Current liabilities less current assets of the group amount to £157,193.

Commercial Brevities

National & Grindlays Bank has opened a branch in Wete, Pemba Island, Zanzibar.

Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., Kenya, have declared a final dividend of 20%, making 35% (the same) for the year to February 28. Pre-tax profit rose from £65,000 to £94,000, a total having contributed approximately £60,000 (£35,000) and coffee £33,000 (£28,000).

An average price of 38.88d. per lb. was paid for tobacco at the Salisbury sales in the week ending July 20, when 10,433,905 lb. were sold for £1,690,264. The season's average price so far has been 37.23d. per lb., 160,349,371 lb. having been sold for £23,323,764.

The Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., a finance and investment company, made a net profit in the year ended May 31 of £13,072 (£11,089) after tax of £11,036 (£8,421). Shareholders receive 10% against 7½%, and a bonus of 5% (the same). The carry-forward is £7,967 (£4,082).

All the cement required by Nyasaland is now being produced at the Nyasaland Cement Company's new quarry at Changaluma, 15 miles from Zomba, at which 15 Europeans and about 450 Africans are employed in producing between 400 and 500 tons of clinker daily.

The Tanganyika Planting Co., Ltd., which has a 25,000-acre sugar plantation at Arusha Chini, has published a well-illustrated booklet outlining its progress during the past 25 years. The creator of the enterprise is Mr. A. P. Moller, a Danish ship-owner, who has frequently visited Tanganyika in recent years.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., announced after a board meeting in Tanga last week that, owing to severe drought during most of the year, the results for the 12 months ended on June 30 would be considerably less favourable than those for 1959-60. An interim dividend of 6%, less tax, was declared. Last year the interim was 7½% and the total payment 20%.

In the next four months about 2,000 Africans will move into the new Mbizo township on the outskirts of the steel centre of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. In a model village of 77 acres there will be initially 16 detached houses, 54 semi-detached, and more than 300 in terraces of six houses each, all rentable from the Government on subsidized terms.

From January 1 to July 31, 1960, Kenya imported from countries outside East Africa a total of £55,275,100-worth of goods, compared with £43,595,748 in the same period of 1959. Imports from Japan rose from £2,175,356 to £5,816,104, whereas those from Britain increased only from £17,260,135 to £18,416,672. Exports for the same periods totalled £18,959,424 in 1959 and £19,612, in 1960, of which £4,731,472 and £4,922,554 respectively went to Britain.

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants operating throughout the Rhodesias and South Africa, do not expect to be able to recommend any dividend for the year ended March 31 last; the preliminary figures so far available indicating a trading loss. The chairman said on Monday that there had since been no indication of improvement, business being generally curtailed by political problems in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and South Africa's decision to leave the Commonwealth. Last year the company paid 10%.

£3m. Federal Loan

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has this week floated a £3m. two-year 5½% local loan at par. The proceeds will be divided between the Federal and territorial Governments to help finance development programmes.



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Company Report

The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company, Limited

Review of Group's Progress and Developments

SIR W. NICHOLAS CAYZER'S STATEMENT

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH & COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, who held on July 19 at The Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange Chambers, 14/20 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

SIR W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, BT., the chairman of the company presided.

The secretary (Mr. Andrew Irving, C.A.) read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report having been duly given, the chairman said:—

1960 was the fifth full year of the operation of this Group, and I think there is no doubt that time is proving that the concept of a merger between Union-Castle and Clan Lines was fundamentally sound. Of course, there are many difficulties to face, for we are living in a period of great change, and wherever there is change there is often a degree of uncertainty, and uncertainty is bad for trade.

Need for Constant Alertness

When I consider in detail the affairs of our Group, I am ever conscious of the need for constant alertness. There is ever the challenge of making the best use not only of the tools of our trade in the form of ships but those other valuable assets which a Group such as this can command in the shape of the people who are part of our organization.

The results for the year 1960 would not have been achieved without a very great effort from your directors, from the executive, and, in fact, from all the staffs afloat and ashore, and quite naturally I am pleased to be the leader of this team. For their efforts and loyal service I know you would wish me on your behalf to express our warmest thanks, for they have demonstrated clearly that they have accepted the challenge of difficult trading conditions and risen to the occasion.

We have been helped by some events and hindered by others. For instance, we carried a record quantity of fruit from South Africa. On the other hand, a strike at the London Docks paralysed shipping in the port, and what did it achieve? So far as I can see nothing other than to endanger the economy of the country at a time when we can least afford it. And all the time costs continue to rise.

By greater efficiency we can limit to some extent the burden of these costs, but there comes a time when only increased rates of freight and passage money will serve to redress the balance, and even these measures are only effective when the cargo is there to be carried or the passengers travel.

Senseless Competition

I have talked before of the emergence of new or enlarged merchant fleets, flying the flags of countries who previously took little or no interest in such activities. I have suggested that not always will money invested in such enterprises prove as profitable nationally as it would if applied in other directions. At the same time I have tried to understand the situation, and there is one thing which is abundantly clear to me.

Neither this country nor any other country will profit by senseless competition which only ensures that no ships sail full. Today, as never before, we must make the best possible use of every available asset, for in a world short of capital for essential development every penny wasted is retarding progress in some other direction.

The Conference System

At the risk of labouring the point, I would like to say a few words about the Conference system. The system grew up in an attempt to avoid the type of wasteful competition to which I have already referred. Gradually a pattern was evolved which provided regularity and frequency of service at reasonable rates without over-tonnaging the berth. Such conditions must be advantageous to the shipper, and proof that the rates have been reasonable can be ascertained by an examination of the return over a period of years on the capital employed in the industry.

In the past twelve months I have visited India, Pakistan, and South Africa in that order, and have talked with members of Governments, industrialists, and those engaged in the shipping industry. On the visit to India and Pakistan I took part as a representative of various Conferences in discussions with our opposite numbers in these countries.

I am pleased to say that we seem to be making some progress, for I think that as we see more of our colleagues we get to know each other better, and we become more tolerant and are better able to appreciate each other's views.

The contacts with Governments and industrialists are equally important, for unless we understand Government policies and they appreciate the benefits of the Conference system it is unlikely that lasting arrangements can be negotiated; and as industrialists—and I use this word in its widest sense to include agriculturalists and merchants—are the principal users of our services, their views are of paramount importance. It is useless today to adopt a take-it-or-leave-it attitude; we have got to go out and seek business, and we shall succeed only if we satisfy the requirements of our customers.

Merger with Saimarine Corporation

My visit to South Africa was a continuation of our policy of seeking, at first hand, knowledge of trading conditions in the countries which we serve. It so happened that it coincided with an approach from the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa regarding a closer working arrangement between our subsidiary, Springbok Shipping Company, and South African Marine Corporation. Details have been released through the Press of the outcome of these negotiations.

From our point of view the merger of the two shipping companies is a logical development of our expressed intention of developing a South African organization through which South African citizens will be able to take a fuller interest in this aspect of the trade of their country.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which the negotiations which led up to the merger were conducted. There was an understanding of our vital interest in the trade and an acceptance of our assurance that notwithstanding this apparent conflict of interest we would seek with due diligence to further the interest of the enlarged Safmarine Corporation. To have started in this way is a happy augury for the future, and this getting together represents, in my view, a further and co-operative attempt to make the best possible use of available resources.

The merger with Safmarine results in a reduction in the number of ships owned by the Group, but, though the number may be reduced, we are progressively securing a more modern fleet. During the year WINDSOR CASTLE came into service, and good progress has been made with TRANSVAAL CASTLE. This latter ship is particularly interesting, as it represents a departure from the traditional Mail Ship, in that we are attempting to create the impression of a floating hotel.

It may be that the Mail Ships steal the limelight, but it will not have escaped your notice that we have been, and are proceeding energetically with a policy of scrapping our older cargo ships and replacing them with new and more economic units.

Naturally, expenditure of the magnitude which we have undertaken in recent years has tended to run down our cash resources, but expenditure at such a level is largely cyclical and, happily, as a result of the taxation allowances granted to the industry our cash flow has been well maintained.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, a business can never stand still. It must go forward or go back, and it will go forward only if, while dealing in detail with the affairs of today, much thought is given to the future.

Research

Research in the minds of some means the development of a new product or machine and, obviously, this is a very important aspect of the subject. It is that saving of an additional ton or two of oil per ship per day, or an alteration in design which facilitates and thereby cheapens the loading and discharging of cargo, which can make a reasonable result good or a poor one passable.

This, however, is only one aspect of research. The future pattern of trade is fundamental when considering any building programme. The likely consequences of the introduction of supersonic aircraft or the comparable economics of the large transport plane pose other questions. Again, there is the day-to-day research into the most economic means of propelling the ship or evolving a method of steering a course which eliminates those fractional deviations which over a long journey can lengthen the voyage by many miles and increase the fuel consumption.

We in the Group undertake a very considerable amount of this fundamental and detailed research, but I believe that there is still more that could be done by the industry as a whole, and I am pleased to say that Her Majesty's Government is very alive to this problem and, in conjunction with the industry, will be examining it.

Our own research is very necessary, for, although at all times we are only too anxious to obtain assistance from others, we must never lose a sense of proportion. Today, there is a marked tendency in some quarters to blame others for their own inefficiency. Self-help can contribute as much or more than we can ever expect to get from other quarters. I am a great believer in having available within your own organization those who can not only make their own essential contribution but, equally, are broadminded enough to realize that they do not know everything and are therefore receptive to good ideas from whatever source they may arise.

Air Interests

I suppose that in recent years more research has been concentrated in the development of the aircraft than in any other transport vehicle. This is reflected in the fact that the piston-engined aircraft has been superseded by the jet, and the greater speed of travel has created a new travelling public. There is no doubt in my mind that there is room for the two means of transportation, sea and air, for the sea offers quite different facilities both to the passenger and to the shipper of cargo.

Nevertheless, I think it right that we should have air interests, and I am satisfied that the merging of Hunting-Clair with Airwork to create British United Airways has given us a share in a live, versatile and enthusiastic organization where there is a determination to succeed and where service to the customer and the profit element are more important than the hours flown.

Acquisition of Hector Whaling, Limited

Another matter of importance which is somewhat outside the range of our general shipping activities and to which I should refer is the acquisition of control of Hector Whaling, Limited. As explained in the notes which accompanied the accounts, the main business of this company is that of shipowning, and I am satisfied that the transaction of the price paid for the shares into the cost of the underlying assets represents the acquisition of control of these assets at a reasonable price.

The land station at Saldanha Bay, which is the remaining whaling interest, has been brought up to a much greater standard of efficiency, and so far the results for the current season indicate that a profit will be made, reasonable in relation to capital employed.

As I survey the world scene, and in particular those continents and countries with which we trade, I realize the challenge which confronts all responsible people, and I am troubled when I see scaremongering headlines or hear misleading statements made by people, sometimes unfortunately by those who should know better. No great country was built in a day, and man's greatest achievements, whatever they may be, were only evolved by long and patient effort.

South Africa

We cannot but feel sad that since last we met South Africa has left the Commonwealth. What has happened has happened, and whatever our views regarding any particular aspect of policy we must never forget that those who live 6,000 miles away are likely to think very differently from those who are living with a problem in their midst. There is one thing on which all should agree. It must be our wish that this country of such great promise and untold wealth will resolve its difficulties and go forward to a bright, prosperous and happy future.

I have mentioned South Africa, but that is not the only place where problems remain to be solved, but, again, with good will and understanding much can be achieved.

As I have already indicated, we are living in a period of constant change, and at the moment the South African authorities have found it necessary to impose import restrictions and other safeguards to protect their exchange position. In the short run, all measures such as these are bound to reduce the movement of goods and passengers between our countries.

The Current Year

As South Africa plays a considerable part in our fortunes, it follows that it will be a hard struggle to match the 1960 results in 1961. It is too early to be dogmatic, but present indications are that profits will be lower than in 1960 and will lie somewhere between the results achieved for that year and 1959.

The main thought which I should like to leave with you today is my confidence that with our modern fleet we are in a position to take advantage of any upturn in trade and that we can hold our own even when trading conditions are not altogether satisfactory.

Inevitably, in the short time at my disposal, I can touch only on some of the points which affect the shipping industry and your company in particular. I have tried, however, to present a balanced picture, without undue optimism or pessimism, and to give you a

progress report on the manner in which some of the affairs of your Group are conducted.

We are in good heart. We shall spare no effort to shape the future to our benefit.

The report and accounts were adopted and the proposed final dividend of 13½% less tax (making 20% for the year, as recommended) was approved.

The retiring directors, the Rt. Hon. Lord Rotherwick, the Hon. Anthony Cayzer, and Mr. John S. Bevan, were re-elected.

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MR. J. A. E. REISS REVIEWS OPERATIONS OF LARGEST CEMENT ORGANIZATION
IN THE WORLD

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, LIMITED, was held on July 25 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by Mr. J. A. E. REISS, B.E.M. (chairman and managing director) which accompanied the report and accounts sent to stockholders.

Accounts

The working capital of the Group has decreased by £4,489,503 to £20,299,996 at December 31, 1960; the fall in the company's working capital during the year 1960 was £4,302,251. The reduction is attributable to our expansion both at home and overseas. Fixed assets include capital expenditure by the Group during the year, which amounted to £11,558,878, as compared with £5,921,857 in 1959, an increase of £5,637,021.

During the fifteen years since the last war we have expended on capital account £65,828,953, an average of £4,388,597 a year; during the same fifteen years we have provided out of profits £34,995,163 for depreciation and transferred £13,213,366 to fixed assets replacement reserve, which together cover nearly three-quarters of the outlay. The whole of the expenditure on fixed assets and trade investments has been financed so far without your company having to invite fresh capital subscription.

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, holds 100% of the equities of The British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, and Alpha Cement, Limited, so a clearer picture of our past year's working in the United Kingdom is produced by combining the results of these three companies than is shown in the consolidated accounts, which include our overseas interests. The figures to the nearest thousand pounds are as follows:

The excess of trading income over expenditure after deducting directors' and trustees' emoluments, subvention payments to Subsidiaries, provision for amount payable to workmen's pension fund (1959), and share issue expenses (1959) decreased by £123,000 to

£9,724,000. We set aside for depreciation £2,860,000, which was £422,000 more than a year ago, and the allocation for replacement of fixed assets of £400,000 was £325,000 less; the total provision under these headings was £3,260,000.

Investment income and interest amounting to £2,150,000 was £46,000 more than in 1959. Debenture service at £166,000 showed a reduction of £93,000 as compared with the previous year. The net surplus, before providing for taxation, was £8,448,000, a decrease of £81,000. Provision for taxation decreased by £169,000 to £4,085,000 leaving available for appropriation and payment of dividends £4,363,000, which was £88,000 more than in 1959. The amount of £2,117,000 has been transferred to unappropriated profit (£153,000 less than in 1959), leaving for distribution as dividends £2,246,000, or £241,000 more than in 1959, after eliminating the special interim dividends of that year.

Revaluation of Investments

The capital reserves in the balance-sheets have increased very considerably as compared with a year ago and now include a new item—investment revaluation reserve £24,522,924.

In December, 1960, in accordance with schemes of arrangement under Section 206 of the Companies Act, 1948, the preference stocks of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, The British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, and Alpha Cement, Limited, were cancelled, together with the outstanding debenture stock of Alpha Cement, Limited. Following upon this we decided to revalue the equities of those companies; the revaluation was carried out on the basis of the balance-sheet values of the net tangible assets of the companies as at December 31, 1959, after adjustment to give effect to the revaluation of their fixed assets on January 1, 1960, and the schemes of arrangement. The excess arising on this revaluation, which we are satisfied is conservative, was the amount of £24,522,924 transferred to investment revaluation reserve.

Following upon this revaluation, it is proposed that

the authorized share capital of the company should be increased to £47,500,000, and that £13,559,900 of the amount transferred to investment revaluation reserve should be capitalized and applied in payment of one new £1 share for every £2 of ordinary stock. It is of interest to record that in 1952 the issued equity capital of the company was £4,000,000. After you have approved of the proposals the issued ordinary capital will amount to £40,679,701. The holder of £100 stock in 1952, when the price was much in line with recent prices, who has retained his holding, will have received additional stock as a result of capitalizations to increase his holding to £937.

Past Year

Demand at home continued to increase last year and our deliveries were 5.2% higher. Our programme of converting the first four of our works to oil firing was completed in the early spring and resulted in marked fuel economies. Unfortunately, the price reduction which was made in February and the absorption of wages and coal increases later on rather more than cancelled out these savings.

Our export trade showed a further moderate reduction in tonnage but profit margins improved somewhat, and our sales of special cements showed a gratifying increase.

This Year

Deliveries in the early months of this year showed a heavier increase than we have ever experienced, and were 9.8% up for the first twenty weeks. The output of the building industry has shown a marked rise this year, which, coupled with the increasing use of concrete building materials for all purposes, points to the need for a rather faster expansion of capacity than was expected twelve months ago. At that time I announced a three-year plan to add nearly 1,000,000 tons per annum to our production, and the first fruits of this programme are already coming to hand in that the second kiln at Caudon went into full production in January and the new kiln at Plymouth is expected to be in operation by the middle of this year.

We are shortly commencing the building of a 400,000-ton works near Dunbar in Scotland, and building work has already begun on our site at Westbury. Your board has recently reached a decision in principle to increase this programme to the extent of about 500,000 tons per annum, part of which will be by increasing capacity of existing works. Expansion can be carried out more quickly in this way than by starting on a new site.

Overseas Works

Once again the companies in which we are interested overseas played an important part in our overall activities. Sales of 2,489,500 tons surpassed previous figures, and, notwithstanding the political influences which affect trade in some areas, we look forward with confidence to continued progress.

Our Australian subsidiary, The Commonwealth Portland Cement Company, Limited, made record deliveries. It has now acquired the complete ownership of Metropolitan Portland Cement, Limited, and the measures introduced at the company's works have resulted in increased output. The operations of the two companies have produced results in excess of the previous record.

During the year we acquired an extensive limestone deposit in Victoria, near Geelong, and have formed a new company, The Victoria Portland Cement Company Pty., Limited, with the object of erecting a new works to produce 300,000 tons per annum. Work on site is proceeding.

Our subsidiary, Malayan Cement, Limited, again

achieved record results and plans for further expansion of capacity are in hand.

In Mexico the Mixcoac and Totteca Companies experienced a satisfactory year's working. The new works at Atotonilco has recently come into production, and we look forward to continued satisfactory trading during the ensuing year.

The Golden Bay Cement Company, Limited, in New Zealand, surpassed its previous record results. Since the end of the year this Company has acquired over 90% of the share capital of The Waitomo Portland Cement Company, Limited, which operates a 60,000-ton plant at Te Kuiti in the North Island. Measures are in hand to acquire the remaining share interests, and plans are being put into operation to modernize and expand production at Te Kuiti.

In South Africa the picture has been influenced by political developments. The creation of the Republic and withdrawal from the Commonwealth have affected trade generally, and, while on balance the results of our subsidiary, White's South African Portland Cement Company, Limited, showed little change last year, the course of trade this year must be viewed with some uncertainty.

Much the same position obtains in Southern Rhodesia. The Salisbury Portland Cement Company, Limited, made record deliveries and showed satisfactorily increased trading results last year, but there has since been a marked reduction in construction work, and until the political situation has been clarified and confidence restored, trade will inevitably be at a lower ebb.

In Canada our interests in British Columbia have been affected by the low level of building activity. Cement production capacity is in excess of the present demand, and there appears little prospect of improvement in the position this year. Steps have been taken however to increase efficiency and to reduce costs. The company in which we are interested, Ocean Cement and Supplies, Limited, is well placed to take advantage of improved trading conditions when these materialize. During the year we decided to secure an interest in Eastern Canada by acquiring a minority share holding in Canada Cement Company, Limited, the largest producer which operates nine plants throughout the Dominion. We are satisfied that this will prove a profitable investment.

In Kenya the East African Portland Cement Company, Limited, in which we have a substantial interest, had a very successful year's trading. Here again, however, political developments in recent months have had an adverse effect on trade, and lower profits this year are inevitable.

The new works which we have constructed in Nigeria, with a capacity of 200,000 tons a year, came into production towards the end of 1960, the official opening taking place in December. The company finds a ready market for its output and prospects are regarded as good.

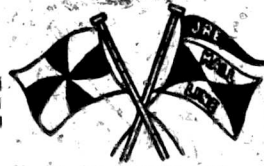
Conclusion

Our investigations as to the possibility of expansion in areas where we are already represented and elsewhere continue. The building of a modern cement works takes both time and capital, and, with an expansion policy such as ours, it is inevitable that a period must elapse before part of the capital employed earns its due return. Our policy of expansion, however, which has stood us in good stead in the past and which has preserved our position as the largest cement makers in the world will, I am satisfied, continue amply to justify itself.

The report and accounts were adopted and the proposed increase of capital and scrip issue were approved.

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Aug. 10 Aug. 18

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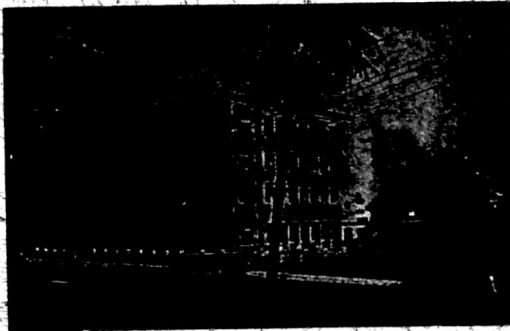
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